

ADVENT TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 2 - Medium Term Planning – Continents and Oceans (Essential mapping skills)

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that an atlas is a book of maps and charts. To know that there are seven continents and five oceans in the world. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans in the world. Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places, both terrestrial and marine.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are four cardinal compass points. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West). Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that maps use symbols and keys to provide more information. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a simple map and construct basic symbols in a key. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).
Key Vocabulary: map, chart, atlas, continent, ocean	Key Vocabulary: cardinal, compass points, North, South, East, West	Key Vocabulary: map, symbol, key, icon, geographical feature
Recap & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. The cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West.
Key Knowledge: Child:	Key Knowledge: Child:	Key Knowledge: Child:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An atlas is a book of maps and charts. • An ocean is a large sea. • The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. • The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. • The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compass is an instrument that is used for finding a direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . • . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.
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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that characteristics of a country includes their human and physical features. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town or village, coastal or rural area. Ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place? Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.	Human and Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into two equal parts. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about hot and cold parts of the world, discussing in relation to the equator and the North/South Poles. Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map- near, far, left and right Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.
Key Vocabulary: characteristic, country , capital city, landscape , landmark, population , size , mountain, hill, lake, valley, forest	Key Vocabulary: Equator , Northern Hemisphere , Southern Hemisphere , North Pole, South Pole, climate, hotter, colder	Key Vocabulary: orienteering , map , control point , route, course , cardinal points
Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts. An atlas is a book of maps and charts. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts. An atlas is a book of maps and charts. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An atlas is a book of maps and charts.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. • The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. • The cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West. • Maps use symbols and a key. • A key is the information needed to read a map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. • The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. • The cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West. • Maps use symbols and a key. • A key is the information needed to read a map. • The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America. • The five oceans are: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. • The cardinal compass points are North, East, South and West. • Maps use symbols and a key. • A key is the information needed to read a map. • The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. • The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. • England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. • It has flat and hilly areas, mountains and lakes. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom is split into four countries. • England is the largest country. It has a population of 56 million people. • Northern Ireland is the smallest country. • It has a population of two million people. There are mountains, rolling hills and the UK's largest lake. • Scotland is the second largest country. • It has a population of five million people. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. • The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. • The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The half above the Equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. • The half below the Equator is called the Southern Hemisphere. • Places nearer the Equator are hotter, and places further away from the equator are colder. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orienteering is a sport that uses a map to go from point to point. • The aim of orienteering is to complete the course in the quickest time. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitors need to choose their route and plan it carefully. • Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points. • A control point is where you check in and get your next clue when orienteering. • They are marked on the map that the competitors read. • At each control point, there is: something easy to see, a unique mark, symbol or control code, a way for the contestant to record that they have found it,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has mountains, forests and moorland. Wales is the third largest country. • It has a population of three million people. It has mountains, valleys, forests and marshes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of these control points is kept secret from competitors.
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Assessment

Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.