

Glue in your cover page.

Spring Term: 1st Half

Geography






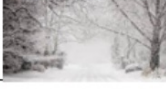



Programme of study:

- Name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom
- Describe, compare and give reasons for different weather in a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America the different weathers
- Describe key physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Locate countries on a map and describe key physical features.
- Using a range of maps and atlases; locate a variety of countries and capitals, identify lines of longitude and latitude
- Using an Ordnance Survey map 1:50,000;
- Explain a range of OS symbols and key
- Four-figure grid references
- Begin to demonstrate an understanding of the eight points of a compass
- Compare and contrast human and physical features using terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs
- Observe and measure
- Demonstrate an understanding of recording, presenting and interpreting data


Stick in your new knowledge organiser.

Wild Weather

Types of weather	
Flooding	
Thunder and lightning	
Tornado	
Hurricane	
Drought	
Blizzard	



Key vocabulary	
Human geography	How human activity affects or is influenced by the Earth's surface.
Physical geography	Natural features of the Earth's surface.
Longitude	Imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically (up and down) and meet at the North and South Poles.
Latitude	Imaginary lines that run around the Earth horizontally (across) parallel to the Equator.
Equator	An imaginary horizontal line around the middle of Earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.
Capital city	A capital is a city where a region's government is located.

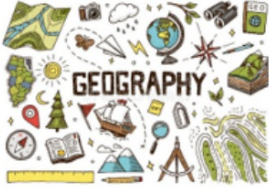


Glue in and complete your pre-topic assessment

What I know now:

|

What I currently know:



Our class text

Glue in and complete your key concepts sheet

<i>Area of geography</i>	<i>Your understanding</i>
<i>Location knowledge</i>	
<i>Place knowledge</i>	
<i>Human and Physical geography</i>	
<i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i>	

Wild Weather: 6 Big Questions

What?

Where?

Who?



Why?

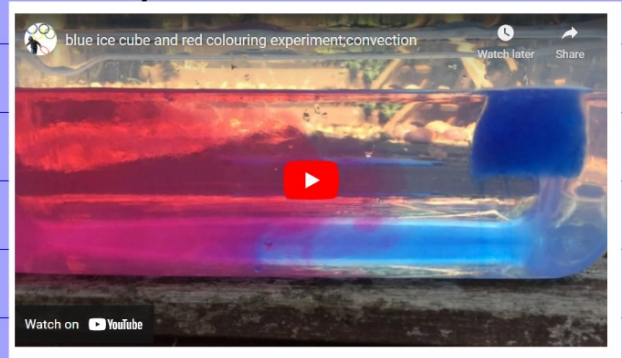
How?

When?

et teachers.
weather-

Thursday 6th January

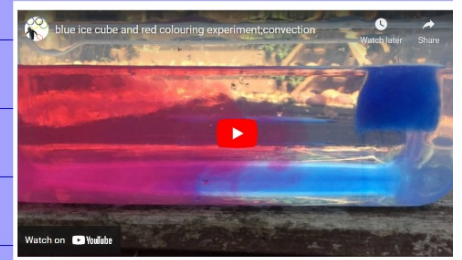
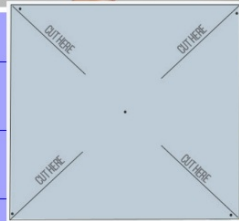
Memorable Experience





plastic cup or glass jar,
coloring.

Fill with water. Squirt shaving
foams. Explain that when
cloudy with water, it rains! Then
pour on top of the cloud, and



What you need: Clear plastic container (size of a shoebox), red food coloring, ice cubes made with water and blue food coloring.

What to do: Fill the plastic container two-thirds full with lukewarm water. Let the water sit for a minute to come to air temperature. Place a blue ice cube at one of the container. Drop 3 drops of red food coloring into the water at the opposite end of the container. Watch what happens! Here's the explanation: the blue cold water (representing a cold air mass) sinks while the red warm water (representing the warm, unstable air mass) rises. This is called convection and the warm air is forced to rise by the approaching cold front, and the thunderstorm forms.

What you need: Frozen baking soda, cold water, squirt bottles.

How to do: Start by mixing two parts baking soda
with one part water to make fluffy, moldable
snow. Then, pour vinegar into squirt bottles
and squirt their snowballs. The reaction
between baking soda and vinegar will cause
the snowballs to fizz and bubble. For a snow
globe, pour your vinegar into a tub, then drop a



What you need: Two 2-liter clear plastic bottles (empty and clean), water, food coloring, glitter, duct tape.

What you do: Fill one of the bottles two-thirds full of water. Add food coloring and a dash of glitter. Use duct tape to fasten the two containers together. Make sure to tape tightly so that no water leaks out when you turn the bottles over. Flip the bottles so that the bottle with the water is on top. Swirl the bottle in a circular motion. This will create a vortex and a tornado will form in the



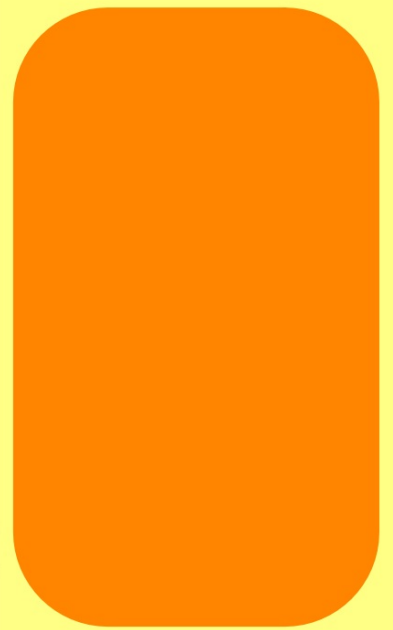
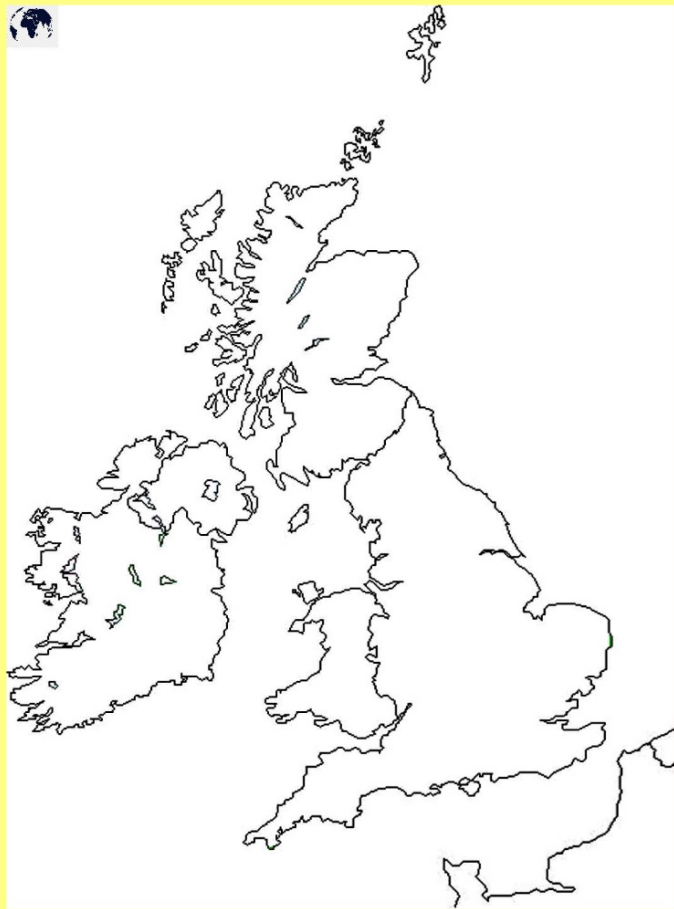
Friday 7th January

LO: To identify places in the United Kingdom and the weather there.

Temperature (°C)	Description

Take temperature of outside

Use an atlas to name and locate the countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom.



Did you get them right?



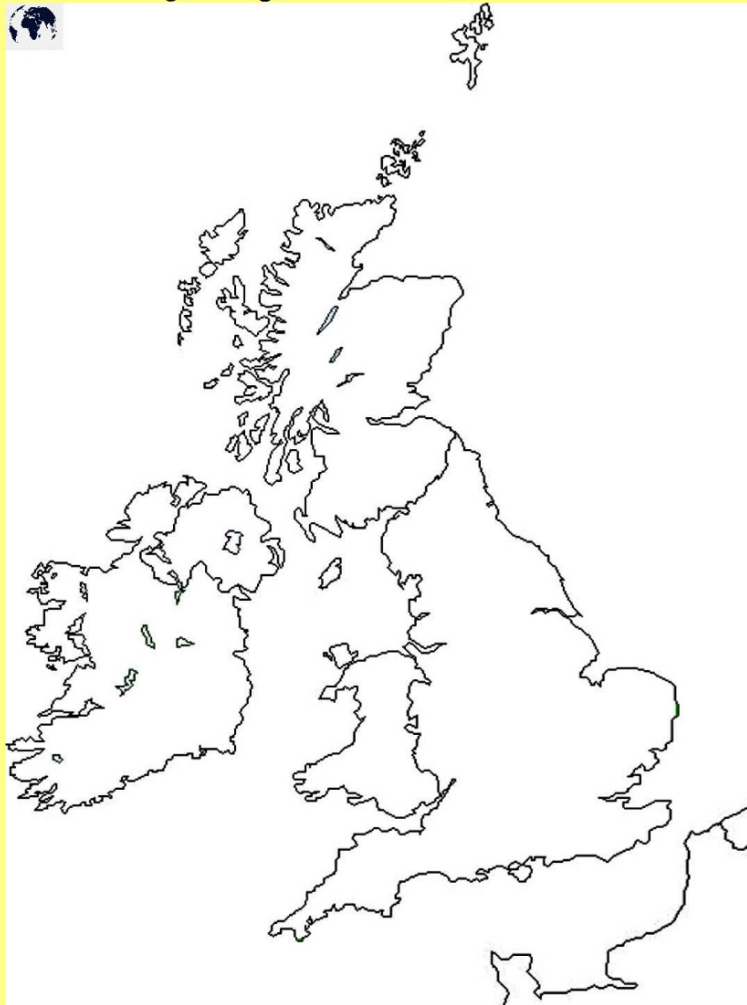
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1-ks2-the-united-kingdom/zhtgrj6>

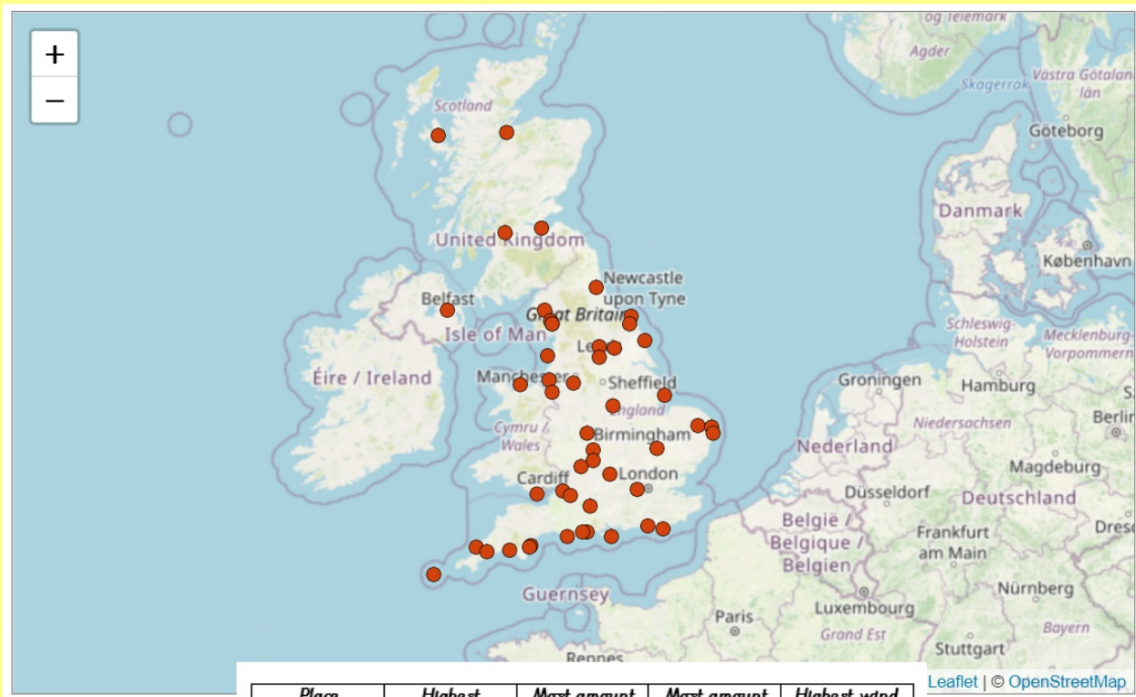


Types of weather

Identify wild weather and everyday weather

Where is most likely to get each of these weathers in the UK?

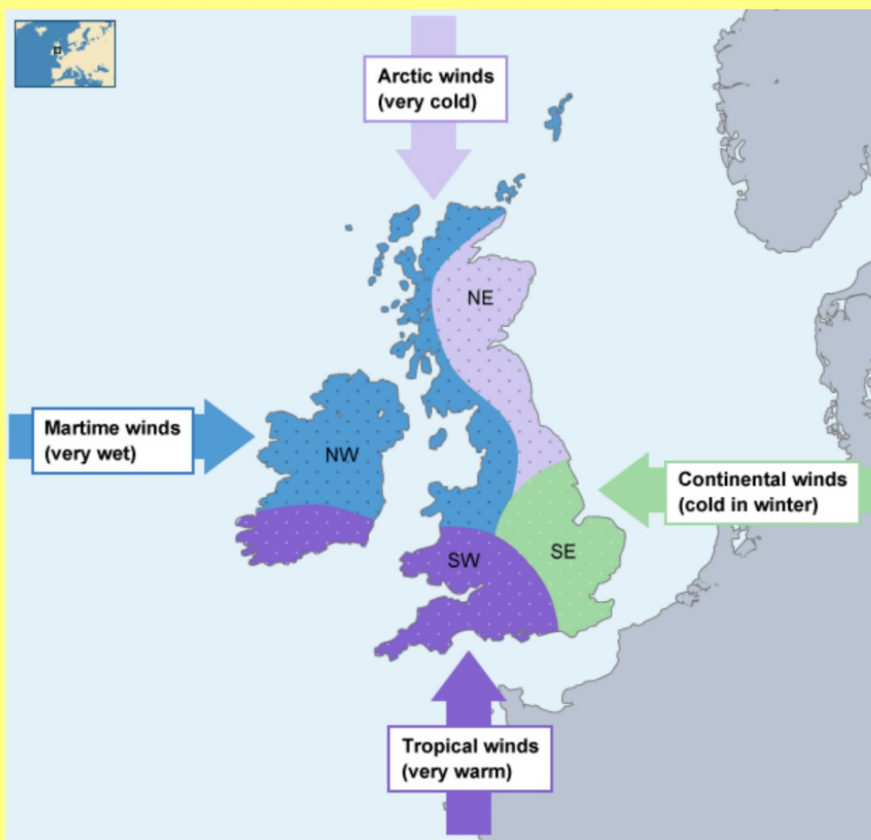




<i>Place</i>	<i>Highest temperature</i>	<i>Most amount of rain</i>	<i>Most amount of sunshine</i>	<i>Highest wind speed</i>
Edinburgh				
Cardiff				
London				
Belfast				

Why do you think the weather is different in different parts of the UK?





In your books:

Summarise the weather in the United Kingdom and give a reason(s) for why it is different.