

## Knowledge Organisers

These one page, fully editable knowledge organisers have been put together to support teachers when introducing a topic to their pupils. All of the knowledge organisers work alongside Oddizzi's schemes of work, pathway document and the year group vocabulary and glossary banks.

### Suggested Use

- Encourage prior research
- Discussed as a class at the beginning of a topic
- Stuck into books to refer back to throughout the unit
- Displayed in the classroom for reference
- Setting expectations for vocabulary to be used by pupils in their learning

### Structure

Each organiser contains:

- A **summary** of what will be covered in each unit of study
- **Key Facts**
- **Key Knowledge**
- A **vocabulary list** split into three helpful categories: place names, geographical terms and processes and locational terms
- Key **glossary terms** chosen from Oddizzi's Progression in Vocabulary document
- Pictures

*Please note: as this resource is a fully editable Word document, the layout may shift slightly depending on the version of Word you have opened it with. The same applies if you choose to add/edit/delete anything in the document.*

# Knowledge organiser – United Kingdom

## What will we be learning?

- Comparing the countries of the UK.
- The UK's major cities.
- Physical characteristics of the UK.
- The UK's landscape and people.
- Industries in the UK.
- Energy sources in the UK.

## Key facts

Some of the UK's major cities:

Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield.

## Key knowledge

The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).

The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.

There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great Britain Greater London London Array North Sea UK – the main cities, counties and regions	coastline development economy energy source industry landmark sustainable development	offshore onshore scale bar

## Glossary

**economy:** *the wealth and resources of a place*

**development:** *how places and communities change*

**industry:** *the production of goods (such as cars) or services (such as tourism or entertainment)*

**sustainable development:** *change that respects the natural environment and doesn't harm future generations*