

What do I already know?

I can identify and describe physical features and environmental regions of North America (Road Trip). I can name and locate the worlds biomes and climate zones and explain their common characteristics. I can identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.

Geography : Year 5, Summer 1

BIG IDEA: Where does our food come from?

KEY VOCABULARY

Allotment	A small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers.
Farming	Plants and animals are grown on a large scale for people to eat.
Irrigation	The practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants can grow
Pesticide	A chemical used to kill insects that eat or damage crops.
Fertiliser	A natural or chemical substance that is spread on the land or given to plants to make them grow better.
Livestock	Animals that are kept on a farm, such as cows, sheep or chickens.
Climate	The general pattern of weather in a certain place.
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and physical features of an area.
Transport links	Road, rail and flight links used to transport food from different areas.

KEY QUESTION 1: What types of farm are there?

There are three main types of farming:

- Arable farms: grow crops such as cereals and vegetables.
- Pastoral farms: rear livestock such as cows and sheep.
- Mixed farms: a mixture of both plants and livestock.

Farms are located in the areas where they will be the most productive. These factors affect how successful a farm is;

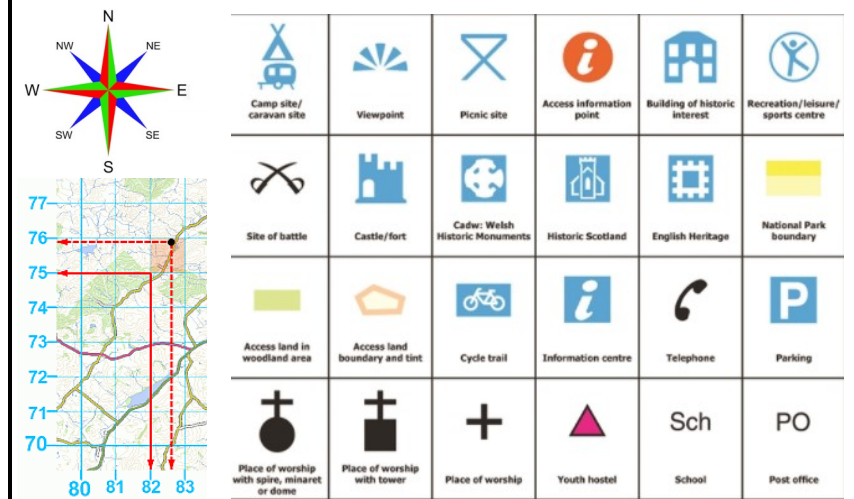
- climate
- quality of the soil
- topography of the area

Modern farming techniques use machinery, technology and scientific discoveries to help farmers produce more food.

KEY QUESTION 2: How can we use mapping and grid references to locate different geographical features?

Ordnance Survey maps are used to locate places and human and physical features in the landscape by using six-figure grid references. Symbols used on maps are often in keys.

We use the 8 points on a compass to show directions.



KEY QUESTION 3: How does the food we eat get to our plate?

Transport networks are the routes used to allow people and goods to move. These include rail, roads, canals, the sea or the air. Transport networks also link places together and are usually built where there is high demand for the movement of people or goods.

They often run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations.

Produce and food can be transported to supermarkets where consumers buy products to eat.

Farming map in the UK: The topography, soil and climate vary in different parts of the UK. That means some parts of the UK are more suited to a particular type of farming.

