YEAR 2 GEOGRAPHY Continents and Oceans Fieldwork: Links to Previous Learning: **Key Learning Key Vocabulary:** EYFS – Understanding the world (people, cultures • A globe shows where there is land and sea Tier 2 and communities) Globe - A spherical model of Earth on Earth. EYFS – Understanding the world (natural world) Continent - A large area of land • A continent is a large area of land. Y1 – Mapping our school and its grounds Ocean - A large body of water • There are seven continents on Earth. Y1 – The UK North Pole - The point that is the furthest north • We live in the continent of Europe. Europe is on earth. one of the world's smaller continents South Pole - The southernmost point on the earth Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Desert - A large area that gets very little annual Earth. The continent of Antarctica is very rain cold and icy. Links to other Y2 learning: Grassland - Areas where there are no trees due to Africa is one of the world's seven continents. lack of rain Asia is the largest continent on Earth. Geog – Rainforests Rainforest - Forests with tropical climates North and South America are two continents Geog – Comparison of Otley and Maasai Mara Jungle - Tropical forests found on edge of that are joined together. rainforests • Australia is the smallest of the world's Links to future learning: continents. Tier 3 There are 5 oceans on Earth. Y3 – Mountains of Europe Climate - The typical weather conditions expected • The climate of a country depends on its Y3 – Trade including Natural Resources in a place/region/country distance from the equator. Y3 – Plant Biomes Equator - An imaginary line around the centre of • Places can contain human and physical Y4 – Europe and European Biomes the earth features. Y4 – The UK Northern Hemisphere - Parts of the earth to the Y5 – Coasts north of the equator Y5 – North America Southern Hemisphere - Parts of the earth to the Y5 - Comparison of Yorkshire and California south of the equator Y6 – Natural Disasters Y6 – South America