

Key Knowledge

- To know about different farming across the globe - linking this to climate zones, biomes and ecosystems.
- To be able to locate different farming styles on regions of the globe and plot onto a map.
- To understand types of settlements and land use, economic activity including trade links.

Being A Geographer

- Using OS and public transport maps to locate places and plan routes
- Using compass directions
- Recognise physical features in maps and aerial photographs
- Using fieldwork and observation

Key Concepts

Location Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human Geography	Physical Geography
Being able to use a map to locate countries, concentrating on their environmental regions and key characteristics. Notice land-use patterns and how these have changed over time.	Understand geographical similarities and differences in farming and land-use around the globe.	Consider types of settlement and land-use. Economic activity including trade links. Explore how the adaptations that humans make based on their surroundings.	Explore the distribution of natural resources including energy, minerals, food and water. Consider the impact that this has on people and infrastructure.

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

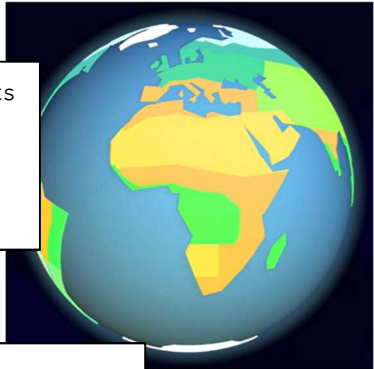
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Early map work placing school in local area	Exploring the streets beyond school	Map work in 'Our Local Area'	Around the World	Locating mountains and volcanoes	Map work for Camping Trip and 'Survival'	Locating Rivers and in-depth Amazon study	Human Planet



Farm to Fork

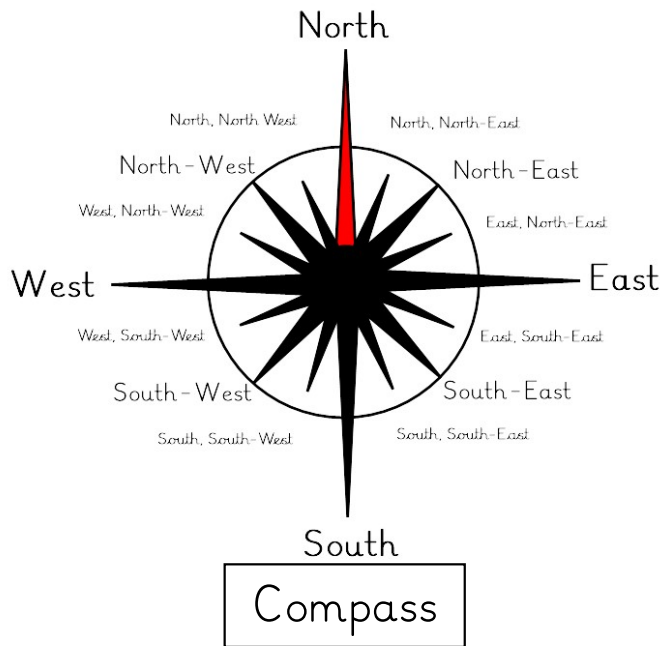


Globe



Rainforests Deserts
Savannah Taiga
Grasslands Tundra

Biomes



Compass

Biome: a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and specific animals and plants.
Desert: biomes that receive an average annual precipitation of less than 250 mm.
Grasslands: are found in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions and typically occupy regions between forests and deserts.
Savannah: a biome characterized by coarse grasses and scattered tree growth, especially on the margins of the tropics where the rainfall is seasonal.
Taiga: biomes with mainly coniferous forests.
Tundra: treeless biomes found in the Arctic and at high altitudes, where the climate is cold and windy and rainfall is scant.
Rainforests: a luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.

Key Vocabulary:
Arctic & Antarctic Circle: imaginary line south of the Equator.
Climate: generally prevailing weather conditions of a region.
Consumer: person who buys goods or services.
Country of origin: country where items were made.
Equator: imaginary line/circle of latitude around the Earth. The Equator lies at 0° latitude.
Export: send goods to another country for sale.
Fair trade: producers are paid a fair price for their goods.
Import: bring goods into a country for sale.
Industry: businesses that provide a particular product/service.
Lines of latitude: imaginary parallel lines/circles, horizontal to the Equator, that never meet, and get smaller towards the Poles.
Lines of longitude: imaginary north-to-south lines/ circles, meeting at the North and South Poles to make segments. They are all the same length from pole to pole.
Northern and Southern Hemisphere: halves of the Earth north and south of the Equator.
North and South Pole: points where the northern and southern ends of the Earth's axis meets the Earth's surface.
Population and population density: The total inhabitants of a particular place and the number of people per km².
Prime Meridian: imaginary line/circle passing through Greenwich, London, marking 0° longitude.
Producer: person or business that makes or grows goods.
Raw material: basic material from which a product is made.
Recycled: waste item converted into a reusable item or material.
Sustainable: not harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, supporting long-term ecological balance.
Temperate: regions characterised by moderate temperatures, weather, or climate; neither hot nor cold.
Time zone: area between lines of longitude following a standard time.
Trade: buying or selling goods or services.
Tropical: regions, located just north and south of the equator, that are known for being warm and humid.
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: imaginary line/circle about 23.5° north and 23.5° south of the Equator.