

Key Vocabulary

Weather - conditions in the atmosphere on a particular day, such as temperature, windiness, rainfall, hours of sunshine or cloud cover.

Climate - weather patterns in a place over a long period, such as seasonal rainfall, sunshine and temperatures

Climate Zones - sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.

Temperature - measured level of heat in the air

Extreme - something as far as possible from a centre or from its opposite e.g. extremes of heat and cold

Water Cycle - the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea. The movement of water around our planet is vital to life as it supports plants and animals

Equator - an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

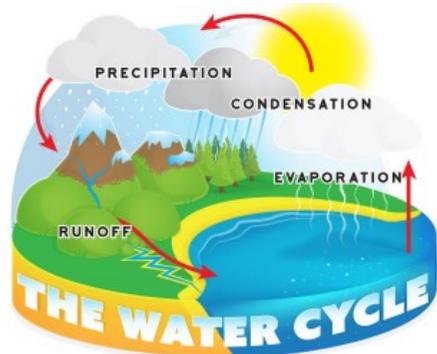
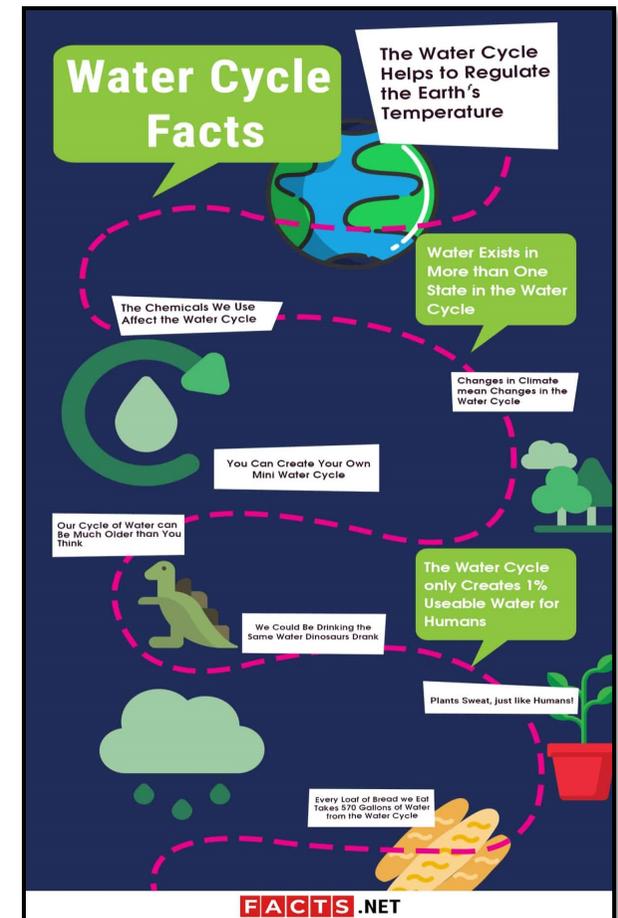
Air Mass - an extremely large body of **air** whose properties of temperature and moisture content (humidity), at any given altitude, are fairly similar in any horizontal direction. **Air masses** can cover large (hundreds of miles) areas.

Strand: Geography

- Explore where water on Earth is stored and the Water Cycle.
- Investigate why it rains and the three different types of rainfall (convectional, frontal and orographic).
- Research the five main air masses that affect the weather in the United Kingdom.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.



What we should already know

- Other places in the world have different weather patterns to the UK.
- Some examples of weather - rain, wind, snow, hail, sunshine, cloudy
- Changes of state - evaporation, condensation

Key Learning

- Water changes state at different stages of the water-cycle
- Over 75% of the Earth's surface is water
- The water cycle is a constant, continuous process
- Climate and temperature can affect the time it takes for one cycle to take place and which form of precipitation occurs.