

Year 9 Geography Autumn Term



Key words

Desert – a place with 25cm or less of rain a year.

Tundra – a biome where the ground stays frozen for most of the year and there is very little precipitation.

Polar regions – the regions around the north and south poles.

Biomes - Biomes are large scale ecosystems. They are defined by factors such as climate, soils and plants/vegetation.

Ecosystems - An ecosystem is a group of living organisms interacting with the non-living parts of an environment.

Climate – the state of the atmosphere over a long period of time.

Relief – the way the landscape changes in height.

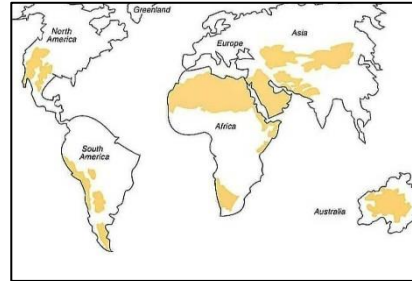
Erosion – a natural process where land is worn away by another material.

Deposition – when material that has been eroded (worn away) and been transported is then dropped.

Adaptation – changing to suit the surrounding environment.

Evaporation - the process in which a liquid (water) changes state into a gas

Fertile land – when land is suitable to grow crops/plants on.



Where are Deserts found?

Deserts are mainly found around the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, between 15° and 30° north and south of the equator.

What are Deserts like?

Deserts have extreme temperatures. During the day the temperature may reach 50°C, when at night it may fall to below 0°C

What are polar environments like?

Conditions are extreme with long cold winters, with annual temperatures mostly below freezing. Polar areas are often windy, with very little precipitation. Permanent ice caps cover polar landscapes. Few plants can survive the harsh conditions. Animals and plants have adapted to the conditions.



Where are polar and tundra regions found?

Cold environments (both polar and tundra) are found in high latitude areas and mountainous regions of the world.

