



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Geography	Topic: Let's Go to the Jungle!	Year: 2
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Key Knowledge

Features of a Jungle

Jungles have a lot in common with rainforests but they are not the same thing. **Rainforests** have extremely thick canopies of trees and the floor is completely blocked from the sun. Jungles have less trees, which allows more sunlight in for plants at a lower level. This means it can be difficult to move around a jungle. Jungles are usually found on the edges of rainforests. Jungles are full of natural physical features. **Physical features** are natural features on the Earth's surface that have been formed by nature. For example: trees, vines, shrubs, vegetation, fungus and hot climate.

Locational and Place Knowledge

Jungles and mangroves tend to be found around the **Equator**. This is because the climate is very hot, humid and wet. Trees, shrubs and other plants in jungles and mangroves need lots of **sunlight** (for energy) and **water** to grow and stay alive.

Mangroves: A group of trees and shrubs that live along the coast. They are the only species of trees in the world that can tolerate saltwater. The largest amount of mangrove coverage can be found in Indonesia.

Cloud forests: This is a type of rainforest that experience an extreme amount of rainfall. Because of this, the **water cycle** is always happening. As a result, condensation of thick clouds forms at the top of the trees. Cloud forests are mostly found in Central and South America.

Being a Geographer/Key Skills Developed

A good geographer in Key Stage 1 will be able to:

- Begin to use maps and discuss human and physical characteristics of regions, especially our locality. Understand simple compass directions.
- They will know locational knowledge linked to the UK as well as the seven continents and oceans.
- They will use maps, aerial photos to look at similarities and differences.
- They will understand weather patterns and their impact.

Multi-Disciplinary Skills

Environmental knowledge will be closely linked to science. A good geographer will be able to demonstrate an awareness of their physical and human world, and an understanding of environmental management and sustainability, this links closely to PSHE. They will understand the importance of their place within the world and the impact they may have through their actions, this links to Eco-schools, PSHE, Science and RE. The skills of cause and effect, impact and change, empathy and compassion will also be developed. Mapping skills will link closely to the use of co-ordinates in maths, as well as instructions for technology.

Jungles will incorporate Science, habitats (Biomes) the importance of water to living things, eco-schools, movement of people, trade. Culture, languages, way of life, looking after our planet and its natural resources and animals.

Key Concepts

Place A construct that is defined in terms of what it is like, what happens there and how and why it is changing.

Space The location of points, features or regions in absolute and /or relative terms and the relationships, flows and patterns that connect and / or define them.

Environment The 'zoom lens' that enables us to view places from global to local levels.

What is the difference between a jungle and a rainforest?

Key Vocabulary	
Jungle	An area of land overgrown with forest and tangled vegetation, found in hot climates.
Mangrove	Trees or shrubs which live and grow along the coast.
Natural resources	Resources that exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people (e.g. wind, water, oil, metals).
Cloud Forest	Rainforests that experience extreme rainfall, forming thick clouds above them.
Climate	The long-term weather pattern in a region.
Biome	A community of wildlife and vegetation that is adapted to a specific climate.
Ecosystem	A large community of living organisms (e.g. plants, animals, etc.) in a particular area.
Monsoon	Wind that carries heavy rain.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
All About Me – To begin to identify similarities and differences. Positional Language. Local Walk.	Where do I live? Looking at the local environment and understanding the human impact of our locality.	Let's go to the Jungle! To understand the different environments in the World.	Investigating Coasts/Where does our food come from? Impact of location on human and physical features/survival.	Settlements To understand how land use/access to water impacts human geography.	Rivers The impact of rivers on people and the land.	Africa The human and physical aspects and impacts of Africa.