

## Year 2 – Term 2

What can we explore in our local area?

### GEOGRAPHY



#### National Curriculum Links:

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

- key physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.
- key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

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.

Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

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.

#### Essential Prior Learning:

Most children (and some adults) in our school live in Tonbridge.

Tonbridge is a town in England.

England is a country in Europe

Europe is one of the seven continents of the world.

#### Progression in Skill:

Name and describe human and physical features of their own locality – including the school – through first-hand observation.

Use compass directions (North, South, East and West) to describe the location of geographical features and routes on a map.

Talk about familiar places/immediate environments expressing their likes and dislikes for them, drawing on own experiences to help reason why  
Begin to understand the impact physical geography has on our local area – e.g. flooding during winter months.

Plan and conduct simple geographical enquiries that involve fieldwork.

Use simple techniques to record field data to answer geographical questions.

Collect quantitative data (such as through tally charts or block diagrams) and start to think what it is showing us.

#### Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Talk about some of the human and physical features that can be found in Tonbridge, explaining the difference between the two; say what you do and don't like in the locality and why.

Use the four main compass points to talk about places on a map in relation to each other, e.g. the station is north of the school.

Talk about how heavy rain can cause flooding as an example of how physical geography can impact our local area.

Suggest ways to find out more about the local area and how this information could be recorded.

Use a tally chart to record information with some accuracy and explain what it shows.

#### Key Vocabulary:

<b>direction</b>	the way something is facing or moving
<b>aerial</b>	looking at something from above; an aerial photograph is a picture of a place from above
<b>compass</b>	a tool which tells us where North, South, East and West is
<b>flood plain</b>	A flood plain is an area of flat land alongside a river. This area gets covered in water when the river floods
<b>human feature</b>	Something that has been built by humans.
<b>physical feature</b>	Something that is natural. It would be here even if humans were not around.

#### Progression in Resources:

Maps with keys, Non-fiction texts, Compass, Aerial Photographs

#### Relevance:

<b>Now</b>	Develop a sense of place and belonging: most of us live in Tonbridge, which is where our school is; know that places can be represented on a map; understand that places have physical and human features.
<b>Future</b>	Recognise human and physical features and understand how the two are dependent on one another; be able to give directions using a compass; be able to read maps with keys.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Have a desire to explore their local area further; appreciate the environment and work alongside others to preserve it for the future whilst looking to develop and improve where needed.