




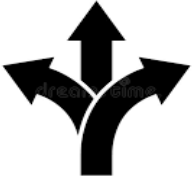
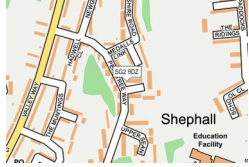



Year 2 Geography Autumn Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring human and physical geography of X School in Nepal and its surrounding area

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can use world maps, atlases and globes to identify Europe (England) and Asia (Nepal)			
I can use basic geographical vocabulary to describe the key <i>physical features</i> of the local area of X school in Nepal			
I can use basic geographical vocabulary to describe the key <i>human features</i> of the local area of X school in Nepal			
I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features			
I can devise a simple map using and constructing basic symbols in a key			
I can use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a			
I can understand similarities and differences between our school and X School in Nepal			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

<p>Physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.</p> 	<p>Human features Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.</p> 	<p>Compass A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing</p> 	<p>Direction Where someone or something is pointing or moving.</p> 
<p>Map A specially drawn picture of a place from above.</p> 	<p>Landmark an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance</p> 	<p>Symbol A picture that represents a word or group of words. They are used on maps to make things clear and easy to</p> 	<p>Nepal is a country in South Asia</p> 

Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

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Beacon 1

- Name and locate the world's seven **continents** and five **oceans**
- Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use world maps, atlases and globes
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills
- Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Use aerial photographs to recognise basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

Year 2 Geography Spring Term

This term in Geography we are exploring hot and cold areas of the world

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can use maps, atlases and globes to identify the Equator and North and South Poles			
I can use maps, atlases and globes to identify the location of hot areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles			
I can recall basic human and physical features of the hot areas of the world			
I can use maps, atlases and globes to identify the location of cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles			
I can recall basic human and physical features of the cold areas of the world			
I can use the locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map			

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Key Words

Physical features

Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.



Human features

Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.



Continent- any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).



Equator is a circle of latitude that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. It is an imaginary line located at 0 degrees latitude, halfway between



Country- a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory



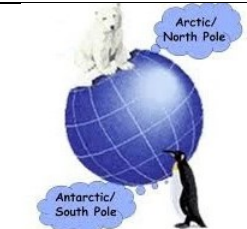
Capital City usually serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices



Ocean- a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.



The North Pole is at the northernmost point of the Earth, while the South Pole is at the southernmost point on the Earth. The area around the North and South Poles is very cold .



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- Use world maps, atlases and globes
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills
- Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Use aerial photographs to recognise basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key

Year 2 Geography Summer Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring the world's seven continents and five oceans

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can name the world's seven continents			
I can name the world's five oceans			
I can use a range of maps including world maps, atlases and globes to locate the world's seven			
I can use simple compass directions and locational and directional language when talking about			
I can locate United Kingdom in Europe and recall the names of the four countries and its surrounded seas (recap from Year1)			

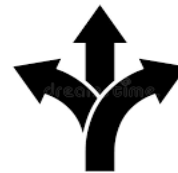
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Key Words

Compass - A special tool that helps you know which direction you are facing



Direction - Where someone or something is pointing or moving.



Continent - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).



Ocean - a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.



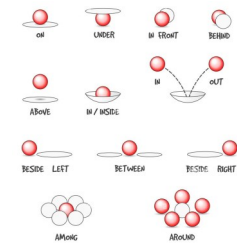
Country - a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory



Capital City - usually serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices



Positional language - any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

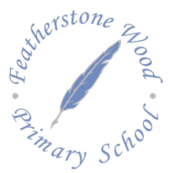


Globe - a spherical model of Earth. Unlike maps, globes do not distort the surface that they portray except to scale it down. A model globe of Earth is called a terrestrial globe.



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