



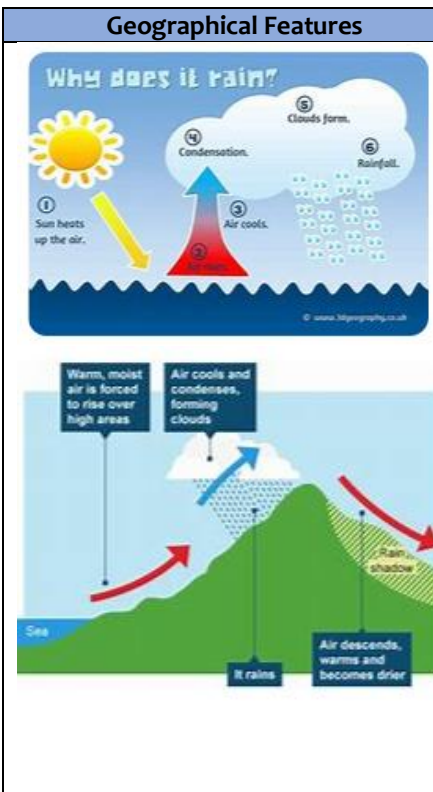
Subject	Geography	Theme	Weather and the Water Cycle	Term	Spring
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be able to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. - Be able to name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. - Be able to identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom. - Know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

Location Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap location of the UK. - Local area 

Geographical Skills and Enquiry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the changes in weather around the school. Plot and follow a route using OS map and aerial photo. - To ask geographical questions as to why it rains. - To investigate what the water cycle is and how it works including the concepts of evaporation and condensation. - Geographical investigation- predict what will happen to the water during different stages of the water cycle.

What should I know by the end of the unit?
<p>Weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That the weather is the state of the air around us now. It includes the temperature, precipitation, clouds and wind. - That both physical and human features can affect both temperature and wind in an area. - That both physical and human factors can change the temperature and wind speed in a small area. For example, the micro-climate around the school. - To know why it rains and what happens to the air as it rises. To know some of the different reasons for it to rise (convection and relief). <p>The Water Cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the complete water cycle work? - To know about the water cycle and how it works including evaporation, condensation and precipitation.



Key Vocabulary	
Condensation	As the air cools, the water vapour changes from a gas back to a liquid.
Convection	The upward movement of air due to heat.
Evaporation	Sun heats up the water on the ground and it turns into water vapour (a gas)
Micro-climate	The weather in a small area.
Precipitation	The clouds become heavy and water falls as rain, sleet, snow or hail.
Relief	Hills and mountains force the air to rise.
Temperature	How hot or cold the air is. Measured in °C.
Water Cycle	The continuous movement of water from the surface to the air and back to the surface.
Water Vapour	Water held as a gas.