

Year 2, Summer 1, Geography



Our World

Previous Learning

- In Year 1, we learnt about the different type of weather in the UK
- Earlier in year 2, we compared the human and physical features of Jamaica to the UK

Key Vocabulary

weather - What it is like outside on a daily basis.
climate - What the weather is like over a long period of time.
Polar regions - Areas at the north and south of the earth where it is very cold.
climate change- a change in temperature and rainfall over a long period of time
sea level - the level of the surface of the sea
carbon footprint - the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air because of your activities such as transportation and using electricity

1

LI: To recap my knowledge.

Polar regions cover the top and bottom of planet Earth at the North and South Poles.

The North Pole is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean. The South Pole is located on Antarctica. This area has land, but it's completely covered with a layer of ice.

2

LI: To know the geographical features found in the polar regions.

Greenland is the world's largest island, lying in the North Atlantic Ocean. The capital of Greenland is Nuuk.

Physical features- ice sheet, glaciers, mountains on the coast
Human features- port, harbour

3

To know the geographical features found in warmer regions.

Warmer regions of the Earth are found close to the equator.

Deserts that are located next to the equator are hot all year round. Tropical rainforests are hot and humid.



4

To know the human and physical features of the Maldives.

The Maldives is a group of coral islands located in the Indian Ocean. The capital city is Male.

Physical features- coral reef, sand dune, lagoon
Human features- Hulhumale is a man-made island made from concrete and sand.

5

To understand that human activity is having an impact on our environment.

Pollution is when harmful materials are released into the environment.

Deforestation is when forests and trees are cut down in order to use the land for something else.



6

To understand what climate change is.

Climate change has meant the Earth is getting warmer. This has led to the ice sheets in Greenland melting and the sea level rising.

This leads to habitats being destroyed but also flooding in other countries.

7

To understand the impact that changes in climate can cause in the Maldives.

The rising sea levels means that countries like the Maldives are at risk of flooding or even sinking under the rising ocean.

Houses and habitats would be destroyed.



8

To collect data on our own impact on the Earth's climate.

Your carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air because of your own energy needs. You need transportation, electricity, food, clothing, and other goods.

Your choices can make a difference!

9

LI: To know how to make positive choices about how we can all support our planet.

To reduce your carbon footprint:
 -turn off lights, TVs and computers
 - unplug any electronic gadget you can turn on with a remote as it uses power even when it is "off."
 -Walk or ride your bike instead of taking a car everywhere

Future Learning

- In KS2 we will learn about the Earth's climate zones and compare them
- In KS2 we will learn about lines of longitude and latitude

Test your knowledge!

- What is the difference between weather and climate?
- What are the physical features of Greenland and the Maldives?
- What is climate change?
- What impact has climate change had on our planet?