

Y2 Geography	TERM 1		TERM 2		TERM 3			
			Japan		Myself and my surroundings, Barnes and beyond			
		<p><b>Key knowledge</b></p> <p>To know the 7 continents on a range of different maps (e.g. Peter’s projection maps showing countries’ relative sizes, Pacific-centred maps, physical maps, political maps or climate maps). (NB: children do not need to know the names or usage of different types of maps.)</p> <p>To know that a continent is a large area of land.</p> <p>To know that continents have differences between them (e.g. language, climate, position) and within them.</p> <p>To know and accurately locate on a range of different maps the world’s five oceans.</p> <p>To know that the space (area) that the oceans take up is more than double the space (area) of the continents.</p> <p>To know that an ocean is a large area of salt water.</p> <p>To know and name and locate on maps of the UK the four countries of the UK and their capital cities: England/London, Wales/Cardiff, Scotland/Edinburgh, Northern Ireland/Belfast.</p> <p>To know United Kingdom is England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>To know that a capital city is the city where the government is located.</p> <p>To know that Japan is in Asia.</p> <p>To know that Japan is made up of four main islands.</p> <p>To know that Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p> <p>To know <i>Barnes</i>: Continent: Europe Country: England Population: 10,000 Settlement: Urban village</p> <p>To know <i>Shirakawa-go</i>: Continent: Asia Country: Japan Population: 1,600 Settlement: Rural village</p> <p>To know the difference between human and physical features.</p> <p>To know that physical features are natural, not man-made.</p> <p>To know that human features are man-made.</p> <p>To know how to compare human and physical features in Barnes and Shirakawa-go.</p>	<p><b>Key skills</b></p> <p>To be able to accurately name and locate oceans, continents and countries of the UK on different types of atlases, maps and a globe.</p> <p>To be able to use maps to describe the position and size of a place and its distance to other places.</p> <p>To be able to understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical features of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Shirakawa-go, Japan).</p> <p>To be able to ask questions about their environment and other environments.</p> <p>To be able to suggest some ways that we (as geographers) could collect information about a place (e.g. maps, photos, videos and writing).</p> <p>To be able to begin to analyse and interpret information, identifying some similarities and differences and giving reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p><b>Key knowledge</b></p> <p>To know and name and locate on maps of the UK the four countries of the UK and their capital cities: England/London, Wales/Cardiff, Scotland/Edinburgh, Northern Ireland/Belfast.</p> <p>To know that a capital city is the city where the government is located.</p> <p>To know the difference between urban and rural.</p> <p>Urban: more people in a space, more roads, transport, schools, shops and hospitals.</p> <p>To know a town or city can be described as urban.</p> <p>Rural: less people in a space; schools, hospitals and shops might be further apart; located in countryside; more people might work in farms.</p> <p>To know the difference between a city, town and village (referring to size, number of people and urban/rural).</p> <p>To know that Barnes includes an urban settlement located in London in the south of England.</p> <p>To know that a key tells us what symbols represent certain landmarks, buildings, and places in an area.</p> <p>To know and follow a route on a map to get from one place to another using simple compass directions and left or right.</p> <p>To know that an aerial view means that we look at something from above – objects look different from an aerial or satellite view.</p> <p>To know that maps can look different but all try to represent a place.</p> <p>To know we can see the environment around us.</p>	<p><b>Key skills</b></p> <p>To be able to use maps to describe the position and size of a place and its distance to other places.</p> <p>To be able to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features to devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>To be able to use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p> <p>To be able to explore the relationship between maps and the real world (through fieldwork).</p> <p>To be able to use the four compass points (beginning to understand NE, SW etc.).</p> <p>To be able to use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>To be able to read a range of different maps.</p> <p>To be able to devise simple maps and keys, beginning to understand ideas about size, location and distance.</p> <p>To be able to act like a geographer, learning about the world through observing and collecting information, including through fieldwork (being in the place you are learning about).</p> <p>To be able to make a sound map to help us explore the local environment.</p>			
			<p><b>Enquiry/question/outcome/activity/genre of unit/text</b></p> <p>What are the similarities and differences between Barnes and Shirakawa-go?</p> <p>What are human features of Barnes/ Shirakawa-go?</p> <p>What are the physical features of Barnes/ Shirakawa-go?</p>		<p><b>Enquiry/question/outcome/activity/genre of unit/text</b></p> <p>Can you direct me to a location in Barnes?</p> <p>What sounds are there in our local area?</p> <p>Can you place local features on a plan view map?</p>			
	<p><b>Key vocabulary (tier 2)</b></p> <p>beach                      ocean</p> <p>Britain                      office</p> <p>change                      pattern</p>	<p><b>Key vocabulary (tier 3)</b></p> <p>area                      human geography</p> <p>Belfast                      Japan</p> <p>capital                      physical</p>	<p><b>Key vocabulary (tier 2)</b></p> <p>above                      map</p> <p>backwards                      near</p> <p>beach                      next to</p>	<p><b>Key vocabulary (tier 3)</b></p> <p>aerial                      government</p> <p>area                      human geography</p> <p>Belfast                      key</p>				

			city cliff coast forest compare contrast country differences different Earth east factory far farm feature forest geographer geography globe hill house human land left locate map mountain near normal	port position predict right river same sea season ship similar similarity soil south southern space spring summer town United Kingdom usual valley vegetation village weather west winter world	Cardiff continent Edinburgh equator feature forecast global global warming globe government harbour	physical geography pole rural Shirakawa-go sphere temperature urban vegetation	Britain building city cliff close coast compare contrast country differences different direct direction Earth east far feature flat forwards geographer geography globe hill house human land left locate	north observe ocean office opposite path position represent right rural season ship similar similarity soil south space town United Kingdom urban valley vegetation view village weather west world	bird's eye view capital Cardiff compass continent Edinburgh equator feature fieldwork	landmark locate physical physical geography route vegetation
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