

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography	Year: LKS2 - Year A – Summer
NC/PoS: Comparative Study	
Locational knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and countries.	
Place knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country.understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom	
Human and physical geography	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe and understand key aspects of:physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cyclehuman geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	
Geographical skills and fieldwork	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studieduse the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider worlduse fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	
Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do) Children know the physical and human geography of the Northwest region in England. They can identify settlements and land use in the Northwest. Children know the physical and human geography of Athens in Greece. Children know about the climate and biomes in the Northwest of England and Athens in Greece.	
End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember) Know the key similarities and differences between the northwest region of England and Athens in Greece.	
Key Vocabulary Continent, country, city, region, equator, climate, biome, mountain, volcano, river, topography, geology, settlement, tourism, land use, peninsula	
Session 1: Revisit prior learning on the northwest region of England. Using a range of maps look at the human and physical geography of the northwest region. Third most populated region. Largest settlements – Manchester and Liverpool - urban. Cumbrian mountains – highest mountain in England - Scafell Pike – Lake District – national park - rural. Vocabulary: continent, country, region, city, urban, rural, climate, biome, settlement, mountain	
Session 2: Revisit prior learning on Athens/Greece.	

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Using a range of maps look at the human and physical geography of Athens. Look at the weather, climate, geology, topography, biomes, settlements, tourism, history.

Vocabulary: continent, country, region, city, urban, rural, climate, biome, settlement, peninsula, mountains

Session 3:

Introduce how to complete a comparative study between Athens and the Northwest.

Vocabulary: compare, comparison, continent, country, region, city, urban, rural, climate, biome, settlement, peninsula, mountains

Session 4:

What is the same and what is different? Comparative study between the Northwest and Athens.

Choose 4 or 5 key features to compare.

Climate, tourism, settlements and land use, human and physical geography

Vocabulary: Continent, country, city, region, equator, climate, biome, mountain, volcano, river, topography, geology, settlement, tourism, land use, peninsula

Future learning this content supports:

This content will support the learning on comparative studies with different locations.