

# UKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Term 6

**Key Focus:** How does land use vary across different regions? Focus: South America

### National Curriculum Objectives:

- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
- Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.



### Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Population	The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area
Climate	The usual or average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Density	The number of things—which could be people, animals, plants, or objects—in a certain area.
Temperate	A regions climate
Continental climate	A relatively dry climate
Tropics	The regions of Earth surrounding the Equator.
Arid	A climate that has little or no rain that cannot support vegetation.
Vegetation	A group of plants found in a particular area or habitat.
Tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.

### Sticky Knowledge:

The Americas are two separate continents consisting of North America and South America.

Physical Geography includes oceans and coastlines, rivers and lakes, mountains and volcanoes.

Human Geography includes country/region boundaries, buildings, roads and land use.

There are five main groups which each consist of a range of climate types:

- Temperate - hot dry summers, and cooler wetter winters, Mediterranean e.g. United Kingdom
- Continental - long, cold winters and short, hot summers, inland areas e.g parts of Turkey
- Polar - long periods of extreme cold, tundra, ice cap e.g. Antarctica
- Tropical - hot and humid, wet, rainforest e.g. Brazil
- Dry - arid, desert e.g. Saudi Arabi.