



KEY LEARNING IN GEOGRAPHY @ Over Hall Community School updated January

2024

Year 2 Key Learning

	On the doorstep	Via roads and rail	Across the water
Focus Enquiry	“What makes Winsford wonderful?”	“How do the United Kingdom and Australia differ?”	“What makes our world wonderful?”
Link to Wider Curriculum	Local History-Winsford English- A River	English-The Bog Baby	English-My name is not refugee
National Curriculum Statement	Know how to read a simple key Use simple compass direction Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, valley. Key human features, including: factory, farm, house, office.	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the United Kingdom, and of Australia	Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans 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 •
Previous Knowledge	How to use photographs to recognise school within the local area How to draw a simple map from a birds eye view The key human and physical features around school	Where the capital cities of each country in the UK are. What the countries of the UK are	The country they live in is called England. Winsford, which is a town in England. England is a country in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) is an island—it is surrounded by seas: -Irish Sea -North Sea -English Channel
Key Learning	Where Winsford is on a simple map. How to read a simple key. How to identify a range of human and physical features.	Australia is well-known for its enormous expanse of outback and desert-like conditions where temperatures can soar above 40°C in the day and as cold as -2°C at night. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the earth in half.	The 5 oceans are called Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean. The 7 continents are called Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica and Australia.



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	<p>How to create a map of Winsford.</p>	<p>The weather on the equator is hot all year round.</p> <p>The Great Barrier reef is the world’s largest coral reef system.</p> <p>Ayres rock is an enormous rock that is sacred to the Aboriginal people.</p>	<p>The North Pole is situation at the northernmost point of the earth. The South Pole is situation at the southernmost point of the earth.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Human features:-Things that have been built by people. For example, houses, roads, shops, towns, schools and bridges.</p> <p>Physical features- Things that have not been made by people and that are natural around the world. For example, seas, mountains, seasons, valleys and forests.</p> <p>Key- A little box of information found on a map. It helps you read it more clearly.</p> <p>Compass- A tool for finding direction.</p> <p>4 points- The four main compass directions: North, South, East and West.</p> <p>Directional Language- Key words that are relevant to point out directions. Such as left, right, centre, middle and top.</p>	<p>Aboriginal-Aboriginal Australians are the various indigenous people of the Australian mainland</p> <p>Continent- a very large area of land that consists of many countries</p> <p>Atoll- a ring-shaped reed or islands formed of coral</p> <p>Equator-imaginary line across the earth separating the Northern and Southern hemispheres</p> <p>Lagoon-shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs.</p> <p>Desert biome-a tropical desert humid climate</p>	<p>City-a large town. London is a city</p> <p>Compass point-any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east and west</p> <p>Country- an area of land that is controlled by its own government</p> <p>England-a country in the UK</p> <p>Ocean: one of the five large areas of salt water on the Earth’s surface</p> <p>Sea- a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean</p> <p>Surrounded- to be present all around</p> <p>North Pole-the northernmost point of the earth</p> <p>South Pole- the southernmost point of the earth</p>



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Locational Knowledge And Skills	<p>Name, locate and identify the characteristics of 4 countries and their capital cities including London country, ideally linked to a child or adult's heritage.</p>	<p>To know and understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non European</p>	<p>To continue to develop understanding of keys and symbols on maps</p>
	<p>Use maps and globes to locate the UK. Explain the purpose of a capital city and begin to form opinions on how this affects population size.'</p> <p>Express own views about a place, people and environment. Give detailed reasons to support own likes, dislikes and preferences.</p>	<p>Study pictures/videos of two differing localities, one in the UK and one in a contrasting on European country, and ask geographical questions. e.g. Study pictures of the localities in the past and in the present and ask 'How has it changed?</p> <p>Draw pictures to show how places are different and write comparatively to show the difference.</p>	<p>Be able to identify 4 European countries and label the capital cities</p>
Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Skills			<p>Identify the location of hot and cold areas in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</p>
	<p>. Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key physical features of a town.</p> <p>Use simple aerial photos of the area and make replicas, placing houses, offices etc on it using symbols and keys.</p>	<p>Use basic geographical vocab to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>Use both maps and globes, identify the coldest places in the world – The North and South pole</p> <p>Make predictions about where the hottest places in the world are? Children to identify the equator and locate the places on the Equator which are the hottest</p>



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Fieldwork Skills	<p>Study maps and aerial photographs and use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Draw own maps of the local area; use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Observe and record the features around the school e.g. the different types of plants, the animals seen by the river compared to the animals seen on the road, the different amounts of traffic on the Rosehill roundabout compared to the school road.</p> <p>Children to make suggestions for the cause of the differences.</p> <p>Communicate findings in different ways e.g. reports, graphs, sketches, diagrams, pictures.</p> <p>Children make sketches/notes of their trip to school/trip to the river and then create a map to direct others which uses a key and includes the main physical and human features</p>		
Useful Resources	<p>Year 2 Geography - BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Geography Primary Resources National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com)</p> <p>Easy Geography For kids</p>		
Useful Texts	The Big Book of the UK-Imogen Russel Williams Coming to England- Baroness Floella Benjamin	Our Home on Wheels- Jessica Parry-Valentine Birraring Wilam-Aunty Joy Murphy	Atlas of Ocean Adventures-Emily Hawkins