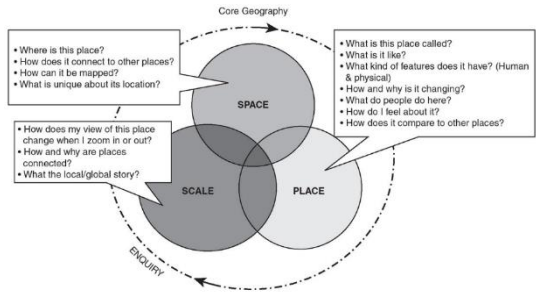


Year Group		2	Enquiry Question	2.1 What is in our world?
<b>Key NC Reference and Objectives</b>		<p>G.1.2.1. Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>G.1.3.1. Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>G.1.3.2. 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.</p> <p>G.1.4.1. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p> <p>G.1.6.1. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>G.1.6.2. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (e.g. near and far; left and right), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.</p> <p>G.1.7.1. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p>		
<b>Enquiry Question Sequence</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What can we learn about the world from a globe?</li> <li>2. What can we learn about the world from an atlas?</li> <li>3. How do we find out about the Earth?</li> </ol>		
<b>Key Concepts</b>		<b>Substantive</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Order</b>	
				<p>Change Sustainability Conservation Pattern</p>
<b>Key Objectives</b>	<b>Geographical Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans on a globe or world atlas.</li> <li>• Name and locate the equator and the poles on a globe or world atlas</li> </ul>		
	<b>Geographical Understanding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: village, farm, house, office, port and harbour.</li> <li>• Locate and describe which continents have significant hot or cold areas and relate these to the Poles and Equator.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Mapping and Fieldwork</b> <i>Objectives in italics are covered in this unit only.</i>	<p><b>Using and Interpreting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Find information on aerial photographs</li> <li>• Recognise simple features on maps such as buildings, roads and fields.</li> </ul> <p><b>Position and Orientation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say which direction N,S,E,W is and identify it on a map.</li> </ul>		
<b>Relevant Previously Taught Vocabulary</b>		<p><b>Y1: Atlas, Globe, country, climate, weather, season, river, hill</b></p> <p><b>Y2.1: equator, continent</b></p>		
<b>New Key Vocabulary</b>		<p><b>LOCATIONAL VOCABULARY</b></p> <p><b>The seven continents: North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, Antarctica</b></p> <p><b>The five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean</b></p> <p><b>World: The Earth together with all of its countries and people.</b></p>		

	<p><b>North Pole:</b> The most northern part of the Earth’s surface.  <b>South Pole:</b> The most southern part of the Earth’s surface.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY VOCABULARY</b>  <b>Ocean:</b> A very large area of salt water that covers the Earth’s surface.  <b>Sea:</b> A large area of salt water that covers the Earth’s surface.  <b>Desert:</b> A place that has very little rainfall and very little vegetation or none at all.  <b>Mountain:</b> A very high area of land with steep sides.  <b>Mountain range:</b> A line or group of connected mountains.  <b>Coast:</b> The part of the land that meets the sea.  <b>Island:</b> An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.  <b>Lake:</b> A large area of fresh water surround by land.  <b>Forest:</b> A large area where trees grow close together.</p> <p><b>MAPPING VOCABULARY</b>  <b>Compass:</b> An instrument that you use for finding directions.  <b>Cardinal Points:</b> The four main points of the compass.  <b>North, South, East, West</b></p>
<p><b>Core Substantive Knowledge</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Earth is sphere shaped.</li> <li>• The <b>Earth’s surface</b> is divided into land and water.</li> <li>• Water covers over 70% of the total surface of the Earth which is why it is sometimes called a ‘blue planet’ as the water shows up from space.</li> <li>• 30% is land. A large amount of this land is covered by ice and snow.</li> <li>• An <b>ocean</b> is a vast expanse of salt water. Oceans are very deep unlike seas which are in comparison shallow.</li> <li>• The five oceans are in – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic. (In order of size.) The largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean. The smallest ocean is the Arctic Ocean.</li> <li>• A <b>continent</b> is a very large block of land. Asia is the largest continent. It can be difficult to define the boundaries between continents. E.g. Asia is joined to Europe for historical rather than geographical reasons.</li> <li>• The seven continents are – North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia (Oceania), Antarctica.</li> <li>• As people have explores the world through history their knowledge of the world has expanded. The Greeks thought there were only three continents. Captain Cook was the first European to discover Australia and the Pacific Islands and it wasn’t until the nineteenth century that Europeans found and began to explore Antarctica. Over time the continents have moved position as they have been carried by currents beneath the Earth’s surface.</li> <li>• In the past over 500 to 600 million years ago all of the land was joined together as one big continent – Gondwana. It is believed that the continents will join up again in the very distant future.</li> <li>• Now as people have explored other continents were discovered.</li> <li>• Geographers try to represent the Earth’s surface using maps, diagrams and models. Globes are the most accurate because it represents they Earth in 3D. Flat maps can distort the shape or direction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Misconceptions</b>  Young children can find it difficult to accept that the Earth is a sphere and often think about the Earth and describe it as being flat. Evidence from satellite images can help to challenge their misconceptions. E.g. It is hard for them to understand that people in Australia are standing upside down in relation to Europeans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sun provides the energy that drives the world’s climate. Generally the hottest places are at or near the equator where the midday sun is high in the sky. The coldest places are around the poles where the sun never rises above the horizon.</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> A long term weather pattern. It results from a combination of atmospheric conditions that include temperature, rainfall, wind and sunshine.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Polar climates</b> are found in the North and South Poles. Summer temperatures barely rise above freezing and winters are extremely cold. There is ice and snow throughout the year and frequent fierce storms and winds. The Arctic Ocean covers the northern Polar Regions, so there is water beneath the ice. The continent of Antarctica covers the southern Polar Regions and some parts of the Earth’ surface rise to one thousand metres above sea level. This makes Antarctica the coldest place on Earth.</li> <li>• <b>Desert climates</b> are extremely dry. They also receive a large amount of sunshine which can raise temperatures to a great height. Few plants and creatures can survive in those regions. Deserts cover nearly a third of the surface of the continents, The Sahara Desert (North Africa) is the largest in the world. The Greta Victoria Desert (Australia) and Kalahari Desert (Southern Africa) also cover huge areas.</li> <li>• <b>Equatorial climates</b> are found on the equator. Here, heavy rainfall caused by rising air current supports dense (thick) rainforests. Great numbers of plants and creatures thrive in the damp, warm conditions. The Amazon and the Congo River basins, together with the islands of Indonesia are the main rainforest regions. However, the forests are begin rapidly cleared for agriculture and development which contributes to global warming and endangers wildlife.</li> </ul> <p><b>Misconceptions</b> – Children often think that equatorial regions are hot because they are closer to the sun. This isn’t true. The key factor affecting global temperature is the amount of solar radiation they receive. Due to the tilt of the Earth on its orbit around the sun, equatorial regions receive more overhead sunlight that any other part of the world which causes them to be hot. The polar regions receive the least, causing them to be cold.</p>
<p><b>Prior Knowledge</b></p>	<p>Children will know that the world has seven continents and 5 oceans. They will know that continents are made up of countries. In countries there are cities, villages and other human and physical features. Children know what the equator is and why countries closer to the equator are hotter. Children will be able to identify and name some human and physical features. They will understand the difference between a human and physical feature.</p>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Stakes Quizzes linked to knowledge</li> <li>• Response to enquiry questions</li> <li>• Ongoing formative assessment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Useful Planning resources</b></p>	<p><b>‘Teaching Primary Geography’</b> : Chapter 1 – Continents and Oceans + Chapter 7 – Hot and Cold places</p>
<p><b>Useful Links</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OwZH_aTOFGI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OwZH_aTOFGI</a> – polar regions – mother and cub  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWTwan_G6YE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWTwan_G6YE</a> – emperor penguin facts  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGR0bAeP350">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGR0bAeP350</a> – desert region – meerkats  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w9RxnuBiFbg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w9RxnuBiFbg</a> - Sustainability – desertification  <a href="https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/iotd.html">https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/iotd.html</a> - support understanding of the Earth and what it looks like from above.  <a href="https://www.nasa.gov/connect/ebooks/earth_art_detail.html">https://www.nasa.gov/connect/ebooks/earth_art_detail.html</a>- support understanding of the Earth and what it looks like from above.  <a href="https://www.oxfam.org.uk/education/resources/mapping-our-world">https://www.oxfam.org.uk/education/resources/mapping-our-world</a>  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/zjg46v4">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/zjg46v4</a> Antarctica</p>