



Geography – Water, Weather and Climate



Water, weather and climate

Lesson sequence:

- Lesson 1 – Where is the Earth's water?
- Lesson 2 – Uses of water
- Lesson 3 – What is the water cycle?
- Lesson 4 – What is the weather like today?
- Lesson 5 – Measuring the Weather.
- Lesson 6 – What is the weather and climate like in the UK?
- Lesson 7 - Reason for seasons
- Lesson 8 - World Climate zones
- Lesson 9 - Assessment

Prior Knowledge/concept links/vocabulary already known

Reception: Know that some places have different weather and know about seasonal change.

Year 1: Identify seasons and daily weather patterns in the UK and know that places near the equator are warmer.

Year 2: Know about UK weather and seasonal patterns. To know that the UK does not usually experience extremely cold winters or summers, and is thus a temperate country; this is an aspect of the UK's climate. To know that particular types of precipitation are more common in different seasons (e.g. snow and ice in winter; rain in the summer.) To know that temperature can be measured using a thermometer. Compare weather patterns between the UK and non-European countries. Know that this region has a tropical/sub-tropical climate. Know that this means that it is warmer and wetter than in the UK.

Sticky learning

New Knowledge

- Know, describe and understand key aspects of climate zones, weather patterns and the water cycle
- Know the different uses of water and where it comes from. To know the 4 key processes of the water cycle – evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection
- Know where Earth's water is stored: % in salt water, fresh water; frozen, groundwater, above and air.
- Know the difference between weather and climate
- Know some of the symbols used to report weather and what a weather map can show.
- Know that climate change is the global change in climate patterns which are caused by natural and human factors.
- To know Seasons in the southern hemisphere, occur at opposite times of the year from those in the northern hemisphere. Northern summer = southern winter.

New Skills

- Use a globe, a world map in an atlas to locate countries.
- Read and use four points of a compass (N, S, E, W), letter-number coordinates and pictograms to represent information on a map.

KS2- how does this unit link to the different types of geography (human, physical, environmental?)

Human:

We will be learning about the effects of global climate change (loss of sea ice, accelerated sea level rise and longer heat waves.)

Physical:

We will be looking at mountains, rivers, lakes, seas and the links to the water cycle as well as where Earth's water is stored.

Environmental:

We will be learning about how climate change is the global change in climate patterns which are partly caused by human factors.

Key Vocabulary

Weather- The daily variations in temperature, precipitation, cloud, wind and sunshine.

Climate- The long term patterns of weather in a particular place.

Temperature- How hot or cold something is. Measured in degrees Celsius.

Atmosphere- The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.

Evaporation- Water changes from a liquid to a gas and returns to the atmosphere as water vapour.

Transpiration- Plants change water from liquid to gas and release it back into the atmosphere as water vapour.

Condensation- Water changes from a gas to a liquid by forming droplets when the water vapour cools down. This process forms clouds.

Precipitation- Water falls from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.

Air mass- An area of air, that brings a certain type of weather condition.

Surface runoff- Water that flows along the surface of the Earth.

Meteorologist- A person who studies the weather.

Equator- The imaginary circle around the earth that is halfway between the North and South Poles.

Climate Zones- Geographical zones loosely divided according to their climate zones (tropical, temperate and polar)

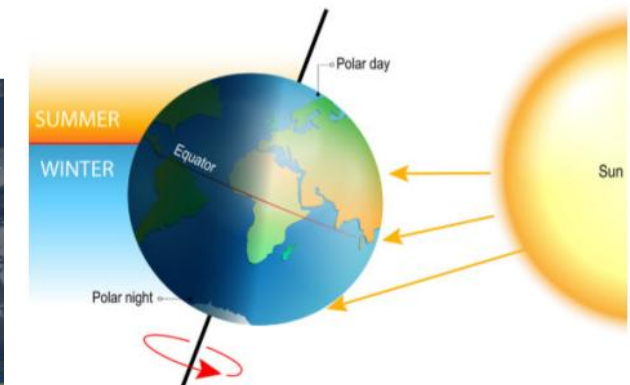
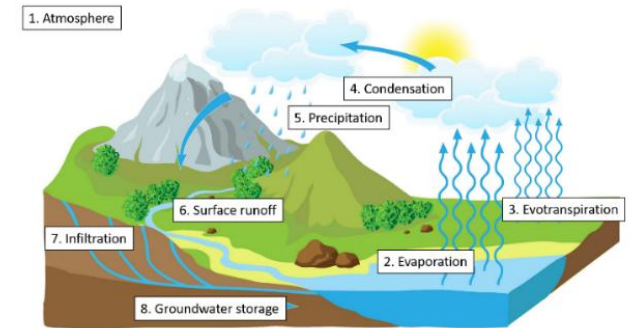
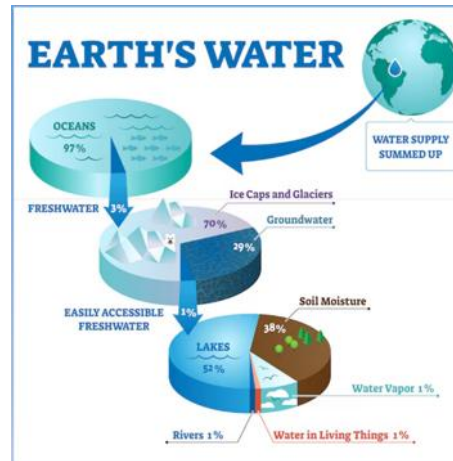


Diagram: The tilt of the Earth creates the seasons