

# 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><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>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) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.</p> <p>The relative distance and location between major cities of the UK</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 places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.</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>Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.</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><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 (°N) or south (°S) of the equator.</p> <p><b>line of longitude</b> - an imaginary line that runs vertically from the</p>	<p>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>A motorway is a main road built for fast travel over long distances.</p> <p>Motorways connect towns and cities and provide transport links between other transport networks. For example between airports or ferry ports.</p> <p>Sustainable manufacturing processes include reducing carbon footprint, using renewable energy and investigating new technologies</p>	<p>Demographic and economic statistics can help geographers to draw conclusions.</p> <p>In the United Kingdom motorways run north to south and east to west across the country.</p> <p>Motorways allow people and goods to move quickly around the country.</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>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> <p>Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world.</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>North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees east (°E) or west (°W) of the Prime Meridian.</p> <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> <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</p>			<p>Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>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> <p><b>vegetation belt</b> - an area where certain species of plant grow.</p>			
--	--	--	--

# 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
<p><b>agriculture</b> - the practice of farming, including growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <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</p>	<p>The three main agricultural land uses in the UK are: arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral).</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>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 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>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</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,</p>

<p>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><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>food miles</b> - the distance food travels between where it is produced and where it is consumed.</p> <p><b>greenhouse gas</b> - a gas, such as carbon dioxide, that traps heat in</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 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>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>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</p>	<p>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 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>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p>
---	---	--	---

<p>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><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><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>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>Transport networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods.</p> <p>The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles.</p>	<p>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>Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods.</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>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</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</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>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> <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>
---	--	--	---