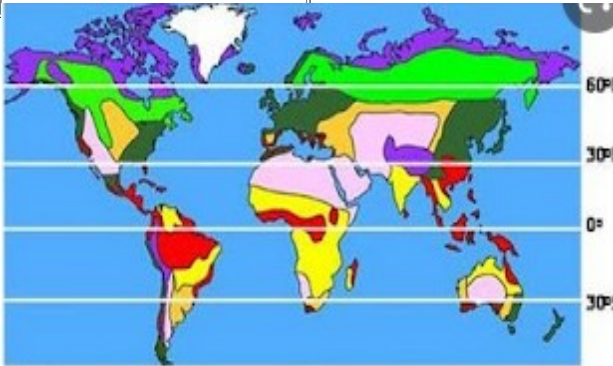










# Year 5: Where Could We Go? Fantastic Journeys Around the World

AQUATIC BIOMES	TERRESTRIAL BIOMES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater</li> <li>Freshwater wetlands</li> <li>Marine</li> <li>Coral reef</li> <li>Estuaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tundra</li> <li>Rainforest</li> <li>Savanna</li> <li>Taiga</li> <li>Temperate forest</li> <li>Temperate grassland</li> <li>Alpine</li> <li>Chaparral</li> <li>Desert</li> </ul>



 Tropical Rainforest	 Grassland
 Tropical Savanna	 Temperate Deciduous Forest
 Desert	 Temperate Boreal Forest
 Chaparral	 Arctic and Alpine Tundra

CRC Article 17: All children have the right to information.



## The different Biomes of the World.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvQP7hI9UvM>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zvsp92p>  
<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/article/five-major-types-biomes/>  
<http://kids.nceas.ucsb.edu/biomes/>

## Vocabulary

**Physical Geography:** the earth's natural features, such as:

- Biomes - regions of the world with similar climate (weather, temperature), animals and plants
- Climate zones - a world area distinguished by major physical weather conditions different to other places.
- Vegetation belts - a specific home or area for a type of plant.

**Human Geography:** how humans and their activity affect the earth, such as:

- Settlement - where people live and work, including buildings.
- Transport - of people, goods and information.
- Farming - growing crops and keeping animals for human use.

cultural	relating to the ideas, customs and social behaviour of a society.
hemisphere	A half of the Earth usually divided into Northern and Southern hemispheres by the Equator, or West and East by the Poles.
interaction	How humans can change the earth, e.g. global warming and pollution.
longitude and latitude	<b>A system of lines used to describe the location of any place on Earth.</b> Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction. These are only imaginary lines, but they appear on maps and globes as if they actually existed.
Meridian	An imaginary line of longitude running from the North Pole to the South Pole.
processes	The changes that happen constantly.
time zone	<b>A region of the Earth that has adopted the same standard time, usually referred to as the local time.</b> Most adjacent time zones are exactly one hour apart, and by convention compute their local time as an offset from Greenwich Mean Time.
Tropics	An area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the band across the Equator.
variation	The act, process, condition, or result of changing.
weather	Conditions created by day to day changes in the earth's atmosphere.

## UNESCO World Heritage Sites

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a specific, special site or place - forest, mountain range, lake, desert, building, complex, or city - that is of 'outstanding international value' and people want to protect it for everyone to enjoy. These sites are cultural treasures and important natural features. There are over a 1,000 sites in many different countries. Look at this interactive map to see where they are and if you have visited any. There are 33 sites in the UK.

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/interactive-map/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hYOE6Jzynrg>

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/World-Heritage-site/570943>

