

Cumwhinton School Curriculum - Geography Y2 AUT		
Year 2	NC Content	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and directional language to describe a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features such as town, road, farm and village and key geographical features such as beach, coast, hill, mountain, ocean, valley.</p> <p>Understand the location of hot and cold countries in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Understand the geographical similarities and differences of the local area and a contrasting non-European country</p>

Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Location Knowledge

Mapping across the Year			
	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMMER
Geographical skills and fieldwork	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and directional language to describe a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features such as town, road, farm and village and key geographical features such as beach, coast, hill, mountain, ocean, and valley.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage.</p>
Place Knowledge			<p>Understand the geographical similarities and differences of the local area and a contrasting non-European country.</p>
Human and Physical Geography		<p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features such as town, road, farm and village and key geographical features such as beach, coast, hill, mountain, ocean, and valley.</p>	<p>Understand the location of hot and cold countries in the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.</p>
Location knowledge			

CONCEPTUAL SCHOOL AMBITION DRIVERS

	EYFS & KS1	LKS2	UKS2
AUT	Diversity	Fairness	Individuality
SPR	Truth	Change	Resilience
SUM	Responsibility	Equality	Sustainability

Geography - AUTUMN YEAR 2

HUMANITY - Diversity

Geographical skills and fieldwork Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography Location Knowledge

	NC	CUMWHINTON CURRICULUM
<p>Finding out (Facts & knowledge)</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and directional language to describe a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs to devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>	<p>What is a compass? What are they used for? Who are they used by? Explore the use of a compass. A compass is used to find out the direction in which someone is travelling (called a 'heading'). Briefly explain how magnets work. A compass works because Earth is a huge magnet. A magnet has two main centres of force, called poles—one at each end. Lines of magnetic force connect these poles. Bits of metal near a magnet always arrange themselves along these lines. A compass needle acts like these bits of metal. It points north because it lines up with Earth's lines of magnetic force. There are 4 main points on a compass. Discuss north, south, east and west. Discuss how to remember them (use the mnemonic Naughty Elephants Squirt Water).</p> <p>Compare basic maps. How do you know what each thing is? Where is the river? How do we know? Which building is the church? Discuss the use of a key. It helps us to read a map. Create a birds-eye classroom map and key. Discuss shapes used for tables and chairs. Use aerial photographs to assist in the creation of a simple map of the school and school road.</p>
<p>Using (Applying & analysing)</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and directional language to describe a map.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features such as town, road, farm and village and key geographical features such as beach, coast, hill, mountain. ocean, valley.</p>	<p>Use compasses to go outside. Q&A such as 'Which way is north?' 'If I wanted to reach the fairy garden, which direction would I need to move?' Use aerial map or created map of the school and its grounds. Children to navigate to different areas of the map using directional language.</p> <p>Use of aerial maps will provide opportunity to discuss human / geographical features. Discuss the use of a key to identify such features easily.</p>
<p>Concluding (Evaluating & summarising)</p>	<p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and directional language to describe a map.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features such as town, road, farm and village and key geographical features such as beach, coast, hill, mountain. ocean, valley.</p>	<p>Simple orienteering. Can children navigate a map of the playground to find clues that spell out a word?</p> <p>Compare old and current maps of local areas. How do these maps help us? What do they show? (Think about population change, human influences on the land - roads, railways, shops, buildings)</p>