

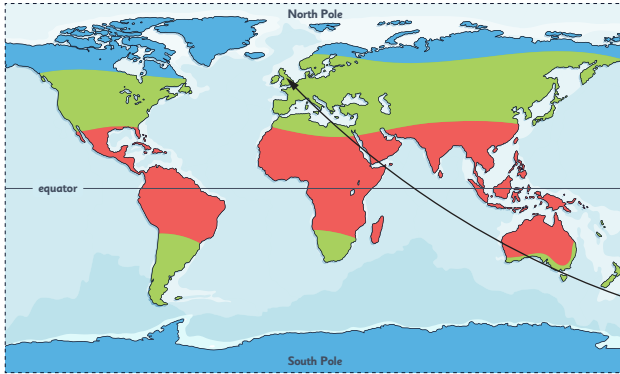
Weather and climate

Year 2

Knowledge organiser

Climate around the world

This map shows the hot, cold and temperate areas around the world.



Climate key: ● hot ● temperate ● cold

Places in the **northern and southern hemispheres** can have a **similar climate** if they are the **same distance** from the **equator**.

Places on the **equator** are the **hottest places on Earth**. They are the **closest to the Sun** and get the most **direct sunshine**.

The United Kingdom

The **UK** has a **temperate climate**.

Weather and climate

The **weather**  is the daily changes in conditions outside.

The **climate**  is the usual weather over a long period.

How does climate affect weather?



Hot

Hot weather can mean there is **little or no rain all year**. These hot, dry places are called **deserts**.

Hot places can also be **damp** or **humid**.

Sometimes they have a **lot of rain**. These places are called **tropical**, and **rainforests** are often in these areas.

Places near the **equator** tend to have the same or similar weather **all year round**.



Temperate

These areas lie **between the equator and the poles**. They do not tend to have 'extreme' climates.

Temperatures are described as **mild**. They are **not** extremely hot or extremely cold.

They have a **moderate amount of rainfall** all year round.

Places in temperate areas have **four seasons**.



Cold

Cold areas are **close to the poles**. The **closer** a place is to a **pole**, the **colder** it is.

The poles have **extremely low temperatures** – below freezing for most of the year, so there is a lot of **ice and snow**.

Places near the **poles** tend to have the same or similar weather **all year round**.

Key vocabulary



analyse



collect



compare



data



evaluate



extreme



measure



pattern



present



rainfall



seasons

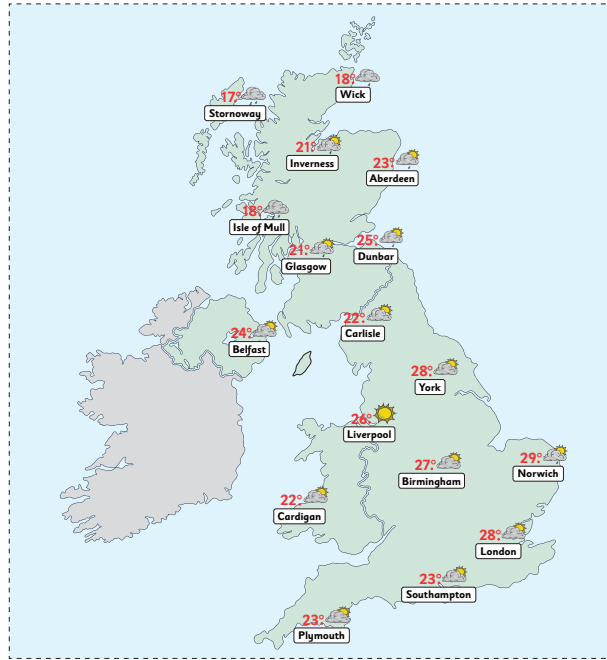


Grammarsaurus

Forecasting the weather

A **weather forecast** is an **informed prediction** about what the **weather** will be like **today, tomorrow, this week or next**.

A meteorologist may **record the forecast** using a weather map.



Measuring the weather



A **thermometer** measures **temperature**.



A **weathervane** measures **wind direction**.



A **rain gauge** measures **precipitation**.



A **windsock** shows how **strong the wind is**.

Weather map symbols

Symbols are used to show the **type of weather** expected. Symbols give people a clear and simple understanding of **what weather is on the way**.



sunny



partially sunny



light rain



heavy rain



hailstones



cloudy



thunderclouds



sunny with showers



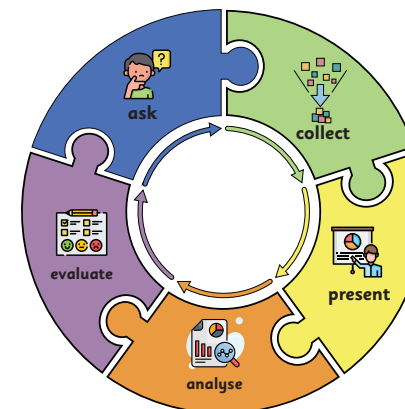
heavy snow



lightning

Fieldwork

Fieldwork is when you go outside to explore and learn about the world.



Ask – think about what you want to find out.

Collect – collect information and data.

Present – use graphs, maps, sketches or photos to show your findings.

Analyse – try to spot patterns, similarities or differences in the data.

Evaluate – think about what worked well and what you could do even better next time.

