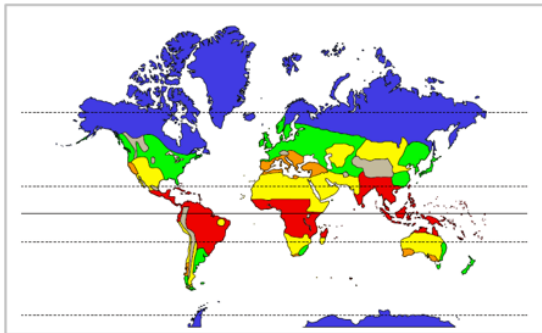


Key knowledge

Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.

The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.

As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.



Arid



Mediterranean



Temperate



Tropical



Polar



Year 3 Autumn Term

Key facts

The world's climate zones:

Arid (hot and dry), **Mediterranean** (dry summers and mild, wet winters), **Temperate** (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year), **Tropical** (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain), **Polar** (a dry climate with very low temperatures).

What will we be learning?

- How to identify lines of latitude.
- The location of climate zones.
- Comparison of climates.
- The weather patterns in a climate zone.
- How to write a weather forecast.
- The characteristics of climate zones.

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Cairo (Egypt) London (UK) Manaus (Brazil) Nuuk (Greenland) Santiago (Chile) Seville (Spain)	axis meteorologist orbit precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>) temperature weather station	Equator latitude map index Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere South Pole

Glossary

climate: long-term weather patterns

climate zone: a part of the world where places have a similar climate (i.e. arid, Mediterranean, temperate, tropical, polar)

precipitation: rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow

weather: day-to-day temperature, wind, rainfall, etc