

# Year 3: Summer 1: Micro-climates: Local area study

In Geography, this half term we are learning about microclimates and will be carrying out an investigation of different climates in our school.

**Climates** are the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Scientists look at the pattern of weather when looking at climate patterns that occurs over a long time such as years and centuries. For example, the climate in an area could be dry because it rarely rains there. When it does rain, the weather is rainy for that day. The climate doesn't change, it's still a dry climate. Climate is the weather pattern recorded over a long time.

**Weather** is changes in the atmosphere that occur on a daily basis. The weather we experience today could be completely different than the weather we have tomorrow. We shall explore this in detail. Over to you - your project could be a poster, booklet or model and you can be as creative as you like using recyclable materials. You might want to create a slideshow for Google Classroom.

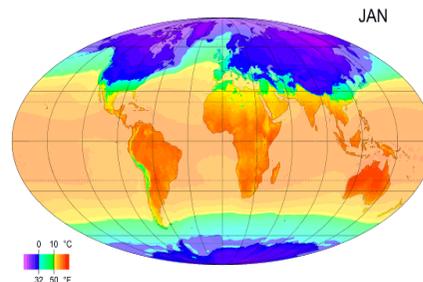
**Draw, make, describe the climate that we experience in the UK**      **Design and make the equipment used to measure rainfall, wind speed, wind direction**      **Make or draw the world map and colour different climates zones and label**      **Write a fact sheet of the climate of your country of origin.**      **Choose any aspect of your knowledge on climate and make a project. Make a 3D model of the world, labelling the various climates.**

Vocabulary: Rainfall    temperature    humidity  
average                  wind vane                  wind  
anemometer                  gauge    humidity

## Importance of understanding climate

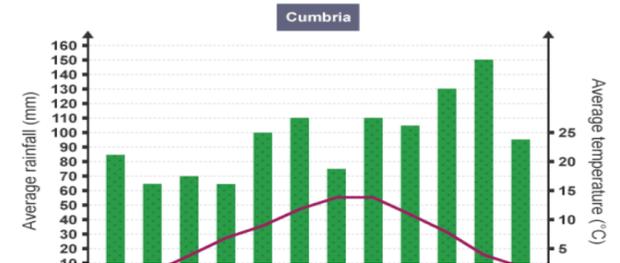
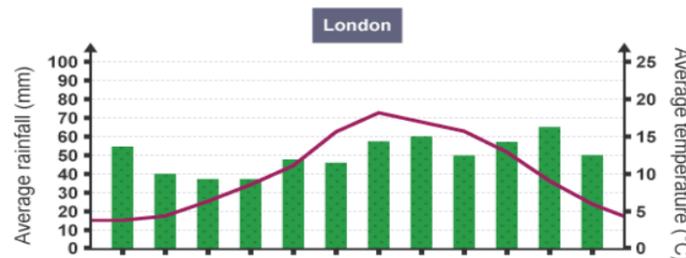
Understanding climate is important because when humans pollute, the earth warms. This matters because oceans, land, air, plants, animals and energy from the Sun all have an effect on one another. All these things give us our global climate. In other words, Earth's climate works as a connected system.

Unfortunately, rising temperatures don't just mean that we'll get nicer weather – if only! The changing climate will actually make the weather more extreme and unpredictable, and may cause natural disasters such as avalanches and sand storms and tsunamis.



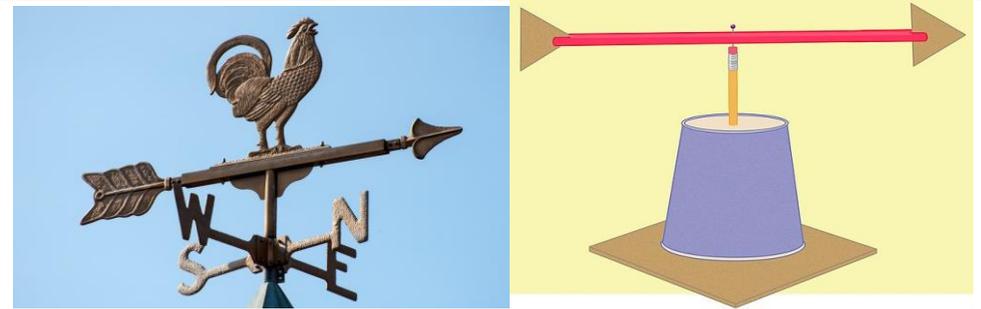
There are lots of ways that scientists use to describe different types of climate. One way is to divide up climates into five types: tropical, dry, mild, cold, and polar. There are also rain forests, deserts, tundras, savannahs, and steppe. You can find out about two different climates below in the same country.

The UK has a temperate climate. In general, this means that Britain gets cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers. Not all parts of the UK have the same climate. London, in the south-east of the UK, is a region characterised by a warm and dry climate in the summer and a cold and dry climate in the winter. Cumbria, in the mountainous north-west of England, has generally cooler temperatures and more rainfall throughout the year.





The anemometers are devices to measure the speed of wind.



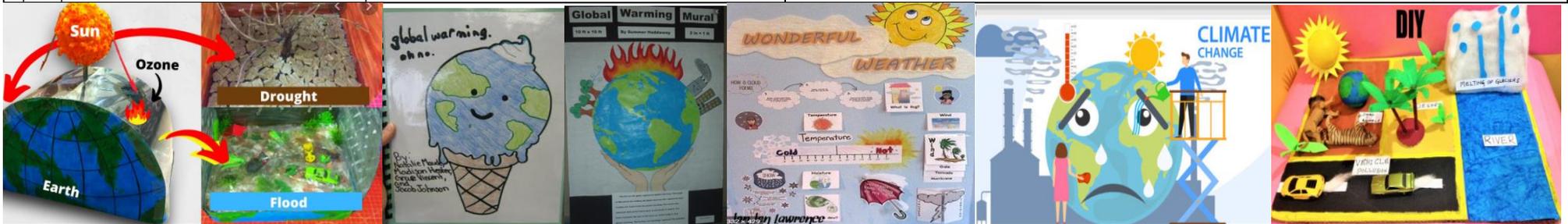
The Weather vane or wind vane- an instrument used to indicate wind direction. It is usually placed on the highest point of a building.



A rain gauge is an instrument used to gather and measure the amount of liquid (precipitation) over an area in a certain period of time.



Thermometers are used to tell how cold it is outside. Thermo- heat and meter (measuring device), Thermometers measure temperatures in degrees, either in Celsius (Centigrade) or Fahrenheit. The humidity gauge below is an instrument used to measure the amount of humidity and water vapour in the atmosphere.



You can make those instruments or use these projects to get some ideas of what you want to make. Good luck and we look forward to seeing your projects!