

Cooper Perry Primary School

Hot and Cold Deserts

How does Diversity Shape the World?

YEAR 5 and 6: Autumn 2

Beauty	Change	Diversity	Sustainability
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Coverage

- The location of the Sahara Desert and Antarctica in relation to the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- A study of the climate of the Sahara Desert and Antarctica.
- A comparison of the climate of the Sahara Desert and Antarctica.
- To understand what the term 'eco system' means and to recognise deserts as eco-systems.
- To research and write about species that live in the Sahara Desert and Antarctica
- Species of the Sahara and Antarctica and how they adapt to the conditions of the desert (Science)
- Threats to Antarctica and the Sahara Desert through global warming.

KEY VOCABULARY:

Biome
Desert
Arid
Oasis
Biotic
Abiotic
Desertification
Dune
Climate
Ecosystem
Tundra
Adaptation
Species
Glacier
Ice cap

KNOWLEDGE AND FACT SHEET

How Does Diversity Shape Our World?

Key Terms

Climate	Weather over a long period of time.	
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is made up of all of the living and non-living things in an area.	
Tundra	Treelss regions, where the climate is cold and windy.	
Adaptation	When a plant or animal becomes better suited to its habitat.	
Species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.	
Glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.	
Ice cap	A covering of ice over a large area, especially on the polar region of a planet.	

How Does Diversity Shape Our World?

Key Terms

Biome	A biome is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and animals e.g. forest or desert.	
Desert	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.	
Arid	An adjective to describe a place with little access to water.	
Oasis	A spot in a desert where water and plants can be found (often around a natural spring).	
Biotic	Living components e.g. plants	
Abiotic	Non living components e.g. sand	
Desertification	The process in which land turns into desert land.	
Sand dune	A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind.	

KEY QUESTIONS:

- What is a desert?
- Where are the deserts in the world?
- What is the climate of a hot desert?
- What is the climate of a cold desert?
- How does the climate of the Sahara differ from the climate of Antarctica?
- What is a biome?
- What is an eco-system?
- What are the similarities and difference between hot and cold deserts?
- Which animals live in the Sahara?
- Which animals live in Antarctica?
- How have animals adapted to life in the desert?
- What impact is global warming having on deserts?

KEY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- I can identify the position and significance of longitude, latitude, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic circle.
- I can describe and understand key aspects of biomes.

Year 5	Year 6
- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - I can collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. - I can create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: climate zones	- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. - I can collect and analyse statistics and other information unaided in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. - I can create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as: climate zones

ENRICHMENT:

WOW Day
Cross curricula links – art, DT and Writing
Creative homework projects

PUPIL LEADERSHIP:

Group projects