



Our Lady
& St. Edward's
Catholic Primary School



GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 2 AUTUMN

CONTINENTS AND OCEANS

What will we be learning?

- Understanding where I am in the world.
- Locating the seven continents.
- Locating the five oceans.
- Human features of the continents.
- Physical features of the continents.

Key facts

The seven continents:

Antarctica, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.

The five oceans:

Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Pacific and Southern.

Key knowledge

The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents.

The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.

Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.

Human features are made by people.

Physical features are created by nature.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Australia Brazil China Egypt France India Spain United States of America	atlas continent globe human ocean physical	east hemisphere north south South Pole west

Glossary

continent: a very large area of land

hemisphere: half of the globe

ocean: a huge area of salty water



GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 2 SPRING

HOT AND COLD PLACES

What will we be learning?

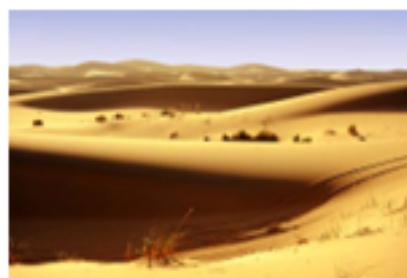
- Identifying hot and cold places.
- Locating hot and cold places.
- Features of a hot or cold place.
- How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.
- How to pack for a hot or cold holiday.

Key facts

- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.
- The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.
- A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.
- A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

Key knowledge

- Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.
- The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.
- People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
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

Glossary

adapt: find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)

The Equator: an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles

habitat: the natural home of an animal or plant



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GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 2 SUMMER



CONTRASTING LOCALITY—Mugurameno Village, Zambia

What will we be learning?

- Locating Zambia on a map.
- Exploring physical and human features.
- Locating the village of Mugurameno.
- Finding out how the river is used in the village.
- Looking at the villagers' houses.
- Comparing our life with that of the villagers.

Key facts

- Zambia is a country in southern Africa.
- Zambia has a tropical climate, so it's warm for most of the year. There is a dry season and a wet season.
- There are many national parks in Zambia where the government protects the land and its special wildlife.
- Mugurameno is a village in rural Zambia.

Key knowledge

- Mugurameno village is located right next to the River Zambezi and close to the Lower Zambezi National Park.
- 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).
- People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.
- While life is busy for the children of Mugurameno, they go to school and find time to play.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Africa Lusaka River Zambezi Southern Africa Victoria Falls Zambia	crop farm flood market waterfall wildlife	eastern northern southern western

Glossary

crops: plants that are grown to be used or sold (such as rice, corn or fruit)

population: the number of people living in a place

wildlife: the wild animals and plants in an area