



## Key Vocabulary

<b>County</b>	A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
<b>Immigration</b>	People moving to another country to live there.
<b>Settlement</b>	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. Types of settlements include villages, towns and cities.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Made up of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
<b>Great Britain</b>	England, Scotland and Wales
<b>British Isles</b>	The British Isles contain two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and lots of smaller islands including the Isle of Wight, the <a href="#">Isle of Man</a> and Anglesey.
<b>Landmark</b>	A feature of an area that is easily recognised.
<b>Recreation</b>	An activity done for pleasure such as playing football, golf, hiking or shopping.
<b>Rural</b>	Countryside or farmland
<b>Urban</b>	Towns and cities

## Why do people choose to settle in the UK?

Many people decide to move to and live permanently in the UK. These immigrants can come from all over the world. They might decide to live in the UK to be nearer to family, for work or for a different lifestyle.

### How is Land Used?

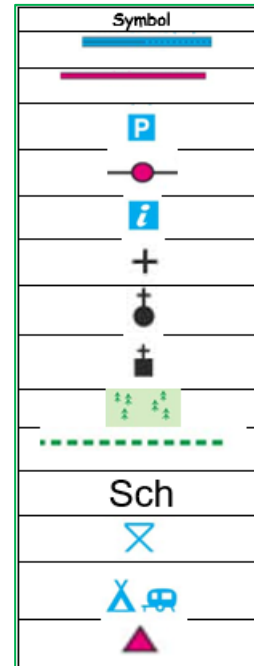
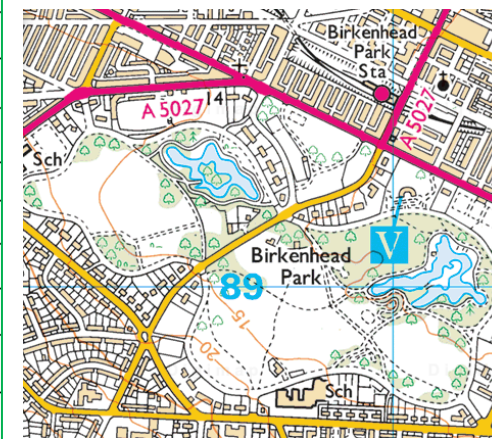
90% of land in the UK is rural.	10% of the UK is urban.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Factories</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Factories</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Retail</li> </ul>



## The United Kingdom

Country	Flag	Capital City	Famous Landmark	Key Rivers
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann

## Ordinance Survey Map



## County

Local Governments control the local areas of counties and their services. These services include: Education, Transport, Policing, Public Safety, Social Care. We live in the **Wirral Borough**. Wirral Borough is part of the County of **Merseyside**.

# Year 3 Spring - Weather and Climate - The Sahara Desert

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Sand dune</b>	A hill of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert.
<b>Sand sheet</b>	Flat areas of sand.
<b>Climate zone</b>	Areas with distinct climate. These zones have their own weather patterns, latitude, and communities of plants and animals.
<b>Precipitation</b>	Water particles that reach the ground including rain, hail and snow.
<b>Axis</b>	An invisible line around which an object rotates, or spins.

## Key Knowledge

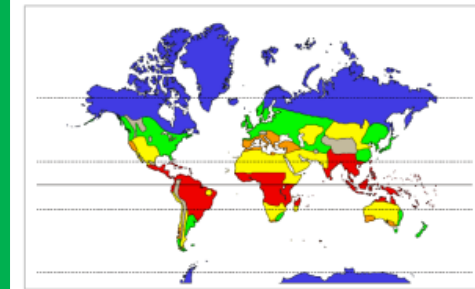
- Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.
- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.
- As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year

## The Tropics

- 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.

## The World's Climate Zones

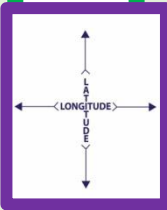
The world's climate zones: Arid (hot and dry), Mediterranean (dry summers and mild, wet winters), Temperate (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year), Tropical (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain), Polar (a dry climate with very low temperatures).



- Arid 
- Mediterranean 
- Temperate 
- Tropical 
- Polar 

## Longitude and Latitude

- 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.



## Wildlife in The Sahara Desert

Despite the climate, there is a lot of wildlife in the Sahara. Mammals include the desert hedgehog, the sand fox, the common jackal and the Barbary sheep. Over 300 different species of birds can be found in the Sahara, including ostriches, desert eagle owls and sand larks. Cactus plants, palm trees and even a type of olive tree grow in the desert.

## People

Over two million people live in the Sahara Desert. Many people live a nomadic lifestyle, which means they don't settle in one place but travel within a certain area to find food and water. These include the Berber people and the Bedouin people. Other groups of people live in permanent settlements near water sources

## Physical features

- Sand dunes and sand sheets cover around a quarter of the Sahara. The rest of the desert is made up of areas of gravel, flat land and mountains



**Sahara Desert**

## The Sahara Desert

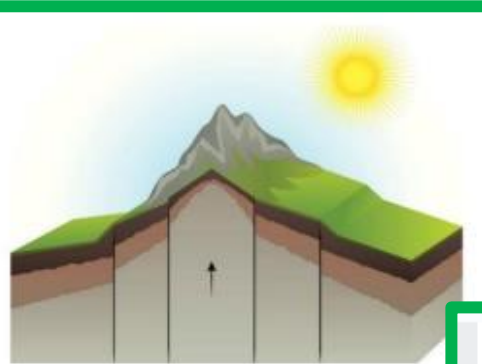
The Sahara is in northern Africa, covering a range of countries that includes Algeria, Egypt, Mali and Morocco. The desert has two main climate zones. The north has a dry subtropical climate while the south has a dry tropical climate. Both zones experience very hot summers and cooler winters.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Ridge</b>	Long, narrow top connecting mountains
<b>Glacier</b>	A glacier is a large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next. Glaciers also slowly flow over the land. A glacier is a large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next. Glaciers also slowly flow over the land.
<b>Moraine</b>	Rocks carried down by a glacier.
<b>Crevasse</b>	A deep open crack, especially one in a glacier.
<b>Altitude</b>	The height above sea level.
<b>Summit</b>	The highest point of a mountain.
<b>Avalanche</b>	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
<b>Slope</b>	An incline or decline on the side of a mountain
<b>Scale bar</b>	A line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.
<b>Hypothermia</b>	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
<b>Plateau</b>	A flat part of land high up the mountain.
<b>Tree line</b>	After this point, trees cannot grow.

## Key Knowledge

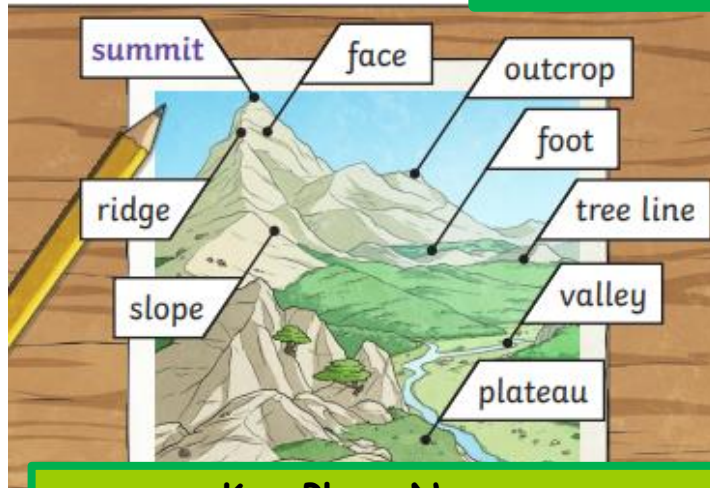
A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range. Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. **Mountains have their own climates.**



Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world - 8848m.



 Mountain



## Key Place Names

- Ben Nevis, Himalayas, Mount Snowdon

## The World's Seven Summits

The highest peaks on each continent:

- Everest (Asia)
- Aconcagua (South America)
- Denali (North America)
- Kilimanjaro (Africa)
- Elbrus (Europe)
- Vinson Massif (Antarctica)
- Carstensz Pyramid (Australia)



## Dangers of visiting mountains

- Low temperature = hypothermia
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- Avalanches/land slides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

## Why do people visit mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography