

Geography Learning Organiser

Key Question: What is the weather?

(Holly Park and Weather)

Key Vocabulary

human	Characteristics of the environment created by human beings.
physical	Naturally occurring geographic characteristics.
seasons	Period of the year distinguished by special weather and climate conditions.
temperate	Climate region with mild summers and cold winters.
weather	State of the atmosphere, including temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation, and cloudiness.



Where?

Holly Park is in the town of Friern Barnet.
 Friern Barnet is in London.
 London is in England.
 England is part of the UK, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
 The UK is part of Europe, although it is surrounded by sea.
 Europe is in the Northern Hemisphere, near to the North Pole.
 Europe is in the world, which is called Earth.



Learning Objectives

- To name and locate the seven continents of the world
- To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK
- To use basic geographical vocabulary, season, weather
- To use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and it's countries
- Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography the key human and physical features of the surrounding environment

Prior Knowledge:

- Children to make sense of their physical world and their community
- Children to have personal experiences which increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums
- Children know that the UK has weather that is variable because it is situated between the North Pole and the Equator
- Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features

SEND Core Knowledge

Weather is created in the sky.
 Our weather changes all the time, and we have to change what we do eg wear different clothes, play inside etc.



Climate and Weather

The weather in the UK changes from day to day.
 There are twelve months of the year and these are divided into four seasons.
 The four seasons have particular weather patterns.
 In a weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area.
 Computers are used to help make accurate weather forecasts.
 Weather forecasts use symbols that everyone understands so that everyone can see quickly what the weather will be.
 People check the weather forecast before they make plans for a day out.
 What we wear and what we plan to do for the day can be affected by the weather.
 People need to take special care in extreme weather such as: droughts, flooding, blizzards, heatwaves and hurricanes. Extreme weather can affect our surroundings as well as us.
 Different instruments can be used to measure and record the weather.
 Throughout the year, the days get longer and shorter. The longest day is 21st June, the shortest day is 21st December.

What lives in the local area? - Flora /Fauna

Taught in Autumn Term



Seasonal Changes

Winter - cold, wet, windy, sometimes snows, gets dark early

Spring - warmer, flowers start to grow and baby animals are born

Summer - hotter, less rain but more thunderstorms

Autumn - colder, leaves change colour and fall from deciduous trees



What are the physical features?

Whetstone High Road is the highest point in Friern Barnet, and the lowest part is by Bethune Park.

The road next to Bethune Park floods if there is heavy rain.

The road also floods outside St John's School.

The school is on a hill, and this can be seen through the use of steps within the school grounds.

Some areas of the school flood when there is heavy rain.

What are the human features?

Holly Park is in a town which has many human features.

The school is built and everything in it was put there by people.

The local area is 'urban' so the ground has been covered by roads or pavements. This sometimes means that the rain is unable to rain away.

There are drains around the school grounds to let the rain run away.

There are canopies around the school to shelter children from the sun and rain.

The buildings around the school are dark colours. Dark colours make buildings warmer as they let more heat come in.

The school has heaters which are only turned on in the winter.

There is a salt bin outside the school for people to grit the road when it snows or is icy.

The site-supervisor puts salt on the ground when it is icy so that people don't slip in the playground.

The Infant Playground gets very icy where the floor is made of a different materials - the soft surface by the climbing frame

Map Skills

- Draw picture maps of imaginary places and from stories
- Use own symbols on an imaginary map
- Use own weather symbols and record on a map of the school
- Use own symbols for where plants are found on a map of the school grounds
- Use a simple picture map to move about the school
- Recognise that maps are about a place
- Draw around objects to make a plan

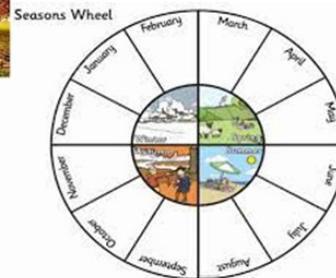
Geography Skills Disciplinary Knowledge

- Teacher led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions.
- Use information books as sources of information.
- Investigate their surroundings.
- Make observations about where things are e.g. within school, local area.
- Record weather in different areas of the school



Style of Map

- Picture maps and globes
- Aerial photo of Holly Park
- Map of Holly Park
- Google Street View of Holly Park and surrounding areas
- Stick maps – each child has a stick, collect objects on journey and attach
- Map of UK with countries named



Fieldwork

Set up experiments around the school, collecting evidence of different types of weather

Collect rainfall from different areas of the school

Visit defined areas within the grounds and describe the weather from observations

Put thermometers around the school and compare the temperature around