

Holly Park Learning Organiser



Year 2 - Geography (3)



Sustainability - Does our food need to travel?

Prior Knowledge:

There are similarities and differences between places around the world when they are compared
 We can answer questions by finding out for ourselves
 We use symbols on a map as drawings are too complicated
 People need to understand our symbols so we use a key
 Animals and plants are suited to their habitats and these are different around the world
 There are seven continents
 Humans respond to physical events eg weather

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries and continents studied at this stage
- Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Use simple compass directions (NSEW) and locational and directional language to describe the location and features on a map
- To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: sea, ocean, soil, vegetation, factory, farm, shop, port, harbour

Key Vocabulary

Pacific Ocean	The largest ocean in the world, bordered by North and South America, Australia, Asia and Antarctica
Atlantic Ocean	One of the world's oceans, separating Europe and Africa from North and South America
Indian Ocean	One of the world's oceans, bordered by Africa, Asia, Australia and Antarctica
Southern Ocean	The ocean surrounding Antarctica
Arctic Ocean	One of the world's five oceans, bordered by Asia, Europe and North America
ocean	A large body of salt water that covers most of the earth
Sea level	The sea is the same level throughout the world

General Overview of This Unit:

The continents have different characteristics. The oceans can be used in different ways.

Place: The Continents and Oceans of the World

Focus: Naming and locating oceans, understanding the features of the oceans

New Learning in this Unit:

- There is one body of water on the Earth but we have given it five names, depending on where it is.
- People around the world use the ocean in different ways
- There are physical features under water as well as on land - plants, animals, mountains, volcanoes etc
- Where the oceans get nearer to land, we call it the sea.

Essential Knowledge to Progress:

- The low parts of the Earth are covered in water. The high parts are out of the water and we call them 'land'.

Adaptations:

- Create a fictional map using plasticine. Pour water all around for the ocean to see what is below and above sea level.



Enquiry Skills - Disciplinary Knowledge

- Children encouraged to ask simple geographical questions; Where is it? What's it like?
- Use NF books, stories, maps, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information.
 - Investigate their surroundings
- Make appropriate observations about why things happen.
- Make simple comparisons between features of different places.



Session	1	2	3	4	5	6
Enquiry Question	Where does this food come from? Check packaging	How does our food travel?	What is in the ocean?	How do people use the oceans?	Why does different food grow in different countries?	Does our food need to travel?
Main Teaching Point	Food comes from all around the world . Locate continents on a map.	Food travels across the five oceans of the world. There are five oceans . Oceans are where the land is below sea level.	There are mountains and valleys in the oceans. The coral reefs	Oceans are used to transport goods, for beach holidays, for boat trips, cruises, fishing	Climate and weather dictates where food grows. The UK has seasons so some food is only available at certain times of the year.	There are positives to food travelling and there are negatives.

Map Skills

- Follow directions (as yr 1 and inc'. NSEW)
- Draw a map of a real or imaginary place. (e.g. add detail to a sketch map from aerial photograph)
- Begin to understand the need for a key.
- Use class agreed symbols to make a simple key.
- Use an infant atlas to locate places.
- Locate and name on UK map major features e.g. London, River Thames, home location, seas.
- Find land/sea on globe.

Map Styles

- Infant atlas
- Globe with countries and oceans named
- Map of the world with countries and oceans named
- Map with continents named
- Story maps – follow the journey of a piece of fruit
- Maps with 4 compass points



Suggested End of Unit Task:

Hold a Class Debate. Should we only buy food which is produced locally or should we buy food which has travelled miles? What are the impacts of these?



Future Learning from this Unit:

- People around the world trade with each other to get the products they want and need (Y3)
- Water travels in the Water Cycle, no additional water is ever made (Y4)
- Volcanoes, Mountains and Earthquakes are all linked (Y5)

Assessment Benchmarking:

- Children have simple locational knowledge about individual places and environments, especially in the local area, but also in the UK and the wider world.
- Children show understanding by describing the places and features they study using simple geographical vocabulary, identifying some similarities and differences and simple patterns in the environment
- Children are able to investigate places and environments by asking and answering questions, making observations and using sources such as simple maps, atlases, globes, images and aerial photos

What lives in the Oceans? - Flora

Plants that Float

Planktons are the most common ocean plants - they float on the surface and soak up energy from the sun. Sargassum is sometimes called Sea Holly. It floats on the water, collecting the sun and providing a shelter for animals

Plants that have Roots

Red Algae lives in the warm waters of the world - and has done for 500 million years. It contains lots of vitamins and minerals and many people in Asia enjoy eating it.

Seagrass needs a lot of light to grow in shallow waters. It is a popular food for crabs and lobsters. It puts a lot of oxygen back into the water and lots of animals survive by hiding in it.

What lives in the Oceans? - Fauna

Pacific Ocean - Hammerhead Sharks and Giant Squid

Indian Ocean - Indian River Dolphins and Catfish

Arctic Ocean - Bowhead Whales and Pacific Walrus

Southern Ocean - Cuttlefish and Colossal Squid

Atlantic Ocean - Blue Whales and Porpoises

Seabirds include - Penguins, Petrels, Pelicans and Gulls

Popular saltwater fish include - Clownfish, Damselfish, Angelfish, Gobbys and Blue Tang



What are the physical features?

Oceans make up nearly three-quarters of the Earth's surface and they hold saltwater. Oceans only hold sea animals, no land animals. Every area of ocean has its own unique wildlife.

80% of the world's oceans are still unmapped and unexplored!

Under the oceans, there are mountains, canyons, cliffs and plains. There is one mountain chain that goes the whole way round the world. There is also a big crack, where continental plates are slightly apart. The deepest part of the Ocean is called the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.

The floor of the ocean is a thin layer of volcanic rock.

As the ocean gets deeper, it also gets darker as the sunlight can't get through. Some of the animals that live there create their own light.

The water in the oceans is moving all of the time, moving hot, warm and cold water around the world. The way that the water travels, affects our weather!

Where?

Food is imported from all around the world.

Food is imported from every single continent, including Antarctica.

Each of the continents is surrounded by an ocean.

Arctic Ocean - the northern region of the Earth

Southern Ocean - the ocean around Antarctica

Atlantic Ocean - between Americas and Africa/Europe

Indian Ocean - between Africa and Asia

Pacific Ocean - between Americas and Europe

The water is really one body of water called the World Ocean, but people have given each area of it names to make it easier to describe.



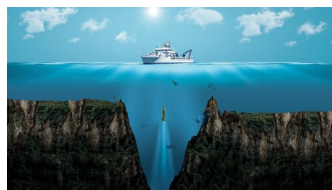
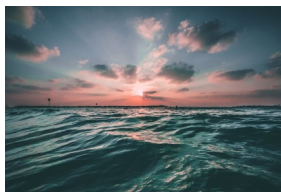
Climate and Weather

Oceans are really important to the weather and climate of the Earth.

The sun's rays heat the water, causing it to evaporate, putting moisture into the air. This cools and forms clouds.

When there is enough moisture, the water falls again as rain or snow.

The atmosphere gets most of its heat from the oceans. The sun warms the water and the atmosphere (weather) moves the heat around the world.



What are the human features?

Humans affect all parts of the ocean. Lost fishing nets catch animals as they drift away. Ships spill oil and rubbish, ships also take sea animals with them to other parts of the ocean as they get caught to the boat. Plastic floats in the oceans - from human rubbish and dirty water from farms and factories is pumped into the oceans. Climate change is making the oceans hotter and changing the water, sometimes changing the colour or the acidity. The climate heating up is also melting the glaciers, putting more freshwater into the oceans.

