

UK and India: What's the same and what's different?

Y2
Summer 1

End Point - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- Understand the diversity in New Delhi and how it compares to Middlesbrough
- Make geographical comparisons between the UK and India
- Know the location of India relative to the UK

End of unit assessment task:

Double page spread answering the enquiry question of 'UK and India: What is the same and what is different?'

Links:

Text – Pattan's Pumpkin by Chitra Soundar






Prior Learning:

- The name and location of the world's seven continents and five oceans
- The location and significance of the equator
- The four countries of the UK and their capital cities
- Know that the UK is in the continent of Europe
- Know that different parts of the world have different climates, linked to previous topic on Captain Cook unit, food unit in Y2 and Kenyan Savannah unit in Y1
- Seasonal weather patterns in the UK
- Comparisons between Africa and UK and Australia and UK
- 'Urban' and 'Rural' – Y1 Summer 2

Key Aspects of the Unit:



Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation

	Location
	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
	Human Processes understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics
	Diversity: To develop a greater understanding of the diversity within our world including culture, biodiversity and economic diversity

Key Knowledge:

- Know the location of India and describe its location relative to the equator, poles
- Use the language of position and direction to describe the route to India from the UK
- Revisit relevant locations previously studied when locating and labelling India on a world map
- Revisit that the UK is in the continent of Europe
- Know that India is in the continent of Asia
- Know that New Delhi is the capital city of India and its key characteristics eg population, location in India
- Revisit that London is the capital city of the UK
- Know that India is a hotter country than the UK due to its proximity to the equator.
- Know that India is on the Indian Ocean
- Know that the UK has the Atlantic Ocean to its west
- Recognise the diversity in New Delhi and Middlesbrough and compare
- Know some of the human and physical feature of rural and urban India
- Consider similarities and differences between India and UK e.g population, weather, languages spoken, main religions, culturally significant events/pastimes , food, clothing

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Draw a plan, understanding it's showing a bird's eye view
- Use a basic atlas/globe to locate places

- Experience using maps of different scales (eg larger scale maps of a town and smaller scale maps of the world)
- Begin to explain why places are where they are
- Know that when you 'zoom in' you see a smaller area in more detail.
- Recognise world map as a flattened globe
- Experience a range of different maps eg tourist brochure, storybook maps, paper maps
- Large scale street maps

Fieldwork:

- Use a compass (four compass points) to follow and describe routes
- Use simple locational and directional language and compass directions to describe features and routes (e.g. left/right from own perspective, NSEW).

Vocabulary

slum	An overcrowded place where very poor people live
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city
rural	Places that are far away from large towns or cities
London	The capital city of the UK.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries, such as Europe
temperature	How hot or cold something is.
degrees Celsius	Units of measurement for temperature
ocean	A huge body of salty water
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical