

Pluvia Loriente
CEIP JOSEP TARRADELLAS

October-December, 2009

UNIT: 1	TYPES OF CLIMATE	
LESSONS: 1 to 4	 Weather & climate. Climates and places. Climate zones around the Earth. (lessons 3 and 4). 	
AIMS		

- > To understand the differences between weather and climate.
- > To know about the Earth's climate zones and what causes them.

TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

Communicative:

- Express and interpret oral facts about weather and climate conditions.
- Interact orally with partners asking and answering questions in pair work.

Methodological:

- > Activate thinking skills organizing weather and climate words in a tree diagram.
- > Apply study skills that include cooperation and self-evaluation skills.
- Interpret the concept of average and put into practice mathematical reasoning.

Personal Social and Civic:

- Take decisions and agree with others about different choices.
- Cooperate, share and engage effectively with others.

> Realize how human beings depends on the nature.

Appreciate living in a temperate climate region.

> Realize the need for being respectful with nature.

Be aware of the effort needed to live in extreme climate regions.

> Respect different lifestyles.

Pluvia Loriente

and the state of t				
LEARNING OUTCOMES	COMMUNICATION			
At the end of the lesson, students will:	Language for learning			
 KNOW: Differences between weather and climate. How the sun's rays affect the temperature levels in different areas. The main imaginary lines on Earth. BE ABLE TO:	 Vocabulary: Words to describe weather; (warm, hot, cold, rainy, sunny, cool, foggy, cloudy, snowy) Words to describe weather data; (temperature, rainfall, sunshine wind, graph) Names of the main imaginary lines on Earth; (Equator, Tropics and Polar Circle) 			
 Describe different weather conditions. Understand the concept of climate Distinguish between weather and climate. 	 Words to describe sun's rays; (angle, rays, perpendicular, heat, level, surface) Communication Structures: 			
 Complete a temperature and rainfall graph. Find the Earth's main imaginary lines on a globe or map. 	 What's the weather like in? It 's How muchis there on? There is What's the temperature on? It is What was the coldest/hottest/wettest/driest day? 			
BE AWARE OF: > How a positive attitude affects group work. > How collaborative work helps one's learning. > The value of one's own work and of others' as well. > The fact that the value and appreciation of others' work helps you to learn.				
COGNITION	> I like going to /the beach.			
 Classifying weather and climate pictures. Deciding on criteria to classify weather and climate pictures. Matching letters and words. Processing information about climate and climate zones on Earth. Organising information by identifying key words about what causes the weather and different types of climate. Making decisions about weather preferences. Reasoning about different climate zones on Earth. Locating different climate zones on a map. 	 I like skiing/visiting What colour is used for Polar climate? It is grey What climate type is there in? Inthere is aclimate. Language of learning Asking and answering questions about weather and climate. Stating likes about going places and giving reasons. Stating preferences. Giving reasons to explain the different climate zones. 			
CULTURE	ASSESSEMENT CRITERIA			

Students should be able to

> Tell someone what the weather is like.

> Say the weather words learnt in the Unit.

Respect and enjoy group and pair work.

> Identify the Earth's climate zones.

> Complete a weather graph.

> Understand the differences between weather and climate.

Locate on a globe the Equator, Tropics and Polar Circles.
 Classify the words learnt in the Unit following content criteria.

CEIP JOSEP TARRADELLAS

UNIT: 2	CLIMATE AND LIFE AROUND THE WORLD	
LESSONS: 1 to 6	Weather patterns; polar, temperate and tropical (lessons 1 and 2).	
	Main features of the world climates.	
	➤ Effects of climate on landscape and people.	
	Extreme climate regions: polar and desert regions (lesson 5 and 6).	
ATMC		

- > To know the different weather patterns.
- > To understand the effect of climate on human and plant life.

TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

Communicative:

- > Express and interpret oral facts about different types of climates.
- > Interact orally with partners asking and answering questions in pair or group work.

Methodological:

- > Access and report information about weather data using different supports including ICT.
- > Transform weather information into knowledge activating thinking skills in order to make inferences.
- > Interpret the concept of average and put into practice mathematical reasoning.

Personal Social and Civic:

- > Create and develop a collective book and make decisions about the cover.
- > Cooperate, share and engage effectively with others.

> cooperate, share and engage effectively with others.		
LEARNING OUTCOMES	COMMUNICATION	
At the end of the lesson, students will:	Language for learning	
KNOW:		

- > Main features of climate zones on Earth.
- > Names of the world climates.
- > The effect of climate on living things and life in general
- > Relationship between vegetation and climate.

BE ABLE TO:

- > Identify weather patterns.
- > Classify types of climate.
- > Describe different patterns of weather.
- > Make and interpret a climate graph.
- > Analyze how climate affects landscape.
- > Recognize the relationship between vegetation and climate.
- > Explain physical and human characteristics of places and their similarities and differences.

BE AWARE OF:

- > The value of nature.
- > How weather conditions determine human resources and lifestyle.

COGNITION

- > Classifying different climates.
- > Comparing different lifestyles.
- > Reasoning what are the consequences for living things in extreme climates.
- > Matching climates and lifestyles.
- > Inferring consequences of human interference on nature.
- > Interpreting a climate graph.

CULTURE

- \succ Realize how human beings depend on the nature.
- > Respect different lifestyles.
- > Appreciate living in a temperate climate region.
- > Be aware of the effort needed to live in extreme climate regions.
- > Realize the need for being respectful with nature.

ASSESSEMENT CRITERIA

Students should be able to

- > Describe the different types of climate.
- Understand the relationship between climate and living things.
- > Complete and interpret a temperature graph for different climates.
- > Compare three temperature climate graphs.
- > Say and write the vocabulary needed to describe a type of climate.
- > Locate regions with different type of climate on a map.
- > Identify and match types of climate with their vegetation.
- Respect and enjoy group and pair work.

- Vocabulary:
- Words to describe climates; (warm, hot, cold, mild, wet, dry)
- Words to describe weather data; (average temperature, rainfall, sunshine wind, graph)
- Names of the main climates on Earth; (Polar, Warm temperate, Cool temperate, Tropical, Desert, Mountain)
- Words to describe frequency (usually, occasionally, never, always).

Communication Structures:

- > What's the average
- temperature / precipitation /sunshine in....?
- ➤ It 's ...
- > How much rain is there in?
- There is
- >is colder/hotter/wetter/drier/than....
- What is/was the coldest/hottest/wettest/driest place/place/region/desert in the world is.....?
- The coldest / hottest/ wettest/ driest place/ region/ desert is......
- > It always/usually/occasionally/never snows/rains
- > It's always/usually/occasionally/never hot/warm/cold.
- > There's always/usually/occasionally/never a strong/gentle wind.
- > Does it snow/rain there?
- > Never/occasionally/usually/
- > Where is this climate found?
- > It's found on the... /at
- > This/landscape/food/houses/people match with these because it is usually cold/warm/hot/mild there.
- > Where are the uninhabited territories?
- > What is happening to the semi-deserts/polar caps?
- > They are getting bigger/thinner
- Why is it dangerous?
- > Because....

Language of learning

- > Asking and answering questions about climates types and places.
- Stating criteria about relationship between climate and human resources and giving reasons.
- > Giving reasons to explain the different lifestyles.

Pluvia Loriente CEIP JOSEP TARRADELLAS

UNIT: 3	CLIMATE AND LIFE IN SPAIN	
LESSONS: 1 to 5	 Types of climates in Spain. Comparing different climates. Effects of climate on landscape in Spain. Global warming: climate change. Global warming: how it affects Spain. 	
AIMS		
To know what kind of climates can be found in Spain.		
To understand the effect of climate on Spanish flora.		
To learn what global warming is.		
To understand how the human action affects the natural environment.		
TRANSFERABLE SKILLS		

Communicative:

- Express and interpret oral facts about different types of climates in Spain.
- Interact orally with partners asking and answering questions in pair or group work.
- Make use of the aesthetic resources to collaborate on making a climate content display.

Methodological:

- Access and report information about weather data using different supports including ICT.
- Transform weather information into knowledge activating thinking skill in order to make inferences.

Personal Social and Civic:

- Create and develop a collective display.
- Interpret and use knowledge about climate change and the process of global warming to predict consequences and take actions to make a difference.
- Cooperate, share and engage effectively with others in their learning improvement.

LEARNING OUTCOMES	COMMUNICATION
At the end of the lesson, students will:	Language for learning
KNOW:	Vocabulary:
> Main features of climates in Spain.	> Words to describe climates; (warm, hot, cold, mild, wet, dry)
➤ Names of Spain's climates.	 Words to describe weather data; average temperature, rainfall,
> The flora within each climate region.	sunshine wind, graph)
What global warming is.	Words to describe frequency(always, never, occasionally, often)
How climate change affects in Spain.	Names of the main climates in Spain; (Continental, Oceanic,
BE ABLE TO:	Mediterranean, Mountain, Semi-arid)
> Identify different types of climate.	Words to describe vegetation (fir trees, oak tree, beech forest,
Classify types of climate.	thyme, shrubs, steppe, esparto grass).
Describe the types of climate in Spain.	> Sentences to describe climate change consequences: (sea level
Compare climate graphs.	rises/ glaciers melt fast
Analyze the effect of climate on landscape in Spain.	Communication Structures:
Describe global warming.	What's the average temperature in January/February etc?
Explain the consequences of climate change in general and in Spain	> It 's
BE AWARE OF:	> What's the average rainfall in January/February etc in?
The value of nature.	> It's
How weather conditions determine human resources and lifestyle.	> The average temperature in Barcelona is (higher/lower than in
Human activity affects nature.	> The average rainfall in Madrid is less/more than in
What we can do to make a difference.	> Today the weather is
COGNITION	> Tomorrow the weather will be
> Comparing climate graphs of different cities in Spain.	→ The level of the water in was /higher/ lower than the level in
> Giving reasons for the consequences of climate change.	
> Matching climates and regions of flora.	<u>Language of learning</u>
> Inferring consequences of exploiting nature.	> Asking and answering questions about weather and climate in
CULTURE	different cities in Spain.
	> Stating opinions about climate change.
> Learn that the world extends outside their locality.	> Giving reasons to explain the different flora in Spain.
> Recognize similarities and differences and communicate them.	> Comparing data from graphs.

ASSESSEMENT CRITERIA

> Describing climates.

Students should be able to

> Describe different climates in Spain.

> Be respectful to nature.

- Understand the relationship between climate and flora.
- Record the average temperature and rainfall.
- Complete and compare a weather graph.
- > Identify the Spain's climate regions.
- > Classify the words learnt in the Unit following content criteria.
- Respect and enjoy group and pair work.

Pluvia Loriente CEIP JOSEP TARRADELLAS