# Climate Weather

KS2 Geography · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

## 1. Worked example

### Why is it hotter near the equator than near the poles?

Step 1 · Think about how directly sunlight hits the Earth at different points

Sunlight hits the equator more directly, spreading less heat over a smaller area

Step 2 · Near the poles, sunlight hits at a shallow angle

The same amount of sunlight spreads over a bigger area, so it warms things less

**Answer: The equator receives more direct, concentrated sunlight, while the poles receive it at a shallower, more spread-out angle**

Check: This is why climate changes gradually move from the equator towards the poles.

## 2. Now try one with the steps

### What's the difference between 'weather' and 'climate'?

Step 1 · Weather is what's happening right now or today

Step 2 · Climate is the typical pattern of weather over many years

**Answer:**

## 3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What kind of climate does the UK have?

2. Which climate zone would you expect near the equator?

3. Which climate zone is extremely cold all year round?

4. What is the difference between weather and climate?

5. Why might a desert be very hot in the day but cold at night?

6. Explain why climate zones roughly form horizontal bands around the world (rather than random patches).

## 4. Before you hand it in

**Using 'weather' and 'climate' they mean exactly the same thing.**
One hot day doesn't change a place's climate — climate is measured over many years.

**Assuming climate only depends on how close to the sea a place is.**
Remember: distance from the equator is the biggest single factor in climate.