



Year 2 Geography Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Human features and landmarks	Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops. Landmarks and monuments are features of a landscape, city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They also help someone to establish and describe a location. Name and describe the purpose of human features and landmarks. covered optional x 2	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. (G1) covered x 2 optional x 3	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. covered x 4 optional
Settlements and land use	A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. Identify the characteristics of a settlement. covered x 3 optional x 4	Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. (G2) covered	Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. covered x 2
Climate and weather	There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer. Symbols are used to show different types of weather. Identify patterns in daily and seasonal weather. covered x 2 optional	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. (G3) covered	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. covered
Physical processes	Weather is a physical process. Describe in simple terms how a physical process or human behaviour has affected an area, place or human activity. covered	Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. (G4) covered	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. covered x 4 optional x 2
Geographical resources	An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above. Identify features and landmarks on an aerial photograph or plan perspective. covered x 2	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. (G5) covered	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. covered optional x 3



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<p>Data analysis</p>	<p>Data is information that can be collected and used to answer a geographical question. Collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>covered optional</p>	<p>Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. Collect and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). (G6)</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>
<p>Fieldwork</p>	<p>Fieldwork includes going out in the environment to look, ask questions, take photographs, take measurements and collect samples. Carry out fieldwork tasks to identify characteristics of the school grounds or locality.</p> <p>covered x 3</p>	<p>Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. (G7)</p> <p>covered x 4</p>	<p>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p> <p>covered optional</p>
<p>Natural and man-made materials</p>	<p>A material is something used to build or make something else. Natural materials are dug out of the ground, grown or taken from a living thing. Man-made materials are often made from natural materials but have been changed to have different properties. Identify natural and man-made materials in the environment.</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment. (G8)</p> <p>covered</p>	<p>There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional</p>
<p>Physical features</p>	<p>Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. Use basic geographical vocabulary to identify and describe physical features, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. (G9)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>covered x 3</p> <p>? The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is</p>



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			broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. covered x 2
Environment	Litter and pollution have a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. Describe how pollution and litter affect the local environment and school grounds. covered x 2 optional	The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. Describe ways to improve the local environment. (G10) covered	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. covered
Sustainability	Natural environments can be affected by the actions of humans, including cutting down trees or dropping litter. Humans can protect the environment by choosing to preserve woodlands and hedgerows, recycling where possible and disposing of waste carefully. Describe ways to protect natural environments, such as woodlands, hedgerows and meadows. covered	Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term. (G11) covered x 2	A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products. Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. covered
World	A continent is a large area of land. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean. Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans on a world map. covered	An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. (G12) covered x 2	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. covered
UK	The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. Name and locate the four countries of the UK and their capital cities on a	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. Identify characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. (G13) covered	Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK. covered x 2



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	map, atlas or globe. covered x 3 optional x 2		
Location	Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there. Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator. covered	The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. (G14) covered	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. covered x 3
Position	Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. Use simple directional and positional language to give directions, describe the location of features and discuss where things are in relation to each other. covered x 5 optional	The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. (G15) covered x 3 optional x 2	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. covered x 2
Maps	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. A key is used to show features on a map. A map has symbols to show where things are located. Draw or read a simple picture map. covered x 3 optional x 2	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. (G16) covered x 6 optional x 5	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. covered
Compare and contrast	Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate. Identify the similarities and differences between two places. covered x 2	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. (G17) covered	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. covered x 2 optional
Significant places	A place can be important because of its location, buildings, landscape, community, culture and history. Important buildings can include schools, places of worship and buildings that provide a service to the	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs



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	<p>community, such as shops and libraries. Some buildings are important because they tell us something about the past. Name important buildings and places and explain their importance.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<p>places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. (G18)</p> <p>covered x 4 optional</p>	<p>around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>covered x 2 optional x 4</p>
Geographical change	<p>Geographical features can change over time. Describe how a place or geographical feature has changed over time.</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. Describe how an environment has or might change over time. (G19)</p> <p>covered x 2</p>	<p>Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>covered x 3 optional x 2</p> <p>The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>covered x 2</p>