



Geography – Galapagos Islands (Year 6)



Key Vocabulary

Physical Geography - The natural features of the Earth's surface. For example; climate, land formation and vegetation.

Human Geography - Human activity that affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.

Climate- The weather conditions over a period of time.

Terrain - The vertical and horizontal dimensions of the land surface.

Vegetation - Plants collectively in a given area.

Expedition - An organized journey or voyage for a specific purpose, often for exploration or for a scientific or military purpose.

Land use - Land can be utilized by humans in diverse ways. These can include residential, institutional, commercial, industrial, agricultural, forestry, park etc.

Dense - Thickly crowded or closely set.

Sparse - Thinly spread or distributed.

Galápagos Islands - A group of islands, which straddle the Equator in the Pacific Ocean.

The Galapagos Islands

There are 19 islands with a total of 3,093 sq. miles of land. The islands were made from volcanoes and volcanoes are still making the islands of Isabela and Fernandina today.

The islands are famous for having many native animals, including giant tortoises, that are found nowhere else on Earth. These animals helped Charles Darwin towards his theory of evolution by natural selection after he visited the islands in 1835.

97% of the islands are a national park, all except the inhabited parts.

In 2012 approximately 30,000 people lived in the Galápagos Islands.



How does the Land use of Lichfield compare to the Galapagos Islands?

- The Land use of Lichfield is made up mainly residential areas. There are some areas of vegetation and commercial land use in the city centre.
- This is different to the Galapagos Islands as they are predominantly made up of areas of vegetation. There are small residential areas but on each Island, this is a very small percentage of each island.