

Year 5 : Geography – North America



Subject Specific Vocabulary

landscape	All the visible features of an area of land.
location	A particular place or position.
mountain range	A group of mountains closely related in position and direction.
rural	Less densely populated areas.
urban	Highly populated area such as a town or city.
state	An area of land with its own government. There are 50 states in the USA.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the poles.
latitude	The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator.
longitude	The longitude of a place is its distance east or west from GMT.

Key Knowledge

By the end of this unit I will know that:

North America has a range of climate zones: tropical, sub-tropical, temperate and polar.

There are a wide range of types of settlements in North America ranging from large cities such as New York to small villages.

The largest and longest river in North America is the Missouri River. Other major rivers include Mississippi, Yukon River, Rio Grande and Arkansas River

The San Andreas fault is where the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate grind against each other which can cause earthquakes.

Fair trade is where a fair price is paid to producers of goods.

Human released gases and aerosols are causes of global warming in North America.



The largest country in North America is Canada.

The largest city is Mexico City.

English, Spanish and French are the most popular languages in North America.

Evidence of climate change is shown in North America through the strength of tornadoes, snowstorms and forest fires.

The countries below Mexico are known as Central America but are classified as being part of the continent of North America.