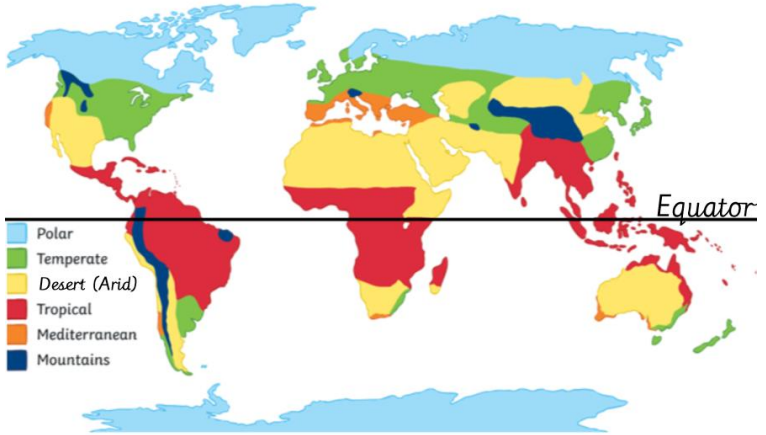
Year 3: Climate Change – How and why is climate change affecting the world we live in?

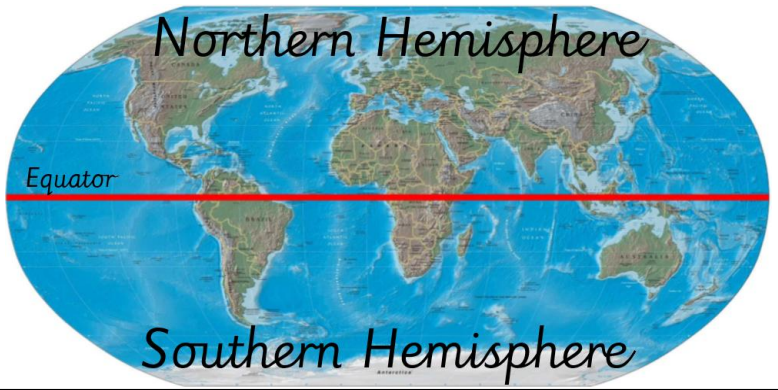
Subject Specific Vocabulary

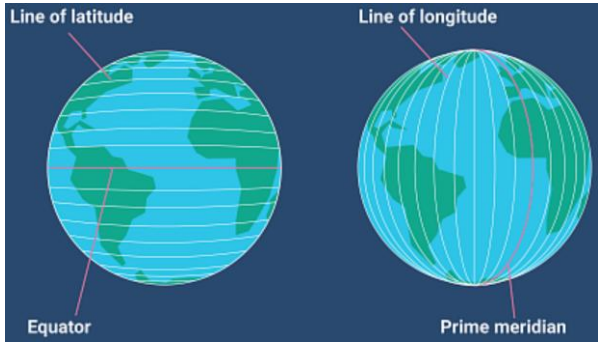
climate	the average weather conditions and patterns in an area.
weather	how the atmosphere behaves in terms of temperature, precipitation, cloud cover and wind.
climate change	changes in the climate over a long period of time.
global warming	the greenhouse gas layer has been getting thicker, meaning more heat is being trapped and the Earth is getting hotter.
polar climate	Long, dark and very cold winters with temperatures well below freezing and slightly warmer summers.
temperate climate	Warm summers and cool winters with occasional snow.
Mediterranean climate	Mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.
tropical climate	Lots of rainfall, hot and wet. Temperatures stay relatively constant all year round.
desert (arid) climate	The hottest areas of the world, very little rainfall and large temperature differences between day and night.
climate zone	areas with similar climate. places in the same climate zone are not necessarily near each other.
Equator	the imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
latitude	imaginary lines that go around the earth horizontally and tell you how far north or south something is.
longitude	imaginary lines that go around the earth vertically and tell you how far east or west something is.

Climate Zones



Northern and Southern Hemispheres





Sticky knowledge

- The northern and southern hemispheres divide the world into two equal halves.
- To know the position of lines of latitude and longitude.
- Climate is the average weather conditions in an area over 30 years or more.
- To know the main climate zones including: polar, temperate, desert, Mediterranean and tropical.
- Power is generated in the UK in different ways: Fossil fuels/gas fired power stations, nuclear power and burning coal.
- Renewable power is generated by using the wind, sun or water to generate energy.

Recommended Reads

