

# St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 5

Term: Autumn and Spring 1



Unit: Investigating our World



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p><b>aquatic</b> - all the habitats on Earth that are covered with water.</p> <p><b>biodiversity</b>- the number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area.</p> <p><b>biome</b> - a large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate and landscape. Example biomes include desert, grassland, forest, tundra and aquatic.</p>	<p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.</p> <p>The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</p> <p>Biomes are large areas that share similar climates, vegetation belts and animal species. They also include aquatic areas.</p> <p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America)</p>	<p>Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later.</p> <p>Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals. Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow.</p> <p>How to use map symbols, six-figure grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.</p> <p>Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.</p>

<p><b>city</b> - a settlement, often with a cathedral.</p> <p><b>climate</b> - the general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.</p> <p><b>climate zone</b> - an area with a distinct climate.</p> <p><b>contour line</b> - a line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.</p> <p><b>desert</b> - a large, dry area where there is little rain and few plants.</p> <p><b>ecosystem</b> - a community of living organisms and their environments that interact with each other.</p> <p><b>equator</b> - a line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at 0°.</p> <p><b>forest</b> - a large area of land covered with trees and plants.</p>	<p>vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p> <p>The relative distance and location between major cities of the UK including: north to south, Dundee to Plymouth 675km and Liverpool to London 300km; west to east, Belfast to Liverpool 225km, Cardiff to Birmingham 150km and Wolverhampton to Norwich 225km.</p>	<p>places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.</p> <p>Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Settlement hierarchy is a way of grouping and ranking settlements according to their type, significance, number and size. A hamlet is at the bottom of the hierarchy and a capital city at the top.</p>	<p>Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</p> <p>Name, locate and describe major world cities</p> <p><a href="#">Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</a></p> <p>Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p>Summarise geographical data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night)</p> <p><a href="#">Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</a></p>
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<p><b>grassland</b> - a large open area of land covered with grass.</p> <p><b>Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)</b> - the time at the Prime Meridian that runs through Greenwich, London, on which world time zones are based.</p> <p><b>hamlet</b> - a small settlement, usually without a church.</p> <p><b>line of latitude</b> - an imaginary line that runs horizontally around the Earth, measured in degrees north (<math>^{\circ}</math>N) or south (<math>^{\circ}</math>S) of the equator.</p> <p><b>line of longitude</b> - an imaginary line that runs vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east (<math>^{\circ}</math>E) or west (<math>^{\circ}</math>W) of the Prime Meridian.</p>			<p>Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.</p> <p>Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p>
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<p><b>motorway</b> - a main road with multiple lanes for fast travel over long distances.</p> <p><b>Ordnance Survey map</b> - a detailed map showing the landscape's human and physical features.</p> <p><b>population density</b> - the number of individuals living in each unit of area.</p> <p><b>Prime Meridian</b> - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p><b>savannah</b> - an area of grassy plain in a tropical area with few trees.</p> <p><b>scale</b> - the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.</p> <p><b>settlement</b> - a place where people live permanently.</p>			
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<p><b>temperate</b> - a climate with warm summers and cool, snowy winters.</p> <p><b>time zone</b> - one of 24 equal parts into which the world is divided, each one an hour in front or behind the ones to either side.</p> <p><b>tropical</b> - an area that is hot and wet with a constant temperature, and a wet season and dry season.</p> <p><b>Tropic of Cancer</b> - a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°N of the equator.</p> <p><b>Tropic of Capricorn</b> - a line of latitude that runs around the Earth at 23.5°S of the equator.</p> <p><b>tundra</b> - an area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen.</p>			
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<b>vegetation belt</b> - an area where certain species of plant grow.			
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## St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 5

Term: Spring 2, Summer



Unit: Sow, Grow and Farm



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<b>agriculture</b> - the practice of farming, including growing crops and rearing animals.	The three main agricultural land uses in the UK are: arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).	<p>Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types.</p> <p>Buying seasonal food is beneficial for many reasons. These include</p>	Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes

<p><b>allotment</b> – a small piece of land that individuals can rent to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.</p> <p><b>arable farming</b> - growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.</p> <p><b>biome</b> – a large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate and landscape. Example biomes include desert, grassland, forest, tundra and aquatic.</p> <p><b>carbon footprint</b> - the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by one individual, one process or one company.</p> <p><b>climate</b> - the usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.</p> <p><b>climate change</b> - the long-term change in expected weather patterns that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather.</p>	<p>An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.</p> <p>Embryo, juvenile, adolescent and adult are stages of a mammal's life cycle.</p> <p>Egg, larva (tadpole), adolescent and adult are stages of an amphibian's life cycle.</p> <p>Egg, larva, pupa and adult are the stages of some insects including butterflies, beetles and bees.</p> <p>Egg, baby, adolescent and adult are stages of a bird's life cycle.</p> <p>Flowering plants reproduce sexually. The flower is essential for sexual reproduction. Other plants reproduce asexually.</p> <p>Farming is affected by the climate (typical weather), topography (shape of the land) and soil type of the farm's location.</p> <p>Cardinal and intercardinal compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other.</p> <p>Arable (growing crops), pastoral (raising livestock), mixed (arable</p>	<p>the food having higher nutritional value, reducing transportation and supporting local growers.</p> <p>Sexual reproduction is the process of producing offspring and is essential for the continued survival of a species.</p> <p>Asexual reproduction involves one parent and produces offspring that is identical to the parent.</p> <p>Parts of a flower include the stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal.</p> <p>Climate zones are areas with distinct climates, weather patterns, latitude, plants and animals.</p> <p>Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p> <p>Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.</p>	<p>Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources.</p> <p>Compare the life cycles of animals, including a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.</p> <p>Label and draw the parts of a flower involved in sexual reproduction in plants (stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal).</p> <p>Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying variables and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions.</p> <p>Research and describe different farming practices in the UK and how these can have positive and negative effects on natural habitats.</p> <p>Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how</p>
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<p><b>climate zone</b> - an area with a distinct climate.</p> <p><b>contour line</b> - a line on a map joining points of equal height above sea level.</p> <p><b>cultivate</b> - to prepare and use land for crops or gardening.</p> <p><b>desert zone</b> - an area with very little rainfall and large temperature differences between night and day, and summer and winter.</p> <p><b>fertiliser</b> - a natural or chemical substance that is spread on the land or given to plants to make them grow successfully.</p> <p><b>greenhouse gas</b> - a gas, such as carbon dioxide, that traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere contributing to global warming.</p> <p><b>irrigation</b> - the supply of water through channels to land or crops to help growth.</p>	<p>and pastoral) are the three main types of farming in the UK.</p> <p>Intensive farming in the past has resulted in the loss of habitats.</p> <p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes. These are the Tundra biome, Coniferous forest biome, Prairie biome, Deciduous forest biome, Desert biome, and the Tropical rainforest biome.</p> <p>South America includes a broad equatorial zone in the north to a narrow sub-Arctic zone in the south.</p> <p>Developing countries such as Peru offer farming opportunities due to a tropical climate and rich soils but also face challenges such as lack of farming technology, labour shortages, fluctuating prices and transport issues.</p>	<p>Population changes in a habitat can have significant consequences for food chains and webs.</p> <p>A debate is a serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part. In a debate, facts and opinions are used to support a viewpoint. Topical issues might include global warming or whether a school uniform should be worn.</p>	<p>these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use.</p> <p>Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.</p> <p><a href="#">Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</a></p> <p>Group and sort plants by how they reproduce.</p> <p>Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy.</p> <p>Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.</p> <p><a href="#">Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</a></p>
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<p><b>Mediterranean zone</b> - an area with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.</p> <p><b>mixed farming</b> - growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <p><b>monoculture</b> - the growing of a single crop in a given area.</p> <p><b>mountain zone</b> - an area with a changeable climate that becomes colder and wetter as the elevation increases.</p> <p><b>pastoral farming</b> - rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.</p> <p><b>pesticide</b> - a chemical substance used to kill animals and plants that are harmful to crops.</p> <p><b>polar zone</b> - a cold, dry area with long, dark winters.</p>			<p>Describe, using their knowledge of food chains and webs, what could happen if a habitat had a living thing removed or introduced.</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p> <p>Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK.</p> <p>Describe what seasonality means and explain some of the reasons why it is beneficial.</p> <p>Articulate and organise important information and detailed historical accounts using topic related vocabulary.</p> <p>Debate topical issues, problems and events that are of concern to them as individuals and to society.</p> <p>Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>Explain how the climate affects land use</p>
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<p><b>seasonality</b> - the time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best.</p> <p><b>temperate zone</b> - an area with warm summers, cool winters and year-round precipitation.</p> <p><b>topography</b> - the physical appearance of the natural features of an area of land, especially the shape of its surface.</p> <p><b>tropical zone</b> - an area that is hot and wet with a constant temperature, and a wet season and dry season.</p>			<p>Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use.</p> <p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</p> <p>Debate topical issues, problems and events that are of concern to them as individuals and to society.</p>
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