

## Key vocabulary

**Climate** what the weather is generally like and what it has been like for years

**Climate zones** a way of categorising the world's climates

**Polar climate zone** very cold and dry all year. Found in areas such as the North and South poles.

**Temperate climate zone** cold winters and mild summers. Found in the UK.

**Desert/arid climate zone** dry and hot all year.

**Mediterranean climate zone** mild winters and dry, hot summers. Found mainly around the Mediterranean Sea.

**Tropical climate zone** hot and wet most of the year. Found mainly around the Equator where rainforests grow.

**Mountains climate zone** very cold all year. Found in high, mountainous areas.

**Rainforest biome** hot and wet all year round, usually near the Equator. Most plant and animal species on land are found here.

**Temperate forest biome** located in places where there are four distinct seasons, like the UK. Many deciduous trees (lose their leaves in winter) are found here.

**Taiga forest biome** cold climate, evergreen trees including pine and firs are found here. Taiga expands across North America, northern Europe and Asia.

**Savannah biome** hot all year round, occasional rainy season. An abundance of animal life, grass and shrubs are found here.

**Tundra biome** the coldest and the driest of all the biomes on Earth. Located in the North Pole.

# India

## Geography Y5: Climate and biomes

Links to prior learning:

Japan (Y2)

Links to other subjects

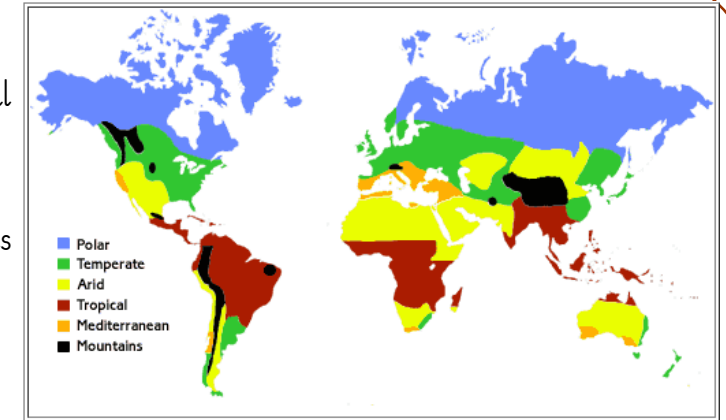
English – Shaira's secret

RE – Hinduism

### Climate zones

The world is split up into **six different climate zones**, which each have general patterns of weather. These are: polar, temperate, desert/arid, Mediterranean, tropical and mountains.

Climate affects many different factors. For example, the plants and animals that live in a place, the food that can be grown and the clothes that people wear.



### Biomes

Biomes are areas of our planet in which there are **similar climates, landscapes and living things** (plants and animals). Biomes can be categorised into two types: land and aquatic biomes.

Land biomes include: rainforest, desert, savannah/tropical grassland, grassland, ice, tundra, temperate forest, taiga (boreal forest).

Aquatic biomes include: freshwater (lakes, ponds, rivers), coastal sea (coral reefs) and high seas (largest biome in the world and includes five main oceans: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.)

Both plants and animals within biomes have traits that help them to survive in their biome. Plants and animals that live in smaller areas of a biome depend on each other to survive. These smaller areas are called ecosystems.

