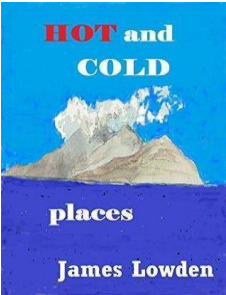


	YEAR 2 (Geography 2 Blocks)
Where is it hot and cold? 	<u>Locational knowledge:</u> To name and locate on a map the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom. To name the three main seas that surround the United Kingdom. To name and locate the seven continents and five oceans. To know the relative locations of the continents to the equator <u>Place knowledge:</u> To know where the Equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe. To describe the North and South Pole using key vocabulary To know the features of hot and cold places in the world. To describe which continents, have significant hot or cold areas and relate these to the poles. To describe the desert using key vocabulary <u>Human and physical geography:</u> To compare a hot place with a cold place in terms of human and physical features. To identify the following physical features; mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach. To describe what life is like in the desert. To describe what life is like on the North Pole Geographical vocabulary to refer to: Key physical features including: <i>beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather</i> Key human features including: <i>city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</i> <u>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</u> To use a world map/atlas or globe to identify and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans. To use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study and draw a simple map of our school and its grounds with a basic key of places showing the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. (building on fieldwork of school grounds taught in Year 1) To use aerial photos to identify physical and human features of a hot and cold place (building on skills taught in Year 1 studying Dorchester and London)
What impact does the environment in Africa (Gunjur, The Gambia) have on a child's life?	<u>Locational knowledge:</u> To locate Africa on a map. To know the relative location of the continent to the equator. To name some key landmarks in Africa. <u>Place knowledge:</u> To describe Africa in terms of hot and cold areas To identify a range of human environment in Africa and describe their similarities and difference within Africa To compare an area of Africa (Gunjur - The Gambia) to Dorchester. (Child perspective) <u>Human and physical geography:</u> To explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city or village. Geographical vocabulary to refer to:



Key physical features including: *beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather*
Key human features including: *city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop*

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

To know the name of the nearest town or city and locate it on a map of the UK.
 To locate a number of cities on a map of the UK.
 To use a world map map/atlas or globe to identify and locate the seven continents and five oceans.
 To make observations about my local area and describe the physical and human features.
 To use aerial photos to identify physical and human features of Africa.
 To draw a simple map with a basic key of places showing landmarks.
 To use simple compass directions.

National Curriculum:

Subject content Key stage 1 Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.

Pupils should be taught to: **Locational knowledge** name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas **Place knowledge** understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Human and physical geography identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: *beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather* key human features, including: *city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop*

Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.

What is Geography?

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way that locations and places can have an impact on people. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time.

Geographic skills are **used in making decisions important to everyday life**—where to buy or rent a home; where to get a job; how to get to work or to a friend's house; and where to shop, vacation, or go to school. All of these decisions involve the ability to acquire, arrange, and use geographic information.

