












Topic: Geography

Term: Autumn 2

Year: Unit 2

Duration: 5 weeks

I will be thinking like a Geographer by:

Geographical enquiry  	Geographers answer questions using evidence and also ask their own questions.
Similarities and differences  + 	Geographers look for similarities and differences to understand the world around them.
Map skills 	Geographers use maps to analyse and understand the world.
Cause and consequence  + 	Geographers know that events can change geographical features.
Continuity and change  + 	Geographers know that some locations stay the same, some change over time and some change quickly.
Collect and interpret data  	Geographers know how to collect and interpret data to answer questions.

Steps in learning: How does the weather affect our lives?

Step 1: What does the daily weather tell us?	I know what weather is.
	I know how I can measure weather using a rain gauge, thermometer, and anemometer.
	I know what a weather forecast is.
	I can say what the weather is like now.
	I can say what is the same and what is different about the weather on different days.
Step 2: How does the weather conditions change during the four seasons of the year?	I can think about reasons why the weather might be different.
	I know what the four seasons of the year are in the UK.
	I know what the weather is usually like in the UK in each season.
	I know which months of the year are in which seasons in the UK.
	I know what you would normally wear in each season.
Step 3: Why are there hot and cold places in the world?	I know that the world is divided into 7 areas, called continents
	I can name the 7 continents of the world.
	I know that there are 5 oceans on the planet
	I can name the 5 oceans on the planet.
	I know that some areas of the planet are always hot, and some are always cold.
	I can locate the Arctic, Antarctic and equator
	I can compare Antarctica and the Sahara Desert and say why they are different.
	I can locate Tromsø and Torbay on a map
	I can say some of the main similarities and differences between Tromsø and Torbay

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Geography	Geography means about the world
rain gauge	measures rainfall
thermometer	measures temperature
anemometer	measures wind speed
compass and indicator	tells us the wind direction
weather forecast	a statement predicting what the weather will be like in the future
meteorologists	scientists who measure and predict weather
data	weather information we have collected
months of the year	the 12 months of the year, in the correct order.
seasons	The 4 seasons of the year experienced in the UK: Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.
continents	There are 7 main areas in the world, called continents. There are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia (also known as Oceania).
Oceans	There are 5 oceans on the planet. These are the Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian and Southern Ocean. These are all connected to make one global ocean.
Arctic, Antarctic	The area at the north and south of the earth.
equator	the imaginary line around the widest part of the earth.
Tromsø	The capital of Norway, and a city within the Arctic Circle.

What we use to measure weather:

A rain gauge



A thermometer.



An anemometer



Compass and indicator



The months and seasons of the year.



The continents and oceans in the world:

