

What I have already learnt in Year 1

- There are 4 seasons in the United Kingdom and each season has a typical weather pattern.
- Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.
- Physical features are naturally created features of the Earth. Large physical features include rivers, mountains, oceans and the coastline. I can use vocabulary to describe physical features such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, etc.
- A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.
- The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.
- The United Kingdom is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. The capital cities of the UK are London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff.
- Warmer areas of the world are closer to the Equator and colder areas are further from the Equator.
- The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts.
- Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world.
- I can describe the similarities and differences between one place and another. Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife and transport.

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit (Y2)

I will build on all of the points above plus...

- I will use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features.
- The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.
- The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks.
- England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom.
- The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
- The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.
- A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe such as Australia, USA and China.

What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

- I will have learnt to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical features of an area
- I will have learnt to use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features of an area
- I will have learnt to use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks/human and physical features of a place
- I will have learnt to use simple fieldwork/observations to study the key human and physical features of the local area
- I will be able to say what I like and do not like about the place I live in.
- I will be able to explain the facilities that a village, town and city may need and give reasons.

Key Knowledge

- The UK is made up of four countries - England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- The capital cities of these countries are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff.
- The United Kingdom is surrounded by The North Sea, The Irish Sea and the English Channel.
- There are seven continents; Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
- There are five oceans; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and the Southern Ocean
- The UK is made up of different physical features - mountains, seas, forests, woods, rivers etc.
- Physical features are natural things found in a town, city, village, country, etc.
- Human features are things put somewhere by humans such as houses, roads, and bridges. In your local area there might be a doctor's surgery, village hall, a main road.
- The UK climate consists of 4 seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
- The climate in Nigeria consists of 2 seasons: Rainy and Dry
- The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts.
- Warmer areas of the world are closer to the Equator and colder areas are further from the Equator.
- Cacao is grown in Nigeria because it is closer to the Equator which means it is warmer. It is too cold in the United Kingdom for it to grow all year round.

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Literacy: I can use my literacy knowledge to create a leaflet about Nigeria.

Reading: I can use my phonic knowledge to decode unfamiliar place names.

Art: I can use my collage skills to make a continent paper plate.

Science: I can use my science knowledge to help me understand what the weather is like in different places.

Computing: I can use my research skills to find out new information.

Subject Knowledge Organiser

Geography - Chocolate
Year 2

Key Vocabulary

Human feature - like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.

Physical feature - seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Equator - The Equator is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Cacao - seeds from a small tropical American evergreen tree, from which cocoa, cocoa butter, and chocolate are made

Season - The United Kingdom has four seasons. Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Continent - On a globe, continents are the easiest things to spot. A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

Ocean - Oceans are large areas of salty water that form parts on the Earth's surface.

Capital City - A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.

Key Geographical Concepts

- Physical
- Human
- Locational
- Place knowledge
- Geographical skills

Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 8 questions in 8 minutes?

1. What are the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom?
2. What are the seven continents and five oceans?
3. What is the Equator?
4. Why is chocolate grown near the Equator?
5. How many seasons does Nigeria have and what are they called?
6. Which continent is Nigeria in?
7. How is Nigeria similar to where you live?
8. How is Nigeria different to where you live?

Key Skills I will learn/use

Remember - I will be able to remember what a human and physical feature is and give some examples.

Recall - I will be able to recall the four countries and capital cities of the UK as well as the seven continents and oceans.

Name - I will be able to name some countries that grow cacao to make chocolate.

Recognise - I will be able to recognise some similarities and differences when I compare a place in the UK and one in a non-European country.

Wider opportunities

- Discussing the different countries involved in chocolate production, such as Brazil, Ghana, and Ivory Coast.
- Explore the cultures and traditions of these countries related to chocolate production.
- Share stories, songs, or images that reflect the cultural diversity associated with chocolate.

Fairtrade Chocolate

- Introduce the idea of Fairtrade and its importance in ensuring fairness for producers.
- Discuss how Fairtrade supports cocoa farmers and their communities.
- Show examples of Fairtrade logos on chocolate packaging.



FAIRTRADE

