

PROJECT PLACEMAT – EXPLORE –YEAR 2 – SPRING

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BELONG?

Sticky Knowledge

Locational Knowledge

- There are 7 continents on Earth: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America.
- A continent is a big piece of land where lots of countries are found.
- There are 5 oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern, Arctic.
- Oceans are the huge areas of salty water that cover most of our planet.
- The capital cities of the United Kingdom are:
 - England – London
 - Wales – Cardiff
 - Scotland – Edinburgh
 - Northern Ireland – Belfast

Place knowledge

- London is the capital city of the United Kingdom.
- Beijing is the capital city of China.
- London has famous landmarks like Big Ben, the London Eye, Tower Bridge and Buckingham Palace.
- Beijing has famous landmarks like the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven, and is close to the Great Wall of China.
- Both cities are very large, busy, and important centres for government, business, and culture.
- The River Thames flows through London.
- Beijing does not have a major river but is near mountains.
- Both cities experience four seasons, but Beijing has hotter summers and colder winters than London.
- Both are very crowded cities with millions of people.
- London has red double-decker buses and the Underground.
- Beijing has many bicycles, buses, and a subway system.
- **Similarities:** both are capital cities, both are busy, both have important landmarks.
- **Differences:** language spoken (English vs Mandarin), weather (milder in London, more extreme in Beijing), types of traditional buildings and culture.

Human and Physical Geography

- Weather can change every day (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy).
- Seasons change during the year: spring, summer, autumn, winter.
- There are advantages to living in the city: More jobs, shops, and things to do, and disadvantages: noisy, crowded, and lots of traffic.
- There are advantages to living in a village: Quiet, close to nature, less busy, and disadvantages: fewer shops and activities.

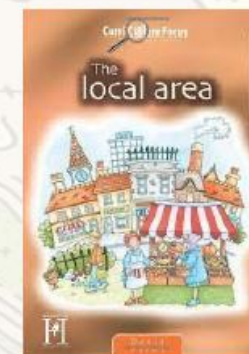
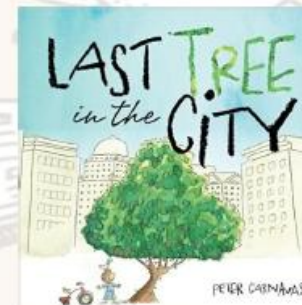
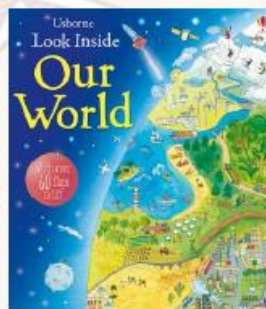
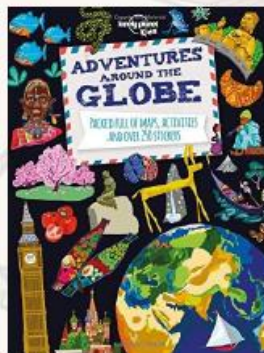
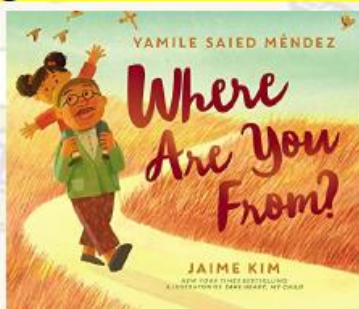
Important Ideas

Adventure
Culture
Compassion
Loyalty
Communication
Opportunity

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use left, right; near, far, to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Use world maps, atlases and globes
- Use simple compass directions (N,S,E,W) and directional language (near, far, left, right)
- Use aerial photos to recognise landmarks and basic physical and human features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Undertake simple fieldwork within school locality - using firsthand observation to enhance local awareness of the surrounding environment

Reading Recommendations



Possibilities

Geography is important as we need to understand the world around us. The skills learnt in geography are vital in jobs such as: Planning and development projects, Cartographer, Environmental work, Social researcher, Meteorologist and Town Planner

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Geography	The study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these	River	A stream of water that flows through a channel in the surface of the ground.
Continent	One of the Earth's seven major areas of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).	Coast	The area where the sea and land meet
Country	A land that is controlled by a single government.	Island	A piece of land surrounded by sea
Capital city	A capital city is a special city chosen by the government of a country or a part of a country. It is where the main government offices are located and where important decisions are made. (Belfast, Edinburgh, London, Cardiff)	Lake	A large body of water that is surrounded by land
Ocean	A large area of salt water between continents (Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific)	Beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, between the sea and a higher land place.
Street	A public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings on one or both sides.	Soil	A mixture of minerals and organic material that covers much of Earth's surface
Urban	A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.	Vegetation	Plants or plant life in a particular place
Rural	It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.	Season	Four different times during the year with different types of weather (Autumn, Spring, Summer, Autumn)
Map Symbol	A small picture on a map to tell you about something. There are symbols for schools, churches, post offices and pubs.	Weather	The way the air and the atmosphere feels
Map Key	A box of information found at the bottom of a map. It contains an explanation of what the different lines and symbols on the map mean, as well as a scale for you to work out distance.	Valley	A long depression, or ditch, in Earth's surface
Mountain	A natural rise of the Earth's surface that usually has a "summit"	Tide	The rise and fall of the levels of the ocean.
Sea	A body of salt water not as large as an ocean, completely or partly surrounded by land.		

Crucial Connections

National Geographic Website

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/geography/>

BBC Bitesize – Y2 Geography

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zcdqxnbyear/z7s22sg>

Ordnance Survey – Mapzone

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/>

Concepts



Place



Connections



Changes



Scale