

Video	Central or big idea	Think, work and apply like a geographer	Questions to explore	Key learning outcomes
<p><b>KS1/KS2 Primary Geography: Explain this... Cities, towns and villages</b></p>	<p>Settlements are classified by their range of features.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interconnect</li> <li>• Compare &amp; contrast</li> <li>• Sense of place</li> <li>• Scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is a settlement?</li> <li>• What are the key features of a village?</li> <li>• What are the key features of a town?</li> <li>• What are the key features of a city?</li> <li>• How are villages, towns and cities connected?</li> <li>• Why is it important for these different settlements to be connected?</li> <li>• What makes places similar and different?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that settlements have a range of shops and services.</li> <li>• To know that larger settlements usually have a wider range of features.</li> <li>• To know how to compare settlements to observe unique and shared features.</li> </ul> <p><i>Suitable for teaching geography at KS1 and KS2 in England and Wales, Early and 1st and 2nd level in Scotland and Foundation and KS1 in Northern Ireland.</i></p>
<p><b>Key geographical vocabulary and definitions</b></p>		<p><b>Suggested learning opportunities</b></p>		<p><b>Ideas for going further and links</b></p>
<p>Village Town City Services Physical feature Human feature</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a map of the United Kingdom to locate key cities, towns and villages in their local area and beyond.</li> <li>• Use the symbols and keys found on OS maps to explore transport links between places.</li> <li>• Use online maps such as Google Street view to explore the features of their local settlements.</li> <li>• Provide a reasoned opinion for which kind of settlement they would prefer to live in.</li> </ul>		<p>Discuss how the physical geography of a place impacts on the development of settlements. Explore how localities change over time and think about whether cities in the future will have the same key features as cities of today.</p> <p><a href="#">KS1/KS2 Primary Geography: The United Kingdom</a> <a href="#">KS2 Geography: Settlements</a> <a href="#">KS2 Geography: Urban settlements - living in a city or megacity</a> <a href="#">Geography KS2: A location in Europe - Cologne, Germany</a></p>

## Background information for teachers

This short film is a useful tool to introduce the difference between climate and weather, with brief descriptions of some of the climate zones that can be found across the world. Climate zones are regions with similar long-term patterns of weather - usually measured over at least 30 years.

A key reason that we have different climate zones is that the Earth is tilted on its axis as it orbits the Sun. Incoming energy from the Sun is more concentrated at the Equator than it is towards the Poles, due to the curve of the Earth's surface. You can demonstrate this using a powerful torchlight and a globe. Draw around the beam of light as it hits the globe and notice how much smaller an area it covers at the Equator than it does towards polar regions.

Average global temperatures show that generally, hot climates are found towards the Equator and cold climates towards the Poles. This temperature difference causes global circulation patterns that influence rainfall. Other factors influence temperature too, such as altitude, the shape and size of the land and how near or far a place is to the ocean. Mount Kilimanjaro is close to the Equator but its summit has a cold climate because of its altitude. Latitude helps identify where some climates are to be found. Hot, wet climates are found within the Tropics: it is hot and very wet all the year round close to the Equator. Cold, dry, polar climates are found around the Poles - but also at the top of some mountains.