

# YEAR 1 GEOGRAPHY – WHATEVER THE WEATHER

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



**What have we learnt before in Geography and what we will learn next?**

In Early Years the children begin to recognise the important processes and changes in the natural world around them which include looking at the seasons.

In Year 1, we will build upon this previous knowledge and begin to understand the relationships between the seasons and our weather in more detail. We will look at the type of clothing you could possibly wear at certain points in the year and also begin to recognise the weather symbols and learn to record the weather on a chart. With the assistance of a globe we will learn about the equator and north and south pole.

In Year 2, the children make predictions about what the weather may be like in different parts of the world. They also have an opportunity to explain how the weather affects different people and make inferences by looking at a weather chart.

In Year 3, the children become focus on the weather patterns in Europe.

### THE FOUR SEASONS AND THE TYPES OF CLOTHING WE COULD WEAR

In Year 1 we will learn about the four seasons of the year, the weather that we should expect during these months and the type of clothing we wear.

**Spring**

In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer after winter. The type of weather we could expect is lots of rain and some warm sun. It takes place in March, April and May.

The type of clothing you would typically wear in Spring would be.

**Summer**

Summer is the warmest season of the year. The type of weather we could expect is lots of warm sun. The summer months are June, July and August.

The type of clothing you would typically wear in Summer would be.

**Autumn**

In Autumn, the weather starts to get cooler after summer. The type of weather we could expect is rain and wind. The Autumn months are September, October and November.

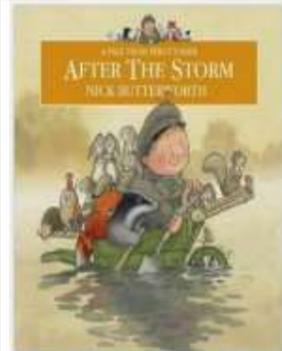
The type of clothing you would typically wear in Autumn would be.

**Winter**

Winter is the coldest season of the year. The type of weather we could expect is frost and snow. The Winter months are December, January and February.

The type of clothing you would typically wear in Winter would be.

### INSPIRATIONAL DAY/ HOOK LESSON



We will utilize the children's design and technology skills in our School grounds and construct in small groups a den to secure themselves from a storm. Children will have an opportunity to evaluate their work in the plenary stage of the lesson.

**Hook: After the storm by Nick Butterworth**

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/features/no-4-build-a-den>

Web links: [Photographs of storms](#) from the nationalgeographic.com  
[Sound of a storm](#) - YouTube clip  
[Is this an emergency?](#) from childrenandfamilies.nt.gov.au

### Key Vocabulary

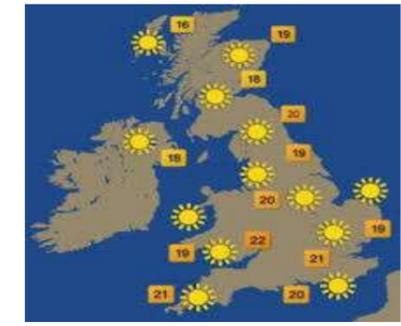
Equator North Pole South Pole Weather Chart Storm Frost Snow Cloud Snow Ice Wind Spring Summer Autumn Winter

### LEARNING ABOUT WEATHER SYMBOLS

#### Weather Symbols.

In the weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area. People check the weather forecast before they make plans for a day out.

In Year 1, we will have an opportunity to keep and use a weather chart to make plausible predictions about what the weather may be like later in the day or tomorrow.



#### Weather chart.

What will the weather be like this week?

Days of the week	Weather
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

### THE EQUATOR AND THE NORTH/SOUTH POLE

**World Weather.** This is an image of a globe. The red line which runs across the middle of it is called the **Equator**.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1-ks2-the-world/zkk6t39>



**North and South Pole.** The North Pole is at the top of the world. The South Pole is at the bottom of the world. Both are very cold, icy places. The Poles have six months of daylight and six months of night.

Countries that are closer to the Equator have the sun directly above them for most of the years, so they stay hot all year round. People who live in hot countries would wear cotton clothing and hats.

Countries that are further away have less direct sun, so they are cooler. People who live in cold countries would wear warm/thick clothing for insulation.

