

Comparing Localities

Year: Two
Term: Spring

Prior knowledge for teachers

During the children's time in reception they will have been exposed to a variety of cultural stories from around the world. In year one, the children will have studied the continents and oceans of world. They will have a good knowledge of the local area and will be able to name and locate the four countries in the UK, including their capital cities. Children will be building on their knowledge of weather and the location of hot and cold parts of the world when comparing the localities in this topic.

In this topic year 2 children will apply their knowledge of the continents and the location of these in relation to the equator and the poles, to compare small locations in India to that of the UK. Children will be able to use simple vocabulary to describe the features of a location and begin to use the four points of a compass to describe the locations taught on an atlas.

Key vocabulary

- **Atlas** - A book of maps.
- **City** - A large town which has been given 'city status' by the Queen. A city is associated with having a cathedral or a university, a particular form of local government, or having a large population.
- **Continent**: A continent is one of Earth's seven main divisions of land. The continents are, from largest to smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australasia.
- **Country** - A nation with its own government.
- **Equator** - An imaginary line around the middle of the earth which is at equal distance from both poles. It divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
- **Flag** - A piece of cloth which can be attached to a pole and which is used as symbol of a particular country. Flags are national symbols. Every country has got a specific flag as their national symbol.
- **Globe** - A spherical model of our earth.
- **Human features** - Human activity that has affected the earth's surface, e.g. bridges, settlements.
- **Landmarks** - An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognised from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location.
- **Map** - A drawing of a town, a country or the world. Maps show you where roads, mountains, rivers and other physical and human features are.
- **Physical features** – Natural features of a location, e.g. a beach, a river.
- **Population** - The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area.
- **River** - a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
- **Town** - a town is smaller than a city but still has lots of buildings and people living there.
- **Village** – a village is much smaller than a town. It has some houses and a few shops.

Year 2 – Comparing localities – UK and India

Geography - Know that geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments

Question – Describe the similarities and differences between the UK and India.

	Key geography knowledge	Key geography skills
Week 1 (Retrieval)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that the United Kingdom is a country that is in the continent of Europe, and locate the United Kingdom on a map of the world and a globe. Know that the United Kingdom is made up of four smaller countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the past these were all separate countries ● Know that the UK is surrounded by: The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean. ● Know the names of the seven continents and name on a world map and globe: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica. ● Know that there is one global ocean that is often divided into five distinct oceans and locate them on a world map and globe: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean ● Know that in the world there are things that are made by people and these are called human features ● Know that in the world there are things that are not made by people and these are called physical features 	<p><u>To know and understand places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can name and locate India on a world map/atlas. <p><u>To understand geographical patterns and processes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting non-European country (India). ● I can identify and describe the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. ● I can use simple geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical geography, including: sea, ocean, river, season and weather - Human geography, including: factory, farm, village
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningzone/clips/an-introduction-to-india/4602.html ● Know that India is about 13 times bigger than the UK ● Know the location of UK (show flag) – Europe ● Know the location of India (show flag) – Asia ● Know that India is a country not in Europe. ● Know the closest ocean to India is the India Ocean. ● Know the closest ocean to UK to the Pacific Ocean. ● Know how to use compass directions to describe the position to each other. ● Know location of UK and India in comparison to the poles and equator. 	
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To know UK and India facts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population - Flag - Capital city - Official languages - Major religions - Land marks (India) – Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jog falls - Land marks (UK) – Buckingham Palace, Lake district, Iron bridge 	<p><u>To organise and communicate geographically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use compass directions (North, South, East and West). ● I can ask and answer simple questions when investigating different places and environments.
Week 4	<p>Comparison of London and New Delhi Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know capital city of India is New Delhi. ● Know the capital city of UK is London. ● Know that the weather in India can vary due to its size and covers many climate regions. ● Know the climate/weather in New Delhi 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Delhi’s weather can be described as semi-arid. It can be humid, the city features dust storms (something you’d usually find in the desert) and wildfire haze (seen in tropical climates). It also has monsoon season too. This means that the year can be roughly split up into 5 seasons: spring, summer, rainy, autumn, and winter. From August to early October, Delhi gets a lot of heavy rain. • Know due to the cities location, New Delhi never gets below freezing temperatures. January is its coldest month, but temperatures can fluctuate between 9.2°C and 20.8°C. <p>(Autumn term retrieval)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that London (UK) has 4 seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. • To know the types of weather the UK has in these seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
Week 5	<p>Comparison of New Delhi and London – Physical and human features</p> <p>Study images of both cities New Delhi and London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EUv2ID7031c • Know the similarities and differences between images of both cities. Buildings, homes, transport, roads, shops. • London – Thames River • New Delhi - Yamuna River • Know the population in New Dheli is around 21.75 million. • Know the population in London is just over 9 million. 	
Week 6	<p>Comparison of small Indian village to UK village</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EUv2ID7031c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that villages are small settlements with a small number of houses for a few hundred people. Most villages are found in the countryside and may be surrounded by farms where food is produced and sold to people in towns and cities. • To know the location village in the UK. Use compass directions to discuss location. Study images and ask/answer questions about the human and physical features. • To know that some villages in India are wealthy and others are not. • To know about the village of Chembakolli in India. Use compass directions to discuss location. Study images and ask/answer questions about the human and physical features. • To be able to discuss the similarities and differences of a village in the UK and India and compare them to each other. 	