

ADVENT TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 1 - Medium Term Planning – United Kingdom (Essential mapping skills)

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a map is a picture or drawing of an area of land. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a simple map of my local environment. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.	Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are four countries that make up the United Kingdom. To know that there are four main seas around the United Kingdom. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the four countries and capital cities that make up the United Kingdom. Name and locate the four main seas around the United Kingdom. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that positional language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. To know that directional language helps us to follow a route on a map. Disciplinary Knowledge: Use directional language to describe the location of features and routes on a map- near, far, left and right. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.
Key Vocabulary: map, land, sea, features, human, physical, symbols	Key Vocabulary: United Kingdom, union, countries, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, capital city, sea, ocean	Key Vocabulary: position, direction, behind, next to, in front of, left, right, straight ahead, turn
Recap & retrieval:	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:

<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key is used to show features on a map. • A map has symbols to show where things are located. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. • The United Kingdom is surrounded by 4 seas. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London is the capital city of England. • Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland. • Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland. • Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. • The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages. • A capital city is a city that is home to the government and ruler of a country. • To the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe. • To the east by the North Sea. • To the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. • Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction is the way you travel to get somewhere.
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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
Locational Knowledge Human and Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that places have physical and human features. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about the main features of each of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom. Compare and contrast the human and physical features of two British localities, including how the use of land differs in each locality. Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of places, including their defining physical and human characteristics.	Place Knowledge Human and Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that settlements have different characteristics. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about people and places beyond my local environment. Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of places, including their defining physical and human characteristics.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow maps around the school and local area. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.
Key Vocabulary: map, physical, human, features, natural, people, city, town, village , factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, shop, beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain , sea, ocean, river , lake	Key Vocabulary: settlement, people, work , live, city, town, village, urban, rural , countryside	Key Vocabulary: orienteering, map, control point , route, course
Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. • Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. • Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. • Human features are made by people. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. • Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn. • Human features are made by people. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are made by people. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human features are made by people. • They include a city, town, village, factory, farm, road, bridge, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth. • Physical features include a beach, cliff, coastline, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and lake. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A settlement is a place where people live and work and can be big or small. • A settlement can be big or small, depending on how many people live there. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns and cities are urban settlements. Features of towns and cities include homes, shops, roads and offices. • Villages are usually rural settlements. • Rural means it is in the countryside. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orienteering is a sport that uses a map to go from point to point. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of orienteering is to complete the course in the quickest time. • Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points. • A control point is where you check in and get your next clue when orienteering. • They are marked on the map that the competitors read. At each control point, there is: something easy to see, a unique mark, symbol or control code, a way for the contestant to record that they have found it.
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice.</p>		