



Geography – Spring

Year 2 – Are all developed areas the same?

Geography is learning about the physical world and how people interact with it.

What I will learn.	What I now know.
The land use changes from city to countryside	
How to use an ordnance survey map to compare places	I compared Forest Fields to Gedling Village. Similarities: Differences:
Physical & Human features of Lagos, Nigeria	Physical Features:
	Human Features
Fieldwork from Gedling Country Park	I collected data about...
	Mapwork I did

Key Vocabulary	
Ordnance Survey Map	An ordnance survey map uses symbols to show all the physical and human features of the land.
Aerial Map	An aerial map is a photograph of the land, taken from above, to show all the physical and human features of the land.
Physical Features	Physical features are created naturally. For example, plants, rivers, mountains, seas, cliffs, hills, and soil.
Human Features	Human features have been created by people. For examples, houses, shops, roads, bridges, cars, boats and trainlines.
Land use	Land is divided into different areas. These areas are: Residential, Recreational, Commercial, Industrial, Transportation, and Agricultural.
Urban	Urban areas are very developed. They have many human features, such as houses, shops, roads, and railways. Urban areas refer to towns, cities and surrounding areas.
Rural	Rural areas have more physical features than human features. Rural areas have less people living there than in urban areas.
Country Park	Country Parks are public green spaces. They are often at the edge of urban areas and provide places to enjoy the outdoors and experience nature. Country Parks normally have some facilities such as a car park, toilets and a café.
Fieldwork	Fieldwork is learning about Geography outdoors. Types of fieldwork are: Observing and Recording information, collecting data, Measuring, and Mapwork.
Colliery	A coal mine and its buildings.

SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS - THE BIG IDEAS

The Physical World		The land, water, air and ecological system; landscapes and the processes that bring them about and change them.
The Human Environment		Societies, communities and the human processes involved in understanding work, home, consumption and leisure – and how places are made.
Interdependence		Linking the physical world and human environments and understanding the concept of sustainable development.

Place and Space		Recognising similarities and differences across the world and developing knowledge and understanding of location, interconnectedness and spatial patterns.
Scale		The 'zoom' lens through which the subject matter is 'seen', and the significance of local, regional, national, international and global perspectives.
Young People: The Future		Using their own images, experiences, meanings and questions; 'reaching out' to children and young people as active agents in their learning.

Developed Places	Nottingham	Lagos
World address	England, United Kingdom (UK), Europe	Nigeria, Africa
Climate	Four seasons: Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn	Tropical climate with rainy and dry seasons
Population	813,000	16,500,000
Human Landmarks	Nottingham Castle, Wollaton Hall	Majestic Third Mainland Bridge, Tinubu Square Historical Monument
Physical Landmarks	Sherwood Forest, City of Caves	Lekki Conservation Haven, Lagos Lagoon
Interesting Fact	The legend of Robin Hood was from Nottingham	Lagos is the fastest growing city in Africa and one of the fastest growing cities in the World.



Nottingham and Lagos same scale maps to compare the size differences.
 Developed areas are grey. Only part of the city of Lagos is showing on the map.
 In comparison, the two cities of Nottingham and Derby are showing.

