

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography KS1 Unit 1 Year 1

My school and My Area

Enquiry Question – What is it like to live in Warrington?

NC/PoS:

Locational knowledge

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding sea's

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, ~~and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country~~

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know the name of their school and know they live in a town called Warrington.

Children know they live in the country of England, which is in the United Kingdom.

Children know we have 4 seasons and that weather can be hot and cold, dry and wet.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that human features are made or built by humans; buildings, roads, town, farm, canal.

Identify Human Features in Warrington – Callands Primary School, Bank Quay Train Station, Warrington Bus Station, Warrington Hospital, houses, ASDA Westbrook, Unilever factory, Town Hall/Golden Gates, Gulliver's World, Manchester Ship Canal, Sankey Canal, IKEA.

Know that physical features are natural; sea, river, brook, wood, forest, hill, mountains, climate.

Identify Physical Features in Warrington – River Mersey, Sankey Valley Park, Sankey Brook, Vegetation, Twenty-Acre Wood, Seeds Plantation.

Know how to make a simple map and construct basic symbols for a key

Know how to use 4 compass points and directional language

Know how to use different maps to locate features and places

Know that fieldwork is going outside to find out about a place

Know that the weather tells us what it is like outside each day.

Know that climate is the weather in one place over a long period.

Know there are hot and cold places in the world

Key Vocabulary

human physical, physical feature, wood, forest, mountain, river, factory, canal, brook, directional language, near, far, left, right, field work, investigation, local environment,

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symbols, key, north, south, east, west, compass, route, map, aerial view, land usage, transport, commercial, industrial, residential, climate, urban, rural, UK, climate, season, weather, temperate, seasons, Equator.

Session 1:

What is a map? They can be drawings or models. Why are they useful? They help us find things; they can help us find our way using directions. A compass is a tool that helps us find out which direction we are facing. How we follow a map. Build an awareness of hand drawn maps before moving on to creating their own and introduction to more formal standardised mapping of later in KS2 (OS maps and digital). Draw their own maps; table top and objects/ classroom/map school environment/map local area. Learning different scales by locating their school/ to Warrington to north of England within the UK in the world.

Look at different types of maps and why we have them; Map as drawings, picture maps aerial, ordinance, world map. Introduce directional language and a simple concept of scale.

Interesting Fact; The oldest map ever found is of the stars drawn as dots Discovered in cave LASCAUX in France thought to be over 16,000 years old

Vocabulary: symbols, key, north, south, east, west, compass, route floor, map aerial, UK map, ordinance map, left, right.

Session 2:

Through the context of school grounds and Warrington look at the local human and physical features children can see.

What is a Human feature? A human feature are things that are made or built by humans; buildings, roads. Look at human features in Warrington; Land usage; transport; roads canals railway; residential, their home houses on the street, commercial shops nearby, industrial, factories industrial units nearby.

What is a physical feature? A physical feature is natural; seas rivers mountains, animals, climate. Look at physical features in their local area river, physical features by the sea, mountains nearby, animals that live near them, weather. Locate these features on a map. Children explore the school environment and grounds identifying features, then broadening it out to walking to area immediately surrounding the school. Children will be given opportunities to explore and make observations to think like a geographer asking geographic questions about the world they encounter "What do I like? Don't like? How do I feel about this? Where is this place? What is it like? How is it changing? " .

(Callands Primary School, Bank Quay Train Station, Warrington Bus Station, Warrington Hospital, houses, ASDA Westbrook, Unilever factory, Town Hall/Golden Gates, Gulliver's World, Manchester Ship Canal, Sankey Canal.)

(Identify Physical Features– River Mersey, Sankey Valley Park, Sankey Brook, Vegetation, Twenty-Acre Wood, Seeds Plantation.)

Vocabulary: shop, factory, station, forest, wood, river, sea, brook, canal, mountain, hill, weather, land usage, transport, commercial, industrial, residential, climate, urban, rural.

Session 3:

What is field work?

Field work is when you find things out about a place – this can be outside or looking at places in detail on maps - an investigation. Before you start field work you must decide what you want to find out. Think of questions to ask, your focus for the investigation within the above themes for the areas you are going to investigate.

Children to conduct fieldwork in local area - Local walk – using maps and compasses.

Identify human and physical in the local area – shop, road, school, church, Sankey Brook, vegetation, bridge.

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How many cars pass in 10 minutes? What does this tell us about the area? Urban/Rural. Does this make in a nice place to live/go to school. What impact could this have on the area? Busy, noise, pollution. How can it be improved?

*How much litter on **North Park Brook Road**?* What does this tell us about the area? Is it a nice place to live/go to school? How can it be improved? More bins/community litter pickers.

Mathematics; Children given opportunities to record data gathered through fieldwork.
Vocabulary: field work, investigation, local environment, pollution, human and physical features

Session 4:

What does weather mean; The weather tells us what it's like outside each day. Words to describe weather; wet, dry, hot, cold, cool, mild.

What does climate mean? It is when we look at weather in one place over a long period of time - we call it climate. Climate tells us what weather is likely to be in a place. Climate Zones are parts of the world that have similar climates. Some climate zones include rainforests, deserts and Arctic. The UK has a temperate climate, cool winters and warm summers.

Hot and Cold places in the world; hot places you might see sand, very dry land, little or no vegetation. In cold places you might see snow and ice. Think about what other things you might see and clothes you might wear in those places.

Climate change means; Our world is getting hotter; this is affecting weather in different parts of the world. Places with a mild or wet climate might start to feel hot or dry, when ice warms up it melts, the Arctic ice is melting

Vocabulary: hot, warm, sun, drought, snow, ice, flood, rain, wind, hail, fog, mist, mild, cool, wet, dry, weather, climate.

Session 5:

What are the 4 seasons; spring, summer, autumn, winter each season lasts about 3 months and has different weather. What is the weather like in each season? Spring it gets warmer and gets darker later summer is hottest and sunniest it is warmer and dryer, autumn days are shorter and cooler, winter is the coldest with shortest days may have ice and snow.

Field work study seasons and weather in local area. Identify the question to investigate. What is the average temperature/rainfall in Warrington within our 4 seasons? Throughout the year children to collect data on monthly rainfall using a rain gauge. What does this tell us about the weather/climate in Warrington. Collect using non-standard units e.g. how many cups/jugs full.

UK – 4 countries. The weather is different in different parts of the UK. What is the weather like in different parts of the country? Use online weather forecast and look at daily weather across the UK. North of England and Scotland winters are colder and more likely to snow. In the south of England, it is nearer coasts and winters are milder. UK has a temperate climate. Places that have a temperate climate mainly have 4 seasons. Types of climates in the world, what influences climate? UK is north of the Equator. Equator and where it is.

Vocabulary: UK, climate, season, weather, temperate, seasons, Equator

Future learning this content supports:

This content will support future learning on climate, weather and when comparing Warrington/England/UK to different locations around the world.