

Caroline Haslett Primary School - Geography

Spring Term 1

Year 2

Hot and cold areas of the world

Knowledge

The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth.

The South Pole is the southernmost point on Earth.

The equator is an equal distance from the North and South Poles.

The closer an area is to the equator, the hotter the weather is.

The further away an area is from the equator, the colder the weather is.

Activities

Use a globe and world map to identify the North and South Poles and the Equator.

Keep a weather diary to support research of the seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.

Vocabulary

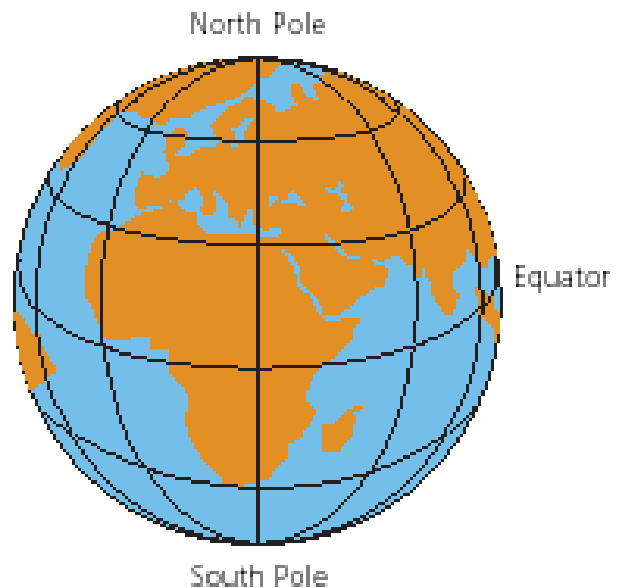
Climate - the average weather of a particular place or region over a period of years.

Weather - the temperature and outside conditions [hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy.]

Drought - a long period of dry weather.

Equator - an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half.

Flood - a great flow of water that rises and spreads over the land.



Skills

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.

Measure and record rainfall, temperature and wind speed.

Location Knowledge	Name and locate the North Pole, South Pole and Equator.
Place knowledge	Understand the physical geography of the local area [weather].
Human and physical	<p>Building on from Year 1, recap seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p> <p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Know basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features eg. vegetation, season, weather, climate, temperature, rainfall, wind speed, river, soil.</p>
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Measure and record rainfall, temperature and wind speed.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the North Pole, South Pole and Equator.</p>