Subject: Geography Year group: Year 2		Topic: World maps	Initiation &
Prior knowledge required: Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials		Vocabulary:	activation
and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might			activities:
vary from one another. They make observations of anin	nals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk		
about changes.			
Programme of Study	Implementation:	Impact –lesson	Evaluations and
		sequence:	assessments:
Pupils should develop knowledge about the world,	Geographical Enquiry		
the United Kingdom and their locality. They should	Can they label a diagram or photograph using some		
understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating	geographical words?		
to human and physical geography and begin to use	GD - Can they make plausible predictions about what the		
geographical skills, including first-hand observation,	weather may be like in different parts of the world?		
to enhance their locational awareness.	Geographical Knowledge		
Pupils should be taught to:	Can they name the continents of the world and find them		
Locational knowledge	in an atlas?		
 name and locate the world's seven continents 	Can they name the world's oceans and find them in an		
and five oceans	atlas?		
 name, locate and identify characteristics of 	Can they name the major cities of England, Wales, Scotland		
the four countries and capital cities of the	and Ireland?		
United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	Can they find where they live on a map of the UK?		
Place knowledge	GD - Can they locate some of the world's major rivers and		
 understand geographical similarities and 	mountain ranges?		
differences through studying the human and	Can they point out the North, South, East and West		
physical geography of a small area of the	associated with maps and compass?		
United Kingdom, and of a small area in a			
contrasting non-European country			
Human and physical geography			
 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns 			
in the United Kingdom and the location of hot			
and cold areas of the world in relation to the			
Equator and the North and South Poles			
 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			

Geographical skills and fieldwork		
 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		
 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 map		
 use aerial photographs and plan perspectives 		
to recognise landmarks and basic human and		
physical features; devise a simple map; and		
use and construct basic symbols in a key		
use simple fieldwork and observational skills		
to study the geography of their school and its		
grounds and the key human and physical		
features of its surrounding environment.		