

Year 2 Geography

Unit of Learning: Weather in our world



Big Question: What is the weather like in different parts of the world?

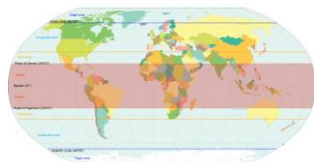
Prior learning: Pupils have studied how the seasons change in Year 1.

At the end of this topic, pupils will know:

<u>Line of Enquiry</u>	<u>National Curriculum Objectives</u>
How does the weather change in different parts of the world?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
What is the climate like at the equator?	
How does the climate change moving away from the equator?	
What are the differences between places with wet or dry climates?	
What challenges does weather bring?	
How is the weather in Iqaluit different to the weather in Newcastle-upon-Tyne?	

Key Vocabulary

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
weather	Weather is what is happening in the air outside.
climate	Climate is what the weather is usually like.
desert	A desert is a large area of land that gets very little rain each year.
ski	To ski is to move over snow on two thin pieces of metal or wood called skis.
humid	Humid is when the air feels hot and wet.
North and South Poles	The North Pole is at the very top of the earth and the South Pole is at the very bottom of the earth.
equator	The equator is an imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
moisture	Moisture is water in the air.
mist	Mist consists of a large number of tiny drops of water in the air, which make it difficult to see very far.
The tropics	The tropics are to the areas that are closest to the equator.
Temperate regions	These regions are found between the tropics and the polar regions.
Polar regions	The polar regions are the areas which are furthest away from the equator.
rainfall	Rainfall is any rain, sleet, snow or hail that falls on an area of land.
temperature	Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is.
Extreme weather	Extreme weather is weather that is unusual or unexpected.
Torrential rain	Torrential rain is a lot of rain that falls very quickly.
flooding	Flooding is when water overflows onto dry land.
blizzard	A blizzard is a heavy snowstorm that lasts a long time.
gusts	A gust is a sudden strong wind.
shade	Shade is an area, such as under a tree, where sunlight cannot reach.
thunderstorm	A thunderstorm is a storm with dark clouds, heavy rain, thunder and lightning.
Polar climate	A polar climate has very cool summers and extremely cold winters. The land is often covered in snow and ice.
Temperate climate	A temperate climate means cold, wet winters and warmer, wet summers.



As children of God we are loved, we are called, and we are inspired.