Year 2
Hot and Cold Places- Why are some places hot and others always cold?

National Curriculum

Locational Knowledge

Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Place Knowledge

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.

Human & Physical processes

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.

Geographical Skills

Use world maps, atlases, and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.

Links to previous geographical learning

Year 1 - Weather and Seasons
Year 2 - Continents and Oceans

Background Knowledge

This topic begins by looking at the weather experienced in our country, the position of the Equator and how the position of the Equator can help us determine the temperature of a country. It then explores the features you may find in three different locations. As we progress, we then consider which animals you would find in hot and cold places and how they adapt to their environments. The children are asked to explore what they might pack to go on holiday, based on the typical weather there. This topic concludes with giving pupils the opportunity to share what they have learnt about the climate in different places.

Key Knowledge

- I know that rainforests are found North and South of the equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- I know hot deserts are found North and South of the Equator. They are very dry.
- I know that the North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- I know that Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- I know some animals that live in hot and cold places.
- I know how animals adapt to the climate they live in
- I know people need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.
- I can name some physical features I can see in a hot place

Enquiry Questions

1. Where are the world's hot and cold places?
2. What is it like in the world's hot and cold places?
3. Where can I find out about a hot or cold place?
4. How do animals adapt to hot and cold places?
5. What would I pack for a visit to a very hot place?
6. How can I describe what it is like in a hot or cold place?

Vocabulary

Weather	Arctic	Animal
Hot	Antarctica	Adapt
Cold	North Pole	Adaptation
Temperature	South Pole	Burrow
World	Hot desert	Blubber
Equator	Rainforest	Environment
Rain	Iceberg	Habitat
Features	Sand Dunes	Hibernate
North	Nomad	Suitable
South	River	Unsuitable

Learning Opportunities Pedagogy

1. **Where are the world's hot and cold places?**
   This lesson looks at the weather experienced in your country, the position of the Equator and how the position of the Equator can help us determine the temperature of a country.
2. **What is it like in the world's hot and cold places?**
   This lesson explores the features you may find in three different locations: Antarctica, a hot desert, and a rainforest.
3. **Where can I find out about a hot or cold place?**
   This lesson asks children to build on their knowledge of hot and cold places to explore what it might be like there.
4. **How do animals adapt to hot and cold places?**
   This lesson looks at the animals you will find in hot and cold places and how they adapt to their environments.
5. **What would I pack for a visit to a very hot place? How would it be different to a very cold place?**
   This lesson explores what you might pack to go on holiday, based on the typical weather there.
6. **How can I describe what it is like in a hot or cold place?**
   This lesson gives pupils the opportunity to share what they have learnt about the climate in different places.

Resources

Oddizzi.com

- Resource Pack
- Knowledge Organiser
- Online Pages
- Scheme of Work
- Medium Term Plan
- Films
- PowerPoint Presentation
- Assessment Paper and Activities
- Vocabulary Games and Mats
- Guided Reading

Atlas, globes, maps

Predicted Misconceptions

- That the regions near the equator are hotter than the poles because the equator is closer to the sun than other areas of the earth.
- The sun shines equally in almost all areas of the earth
- Countries on or near the equator are exposed to a higher amount of direct sun than the poles.
- The sun shines directly at the equator and in a more concentrated manner
- The sun shines slightly slanted at the poles
- Hot places are aways sunny.
- Hot places do not experience rain.