

## Knowledge and Skills Y2

### **By the end of Year 2, children should know:**

- the names and locations of the world's continents and oceans, and some information about each of them
- where the world's main hot and cold regions are, and some information about what they are like;
- the location and features of a contrasting locality in Zambia, comparing and contrasting it with their local area and situating it within the African continent;
- how their location within hot and cold regions might affect everyday life differently in the UK and Zambia.

### **By the end of Year 2, children should be able to:**

- use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify continents and oceans, including the location of the UK, Europe, Zambia and Africa;
- use globes and atlases – and annotate maps – to identify the world's hot and cold regions, locating the UK and Zambia within them;
- look at simple maps and aerial views of a contrasting locality in Zambia, discussing and asking questions about its main features and comparing these with the UK;
- use appropriate vocabulary for continents and oceans, for hot and cold regions and when describing and comparing a contrasting locality in Zambia with their local area;
- make use of the four main compass points when describing the location of these key locations and regions

#### **Continents and Oceans**



#### **Hot and Cold Places**



#### **Mugumareno – Zambia**



<b>Continents and Oceans</b>	<b>What will we be learning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding where I am in the world.</li> <li>• Locating the seven continents.</li> <li>• Locating the five oceans.</li> <li>• Human features of the continents.</li> <li>• Physical features of the continents.</li> </ul>	<b>Key facts</b>  <b>The seven continents:</b> Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.  <b>The five oceans:</b> Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern.	
	<b>Key knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents.</li> <li>• The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.</li> <li>• Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.</li> <li>• Human features are made by people.</li> <li>• Physical features are created by nature.</li> </ul>		
<b>Place names</b>		<b>Geographical terms and processes</b>	<b>Locational terms</b>
Australia Brazil China Egypt France India Spain United States of America		atlas continent globe human ocean physical	east hemisphere north south South Pole west

<b>Hot and Cold Places</b>	<b>What will we be learning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying hot and cold places.</li> <li>• Locating hot and cold places.</li> <li>• Features of a hot or cold place.</li> <li>• How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.</li> <li>• How to pack for a hot or cold holiday</li> </ul>	<b>Key facts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.</li> <li>• The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.</li> <li>• A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.</li> <li>• A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.</li> </ul>	
		<b>Key knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!</li> <li>• Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.</li> <li>• The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.</li> <li>• Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.</li> <li>• How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.</li> <li>• People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.</li> </ul>	
<b>Place names</b>		<b>Geographical terms and processes</b>	<b>Locational terms</b>
Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Canada Norway Russia Sahara Desert		adapt desert habitat iceberg rainforest savanna	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle The Equator North Pole South Pole

<p><b>Mugumareno – Zambia</b></p>	<p><b>What will we be learning?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating Zambia on a map.</li> <li>• Exploring physical and human features.</li> <li>• Locating the village of Mugurameno.</li> <li>• Finding out how the river is used in the village.</li> <li>• Looking at the villagers' houses.</li> <li>• Comparing our life with that of the villagers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key facts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zambia is a country in southern Africa.</li> <li>• Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year. There is a dry season and a wet season.</li> <li>• There are many national parks in Zambia where the government protects the land and its special wildlife.</li> <li>• Mugurameno is a village in rural Zambia.</li> </ul>	
		<p><b>Key knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mugurameno village is located right next to the River Zambezi and close to the Lower Zambezi National Park.</li> <li>• People in Mugurameno use the river for many things: washing, fishing and watering crops. One of the main crops is maize, which is used for making nshima (a sort of porridge).</li> <li>• People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.</li> <li>• While life is busy for the children of Mugurameno, they go to school and find time to play.</li> </ul>	
<p>Place names</p>		<p>Geographical terms and processes</p>	<p>Locational terms</p>
<p>Africa Lusaka River Zambezi Southern Africa Victoria Falls Zambia</p>		<p>crop farm flood market waterfall wildlife</p>	<p>eastern northern southern western</p>