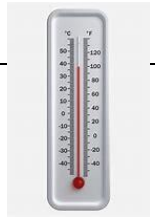
Links to prior learning –Weather in the UK

Year 3 – Weather Around the World

Links to other subjects
Geography – continents
Maths – tables and bar charts
English – non-chronological report

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
temperature	A degree of how hot or cold something is as measured by a thermometer
precipitation	Water droplets that fall from clouds
clouds	A large collection of tiny droplets or water or ice crystals
condensation	When water vapour in the air changes into liquid water when it comes in contact with a cooler surface.
evaporation	Evaporation is a process where liquids change to a gas or vapour
water vapour	Water in the form of a gas
climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time.
climate zones	A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate.
equator	An imaginary line around the earth dividing the earth into the north and south hemisphere.
hemisphere	half of a sphere
polar	Extremely cold Average temp -50 Celsius Covered in snow and ice
mountainous	temperature gets colder as the altitude gets higher
Mediterranean	Mild wet winters and hot summers
arid	Little rainfall Very hot during the day Large difference between day/night temperatures
tropical	Near the equator Hot and wet Around 30 Celsius all year
temperate	Warmer summers Cooler winters



Key concepts, facts and sticky knowledge
Climate Zones – the world is divided into different zones; polar, mountainous, arid, Mediterranean, tropical and temperate. The countries closer to the equator will be hotter than countries further away.
Water Cycle - The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states. Liquid water is found in oceans, rivers, lakes—and even underground. Solid ice is found in glaciers snow, and at the **North** and **South Poles**. Water vapour—a gas—is found in Earth's atmosphere
How we can conserve water – We use water every day for things like drinking, cooking, and cleaning. Only 1% of the Earth's freshwater (water without salt) can be used for these things, so we must protect what we have. We can practice water conservation by using less of it in our homes and by keeping our waterways clean.
Collecting weather data – The people who predict or forecast the weather are called **meteorologists**. Collecting data every day can show you patterns and trends. Weather data includes any facts or numbers about the state of the atmosphere, including temperature, wind speed, rain or snow, humidity, and pressure.
By the end of this period of learning, the children should be able to use geographical language to describe the weather around the world and name the different climate zones. They should be able to choose the correct equipment to collect and measure weather conditions; wind direction, rainfall and temperature and analyse their data. Children should be able to describe the stages of The Water Cycle using key vocabulary and should be able to suggest ways in which they can reduce their water use and explain why this is important.