

What I already know:

Directional language, vocabulary for physical geographical features, names of oceans and continents

National Curriculum Objectives

Ge1/1.2a understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Ge1/1.3b use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop



Year 2 geography topic: India and the UK

Key Question: *Can you give one example each of physical and human geography?*

Learning Journey Checklist:

- 1) To revise physical geography vocabulary from Year 1 and develop knowledge of human geography vocabulary
- 2) To study the physical geography of UK, including the location of Leeds and Seaside towns
- 3) To use maps to locate Leeds and key human features
- 4) To describe key human features of a UK, Seaside town.
- 5) To describe the physical geography of Chembakolli, India
- 6) To compare the similarities and differences of Chembakolli and Leeds.

Key Vocabulary- A Glossary

Beach	A beach is an area of sand or pebbles that leads to the sea.
Cliff	A cliff is a steep rock face, often along the edge of the sea.
Coast	The coast is the place where the land meets the sea
Forest	A forest is a large, wooded area with a thick growth of trees and plants.
Hill	This is a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain.
Mountain	A mountain is a very large, high and steep hill. Famous mountains include Mount Everest, Mount Fuji and Mount Kilimanjaro.
Sea	The sea is a body of salt water, which is part of an ocean.
Ocean	This is a large body of salt water, which covers the majority of the earth's surface. The five oceans in the world are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Antarctic and the Indian oceans.
River	A river is a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
Soil	Soil is the top layer of the earth's surface, in which plants grow.
Valley	A valley is a long stretch of a low area of land in between hills.
Vegetation	Plant life, e.g. carrots, grass, shrubs.
Season UK	This is one of four divisions of the year (autumn, winter, spring and summer) often marked by different weather patterns and hours of daylight.
Season India	There are two seasons, the wet season and the dry season
Weather	This is the day-to-day outdoor conditions, such as temperature, cloudiness and rainfall.

Skills: Critical Thinking

Physical Geography

Human Geography

City	A city is a large town. Each country has a capital city, which is usually one of the largest cities.
Town	A town is a large group of houses, shops and factories where people live. Towns are larger than villages but smaller than cities.
Village	A village is a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside.
Factory	A factory is a large building where goods are made in large quantities
Farm	A farm is an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.
House	A house is a building designed for people to live in.
Office	An office is a building of rooms where business and work is carried out by office workers.
Port	This is a town or city with a harbour where ships can load and unload people or goods.
Harbour	This is a place on a coastline where ships and boats can be kept safely.
Shop	A shop is a building in which goods are sold. For example, supermarkets, clothes shops and toy shops.



Chembakolli?



Powerful knowledge



Physical Features of the Seaside

A seaside **resort** has many **physical features**. **Features** such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature.

Human Features of the Seaside

Human features found at the seaside might include the **pier**, the **promenade**, a lighthouse and a fairground. These **features** are all man-made.