

Year 5

Subject: Geography

Unit Title: Sow, Grow, Farm



Charnock Hall Primary Academy
A L.E.A.D. Academy

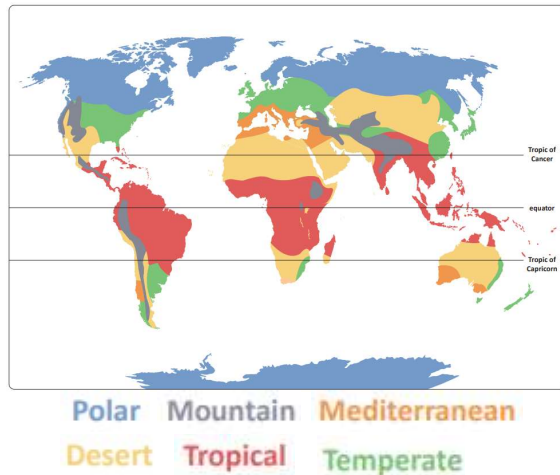
Knowledge statements:

- I can understand the 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, and a region within North or South America
- I can understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.
- I can use 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 world.

We are Geographers:

- We can interpret information from maps, globes, diagrams and photographs.
- We can communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

Climate Zones



Arable farming

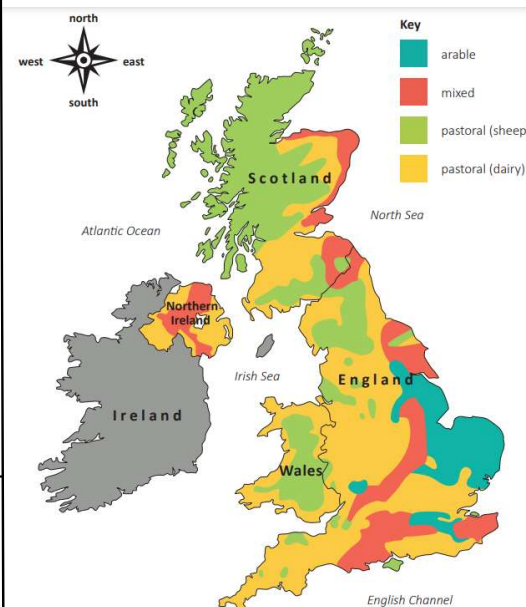


Mixed farming



Pastoral farming

Farming in the UK



Key vocabulary:

Agriculture: The practice of farming, including growing crops and rearing animals.

Biome: A large ecosystem that has characteristic features, such as the climate and landscape.

Arable farming: Growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.

Climate: The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period.

Climate zone: An area with a distinct climate

Irrigation: The supply of water through channels to land or crops to help growth.

Mixed farming: Growing crops and rearing animals.

Pastoral farming: Rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.

Seasonality:

Seasonality is the time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best. It is often when the item is at its lowest cost and freshest on the market. Different foods are at their best in different seasons; for example, apples are freshest between September and February, and carrots between June and September.

