



Knowledge and Skills Mind Map (Geography)

Year 2 Spring Term

Knowledge : 

Disciplinary Concept: 



The Geography of London

5. Can I locate the five oceans on a world map?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** located continents on a world map
- **Vocab:** ocean, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic
- To know the names of the five oceans (e.g. Pacific Ocean)
- Know the difference between an ocean and a sea (e.g. Seas are generally smaller than the ocean, and are located at the point where the ocean meets land)
- **Locational Knowledge:** Use a world map to locate the five oceans

4. Can I locate continents on a world map?

- **Prior Learning (Autumn Term):** Located 4 countries of the United Kingdom. Last lesson, used 4 compass points to locate features on a map
- **Vocab:** locate, world, Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia
- To know a continent is a large area of land made up of different countries
- To name and locate the seven continents and recognise their shape (e.g. Europe, South and North America.)
- **Locational Knowledge:** Locate continents and their shapes

3. Can I use 4 compass points to locate features on a map?

- **Prior Learning (Autumn Term):** Use maps to locate the world's oceans and continents
- **Vocab:** locate, map, compass, North, South, East, West
- Know that maps can range from a World map (showing continents, countries and oceans) to the map of a specific place (e.g. local town, hospital layout or theme park)
- Know that a map is a drawing that uses pictures and symbols to show where things are.
- Know the difference between left and right
- Know that a compass is tool with a magnetic needle what can help people to know where they are going (navigate) and follow directions
- Know that North means up, South means down, East means right, and West means left
- Know that we can use these to help locate places on a map (e.g. Scotland is North of England)
- **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork:** Use 4 points of a compass to locate places on a map

1. Can I compare the human and physical features of London?

- **Prior Learning (Y2 Autumn):** human/physical features in our local area (local walk)
- **Vocab:** human geography, physical geography, London,
- Recap that comparing means to look at the similarities and differences
- Know: London is one of the world's major cities and uses land in many different ways
- Know that human geography studies how people use land around them e.g. buildings, railways, roads
- Know examples of human geography in London are roads (The Mall) , buildings (Piccadilly Circus), railways (aerial shot of Clapham Junction)
- Know that physical geography studies natural features e.g. mountains, hills, rivers, oceans,
- Know examples of physical geography in London is the River Thames, Hampstead Heath (natural hill in London), Hyde Park, Richmond Park
- **Human and Physical Geography:** Compare human and physical features of London

2. Can I use aerial photographs to recognise human and physical features in London?

- **Prior Learning (last lesson):** compared human/physical features of London
- **Vocab:** aerial photograph, map, bird's eye view,
- Know an aerial photograph is an image of the ground captured from above (e.g. aeroplane, drone or satellite); they can give a 'bird's eye view'
- Know that a map can often be a drawing whereas an aerial photograph shows things exactly from above.
- Know that aerial photos help us to better understand human and physical features that a map can't
- Know what certain landmarks appear like in an aerial image (e.g. roads, trees, buildings, houses, green areas etc)
- **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork/Human and Physical Geography:** Recognise human and physical features from an aerial photograph of Central London