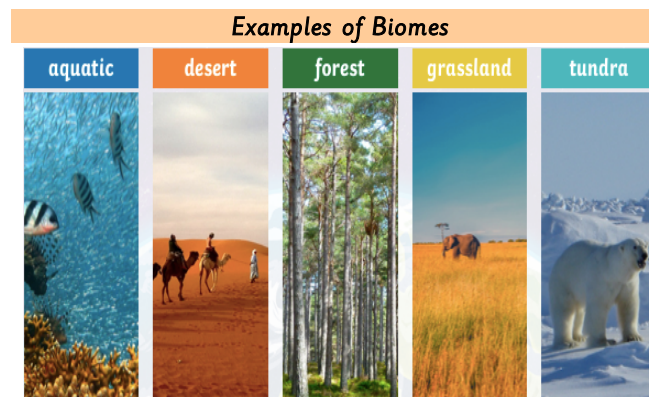
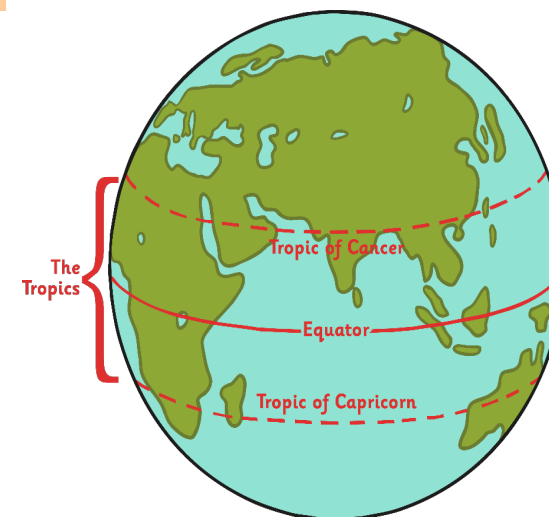


Year 3 – The World (Geography)

Vocabulary	Definitions
Tropic of Cancer	Is an imaginary line 23 degrees above the equator. It is also known as the Northern tropic.
Tropic of Capricorn	Is an imaginary line 23 degrees below the equator. It is also known as the Southern tropic.
Equator	An imaginary line drawn around the middle of Earth, dividing it into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
Latitude	A measurement of distance from the equator (North or South).
Longitude	A measurement of how far East or West it is.
Co-ordinates	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
Biomes	Areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape.
Hemisphere	A half of the Earth, usually divided by the equator into the Northern and Southern hemisphere.
Time Zone	An area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can set their clocks to.
Prime/Greenwich Meridian	An imaginary line used to indicate 0° longitude.
Arctic Circle	A special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the North Pole.
Antarctic Circle	A special line of latitude that circles the Earth near the South Pole.



Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn



Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Equator



Key Knowledge

The Latitude lines run around the Earth East to West. These lines are the same distance apart from each other. Longitude lines run over the top of the Earth North to South. These lines are not equally distant from each other. These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates.

The Prime Meridian line divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western hemisphere. It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. All time zones start here Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). There are 24 different time zones – one for each hour in the day. From GMT to the East = +1 hour for every time zone. From GMT to the West = -1 hour for every time zone.

The Tropic of Cancer (Northern tropic) and the Tropic of Capricorn (Southern tropic) mark the most northerly and southerly positions that the sun can be overhead. Between the tropics the weather is hot all year round. Rainfall can vary here. In some places, there is very little rain, some areas have a rainy season and some places have lots of rain all year round.

Some examples of biomes include aquatic, desert, forest, grassland and tundra. Aquatic is the largest biome on Earth covering nearly 75% of our planet. This biome can be divided into two main categories: saltwater and freshwater. Desert biomes are extremely dry areas. Forest biomes are home to a variety of trees and other plants. They can be split into three different categories: temperate forests, taiga and rainforests. The two main types of grasslands are savannas and temperate grasslands. Tundra is the coldest biomes. There are two types: alpine and arctic.

Key Skills

Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures, photos and internet as sources of information.

Begin to use maps sites on internet (Digi map/Google/Mario).

Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Start to use geographical vocabulary related to the topic.

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: Climate zones, biomes, mountains and vegetation belt.

Biome Explorer by Clare Hibbet

