



Year 2- Geography

Let's explore the world

Coastline

| Locational knowledge | Place knowledge | Human and physical geography | Geographical skills and fieldwork |
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| <p>An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. (Both)</p> <p>The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. (Both)</p> <p>The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. (LETW)</p> <p>The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on</p> | <p>The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. (LETW)</p> <p>A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. (LETW)</p> <p>There are many similarities and differences between Somalia and England. Similarities include sharing a border with other countries, having four seasons and both having cities and villages. Differences include location, climate, types of seasons, landscape, lifestyle of people and</p> | <p>Hot places are close to the equator and cold places are far away from the equator. (LETW)</p> <p>South America, Africa and Asia are on the equator. These continents have a hot climate. The North and South Poles are far away from the equator. They have a cold climate. Europe is in between the equator and the poles. It has a temperate climate. (LETW)</p> <p>A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. (LETW)</p> <p>Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. (Co)</p> <p>Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. (Co)</p> <p>Sustainability means maintaining the Earth's environment and its natural resources for future generations. (Co)</p> | <p>An atlas is a book of maps and charts. (LETW)</p> <p>The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. (Both)</p> <p>A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. (LETW)</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. (Both)</p> <p>Maps help people to plan a route from one place to another and to identify and locate physical and human features. (Both)</p> |

Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. (LETW)

The United Kingdom is split into four countries. England is the largest country. Ireland is the smallest country. Scotland is the second largest country. Wales is the third largest country. (Both)

the structure and size of the capital cities. (LETW)

A physical feature is one that forms naturally, and can change over time due to weather and other forces. (Co)

Physical features of the coastline include headlands, caves, arches, stacks, bays, beaches, cliffs, sandbanks and sand dunes. (Co)

Saltwick Nab is an example of a physical coastal feature. It presents a danger to ships in the Whitby area. (Co)

Human features of the coastline include hotels, castles, sea walls, lifeboat stations, harbours, piers, amusement arcades, lighthouses, shops and cafes. (Co)

An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. (Co)

Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. (Co)

Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport,

Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. (LETW)

Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions. Studying data helps people to answer questions, draw conclusions, make decisions and take action. (Both)

Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. (Both)

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| | | <p>agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. (Co)</p> <p>Tourism is an industry that provides services for visitors when they travel for pleasure or business. Tourist services include accommodation, catering and entertainment. (Co)</p> | |
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Skills

- Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. (Both)
- Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. (Both)
- Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. (Both)
- Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. (Both)
- Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. (LETW)
- Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. (LETW)
- Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term. (Both)
- Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). (Both)
- Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. (LETW)
- Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. (LETW)
- Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. (Both)
- Describe ways to improve the local environment. (LETW)
- Describe how an environment has or might change over time. (Co)
- Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. (Co)
- Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. (Co)
- Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. (Co)

