



Geography. Medium Term Planning

Term: Autumn 1	Year: 3 and 4 Cycle A	Theme: Climate zones
Key vocabulary.		
<p>Lesson 1- Climate, weather, latitude, weather, equator,</p> <p>Lesson 2- hemisphere, axis, sphere, season</p> <p>Lesson 3- Temperate, tropical, temperature, precipitation</p> <p>Lesson 4- Temperature, precipitation, temperature, Mediterranean, tropical, arid, polar</p> <p>Lesson 5- Temperature, precipitation, temperate, Mediterranean, tropical, arid, polar</p> <p>Lesson 6- Temperature, precipitation, temperate, Mediterranean, tropical, arid, polar</p>		

National Curriculum	Week	NC- Coverage	Skills taught	Knowledge	Activity Outline
Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to	1	<p>identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator,</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of</p> <p>Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>Building on KS1 knowledge of the UK, children begin to explore more of the world, understand how the world has zones and the significance of those zones.</p> <p>Locating places and features accurately on maps also becomes a focus.</p>	<p>I can define the difference between weather and climate</p> <p>I can identify different lines of latitude, including the Equator, on a map</p> <p>I can explain the significance of key lines of latitude,</p>	<p>Why does a places location in the world affect climate?</p> <p>This lesson looks at the difference between weather and climate, the definition of latitude and how it affects climate.</p> <p><i>Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Latitude Climate Zones PowerPoint -Slides 2 to 10</i></p> <p>Whole class activity</p> <p>Pupils complete the labels on the map and answer the related questions. Resources from ODDIZZI resources pages.</p>



enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic

2

describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones

identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of

Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle

To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones;

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including the Equator

I can explain the significance of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
I can describe the location of different climate zones around the world

Lines of latitude

1. Label the following 5 features on your map: Antarctic Circle, Arctic Circle, Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn

2. On which line of latitude are you most likely to:
Find a tropical rainforest? _____ See a polar bear? _____
Spot a penguin? _____ Ride a camel? _____

3. Match up these broken sentences so that they make sense. Use lines to link them.

The Arctic Circle	is the most southerly of the five major circles of latitude.
The Antarctic Circle	is the most southerly point where the sun can be directly overhead.
The Tropic of Cancer	is the most northerly of the five major circles of latitude.
The Tropic of Capricorn	is the most northerly point where the sun can be directly overhead.
The Equator	passes through Europe, Asia and North America.
	passes close to the city of Kolkata, in the west of India.

What on earth is a climate zone?

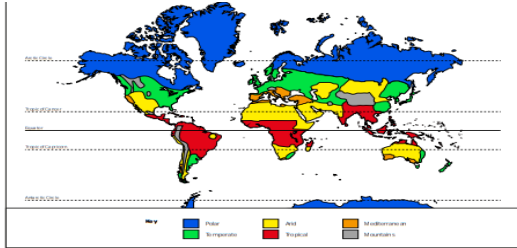
This lesson explores the significance of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and how the Earth's tilt affects seasons and identifies the different climate zones.

Online Pages: Explore the world -weather and climate - climate - Latitude Online Pages - Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - The Earth is a sphere Online Pages - Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - The Earth is tilted Climate Zones PowerPoint -Slides 11to 17

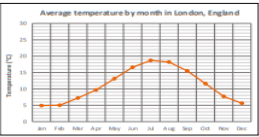
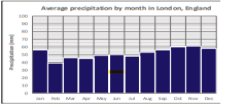
Whole class activity

Read the guided reading as a class or individually to give pupils a better understanding of climate zones. Pupils follow the instructions on the map to shade the different climate zones.



<p>and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p> <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America 					<p>Next, they answer the questions relating to the map. Looking at the climate zones map on slide 15, which of these climate zones might get bigger and which smaller if the climate got cooler?</p> <p>Resources from ODDIZI</p>  <p>Ensure each child has their own in their books as they will need to refer back to this throughout their Geography lessons.</p>
<p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ describe and understand key aspects of: ♣ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle ♣ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic 	3	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones</p>	<p>Children will discuss physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle</p>	<p>I can compare climate data for different locations</p>	<p>How is the climate in the UK different from that in the tropics?</p> <p>This lesson compares temperate and tropical climates by looking at precipitation levels and temperature. <i>Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Temperate Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - London Online Pages - Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Tropical Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Manaus Climate Zones PowerPoint - Slides 18 to 26</i></p> <p>Whole class activity Pupils study the temperature graphs for London and Manaus and discuss their similarities and differences. Using the information from the graphs, pupils answer the questions. Repeat, using the precipitation graphs and questions.</p>



<p>activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p>					  <p>Resources on Oddizzi</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ 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 	<p>4</p>	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including climate zones.</p>	<p>They use more precise vocabulary, explaining the processes of physical and human geography and their significance. They learn more about extreme weather, the processes involved in the causes and effects of extreme weather, as well as beginning to understand the impact of humans on the earth.</p>	<p>I can complete a bar graph to present precipitation data.</p> <p>I can complete a bar graph to present temperature data.</p>	<p>This lesson looks at the temperature and precipitation levels of each climate zone and provides pupils with the opportunity to read and complete their own data. <i>Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Tropical - Manaus Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Arid - Cairo Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Temperate - London Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Mediterranean - Seville Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Polar - Nuuk Climate Zones PowerPoint - Slides 27 to 3</i></p> <p>Whole class activity Pupils complete one or all of the packs for each climate zone. They use the table of data to help them complete the half-finished temperature and precipitation graphs, and answer the questions by analysing the data.</p> <p>Pupils complete a case study of a climate zone using either of the note-taking writing frames.</p> <p>Extension: Pupils must complete the whole graph using the data in the table</p>



<p>and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>					<div data-bbox="1391 165 1727 336"> </div> <div data-bbox="1391 347 1738 416"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>April</th> <th>May</th> <th>June</th> <th>July</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sept</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Average temperature (°C)</td> <td>26.9</td> <td>27.0</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>27.7</td> <td>28.2</td> <td>28.0</td> <td>28.0</td> <td>27.5</td> <td>27.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1391 424 1738 571"> <p>Round to the nearest whole number.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the months of September to December: round the average temperature data up or down to the nearest whole number to complete the table. Plot your data on the graph. Then draw a line to link the plots. Name the hottest month in Manaus. What is the difference between the average temperature in January and August? What does your graph tell you about the seasons in Manaus? Why is the temperature range in a tropical climate so small? </div> <p><i>Resources from Oddizzi</i></p>	Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average temperature (°C)	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.7	28.2	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.4
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	<p>5</p>	<p>describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones</p>	<p>To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones;</p>	<p>I can describe the weather of a typical day in a place with a contrasting climate</p>	<p><i>What is the weather like on a typical day for places in different climate zones?</i></p> <p>This lesson compares the climate in Seville and Santiago.</p> <p><i>Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Tropical - Manaus Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Arid - Cairo Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Temperate - London Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Mediterranean - Seville Online Pages: Explore the world - weather and climate - climate - Polar - Nuuk Climate Zones PowerPoint -Slides 36 to 41</i></p> <p>Atlas Activity Pupils use an atlas to locate Seville and Santiago, to understand where they are in relation to one another and to consider how this affects their climate.</p> <p>Whole class activity Pupils complete a weather forecast for a location of their choice, using the template provided. Pupils compare the temperature and precipitation in Seville and Santiago by discussing the graphs for both places. They then answer the questions by analysing the graphs.</p>																										



					<p>Extension: Use oddizzi.com online pages (see <i>Main Teaching Points</i>) to find out more about the Mediterranean climate zone.</p> <p>Children use the Word Ban sheet to describe vocabulary they have acquired throughout the unit to their peers.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1391 363 1644 695"> <tr> <td>Where?</td> <td>What is it like?</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seasons</td> <td>Across the day</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">What's good about the climate?</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Any problems?</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> </table> <p>QR codes recorded in books of group weather forecasts.</p>	Where?	What is it like?									Seasons	Across the day							What's good about the climate?						Any problems?					
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To assess current Geography
knowledge

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Use assessment pack on Oddizzi