

# Y2 Comparing London in England to New Delhi in India



## Geography Skills



- Locational Knowledge
- Place Knowledge
- Human and Physical Geography

## Knowledge about New Delhi and India

- ❑ India has a population of **1.4 billion people**. This is significantly higher than the population of the UK which is approximately **68 million people**.
- ❑ The **capital city** of India is **New Delhi**. It has a population of **11 million people**. Even though it is the capital city, Mumbai has the largest population.
- ❑ India is a very **large country** which has different physical features including **deserts, mountain ranges and rainforests**. This means it has a very **diverse climate**. The average temperature is around **25°C**.
- ❑ Due to the high temperature, people in India typically wear thin, loose clothing to keep cool.
- ❑ The food grown in India is different to the UK. Some of the main foods include **rice, spices and tropical fruits**.
- ❑ Many large animals live in India including tigers, lions, elephants, rhinos, snow leopards and river dolphins.
- ❑ New Delhi is a **vibrant, busy city** with many historical and modern **human features** and landmarks such as The Taj Mahal.
- ❑ New Delhi includes **physical features** such as the **Delhi Ridge** and the **Godavari and Ganges Rivers**.
- ❑ There are many different types of **transport** including the metro, CNG buses, Tuk Tuks, taxis and bicycles.

### Fieldwork

Use Google Earth to explore the countries and capital cities of England and India.

Use video tours to zoom in on London and New Delhi.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
❑ Asia	Continent that includes India.
❑ Capital City	The city or town where the government of the country is based.
❑ Continent	One of the seven large land masses on the Earth's surface, surrounded by sea.
❑ Country	A nation with its own government occupying a particularly territory (area).
❑ Europe	Continent that includes the UK.
❑ Indian Ocean	The third largest of the world's oceans closest to India.
❑ London	London is the capital city of England.
❑ Weather	The weather refers to short term changes in the atmosphere.
<b>Tier 2</b>	
❑ Climate	The climate is what the weather is like over a long period of time.
❑ Equator	An imaginary line drawn around the centre of the earth. Countries close to the equator often have a warmer climate because they are closer to the sun.
❑ Human Feature	Human features are things that are made or built by humans.
❑ Metro	An underground railway system.
❑ Physical Feature	Physical features naturally occur within an environment.
❑ New Delhi	New Delhi is the capital city of India.
❑ Rupees	The national currency of India.
<b>Tier 3</b>	
❑ CNG buses	Buses fuelled with 'Compressed Natural Gas' which makes them very good for the environment.

## Knowledge about London and England

- ❑ The **capital city** of England is **London**. It has a population of **8.8 million people**.
- ❑ London is a **vibrant, busy city** with many historical and modern **human features** and landmarks such as Big Ben, London Eye and Tower Bridge.
- ❑ London includes **physical features** such as **Green Park** and the **River Thames**.
- ❑ Buckingham Palace is a place of historical significance as it is home to the royal family. It attracts many tourists to London.
- ❑ There are many different types of **transport** including trains, the underground, red buses and black cabs.

## Links

- Year 1: Leasowes and Weeping Cross
- Year 2: Comparing London in England to New Delhi in India
- Year 2: A Contrasting Town: A Coastal Study
- Year 3: Regions of the UK
- Year 4: Countries of the World
- Year 5: The Americas
- Year 6: Trade Around the World