

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

desert	an area of land that receives no more than 25 centimetres (10 inches) of precipitation a year
Sahara	the largest hot desert in the World, in Africa
formation	how the desert is formed
flora	the plants found in a particular place eg. in the desert
fauna	the animals found in a particular place eg. in the desert
rainfall	rain that falls in a particular time scale
gauge	a measuring instrument
canyon	a deep narrow valley with steep sides
abrasion	when pebbles grind along a rock platform, like sandpaper
drought	a period of time when there is below average rainfall
arid	dry
freeze thaw	occurs when water continually seeps into cracks, freezes and expands, eventually breaking the rock apart
annum	Latin word for year

## Key knowledge

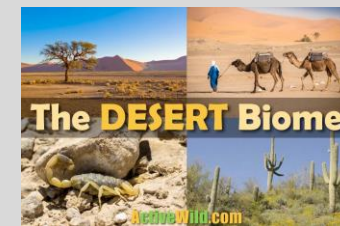
I know how to use an atlas to locate deserts around the world (Sahara, Namib, Arabian, Great Basin Desert).
I know how deserts are formed.
I know deserts have specific flora and fauna (biome).
I know that deserts can be hot and cold for example The Arctic and Antarctica Desert (due to lack of rainfall).
I know that the largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara Desert in Africa at 9.4 million square km.
I know that deserts in hot areas can vary from 0-45 degrees Celsius between night and day.

## Hot Deserts



## How is a Desert formed?

Deserts are created by **deforestation, lack of appropriate agriculture and drought/lack of water**. They are categorised as areas with less than 25mm of rain per year.



## Did you know?

- Deserts take up a major chunk of Earth.
- Not all deserts have sand.
- Deserts are scorching during day and cold at night.
- Antarctica is the largest Ice Desert.