



## Medium Term Plan: Knowledge of Place

**Learning Objective:** I can develop my understanding of place through exploring different parts of the United Kingdom.

UNITED

KINGDOM



Lesson	Learning Outcome	Summary	Key Knowledge	Resources	Adaptive Teaching
1	Name and locate the world's seven continents	Identify and name continents using maps and globes. Emphasise UK in Europe.	Names and locations of seven continents; UK is in Europe.	World map, globe, continent flashcards	Use labelled/unlabelled maps; support with visuals; challenge with continent facts.
2	Name and locate the world's five oceans	Locate and name oceans on maps and globes. Relate continents to oceans.	Names and locations of five oceans; position relative to continents.	World map, globe, ocean cards	Provide simplified maps; use songs; challenge with ocean facts.

3	Identify and describe the four UK countries, capitals, and surrounding seas	Review UK countries, introduce capitals and seas. Use maps.	Names and locations of UK countries, capitals, and surrounding seas.	UK map, capital city cards, sea labels	Use colour-coded maps; extra support for naming; challenge with capital city facts.
4	Use maps, atlases, and globes to identify UK, countries, continents, and oceans	Practise locating UK, countries, continents, and oceans on different map types.	Locate UK, countries, continents, and oceans using maps, atlases, globes.	Maps, atlases, globes	Use tactile maps; peer support; challenge with map reading tasks.
5	Understand similarities and differences in human/physical geography of a UK area	Compare human and physical features of a local UK area.	Key human and physical features of a UK area; geographical vocabulary.	Local area photos, feature cards	Use real-life examples; scaffold vocabulary; challenge with feature sorting.
6	Compare human/physical geography of a UK area and a non-European area	Compare a UK area with a non-European area.	Similarities/differences in human and physical features between two areas.	Photos of both areas, comparison chart	Use paired work; provide sentence starters; challenge with written comparisons.
7	Identify key physical features using geographical vocabulary	Recognise and name physical features (beach, cliff, coast, etc.).	Use vocabulary to describe physical features.	Feature cards, images, word mats	Use matching games; visual prompts; challenge with feature definitions.
8	Identify key human features using geographical vocabulary	Recognise and name human features (city, town, farm, etc.).	Use vocabulary to describe human features.	Feature cards, images, word mats	Use role play; sentence scaffolds; challenge with feature sorting.

9	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK	Explore UK weather patterns and seasons.	Main seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK; relevant vocabulary.	Weather chart, season wheel, weather symbols	Use pictorial charts; daily weather diary; challenge with weather comparisons.
10	Locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and Poles	Introduce Equator, North/South Poles; identify hot/cold areas.	Locations of Equator, Poles; identify hot/cold areas.	World map, Equator/Poles markers, climate images	Use colour-coded maps; group discussion; challenge with climate zone facts.
11	Use simple compass directions and locational/directional language	Practise North, South, East, West; use locational language on maps.	Use compass directions and locational/directional language.	Compass rose, directional cards, simple maps	Use movement activities; visual cues; challenge with route planning.
12	Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives; devise simple maps and keys	Recognise features from aerial photos; create simple maps with symbols/keys.	Recognise landmarks/features; create maps with basic symbols and key.	Aerial photos, plan views, map templates, symbol cards	Use hands-on map making; scaffold symbol use; challenge with map design tasks.

## Curriculum Alignment

### National Curriculum (2014) KS1 Geography:

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- 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 basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

- 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