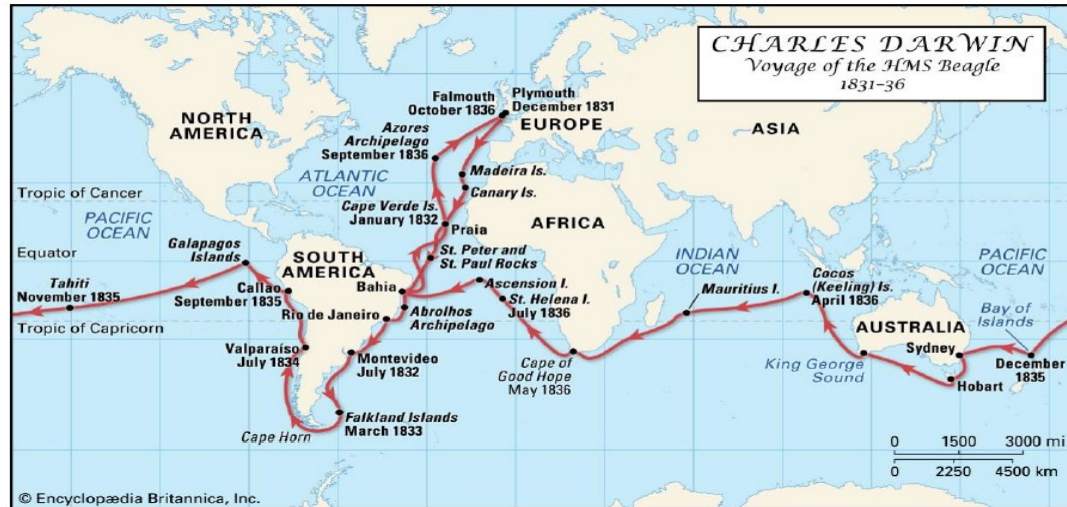


Year: 6  
 Term: Spring 1  
 Topic: Do we agree with Darwin's Theory of Evolution?



**Journeys around the world by Charles Darwin on the HMS Beagle**



**Glossary**

- biodiversity** The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat.
- biome** A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g. forest or tundra.
- climate** Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a climate.
- consequence** A result of a particular action or situation
- ecosystem** A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
- hemisphere** A half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator.
- indigenous** Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
- interconnected** The state of being connected or linked.
- latitude** The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
- longitude** The angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
- maritime** Connected with the sea, especially in relation to seaborne trade or naval matters.
- temperate** Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.
- tropics** The parallel of latitude 23°26' north (tropic of Cancer) or south (tropic of Capricorn) of the equator.
- vegetation belt** An area of the planet characterised by certain flora (plants) due to climatic conditions.

**Location**



**Techniques**



**Diversity**

**The significance of the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and the Equator**

The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the **Equator** is called the **tropics**. Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics. The line called the **Tropic of Cancer** marks the northern edge. The line called the **Tropic of Capricorn** marks the southern edge.

The tropics are the only part of Earth where the sun sometimes shines straight down. Because the sunlight is so strong, the tropics are generally warmer than other parts of Earth.

The **Galápagos Islands** straddle the Equator, roughly 600 miles (965 km) off the coast of Ecuador and are home to one of the world's most unique and pristine ecosystems.

**What are time zones?**

**Time zones** are divided by imaginary lines called **meridians** which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.

There is an imaginary line running through the UK called the **Prime Meridian**. It runs through a place in London called **Greenwich**.

The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western **hemispheres**.

Time in countries to the east of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK.

Time in countries to the west of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK.

**Eight points of a compass**

