

Year 2 – Term 2

What can we explore in our local area?

GEOGRAPHY



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:

Tonbridge has a lot of human features and this has increased over time because more people live here and so more things need to be built.

A human feature is man-made and a physical feature is natural. For example, buildings are man-made and the river is natural.

Children are able to refer to the position of places on a map using compass directions.

Tonbridge park is a flood plain: it gets covered in water when it rains heavily and the river floods.

To get to know what a place is like, a geographer might count some of the particular features they see and record these in a tally chart.

Key Vocabulary:

direction	the way something is facing or moving
key	a box on a map explaining what the symbols on the map mean
symbol	a sign which stands for something or means something
aerial	looking at something from above; an aerial photograph is a picture of a place from above

compass	a tool which tells us where North, South, East and West is
flood plain	A flood plain is an area of flat land alongside a river. This area gets covered in water when the river floods

Progression in Resources:

Flags

Maps with keys

Non-fiction texts

Compass

Relevance:

Now	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.
Future	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.
Aspiration	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.

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.

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.