



**Geography Core Curriculum
Year 2**

Unit	<i>Why does it matter where our food comes from?</i>	<i>How does the geography of Kampong Ayer compare with the geography of where I live?</i>	<i>Why do we love being beside the seaside so much?</i>
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elements that make up the weather and observed and recorded how these changed locally over time (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • About the different weather associated with the four seasons of the year (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • The location of hot and cold places in the world (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • A range of vocabulary and concepts related to the weather (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world’s continents and oceans and the location of the North Pole and South Pole (Why don’t penguins need to fly? Y1) • The distinction between physical and human features (What is the Geography of where I live like? Y1) • The main physical and human characteristics of their own locality (What is the Geography of where I live like? Y1) • The main elements of the weather (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • The difference between weather and climate (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • The distribution of polar, temperate and tropical regions (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • How weather changes during the four seasons in the United Kingdom (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main elements of the weather and how it changes during the four seasons in the United Kingdom (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • The distribution of hot and cold areas of the world (How does Weather effect our lives? Y1) How temperatures increase between the Equator and the North Pole and South Pole (Why don’t penguins need to fly? Y1) • How the weather is different across the regions of the United Kingdom (How does the weather effect our lives? Y1) • The main weather experienced in temperate, tropical and polar regions of the world (Why don’t penguins need to fly? Y1)

<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a farm is and what happens on a dairy farm • How milk is used as a raw material of dairy products • The physical and human features of the rural and urban landscapes of Devon in the UK • Why the weather in Devon makes it an ideal place for dairy farming • How weather conditions in Devon compare with those of the UK as a whole • The three main types of farms found in the UK • What trade is and what importing and exporting means • The most popular fruits consumed in the UK and where in the world they are produced • The stages of growing bananas and exporting them to the UK • How sugar is refined from sugar beet • Some of the benefits of buying food locally • The different meat produced by animals in Britain • What 'free range' means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of Brunei within the continent of Asia and in relation to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole • The location of the capital city Banda Seri Bagawan and Kampong Ayer within Brunei • Why Brunei and Kampong Ayer have a tropical climate and why tropical rain forest is the dominant vegetation • The distribution of tropical climate in the world • The main features of a tropical climate • How the tropical climate of Brunei compares with the temperate climate of the United Kingdom • The structure of tropical rain forest vegetation • The weather conditions experienced on a typical day in Banda Seri Begawan using • The main physical and human features of Kampong Ayer • How the human and physical geographical features of Kampong Ayer compare with those of their locality • How to create a scale floor plan for a typical home in Kampong Ayer and compare it with one drawn of their own home • How the most common forms of transport in the United Kingdom compare with those at Kampong Ayer and why boats and boat building are so important • How and why school life in Kampong Ayer has both similarities and differences to the United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The difference between the physical and human geographical features of the coast, countryside and towns and cities • The distinction between the concepts of 'coast', 'rural' and 'urban' • A range of different physical features of coastlines • What is meant by the terms 'high tide' and 'low tide' • Why the seaside is such an attractive place for people to visit • Why it is important that seaside environments are conserved • That there are many different habitats at the seaside • How creatures at the seaside are adapted to their environment • Different ways in which people can impact negatively on or pollute seaside environments • The location of the seven continents and five oceans of the world together with the North Pole, South Pole and Equator • That continents are divided up into countries and that the United Kingdom and Spain are located in Europe • The four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas • How traditional seaside holidays in the United Kingdom have changed
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<p>Disciplinary knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise that all the food we eat comes from either plants or animals and that a farm is an area of land and buildings where those plants and animals are produced; ● Identify, describe and offer reasons for the main features of a dairy farm and observe how milk is used as a raw material in a wide range of dairy products; ● Identify and describe the main geographical features of the physical landscape of Devon and compare and contrast these with some of the human features of its towns and cities; ● Offer reasons and begin to explain why the weather in Devon makes it a good place for dairy farming; ● Compare and contrast the average annual weather conditions in Devon with those of the United Kingdom as a whole; ● Describe how cheese is manufactured on one Devon farm and how it is exported; ● Identify the top 10 most popular fruits in the United Kingdom and understand why half of these are imported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and describe the location of Brunei within the continent of Asia and in relation to the Equator, North Pole and South Pole ● Identify and describe the location of the capital city Banda Seri Bagawan and Kampong Ayer within Brunei ● Explain why Brunei has a tropical climate and why tropical rain forest is the dominant vegetation ● Describe and explain the distribution of tropical climate in the world ● Describe and explain the main features of a tropical climate ● Compare and contrast the climate of Brunei with the temperate climate of the United Kingdom ● Describe and explain the structure of tropical rain forest vegetation ● Identify and describe the weather conditions experienced on a typical day in Banda Seri Begawan ● Identify and describe the main physical and human features of Kampong Ayer ● Compare and contrast these features with those of their locality ● Draw a scale floor plan for a typical home in Kampong Ayer and compare it with one drawn of their own home ● Describe the most common forms of transport in the United Kingdom ● Explain why boats and boat building are so important in Kampong Ayer ● Identify and describe how school life in Kampong Ayer compares with their own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and describe the main physical and human features of seaside environments; ● Provide reasons as to why it is important to protect living things at the seaside; ● Describe popular activities undertaken at the seaside; ● Understand the interdependence of living things in seaside environments; ● Identify, describe and categorise living things within a rock pool habitat; ● Identify, categorise and begin to explain the distribution of sea shells on a beach; ● Identify, describe and offer reasons for the presence of pollution on a beach; ● Describe and explain how people can take greater care of the seaside environment; ● Describe and explain reasons why seaside holidays have changed in living memory; ● Identify, describe and offer reasons for European flight destinations from their nearest regional airport; ● Compare and contrast modern day experiences of the seaside with those of older members of their families or the Victorians.
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<p>Key Vocab</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw material things found in nature that are used to make products people use • Export sell items to people in other countries • Import buy items made by people in other countries • Manufacture make or assemble a product for sale • Refine remove the impurities from something • Pasture land used on farms to grow grass for animals such as cows to feed on • Plantation a large farm which specialises in growing just one crop such as bananas • Nutrition giving the body the food it needs to grow and be healthy • Tropical regions of the Earth surrounding the equator • Temperate regions of the Earth lying between the tropics and polar areas 	<p>Landscape everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place</p> <p>Village a place with a small number of houses for a few hundred people found in the countryside</p> <p>Rainforest dense evergreen woodland found in tropical regions around the Equator</p> <p>Tropical Vegetation regions of the Earth surrounding the Equator the plant life including trees found covering the ground in a particular place</p> <p>River a moving stream of water that flows from high ground to the sea</p> <p>Tide the rise and fall of the level of the sea along the coast</p> <p>Habitat the natural home of a living things such as a plant or animal</p> <p>Adaptation how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live</p> <p>Deciduous trees that shed or lose their leaves in autumn</p> <p>Coniferous trees that remain evergreen all year</p> <p>Emergent those few trees that grow out above the canopy level in tropical rain forests</p> <p>Island an area of land surrounded by water</p> <p>Canopy the upper layer of a forest where the branches and leaves at the top of the trees overlap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation the careful use of the world's natural resources • Natural resource anything found in nature that is useful to people • Pollution introducing harmful things into the environment • Resort a place which people visit for holidays and days out • Cliff a vertical or very steep wall of rock Island an area of land surrounded by water • Cave a large hollow formed in the side of a hill or cliff • Beach a strip of land made of sand or pebbles along the edge of the sea • Tide the rise and fall of the levels of the sea along the coast • Package holiday a holiday which includes travel, a place to stay and food all together • Adaptation how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live • Habitat the natural home of a living thing such as a plant or animal
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