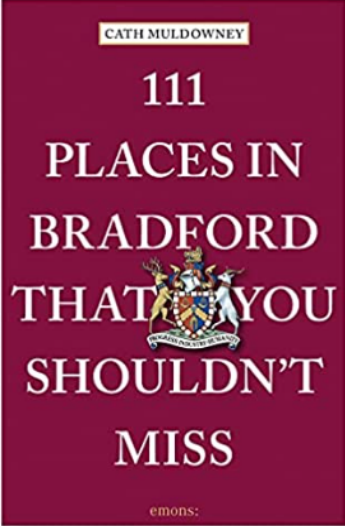




Year 2			
Topic	What makes Bradford special?	Where are the continents and oceans of the world?	What is different about hot and cold places?
Linked Books			
Prior Learning	<p>Name and locate the countries and capital cities of the UK. Identify and differentiate between physical and human geographical features. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.</p>		
Curriculum End Point	<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human geographical features.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example,</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including coast.</p>	<p>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.</p>

	<p>near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p>		<p>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 (Kangaroo Island)</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Locational knowledge To know where Bradford is on a map and on a globe. To know that our school is in Eccleshill.</p> <p>Human and physical geography Know the difference between human and physical features Know physical and human geographical features in Bradford - river, valley, city, town</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork To know the four compass points Drawing a simple sketch map of the school and local area using simple pictures, colours or symbols to represent features.</p>	<p>Locational knowledge To know that a continent is a large area of land which includes different countries. To know the five continents of the world. To know the seven oceans of the world.</p> <p>Human and physical geography To know that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. To know that the equator is an invisible line which runs around the centre of the Earth. To know that, because it is the widest part of the Earth, the Equator is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles. To know that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the</p>	<p>Locational knowledge To know that kangaroo island is in Australia. To know where Kangaroo island is in relation to the UK.</p> <p>Human and physical geography To know that the seasons on Kangaroo island are reversed to the UK's. To know some of the human and physical features of Kangaroo Island and how these are similar and different to the UK (cliff, coast, vegetation, soil) To know that the soil and vegetation means it is difficult to grow crops there. Know that wildfires happened on Kangaroo Island. Know that the hot and dry weather contributed to the spread of the wildfires.</p>

	<p>Begin to know the purpose of an OS map (outdoor recreation, planning, and navigation).</p>	<p>South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth.</p> <p>To know that different parts of the world experience different weather conditions and that these are often caused by the location of the place.</p> <p>To know how humans use oceans.</p> <p>To know that humans are damaging the world's oceans.</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork Use atlases and globes to identify the continents and oceans.</p>	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the route on a map.</p> <p>Drawing a simple sketch map of the local area using simple pictures, colours or symbols to represent features.</p> <p>Drawing some of the features they notice in their local area in correct relation to each other on a sketch map.</p>	<p>Showing on a map the oceans nearest the continent they live in.</p> <p>Using a world map, globe and atlas to locate all the world's seven continents on a world map.</p> <p>Using a world map, globe and atlas to locate the world's five oceans.</p> <p>Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the location of features on a map.</p>	<p>Use world maps, globes and Atlases to identify the position of the United Kingdom and its position in relation to Australia.</p> <p>Recognising landmarks of Kangaroo Island studied on aerial photographs.</p>

	<p>Finding a given OS symbol on a map with support.</p> <p>Describing the key physical features in a local area using basic geographical vocabulary.</p> <p>Recognising landmarks of a city studied on aerial photographs and plan perspectives.</p> <p>Recognising human features on aerial photographs and plan perspectives.</p> <p>Recognising physical features on aerial photographs and plan perspectives.</p> <p>Beginning to draw objects to scale (e.g show the school playground is smaller than the school or school field).</p> <p>Using an aerial photograph to draw a simple sketch map using basic symbols for a key.</p>		
Vocabulary	OS map features sketch map compass points symbols	continent ocean Europe Asia Africa	climate continent country Equator globe

	key	North America South America Oceania Antarctica Pacific Ocean Atlantic Ocean Indian Ocean Arctic Ocean Southern Ocean Equator	human feature physical feature land map mild ocean rural sea temperature
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