

# The Island.

## Key vocabulary:

**Island**- Is a body of land surrounded by water.

**Climate zone**-A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. They also have their own type of vegetation and wildlife.

**Biome**- a distinct geographical region with specific climate, vegetation, and animal life.

**Vegetation belt**- is an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.

**Terrain**-is the term for an area of land. Terrain may include, flat plains, mountains, forests.

**Temperate**- Moderate or in the middle. It doesn't have extremes.

**Plateau**-is a flat, elevated landform that rises sharply above surrounding area on at least one side.

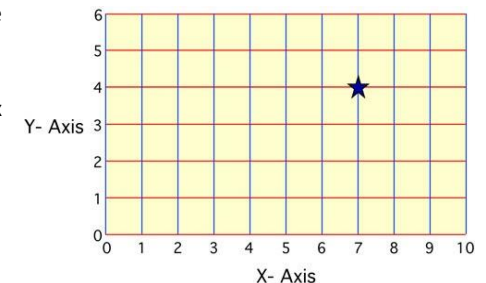
**Fault line**-are usually the edge of the tectonic plates and occur when different plates grind against each other.

**Hemisphere**- is half of a sphere. The term is most commonly used when referring to the Earth's Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

## Co-ordinates.

A grid is overlaid onto a map. There are 2 axes: the Y axis and the x axis.

To locate the position of something, you must go along the x axis then up the y axis until they reach at a point. This provides us with a co-ordinate.



## Physical Geography

-New Zealand is known for its beautiful and diverse geography, including mountains, plateaus, forests, valleys and lakes.

-The two main islands are separated by the Cook Strait. The South Island is far more mountainous, and is dominated by the Southern Alps. Meanwhile a volcanic plateau covers much of the North Island.

-The highest point is Mount Cook at 3,724m. It is located towards the centre of South Island.

-The climate of New Zealand is mainly temperate, with some sub-tropical features in the far north. Due to being in the southern hemisphere, the north is warmer than the south, and summer is Dec-Feb.

-The longest river in New Zealand is the Waikato River, running 425km through North Island.

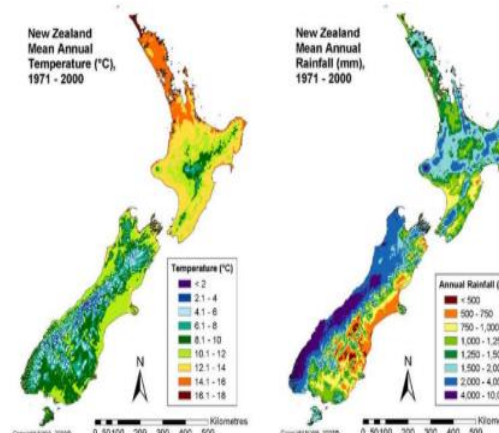
-The largest island aside from the two main islands is Stewart Island, off the southern tip of South Island.

-Parts of New Zealand are on fault lines, meaning the possibility of earthquakes and other disasters.



The North Island can experience high temperatures in the summer.

The South Island can experience very low temperatures in the winter.



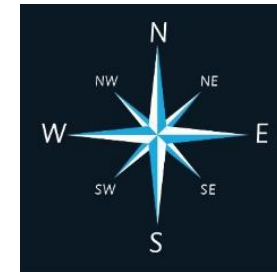


### Topographical features

The Island unit introduces us to “topography” and the topographical features we can find in New Zealand.

Topography is the study of shape and features on the surface of the Earth. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys, forests, glaciers etc.

### The 8 points of a compass.

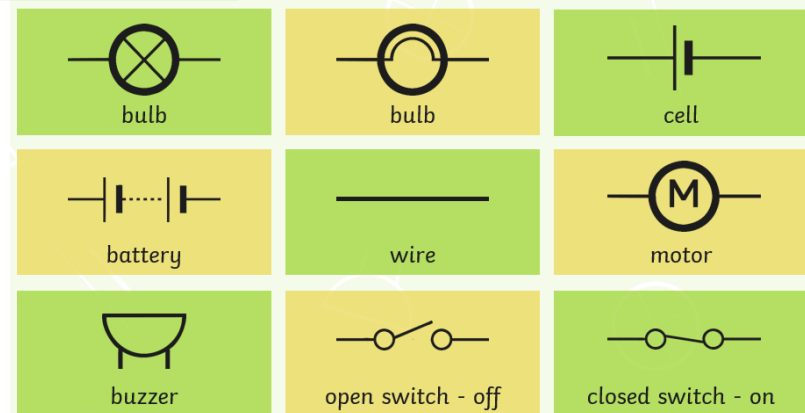


The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S), and west (W), at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four ordinal directions are formed by bisecting the above, giving: northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), and northwest (NW).

### DT Skills.

How Surveys and Questionnaires Differ		
	Survey	Questionnaire
Includes a list of questions	✓	✓
Contains subjective and objective answers	✓	✓
Utilizes open and closed-ended questions	✓	✓
Requires an analysis of responses	✓	✗
Is conducted	✓	✗

A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions (or other types of prompts) for the purpose of gathering information from respondents through survey or statistical study. A research questionnaire is typically a mix of close-ended questions and open-ended questions.



### Components of an electrical circuit.