



Year 6 Sticky Knowledge Mat: I'm a Year 6 – Get me out of here!



Exciting resources

Maps, globes, digimap

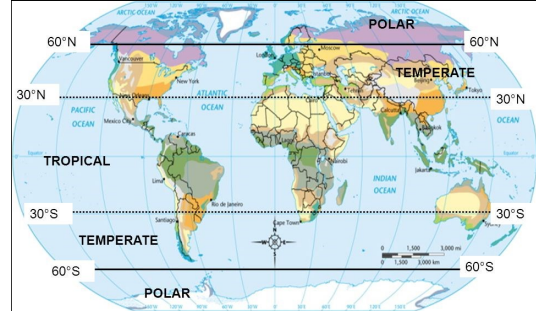
Subject Specific Vocabulary

Latitude	<i>Imaginary lines which run around the world east-west parallel to the equator. Measured in degrees.</i>
Longitude	<i>Imaginary lines which run north-south. Measured in degrees.</i>
Tropical	<i>The central and hottest area which includes the equator. Some areas are wet (e.g. the Amazon rainforest) and some are dry (e.g. Australian desert).</i>
Temperate	<i>The area between the polar zones and the tropical zone. Cool winters and warm summers (e.g. the UK)</i>
Polar	<i>The areas around the North and South Pole. Extremely cold all year round and frequent snow. (e.g. Greenland, Northern Russia)</i>
Climate	<i>The average weather for an area over many years.</i>
Equator	<i>An imaginary horizontal line around the middle of the Earth. Divides the Earth into northern and southern hemisphere. Usually hottest temperatures.</i>
Prime/ Greenwich Meridian	<i>An imaginary vertical line which runs north-south through Greenwich, London. Starting point for all time zones and the lines of longitude. Measures 0 degrees longitude.</i>
Time zones	<i>The world is divided into 24 time zones using imaginary vertical lines called meridians. Each line adds an hour to the East of London or subtracts an hour to the West. <i>This helps ensure that everyone in the world has their 'daytime' hours while the sun is shining on their part of the Earth.</i></i>

Prior learning

Sticky Knowledge - Geography

The Earth is divided into **3 main climate zones**—tropical, temperate and polar—depending on temperature and precipitation (rain, snow, etc).



A country's location in the world determines its **time zone and climate**. The climate determines which plants, including crops, are able to grow there and which animals can survive.

Many of the products we use are **imported** from other countries because these countries have better climates for growing them, or because these countries produce them more cheaply.

The climate of a region can be affected by the following: amount of **sunlight** or **clouds**, amount/direction of **wind**, how close it is to the **ocean**, how **mountainous/flat** the land is, and use of fossil fuels by **humans**.

The **Equator** and lines of **latitude** and **longitude** are imaginary lines across the world which help locate places.

Map scales help us to work out distances in real life but they are different depending on what type of map you are looking at. For example, OS maps often have a scale of 1:25,000, which means every 1cm on the map is actually 25,000 times bigger in real life.

A **six-figure grid reference** helps to pinpoint exact locations on a map. Like coordinates, follow the saying 'along the corridor and up the stairs' to identify the grid reference.

Y2-Name the seven continents and the five oceans and describe which continents have significant hot and cold areas and relate these to the Poles and the Equator.

Y3-Describe the pattern of hot and cold areas of the world and relate this to the position of the Equator and the Poles.

Y4-Locate some countries in Europe on a map or atlas.

Y5- Understand that climate and vegetation are connected in an example of a biome. Understand that animals and plants are adapted to the climate.