

## **Medium Term Plan:** Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography – My School My Area

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

Year: Phase 1 Year A Unit 1

NC/PoS:

### **Locational Knowledge**

- Name, locate, and identify the four countries of the United Kingdom.
- Identify key physical features, including rivers, woodlands, and vegetation.
- Identify human features, such as towns, factories, houses, and shops.

### **Place Knowledge**

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of different parts of Frodsham

### **Human and Physical Geography**

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.
- Understand the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- Understand key physical features, including rivers, woodlands, and vegetation.
- Understand key human features, including towns, shops, factories, and transport systems.

### **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork**

- Use maps, atlases, and globes to locate the United Kingdom and its countries.
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) and locational language to describe routes and locations.
- Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and features.
- Conduct simple fieldwork to study the geography of their school and its surroundings.

### **Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)**

Children know the name of their school and the town they live in (Frodsham). They understand the concept of climate and can identify the four seasons. Children can name basic features of their local area, such as the school and surrounding buildings. Children can identify simple maps and understand directional language.

### **End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)**

Use simple maps to locate features of the school and local area, and construct basic symbols for a key. Understand and use the four compass points (North, South, East, West) to describe directions.

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Recognise key human and physical features in their local environment (e.g. roads, rivers, parks, houses, factories)- Frodsham Academy, Frodsham Fire Station, Skate Park, Green gates park, Morrison's, houses, Castle Park Art's Centre.

River Weaver, Frodsham Hill, Forest, Hills, Mountains, Demamere Forest

Conduct fieldwork to collect data on aspects of their local environment, such as traffic or litter.

Understand the difference between weather and climate.

Recognise the different types of settlements (village, town, city) in their local area.

### Key Vocabulary

Human features, physical features, climate, weather, seasons, map, key, compass, aerial view, symbols, key, north, south, east, west, school, road, post office, shop, factory, office, river, vegetation, local area, settlement, transport, town, village, city, temperature, wind, urban, rural.

### Recommended Resources:

Maps and atlases (local and national)

Aerial photographs of the school and local area

Compasses

Fieldwork tools (clipboards, recording sheets)

Weather instruments (rain gauge, thermometer)

Computers/tablets for Google Earth/Google Maps exploration

Simple map-making tools (paper, pencils, rulers)

### Curriculum Connections:

**Science:** Weather patterns and the seasons. Materials - uses and properties.

**Maths:** Data collection and interpretation (e.g. temperature, rainfall).

**English:** Using adverbs and adjectives.

**PSHE:** Belonging to a community.

### Career Opportunities:

Cartographer

Urban planner

Environmental scientist

Conservationist

Civil engineer

Transport planner

Teacher

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### Session 1: What is a map?

**Objective:** To introduce the concept of maps and how they help us find our way.

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 Frodsham 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.

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

### Session 2: What are the features of my area?

**Objective:** To identify human and physical features in the local area.

Through the context of school grounds and Frodsham 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 Frodsham; 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? “.

*(Identify Human Features- Frodsham Academy, Frodsham Fire Station, Skate Park, Green gates park, Morrison’s, houses, Castle Park Art’s Centre..)*

*(Identify Physical Features– River Weaver, Frodsham Hill, Lake, Forest)*

**Key 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 fieldwork?

**Objective:** To introduce fieldwork and how to collect data.

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Field work is when you go outside and find things out about a place - 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, River Weaver, vegetation, bridge.

*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 Ship Street* 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.

**Key Vocabulary:** fieldwork, investigation, local environment, data, pollution, traffic, observation, field work, investigation, local environment, pollution, human and physical features.

### Session 4: What is weather and climate?

**Objective:** To understand the difference between weather and climate.

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

**Key Vocabulary:** weather, climate, season, temperature, rainfall, wind, sunny, cloudy, rainy, hot, warm, sun, drought, snow, ice, flood, rain, wind, hail, fog, mist, mild, cool, wet, dry, weather, climate.

### Session 5: What are the seasons like in my area?

**Objective:** To observe and record weather patterns throughout the seasons.

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 Frodsham within our 4 seasons? Throughout the year children to collect

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data on monthly rainfall using a rain gauge. What does this tell us about the weather/climate in Frodsham. 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.

**Key Vocabulary:** season, spring, summer, autumn, winter, rainfall, weather, climate, UK, weather, temperate, seasons, Equator

Future learning this content supports:

This content will support future learning on climate, weather and biomes and when comparing Frodsham/England/UK to different locations around the world. This unit will also support future fieldwork skills.