LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE KS1 – THE UK PLANNING

Class: Term: Subject: Geography Topic: Locational Knowledge – The UK

Differentiation and support	Cross curricular links	
SEN / EAL: Simplify tasks to focus on collecting less information. Provide with templates and writing frames. Work in mixed ability pairs. GT: require additional, detailed information, presented in correct tone. Support less able peers	English: Using contents and index pages, extracting information from texts, new vocabulary (border, parliament etc), and giving and listening to presentations Maths: Compass points, positional language and estimating distances, units of measurement ICT: researching UK cities and creating presentations on them, online games,	
Solvest terior capper trace and poole	History: history of the UK and its cities PSHCE: cultural differences between people in different locations	

Objectives covered from 2014 curriculum:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Human and physical geography

identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom

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

W LO	Activities	Resources	Success Criteria
To know the names and locations of the continents and oceans (45 mins)	Intro: Ask the children if they know the names of any continents and / or oceans Explain that the Earth's surface (crust) is like a jigsaw and it slides around on an extremely hot liquid called magma (what comes out of volcanos) Watch the first 30 seconds of the video on how the Earth's crust is divided at https://www.youtube.com/watch?ve-GYVS_YndeTk&feature=related Explain that the largest plates help us to divide the Earth into continents (although we split the Eurasian plate into Europe and Asia) Explain that we also split the water around the continents into oceans Explain that the reare seven continents and five oceans Show children the map of the continents and oceans Explain that the Earth is a sphere and use a globe to explain this e.g. how there are not two separate Pacific Oceans, even though it looks this way on a 2-D map Explain that the oceans are actually all connected and water and organisms in the oceans can move freely between them Explain that we split the world's water into oceans (and seas, which are smaller than oceans) to make it easier to describe where we are talking about Highlight the irregular spelling of the word 'ocean' and emphasise that children should spell this correctly throughout the lesson Explain that the names of the continents and the oceans always have capital letters because they are proper nouns / names of places Model for children how to complete the independent work activities Main: Children to practise learning the names and locations of the world's continents and oceans in pairs: one child takes it in turn to hide the name of a continent or an ocean; the other needs to name the hidden continent or ocean. Swap over Children to practice learning the names of the continents and oceans using the various games on Quizlet in the following order (from easy game to difficult game): • scatter • learn • test • speller • space race Game available at http://quizlet.com/46300391/continents-and-oceans-flash-cards/ (Children can log-in to their Quizlet accounts if they have them	Video open and ready to play with ads skipped and / or closed Globe Map of the continents and oceans Laptops / PCs Link to games saved in shared folder / open on laptops / PCs	Success Criteria MUST: learn the names and locations of some of the continents and oceans SHOULD: learn the names and locations of all of the continents and oceans COULD: also learn to spell the names of the continents and oceans correctly

MUST: use the *four* compass To name and Intro: Maps of continents and locate the points to describe the Ask children to think, pair, share the names of as many oceans and continents as they can oceans world's seven Ask children to think, pair, share as many points of a compass as they can position of the continents and continents and Display the map of the continents and the oceans Worksheets oceans in relation to each Explain that we use the compass points to describe one place in relation to another, giving five oceans other some examples e.g. Europe is north of Africa Explain that the compass points do not have capital letters because they are not proper To be able to SHOULD: use the eight describe the compass points to describe Explain the abbreviation of North America to N. America and South America to S. America position of the the position of the continents Explain independent work and oceans in relation to continents and oceans in each other relation to each Main: other Children to use the four compass points describe the position of the continents and oceans COULD: make up some in relation to each other e.g. the Atlantic Ocean is of Europe examples of their own Extension: As above, but children to use the eight compass points (40 mins) Extension 2: Children to make up some of their own examples Plenary: Ask children to make up an example for a partner to complete and check each other's answers to see if agree, discussing any disagreements 2 .com

	To know the	Intro:	Atlases	MUST: know the four
	countries and	Show children an atlas and explain that an atlas is a book of maps	71114303	countries and capital cities of
	capital cities of	Explain how a map is a drawing made by people to show where places are	Globe	the UK
	the UK	Explain how a map is a drawing made by people to show where places are Explain that maps can be on different scales and of different levels of detail, demonstrating	Globe	the ore
	uie or	this by showing two maps in an atlas e.g. England and Europe		SHOULD: use positional
	To be able to	Revise the four compass points		language to describe the
	describe the	Explain that the 'position' of a place means where it is, and we often describe position of		relative positions of the
	position of	one place relative to other places, giving examples e.g. Scotland is north of England		capital cities and countries of
	locations in	Explain how the place where two countries meet is called a 'border'		the UK
	relation to each			the ox
		Explain how larger areas are written in bold letters and / or a larger size font: continents the		COULD: write some
	other	largest, countries next, then capital cities, then towns and villages		
	(40 :)	Explain how dots or squares are used to show the position of cities, towns and villages		sentences of their to describe
	(40 mins)	Explain how the capital city of a country is the place where the government (the people who		the relative positions of
		make the laws for the country) are located		different locations in the UK
		Ask the children to think, pair, share which country we live in		
		Explain that where we live is a bit more complicated than most countries, because most		
		countries only have one name		
		Explain the following:		
		Great Britain – made up of England, Wales and Scotland		
		 United Kingdom (UK) – made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 		
		British Isles - made up of England, Wales, Scotland and the entire island of Ireland		
3		(The Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland)		
		Explain that an atlas is like other non-fiction books: we can find what we need by using the		
		contents page or the index		
		Give children atlases		
		Ask children to find a map of the UK in their atlases and to see if they can find the names of		
		the countries and work out which cities are the capital cities		
		Explain that the maps in an atlas are drawn to scale, which means that we can use them to		
		tell how near or far two places are from each other		
		Explain that different maps have different scales, again demonstrating this with two pages		
		in an atlas e.g. a map of the UK and of Europe		
		Main:		
		Children to use the following words (given to them in a box at the top of the worksheet) to		
		describe the relative positions of the capital cities and countries of the UK: north, south,		
		east, west, nearer and further		
	\	Extension: Children to write some of their own sentences using the words in the box to		
		describe the location of some places in the UK e.g. Bristol is west of London		
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		Plenary:		
		Revise the key points from the lesson		
		In pairs / small groups, give children a quiz on the capital cities of the UK		
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To access the complete version of this $\underline{\text{Locational Knowledge KS1}}$ - The UK planning, and all of the resources to go with it, visit:

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