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| INVESTIGATE PLACES | INVESTIGATE PATTERNS | COMMUNICATE GEOGRAPHICALLY |
| Ask and answer geographical questions (suchas: What is this place like? What or who will I seein this place? What do people do in this place?).• Identify the key features of a location in order to saywhether it is a city, town, village, coastal or ruralarea.• Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify theUnited Kingdom and its countries, as well as thecountries, continents and oceans studied.• Use simple fieldwork and observational skillsto study the geography of the school and thekey human and physical features of itssurrounding environment.• Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features.• Name, locate and identify characteristics of the fourcountries and capital cities of the United Kingdomand its surrounding seas.• Name and locate the world’s continents and oceans. | Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the humanand physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country.• Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location ofhot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.• Identify land use around the school. | Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:• key physical features, including:beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain,ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation andweather.• key human features, including: city, town,village, factory, farm, house, office and shop.• Use compass directions (north, south, eastand west) and locational language (e.g. nearand far) to describe the location of features androutes on a map.• Devise a simple map; use and construct basicsymbols in a key. Use simple grid references(A1, B1). |

Y2 AUTUMN

Y2 SPRING

Y2 SUMMER