Mendell Primary School

Aspire   Challenge   Achieve

Medium Term Plan Geography

Year Group: 4	Term: Summer #2 2022	Teacher: Hannah Jones	Subject lead: Amy Harris	Overview: **UK Study** Counties and cities of the UK Human and physical characteristics of regions in the UK	Key End Points: **By the end of this unit children will be able to:** - Locate a wide range of places in the UK - Answer how and why questions - Similarities, differences and patterns - Communicate geographical information through graphs
Links to other learning: Maths & science- graphs to represent data	Relevant Prior Learning: Y1 The UK Y2 UK weather patterns Y4 mountains and rivers in the UK	Relevant Future Learning: Y5: European cities	High Quality Text: *'Stonehenge: 44 Fascinating Facts for Kids';* Arthur Jackman	Risk Assessment: Use of ICT equipment	Common Misconceptions: A city is the same as a county	Teacher CPD: https://www.geoguessr.com/seterra/en/vgp/3146 Complete this quiz until you are familiar with all counties *Difference between boroughs and counties:* Boroughs cover a smaller area than county councils. They're usually responsible for services like rubbish collection. https://wikidiff.com/town/borough

Learning Intention	Lesson Outline (Key Questions in colour)	Resources	Vocabulary Word of the week in bold	Lowest 20% Adaptations
I know what a county is I can name and locate some counties of England	**This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments** Recap prior learning: Give out prior learning recap week 1 map. Ask children to label: - 4 countries of the UK - 4 capital cities of the UK - 4 bodies of water surrounding the UK Make notes of any children who do not remember all this information as they will need a gap-busting session and focussing on during flash-point Friday. In year 2, we learned about seasonal weather in the UK – lets do a quick quiz to see what we can remember…. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwv2wnb/articles/zcx3gk7 Quiz is near the bottom of the page – add this link to the school website or create a QR code so that children can find this link easily The UK is split into countries. Each country is also split into smaller areas (show UK counties blank map) – *does anyone know what these smaller areas are called?* Counties Why does the UK have counties? The counties of the UK are areas of land used for different purposes. One of the reasons is that counties are split up to make it easier for government to rule for example… the government give our local authority money for schools. They then share the money out between schools in our local area. This is easier for the government rather than them giving every school money directly. There are currently 32,163 schools in the UK. In Wirral (which is a borough of Merseyside) there are 125 – you can see how sharing jobs out would make things easier for the government.	prior learning recap week 1 map Create QR code for https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwv2wnb/articles/zcx3gk7 ipads one each for UK seasonal weather quiz & counties quiz UK counties blank map A1 UK counties map for wall	**County** Region Area UK Country Capital city city	

	What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government.** Repeat this sentence 3 times in different voices then again throughout the lesson We are going to focus on counties in England. Which county do we live in? Merseyside Do you know any other counties near us? https://www.geoguessr.com/seterra/en/vgp/3146 Add this link to the 'Useful links' page on our website so children can find it easily. Explain that there are 48 counties in England. This quiz asks you to try and find them. On Mrs O'Neill Edwards' first try she got 43% correct (share your own as well). Ask each child to complete and have a go, making a note of their score in their books. What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government** Afterwards, ask children to share with each other (and then the class as a whole) the names of any counties they had heard of before and anything they know about them e.g. the lake district is in Cumbria, Cheshire is near wales, any accents they know for particular areas, Newcastle is in Tyne and Wear. Prior to lesson photocopy A3 counties map and cut out England, then photocopy England one for each child. Children then use rulers for label and write notes/reflections e.g. I had never heard of Rutland before, I didn't know Greater London and the City of London were different counties. I know Liverpool is in Merseyside What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government** Ask children to record in books: What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government** Home learning task: Tell children they can revisit the counties online quiz at home by clicking the link on the website. Children to practise at home as often as they can to try and improve their score. In the last Geography lesson, we will redo the quiz, there will be a prize for whoever improves their score by the most	display in classroom A3 counties map – Photocopied and England cut out then copied one for each child. Add https://www.geoguessr.com/seterra/en/vgp/3146 to useful links on school website	
I can locate landmarks of England and identify if they are a human or physical geographical feature	**This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments** Recap prior learning: What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government.** Ask children to find their a3 English counties map from last lesson…. Fast fingers… who can point to: Merseyside, London, Cumbria, Cornwall, Kent, Isle of White, Cheshire, Shropshire, Rutland, Bristol, Northumberland. Discuss various ways to remember e.g. Cornwall is at the South Western tip of England, Bristol is small and shaped like the beak of a bird, Northumberland is the most Northern, Kent is the furthest South East, Rutland is small, The Isle of White is an Island. Ask if anyone has practiced the online counties quiz, has anyone improved their %? In today's lesson we are going to look at famous landmarks from across England. We are going to then locate them on a map stating which county they are in. There are 12 famous landmarks I am going to share with you… the first job is to name them and say what they are…. Go through the PowerPoint, asking children to firstly discuss on their tables then put their finger in their noses once they have an answer for the name of the famous landmark. Go through each one revealing the name. At the end, Write up names/display names on the board: • Big Ben & Houses of Parliament • Stonehenge • Tower Bridge • The Needles • Angel of the North • The Liver Birds • The White Cliffs of Dover • Sherwood Forest • The Elizabeth Landmark • The Making of Harry Potter • Scafell Pike • The River Dee	Famous landmarks of England power point Small landmarks lesson 2 England blank counties map Landmark counties answer sheet	**Landmark** Physical Human • Big Ben & Houses of Parliament (Greater London) • Stonehenge (Wiltshire) • Tower Bridge (City of London) • The Needles (Isle of Wight) • Angel of the North (Tyne and Wear) • The Liver Birds (Merseyside) • The White Cliffs of Dover (Kent) • Sherwood Forest (Nottinghamshire) • The Elizabeth Landmark (Northumberland) • The Making of Harry Potter (Hertfordshire)	

	Ask children to discuss which they already heard of/knew and how (e.g. I knew Scafell Pike because it is the biggest mountain in England and we learned about mountains in the autumn term! I recognised The Making of Harry Potter because I have been there). Ask children now to discuss which county the landmarks are in. Go through answers on PowerPoint slide • Big Ben & Houses of Parliament (Greater London) • Stonehenge (Wiltshire) • Tower Bridge (City of London) • The Needles (Isle of Wight) • Angel of the North (Tyne and Wear) • The Liver Birds (Merseyside) • The White Cliffs of Dover (Kent) • Sherwood Forest (Nottinghamshire) • The Elizabeth Landmark (Northumberland) • The Making of Harry Potter (Hertfordshire) • Scafell Pike (Cumbria) • The River Dee (Cheshire as well as counties in Wales) Give out small landmarks lesson2, and England blank counties map (may be better enlarged to a3.There are two versions…. One with stars to show the counties that the landmarks are in and one without – select the most appropriate for your class. Ensure children know the stars represent the county they are in rather than the exact location of the landmarks) ask children to cut up the landmarks and place them on/near the county the landmark is from, label with a ruler. Geographical features can be human or physical – what does each mean? **Human: something that would not have existed without humans** **Physical: a natural feature** Children label landmarks physical or human features. (Take care with Stonehenge which although made of natural objects it would not exist without humans so it is a human geographical feature).		• Scafell Pike (Cumbria) • The River Dee (Cheshire as well as counties in Wales)	
I can use geographical data to answer how and why questions	**This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments** Recap prior learning: What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government.** What is a human geographical feature? **Something that would not have existed without humans** What is a physical geographical feature? **a natural feature (made by nature)** Show children the UK counties blank map – can children name the counties that have diamonds on them? (see answers in previous lesson) Today, we will using data and maps to investigate the answers to some questions. Our first question is: How does the amount of sunshine affect the temperature? Show the children temperature and sunshine maps (on whiteboard and also provide children with paper copies so they can look carefully). Look at this part of the map….	Temperature and sunshine UK maps	**Geographical data** Temperature Sunshine hours	Any children that have Irlens syndrome or are colour blind will need additional support for this activity

	Average Value (hours) key: > 1600, 1500 to 1600, 1400 to 1500, 1300 to 1400, 1200 to 1300, 1100 to 1200, 1000 to 1100, 900 to 1000, < 900. **Average Value (°C)** key: > 17, 16 to 17, 15 to 16, 14 to 15, 13 to 14, 12 to 13, 11 to 12, 10 to 11, < 10. What is this part called? **The Key** What is the key for? **The key explains the symbols or colours used and what they mean** Discuss the keys and what they mean on each map – ensure children understand this information (browner colours mean more sunlight… greyer/back colours mean less sunlight/ red colours mean warmer and bluer colours mean colder) Ask the children to compare the maps side by side and discuss the answer to How does the amount of sunshine affect the temperature? Ensure children are clear that the greater the amount of sunshine, the warmer the temperature. Ask children to also explain how they know. You could provide the sentence stem 'The greater the amount of ….' Why Are the southern counties warmer than the northern counties? Ask children to discuss on their tables…. Prompt words may need to be given: Northern Southern Sunshine Equator Accept answer such as because they get more sunlight… **why** do these counties get more sunlight? The counties get more sunlight and are warmer because they are more southern which means they are nearer to the equator. The closer to the equator, the closer you are to the sun and therefore the warmer you are. Also ask children Are there any patterns? Perhaps look at coastal v landlocked counties, northern v southern, eastern, western Ask children to answer the question sin their books underneath the maps: How does the amount of sunshine affect the temperature? Why Are the southern counties warmer than the northern counties? Ask children to discuss which counties they know and can locate on the map and what the temperature would be in that county and how many sunshine hours.			
I can use geographical data to create a map	**This is a Geography lesson. Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environments** Recap prior learning: What is a county? **A region of the UK that has its own local government.** What is a human geographical feature? **Something that would not have existed without humans** What is a physical geographical feature? **a natural feature (made by nature)** Why are the southern counties warmer than the northern counties? **Southern counties are closer to the equator which means they are closer to the sun.**	Graph paper Prize ipads	**Graph** Title Vertical axis Horizontal axis Scale Labels Cornwall, Kent, Norfolk,	

| | This lesson we are going to use one of the maps to create a graph to present the data more clearly. We are going to use the map that shows us the temperatures and use some information from this to create a graph. We can't do all counties so we will focus on different counties from across England: Counties we will focus on are:
Cornwall,
Kent,
Norfolk,
East Riding of Yorkshire,
Merseyside,
Cumbria,
Northamptonshire,
Northumberland,
Gloucestershire
Our first job is to locate these counties on the temperature map (it might be worth giving out a second copy of the map in case of errors). Display the list of counties above and ask children to put a dot where they think each county above is. Children the check their answers with each other and adults go around room supporting where necessary. Go through answers together (answers are on slide 3 of the Temperature and sunshine UK maps power point). Label the counties with their names (remember capital letters!). Display next slide on PowerPoint, children check they have labelled the counties correctly and spelled them right.
 Now use the key and write the temperature next to the name of each county. Discuss how the whole county isn't all the same temperature… choose the temperature they feel is closest to the dot. (These answers may vary by 1 or 2 degrees depending upon how children have interpreted the colours and area – there is a suggested answer slide on the power point however, this does not have to be used).

We now have all the data we need to create a bar graph. Children may already know how to do this, if so, let them start, if not talk through the following process:
Decide on a title for your graph (Average July temperature of counties in England 1981-2010)
Draw the vertical and horizontal axes.
Label the horizontal axes (Counties in England).
Write the names of the counties (Cornwall, Kent, Norfolk, East Riding of Yorkshire, Merseyside, Cumbria, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Gloucestershire)
Label the vertical axes (Temperature °c).
Decide on the scale. Explain that you should consider the greatest number shown on the graph and start the scale at zero. Discuss what range of numbers should be shown on this bar graph
Draw a bar to show the total for each item (Use a ruler)

Children could repeat the above activity with the sunshine map using the same counties or different counties if they wish.

Revisit https://www.geoguessr.com/seterra/en/vgp/3146 link should have been added to the 'Useful links' page on our website so children can find it easily. Ask each child to revisit the score they recorded in their books. Them read through the work they have done this unit to re-jog their memories. Then they try the quiz again and see if they can beat their first score. Make a note of the second score in their books. If children want to try this a few times, allow this Award a prize for the most improved! | | East Riding of Yorkshire,
Merseyside,
Cumbria,
Northamptonshire,
Northumberland,
Gloucestershire | |