



Mission Assignment: 1. Where is the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-01

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Locate the United Kingdom on a map
- Locate the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland on a map
- Locate the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland on a map and label the surrounding seas

National Curriculum

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Resources

Resources: A map of the United Kingdom, handout, colouring pencils and pencils.

Support Handout (1): The handout provides the outline of the UK for the children to colour the surrounding sea.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides the outline of the UK for the children to colour the surrounding sea. A word bank is provided for the children to label the surrounding ocean, sea and channel.

Rocket words

- ocean
- Europe
- island
- channel
- sea

Implementation

Starter

Use a map of the world and a map of Europe to introduce and locate the UK. Support the children to identify where their school is located on the map.

Main Teaching

Use the lesson presentation to introduce the children to specific areas of the UK. The UK is made up of islands. The presentation will identify the Republic of Ireland and Northern Island, the North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea and the English Channel. Discuss with the children the differences between the ocean, sea and a channel. (Seas are smaller than oceans and they are usually found where the ocean meets the land. A channel is a narrow body of water with land either side.)

Mission Assignment

Using a coloured pencil, colour around the coast of the United Kingdom on a simple map and whilst doing so, prompt the children to notice the islands and the shape of the land. (Doing this task will help the children to recognise the shape of the UK.) Using the word bank provided, ask the children to label the four bodies of water that surround the UK.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to locate the United Kingdom and spot its surrounding seas and oceans using a map.

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Can the children remember where the Republic of Ireland and Northern Island are? Do they know any other areas of the UK?

Teacher Mastery

The United Kingdom (UK) is a group of islands located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK is surrounded by several bodies of water, including seas and oceans that help define its location on the world map.

Together, the UK and the Republic of Ireland make up the British Isles, a group of islands with unique geographical characteristics. The UK is bordered by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and north, the Irish Sea between Great Britain and Ireland and the English Channel to the south.

Oceans are vast bodies of salt water that cover much of the Earth's surface, while seas are smaller and are often where the ocean meets the land. Channels are narrow stretches of water that lie between two landmasses, such as the English Channel, which separates the UK from France.



Mission Assignment: 2. What are the four countries of the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-02

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Name the four countries in the United Kingdom
- Name and locate the four countries in the United Kingdom
- Name, identify and describe the location of the four countries in the United Kingdom

National Curriculum

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Resources

Resources: The handout, scissors, glue and pencils.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides the four countries in the UK for the children to cut out and puzzle back together. There is a separate sheet for the children to stick their puzzle onto. A word bank is provided to support the children in labeling the countries.

Challenge Handout (4): The handout provides the four countries in the UK for the children to cut out and puzzle back together. There is a separate sheet for the children to stick their puzzle onto. There is a space provided for the children to write a sentence or two about the location of the four UK countries using directional language.

Rocket words

- United Kingdom (UK)
- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

Implementation

Starter

Recap on the last lesson by asking the children to identify where the United Kingdom is on a world map. Can they remember the names of the surrounding seas?

Main Teaching

Use the lesson presentation to name, locate and identify England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales on a map of the UK. Explore some key human features, such as towns, villages, ports, and buildings and physical features including beaches, cliffs, forests, mountains, rivers, and valleys.

Mission Assignment

Ask the children to cut out the four countries in the United Kingdom and stick them back together. Ask them to label England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to write a sentence or two about the location of the four countries in the UK using directional language. For instance, Scotland is North of England.

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Review the children's understanding of the four countries in the UK and ask them to use directional language to describe their locations.

Teacher Mastery

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each of these countries has its own unique geography, culture and landmarks. Scotland is located to the north of England, Wales is to the west, and Northern Ireland is across the Irish Sea.

England is the largest country in the UK and is located in the southern part of Great Britain. It is home to the capital city, London, and has many important human features like cities, towns and ports. To the north of England is Scotland, a country known for its rugged landscapes, including mountains and valleys. Scotland's capital is Edinburgh. To the west of England is Wales, a country with beautiful physical features like hills and rivers, and its capital city is Cardiff. Northern Ireland is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea and shares the island of Ireland with the Republic of Ireland. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland, and the country is known for its scenic landscapes and harbours.

Human features include cities, towns, ports and harbours, which are created by people and show where they live and work. Physical features include natural landscapes such as beaches, cliffs, forests, mountains, rivers and valleys.



Mission Assignment: 3. What is the weather like in the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-03

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Name some weather that happens in the UK
- Identify seasonal weather patterns in the UK
- Explain different seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK

National Curriculum

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom

Resources

Resources: The handout, colouring pencils and pencils and a UK weather forecast news clip (optional).

Support Handout (1): A word bank with examples of different types of weather.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides space for the children to draw the weather in the morning, lunchtime, afternoon and nighttime.

Challenge Handout (4): The handout provides space for the children to draw the weather in the morning, lunchtime, afternoon and nighttime. There is a prompt that asks the children what the temperature will be that day or if there will be any rainfall.

Rocket words

- climate
- forecast
- weather
- temperature
- rainfall

Implementation

Starter

Recap on the previous lesson by asking the children to locate the four countries in the United Kingdom. Can they remember the names of the surrounding seas? Which continent is the UK part of?

Main Teaching

The presentation explores seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK. The children will begin to understand the difference between weather and climate (in simple terms). They will look at data for temperature and rainfall across the year in the UK using data from an atlas. When discussing weather forecasts, you may wish to show the children a real weather forecast from the news.

Mission Assignment

Ask the children to create their own weather reports. Encourage the children to do a weather report from different seasons so there is a mix across the class. Some children may want to prepare their weather report as an oral task, while some may choose to draw or write their weather report. The handouts provided are to support the children in preparing their weather reports.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to include some temperature or rainfall data in their weather report.

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Ask the children to present their weather reports. Try to ensure that there are reports from different seasons.

Teacher Mastery

The weather in the United Kingdom (UK) changes throughout the day and across the seasons. Weather refers to what is happening outside right now - such as whether it is sunny, rainy or windy. Over the course of a year, the UK experiences different types of weather during each season. There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter, and each one brings its own typical weather patterns.

Spring in the UK is known for milder temperatures, occasional rain and the blooming of flowers. Summer is typically warmer, with longer days and more sunshine, although rain can still occur. Autumn brings cooler temperatures, more rain, and the changing colours of leaves, while winter is the coldest season, often with frosty mornings, shorter days and sometimes snow. Daily weather also changes, so we might have sunshine in the morning and rain in the afternoon, or even different weather in various parts of the UK at the same time.

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a specific moment, like rain or wind, whereas climate refers to the average weather conditions in an area over a long period. For instance, the UK has a temperate maritime climate, meaning it generally has mild temperatures and moderate rainfall throughout the year.

By looking at data such as temperature and rainfall, we can see how weather patterns change across the seasons. An atlas can provide useful information about the average temperatures and rainfall for each month in the UK. For example, summer months like July and August tend to be warmer, with temperatures reaching higher averages, while the winter months, such as December and January, are colder with more rainfall. This data helps us understand the overall weather patterns we can expect during each season.



Mission Assignment: 4. What is the landscape like in the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-04

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Name different areas of the UK
- Identify some differences between areas of the UK
- Compare different areas of the UK and explain the human and physical features

National Curriculum

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Resources

Resources: The handout, colouring pencils and pencils.

Support Handout (1): A word bank will support the children to label the human and physical features in their drawings.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides a table for the children to draw two contrasting areas of the UK.

Stretch Handout (3): The children are provided with scaffolded prompts to enable them to write a sentence describing each of the areas they have drawn.

Visual Aid: Photographs of UK landscapes have been included in the resource pack to support children with their drawings.

Rocket words

- mountain
- landscape
- valley
- loch
- river

Implementation

Starter

Recap on the children's understanding of human features and physical features. Can they give some examples of each?

Main Teaching

The presentation will enable the children to understand that the landscape in the UK is diverse. They will explore different areas of the UK, including the Cornish coastline, the Brecon Beacons in Wales, North Yorkshire Moors, The Fens in the East of England, Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland and Loch Ness in Scotland.

Mission Assignment

Ask the children to draw two contrasting landscapes in the UK, such as mountains and fields or beaches and forests. Ask the children to label the different human and physical features that can be found in each area.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to write a sentence describing each area.

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Give the children the opportunity to present their comparisons to each other. As a class, discuss the diverse landscapes in the UK.

Teacher Mastery

The United Kingdom (UK) is a diverse country with a wide range of landscapes and features. These landscapes can vary greatly from one region to another, offering a mix of human features, like towns and cities, and physical features, like mountains, rivers and forests.

Human features refer to things that have been made by people, such as buildings, roads, bridges and towns. Physical features, on the other hand, are natural elements of the landscape, such as hills, rivers, forests and coasts. Every area of the UK has a unique combination of these features, which makes it interesting to compare different regions and learn about how they differ from one another.

For example, the Cornish coastline in the southwest of England is known for its dramatic cliffs and sandy beaches, making it a popular destination for tourists. In contrast, the Brecon Beacons in Wales feature rugged mountains, valleys and moorland, offering a different kind of landscape for those who enjoy hiking and outdoor activities. Similarly, the North Yorkshire Moors are known for their wide, open spaces of heather-covered hills, while The Fens in the East of England are flat, low-lying areas with many rivers and ditches. In Northern Ireland, Lough Neagh is the largest freshwater lake in the UK, and Loch Ness in Scotland is famous for its deep waters and the legendary Loch Ness Monster.



Mission Assignment: 5. What do we grow in the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-05

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Name some crops that are grown in the UK
- Explain why some crops are grown in the UK
- Explain why some crops are grown in the UK and some crops grow in other countries

National Curriculum

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Resources

Resources: The handout, colouring pencils and pencils, a selection of fruits and vegetables with their labels details where they were grown.

Support Handout (1): A word bank will support the children to label their fruit and vegetable drawings.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides a space for the children to draw and label some of the fruit and vegetables that are grown in the UK.

Challenge Handout (4): The handout provides an additional space for the children to list the fruits and vegetables that are not grown in the UK.

Rocket words

- farm
- farmers
- crops
- grow
- wheat

Implementation

Starter

Recap on the previous lesson by discussing the different landscapes in the UK. In this lesson, the children will be looking at the different crops that are grown in the UK and the areas where they are grown.

Main Teaching

Use the lesson presentation to explore what is grown in the UK. The children will start to understand that some things we eat are grown in the UK, such as apples, carrots and sweetcorn. The children will look at pictures of farms.

Mission Assignment

Give the children the opportunity to taste some fruits and vegetables that are grown in the UK. Have a look at their labels which tell them where they were grown. Provide some fruits and vegetables that are not grown in the UK, such as oranges, and discuss that these do not grow in the UK because they need much more warmth and sunshine. Have a look at these labels and point out the countries on a map.

Ask the children to draw and label some fruits and vegetables that are grown in the UK.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to list some fruits and vegetables that do not grow in the UK. Can they give a reason why they are not grown in the UK?

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Ask the children what their favourite fruits and vegetables are. Can they guess which country it comes from? As a class, research the answers.

Teacher Mastery

In the United Kingdom (UK), farming plays an important role in providing us with fresh fruits and vegetables. However, not all crops can be grown in the UK because of its climate. The UK's weather and landscape influence what farmers can grow.

The UK has a temperate climate, meaning it has mild summers and winters, with enough rain for crops to grow. Because of this, crops like apples, carrots and sweetcorn can be grown in many parts of the UK. For example, in the East of England, where the landscape is flat, farmers grow potatoes and other vegetables that need lots of space to grow underground. Other crops like wheat and barley are grown in large fields because they are staple foods used to make bread and cereals.

However, some fruits and vegetables need more sunshine and warmer temperatures than the UK can provide. For instance, oranges, bananas and pineapples are not grown in the UK because they require a tropical or subtropical climate to grow. These fruits are imported from countries that have much hotter weather, such as Spain or countries in South America. The UK relies on trade with other countries to supply these crops that can't be grown locally due to its cooler climate.



Mission Assignment: 6. Assessment: What do we know about the United Kingdom?



Code: GEO-12-06

Intent

Lesson Outcomes

- Name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom
- Locate and label the four countries of the United Kingdom and identify some characteristics
- Explain some characteristics of the four countries in the UK

National Curriculum

Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Resources

Resources: The handout, colouring pencils and pencils.

Support Handout (1): The outline of the UK and a word bank are provided for the children to orally explain their understanding of the four countries in the UK.

Core Handout (2): The handout provides the outlines of the UK and a word bank for the children to label the four countries of the UK and write a short sentence about one characteristic.

Challenge Handout (4): The handout provides the outlines of the UK for the children to label the four countries of the UK, areas and surrounding seas. A space for the children to write a short sentence identifying some characteristics of the UK.

Rocket words

- Europe
- United Kingdom
- island
- climate
- landscape

Implementation

Starter

Ask the children to discuss in small groups what they know about the United Kingdom. Teachers can use this opportunity to assess the children's understanding of the unit so far.

Main Teaching

Use the lesson presentation to recap the four countries of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. The presentation will remind the children of the weather and different landscapes across the UK, including some crops that are grown.

Mission Assignment

Ask the children to demonstrate their knowledge of the United Kingdom by either orally naming and locating the four countries of the UK or by labeling a map. Ask the children to write a short sentence, giving a characteristic of the UK.

Challenge Task: Ask the children to label a map of the UK and write a short description that identifies some characteristics of the UK.

Impact Assessment

Plenary

Give the children the opportunity to share their work with the class. Highlight any learning points that the children may have missed.

Teacher Mastery

The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of four distinct countries, each with its own unique characteristics. These countries are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Together, they form the UK, which is surrounded by various bodies of water, including the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea and the English Channel.

England is the largest country in the UK, known for its cities like London, as well as its flat plains and rolling hills. Scotland, to the north of England, has rugged mountains, such as the Highlands, and is famous for its lochs (lakes) like Loch Ness. Wales is located to the west of England and is known for its hilly landscape, with mountain ranges like Snowdonia and a rugged coastline. Northern Ireland, across the Irish Sea, is famous for its green fields, lakes and the Giant's Causeway, a unique rock formation.

Each country in the UK experiences different types of weather and landscapes. For example, the mountainous regions in Scotland and Wales tend to be colder and wetter, while the lowland areas of England have milder weather. These differences in climate and terrain affect what crops can be grown. In England, farmers grow crops like wheat and barley, while in the flatter parts of Northern Ireland, vegetables such as potatoes are common. These geographical features and differences contribute to the unique identities of the four countries.