

This term we will be learning:

- That the UK and our local area have daily weather patterns e.g. sunny, rainy, windy, warm, cold, cloudy, drizzle, snow, stormy (with thunder and lightning). To gather information about the weather in a particular place and identify patterns.
- To draw routes between locations on playground on squared paper using scale 1 square : 1 pace (or 1 metre, if pupils have learned this in maths by this stage in Y2). To draw a sketch map of a route with some approximate scale and features in correct order.
- Use and interpret 4 compass points

Key Facts

- Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place.
- We can gather information about the weather in a particular place using a thermometer, rain gauge, anemometer and wind vane.
- We can observe, collect and record this information, so that we can review it later.
- The four compass points are North, South, East and West.
- We can identify patterns in the weather.
- We draw representations of real life which are bigger or smaller than the real thing.
- A map scale is the relationship between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth.
- We can use scale to draw simple routes around school.
- We can plot a simple route using the scale of 1 square: 1 pace.
- We can record information from field work in a table.

Key Vocabulary

Weather - A description of what the conditions are like in a particular place.

Seasons - The cycle of weather changes is divided into 4 parts, seasons.

Direction - The path along which something moves, lies or points.

Temperature - How hot or cold something is.

Thermometer - An instrument for measuring or showing temperature.

Rain gauge - An instrument for measuring how much rain has fallen.

Anemometer - An instrument to show how hard the wind is blowing.

Wind vane - An instrument to show the way the wind is blowing.

Pattern - Something that happens or appears in a repeated way.

Plan view - An image taken from directly above – like a bird flying.

Scale - Relationship between distance on a map and distance in real life on the ground.

Pace - A single step or its length.

Physical features - Are natural features that would be here even if there were no people around e.g. trees.

Prior Learning

- Types of weather include sunny, rainy, and windy (EYFS)
- **Science:** The weather can change rapidly in one day (e.g. sunny morning and rainy afternoon) (Y1 Aut)
- Human features are man-made, physical features are those that would be there without humans (Y1 Aut)
- Rural means countryside; urban means towns and cities (Y1 Spr)
- While the school and community are at the local scale, and countries are at the national scale, continents are at the global scale (Y1 Sum)
- **Mathematics:** Use words to describe volume, lengths/heights (Y1)
- **Science:** Record numerical and/or descriptive observations in a table (Y1 Aut)
- **Science:** Scientists look for patterns in the world around them (Y1 Aut)
- **Science:** Make simple statements about the result of an investigation (Y1 Spr)
- **Science:** It is important that we keep as much as we can the same, apart from the one thing we measure and the one thing we change (Y1 Spr)
- Give and interpret their own or basic symbols and key (EYFS)
- Know that drawings are not the same size of features in real life (EYFS)
- Look down on objects to draw a plan view of them (Y1 Aut)
- Draw a route on a map and label features in the correct order (Y1 Aut)
- Recognise simple hazards and steps we can take to avoid them (Y1 Aut)
- Use and interpret 2 compass points (NS) (Y1 Sum)

Following on

- The weather is short-term. Climate is long-term summary of the weather conditions (Y2)
- Precipitation is the fall of water as rain, sleet, snow or hail (Y2)
- Draw an object to scale (Y4)
- Use an interpret 8 compass points (Y3)



Rain guage



Anemometer



Thermometer



Wind vane