

Caroline Haslett Primary School - Geography

Spring Term 2

Year 2

Comparison Study

Knowledge

Chembakolli is a small village in the south of India, which is in Asia.

It is near the equator. This means it is hot and dry for most of the year.

There are just 2 seasons - wet and dry.

There are sometimes floods between June and September.

The land around Chembakolli is hilly and covered in forest.

Schools are in the open air and children do lessons sitting on the floor.

There is no electricity or running water.

The villagers collect their water from a well.

Many villagers are farmers.

Most houses in Chembakolli are huts made of straw and mud.

Activities

Locate India and Chembakolli on a world map.

Identify human and physical features of India focusing on the area around Chembakolli.

Compare human and physical features of Milton Keynes and Chembokolli: settlement, industry, weather etc.

Compare seasonal and daily weather patterns (rainfall).

Skills

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the areas studied.
- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.
- Identify geographical similarities and differences.

Vocabulary

Amenities - useful features or facilities.

Differences - things that are not the same.

Employment - the jobs people do.

Facilities - something provided for a particular purpose.

Feature - a distinctive aspect of something.

Landscape - The visible features of an area of land.

Location - where something is.

Population - all of the people who live in a particular place.

Similarities - things that are the same.

Town - a large group of houses, shops and factories where people live.

Village - a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside.

Villager - a person who lives in a village.

Weather - the day-to-day outdoor conditions such as temperature and rainfall.



Location Knowledge	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the areas studied: Milton Keynes compared to Chembakolli.
Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the two areas.
Human and physical	Know basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features.
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the areas studied. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.