



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 1

How Does the Weather Affect Our Lives?

Location Knowledge:	Continents and Oceans, Lines of latitude and longitude, equator, North and South Poles
Place Knowledge:	Small area of UK –Cononley (Antarctica)
Human and Physical Geography:	Weather, seasons, hot and cold areas, physical and humans features, basic subject vocabulary
Skills and Fieldwork:	World maps, Atlases and globes, compass directions, aerial photographs and plans, fieldwork
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	Music: Vivaldi, Four Seasons Art: landscape artists showing depictions the weather Science: Seasonal Changes

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

1: What is the weather?	2: How do great artists paint the weather?	3: How does the weather change through the seasons of the year?
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about the different types of weather • Observe, measure and record the elements of daily weather by using a variety of simple instruments and devices • Present, describe and offer reasons for some of the ways in which the weather has changed during the period of measurement 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which great artists depict elements of the weather and the techniques they use to convey noise, smell and emotional feelings 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How weather conditions change during the four seasons of the year and offer reasons for changes which occur • How Vivaldi in his concerto <i>The Four Seasons</i> is able to create a picture of changes in the weather from one season to another
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>temperature, rainfall, wind, cloud cover, sunshine thermometer: used for measuring temperature anemometer: a wind gauge weather vane: shows the direction of the wind compass: used to show directions; the needle always points north. rain gauge: used for measuring the amount of rain which has fallen. okta: a unit of measurement used to describe the amount of cloud cover patterns warmer/cooler/wetter/drier light, shade, shadows sundial: a clock which uses shadows created by the position of the sun to show the time of day. waterproof evaporate: when a liquid turns into a gas when it is heated, such as water turning into water vapour. Float, sink Snow, ice , frost, Freeze, melt, thaw Wind, breeze</p>	<p>feelings emotions senses</p>	<p>seasons year Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn environment: everything which is around us, including living and non-living things.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4: Why isn't the weather the same everywhere in the world?</p>	<p>5: How can Antarctica be a desert when it's the coldest place on Earth?</p>	<p>6: Why do we remember Captain Robert Scott and his friends Lawrence, Henry, Edward and Edgar?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hot and cold places in the world reasons why some places are hot and some are cold (in simple terms, why the temperature of places decreases with distance from the Equator towards the north and south poles) 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the environments of Antarctica and the Sahara Desert and begin to explain through reasoning the similarities and differences 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captain Robert Scott and his team wanted to be the first human beings to reach the South Pole, the reasons for their failure and empathise with the emotions they would have felt as a result
<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p>
<p>Weather: whether it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy Earth: the planet on which we live Sun: a very large, bright star at the centre of our universe. The planets, including Earth, orbit (go round) the sun. Equator: an imaginary line round the middle of the Earth North Pole: the northern most point of the Earth South Pole: the southern most point of the Earth</p>	<p>desert: any large region which has very little rain each year Antarctica: a continent at the South Pole. Most of it is covered with ice. It is the driest and coldest continent on earth. snow, ice Sahara: the largest desert in the world. It is in the continent of Africa and crosses part of at least ten countries in Africa. sand, rocks, sand dunes landscape: everything you can see when you look across an area of land. temperature: how hot or cold something is rainfall</p>	<p>Antarctica: a continent at the South Pole. Most of it is covered with ice. It is the driest and coldest continent on earth. South Pole: the southern most point of the Earth cold blizzard: a long-lasting snowstorm with very strong winds and heavy snowfall extreme weather conditions landscape: everything you can see when you look across an area of land. environment: everything which is around us, including living and non-living things. wildlife: wild animals living in their natural environment.</p>