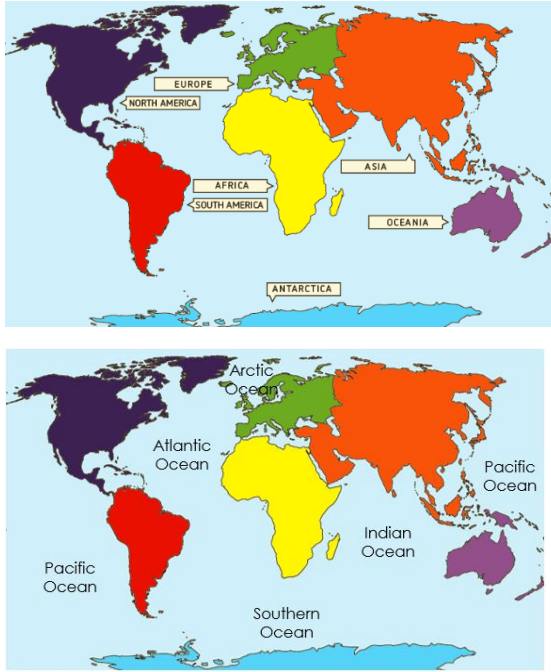


Year 2 Autumn: Geography Knowledge Mat

Oceans and Continents

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	A Year 2 Geographer should be able to...
continent	A large area of land. There are 7 in the world.		➤ Use world maps, atlases and globes to name and locate the world's continents and oceans and the UK ➤ Identify and describe significant physical and human features of each continent using geographical vocabulary ➤ Draw comparisons between the different continents, using maps to support explanation and applying knowledge to explain simple similarities and differences ➤ Use geographical reasoning to explain which continent they would most like to live on and why
map	A picture of a place drawn from above.		
world	The earth and all the people and things on it.		
ocean	A huge body of salt water. There are 5 areas in the world.		
country	Areas that make up a continent. They have borders and their own government.		
human feature	Things made or built by humans. Cities, houses, roads, bridges, and factories are human features.		
physical feature	Seas, rivers, mountains, and trees are physical features. These would be here even if there were no people.		

Year 2 Spring: Geography Knowledge Mat

Hot and Cold Places

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	A Year 2 Geographer should be able to...
rainforest	Tropical woodland with a high annual rainfall.	  	➤ Use world maps, atlases and globes to name and locate the Equator, North and South Poles and hot and cold areas of the world, using geographical reasoning to explain why hot and cold areas are located where they are ➤ Use geographical vocabulary to describe and compare typical weather, climate, animals and plants in hot and cold regions, using evidence from maps to explain how distance from the Equator shapes this ➤ Reason and explain how climate affects daily life in hot and cold places for both humans and animals ➤ Create simple maps with basic symbols and labels and use simple compass directions (N,E,S,W), locational and directional language to describe routes and the location of key features ➤ Use climate knowledge to justify what they would pack for a hot or cold place
desert	Dry land with few plants and little rainfall.		
Equator	An invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.		
North Pole	The point of Earth at the top.		
South Pole	The bottom point of earth.		
adapt	How living things find ways to survive.		
habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.		

Year 2 Summer: Knowledge Mat

Mugurameno Village, Zambia

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	A Year 2 Geographer should be able to...
Zambia	A country in south, central Africa. Lusaka is the capital of Zambia. Mugurameno village can be found here.	    	➤ Use world maps, atlases and globes to name and locate Zambia and Mugurameno Village. ➤ Explain the difference between a village, town, and city, identify common characteristics of each and use examples from Mugurameno and Shrewsbury ➤ Use maps, aerial photos, plan perspectives and directional language to identify and describe significant physical and human features of Africa, Zambia and Mugurameno Village ➤ Draw comparisons between daily life and river use in Mugurameno and Shrewsbury, using maps to support explanation and applying knowledge to explain how and why similarities and differences exist ➤ Discuss, ask questions about and use geographical reasoning to explain preferences in where they would prefer to live and why
Zambezi River	The Zambezi River is a large river in southern Africa. Its name means "big river" in the local language. The Zambezi is known for a spectacular waterfall called Victoria Falls.		
River Severn	The longest river in the United Kingdom.		
town	A place with many streets and buildings where people live and work. Bigger than a village but smaller than a city.		
village	A community made up of a small number of houses.		
crops	A large amount of one type of fruit or vegetable that is grown on a farm.		