



Runnymede St. Edwards Primary Catholic School

- Knowledge Organiser

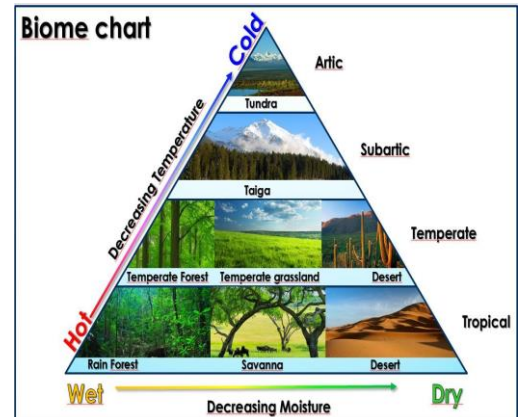
Subject:
Geography

Climates and Biomes

Year: 3

Term: Summer 2

	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period
biome	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra
temperature	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures
continent	A very large mass of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)
polar	An area of land surrounding the North and South Poles
tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen
seasons	A cycle of weather changes divided into four parts, winter, spring, summer, and autumn
weather	The day-to-day conditions and changes in the atmosphere
equator	imaginary line halfway around the earth which is between the North and South Poles.



Weather

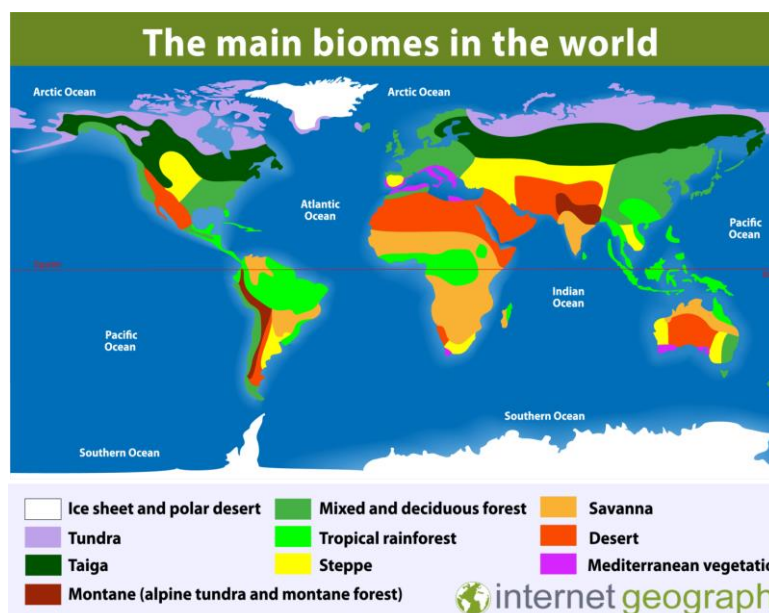
The weather describes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere. Weather can change quickly - one day it can be dry and sunny and the next day it may rain.

Climate

The climate describes average weather conditions over longer periods and over large areas. Climate zones are areas around the world with a certain pattern of weather. The main climate zones are: Tropical, Arid, Temperate, Polar, Continental and Mediterranean. The Mediterranean climate is characterised by dry summers and mild, wet winters whereas the Tropical climate is very warm and wet throughout the year.

Biomes

A large ecosystem is called a biome. A biome contains particular plant and animal groups, which are adapted to that particular environment. There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra.



Overcoming the challenges of a biome

Deciduous forest
Lake District, United Kingdom

In many parts of the UK, including the Lake District, deciduous forest has been cut down and cleared (on flat ground). This makes space for the growing of crops and the grazing of animals.

Grassland
Southern Spain

In Southern Spain, in the summer months when droughts are common, water is transported from lakes and reservoirs to keep the soil fertile and allow crops to grow.