

**Key Knowledge:**

**Overview- Climates.**

- The **weather** around the world is not all the same.
- It changes depending on where you live in the world and the season.
- Some countries are very **hot** and some countries are very **cold**.
- Life can be very different in **hot** and **cold** places.
- **Hot** and **cold** places look very different and have very different **physical features**.
- Different animals and plants live in **hot** and **cold** places.

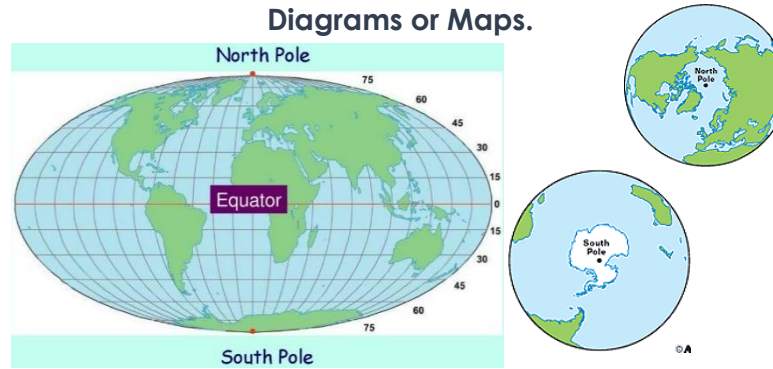
**Hot and Cold places.**

- The Equator**
- The **Equator** is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
  - Countries near the **Equator** are very **hot**.
  - Countries far away from the **Equator** are very **cold**.
  - Countries closest to the **Equator** have two seasons a dry season with very little rain and a wet/ rainy season with lots of rain.
  - This can make these countries very **hot** and **humid** allowing tropical rainforests to survive.

- North Pole**
- The **North pole** is the area at the top of the world furthest away from the **Equator** to the North.
  - The **North pole** is in a **polar** region called the **Arctic**.
  - It is very **cold** in the **North Pole** and **Arctic** because it does not get any direct sunlight.
  - The **North Pole** has no land only sea ice all year around.
  - Very few plants or animals live in the **Arctic** because it is so **cold**.
  - Animals that live near the **North pole** in the **Arctic** are:
    - Polar bears.
    - **Arctic** foxes
    - Seals.
    - Some birds.

- South Pole**
- The **South pole** is the area at the bottom of the world furthest away from the **Equator** to the South.
  - The **South pole** is in a **polar** region called the **Antarctica**.
  - It is very **cold** in the **South Pole** and **Antarctica** because it also does not get direct sunlight.
  - The **South pole** is **colder** than the **North Pole**.
  - The **South Pole** has land which is covered in ice and snow all year around.
  - **Antarctica** and the **South Pole** is a **habitat** for the following animals:
    - Penguins
    - Whales including Orcas.
    - Seals including the Elephant seal.
    - Birds including Albatrosses.
  - Most animals that live in **Antarctica** only live there in the Summer and move away in the Winter because it is too **cold**.

**Diagrams or Maps.**



**Geographical characteristics: Animals that live in cold and hot places.**

**Animals that live in cold climates**



**Animals that live in hot climates**



**Special adaptations**

- Animals that live in **cold habitats** have these features to help keep them warm:
- Very thick fur.
  - A layer of blubber. Blubber is really thick layer of fat underneath an animal's skin.
  - Many animals that live in **cold** places have white or light-coloured fur or feathers to help them **camouflage** and hide.
  - Many animals have sharp claws, hooves or even tusks to help them cut through the thick ice.
  - Birds have feathery legs and feet to help them stay warm.

**Special adaptations**

- Animals that live in **hot habitats** have these features to help keep them cool:
- Many desert animals can survive a long time without water.
  - The often have light coloured fur to help reflect the sun and heat. As well as keeping them **camouflaged**.
  - Many reptiles have extra thick skin to stop them drying out.
  - Camels have thick eyebrows to keep the sun out of their eyes.
  - Many desert animals live in burrows to stay cool.
  - They have thick fur, hooves or skin on their feet to prevent them from burning.

**Key Vocabulary:**

<b>climate</b>	the <b>weather</b> in a place over time.
<b>weather</b>	The conditions outside. This includes the <b>temperature</b> outside, wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
<b>habitat</b>	the natural home of an animal or plant.
<b>North Pole</b>	the northern-most point of the Earth's surface.
<b>Arctic</b>	a <b>polar</b> region in the northern-most part of the world.
<b>South Pole</b>	the southern-most point of the Earth's surface.
<b>Antarctica</b>	a <b>polar</b> region in the southern-most part of the world.
<b>equator</b>	the middle point around the Earth between the <b>North</b> and <b>South poles</b> .
<b>adaptation</b>	the way in which a creature has changed to be able to live in its <b>habitat</b> .
<b>physical features</b>	natural features of land.
<b>polar</b>	an area close to the <b>North</b> or <b>South Pole</b> .
<b>humid</b>	an area with lots of water in the air.
<b>temperature</b>	The measure of how <b>hot</b> or <b>cold</b> something is.
<b>hot</b>	If it is <b>hot</b> , the <b>temperature</b> is high.
<b>cold</b>	If it is <b>cold</b> , the <b>temperature</b> is very low.
<b>seasons</b>	<b>Seasons</b> are different times in the year when there are <b>weather</b> changes.
<b>camouflage</b>	being able to blend in with your surroundings.

**Geographical Skills and Fieldwork**

- Use a map to identify the **North Pole**, **South Pole** and **Equator**.
- Know that different countries and places have different **climates** and **weather**.
- Identify animals that live in **hot** and **cold** climates.