



Year 5- Geography

Investigating our world

Sow, grow and farm

Locational knowledge	Place knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork
<p>The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). 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. (IOW)</p> <p>The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. (IOW)</p> <p>Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the</p>	<p>North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. (SGF)</p>	<p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. (Both)</p> <p>Vegetation belts are areas where certain species of plant grow. As animals eat plants, plants that grow in a vegetation belt determine the animals that live there. (Both)</p> <p>Industries can make their manufacturing processes more sustainable and better for the environment by using renewable energy sources, reducing, reusing and recycling and sharing resources. (IOW)</p> <p>Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. (IOW)</p>	<p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. (Both)</p> <p>Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. (IOW)</p> <p>Scale is the relationship between the size of an object on a map and its size in real life. For example, a scale of 1:25,000 means that 1cm on the map is equal to 25,000cm, or 250m, in real life. So 4cm on the map is equal to 1km. (IOW)</p> <p>The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area. Relief maps show the contours of land based on shape and height. (IOW)</p> <p>Contour lines show the elevation of the land, joining places of the same height above sea level. They are usually an orange or brown colour. Contour lines that are close together represent ground that is steep.</p>

Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Nairobi in Kenya, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. (IOW)

Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country. They are large settlements with a wide range of human features and transport links and can be a centre for business and trade. (IOW)

Transport networks can be tangible, such as rails, roads or canals, or intangible, such as air and sea corridors. These networks link places together and allow for the movement of people and goods. Transport networks are usually built where there is a high demand for the movement of people or goods. They run between places where journeys start or finish, such as airports, bus stations, ferry terminals or railway stations. (Both)

Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. (IOW)

Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs. (SGF)

The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part

Contour lines that are far apart show ground that is gently sloping or flat. (Both)

Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. (IOW)

		<p>in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion. (SGF)</p> <p>The warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes. Only potatoes grown on Jersey can be called Jersey Royals. (SGF)</p> <p>Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced. (SGF)</p> <p>Coffee is grown in Peru because the warm climate, frequent rainfall and rich soil provide perfect growing conditions. Growing and processing coffee is a difficult, time-consuming task because the process has changed little over time and most of the work is still done by hand. (SGF)</p>	
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Skills

- Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. (Both)
- Analyse and compare a place, or places, using aerial photographs, atlases and maps.
- Identify elevated areas, depressions and river basins on a relief map.
- Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night).
- Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. (Both)
- Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents. (IOW)
- Name, locate and describe major world cities.
- Identify and explain ways that people can improve the production of products without compromising the needs of future generations.
- Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features.
- Describe and explain the location, purpose and use of transport networks across the UK and other parts of the world. (Both)
- Describe how the characteristic of a settlement changes as it gets bigger (settlement hierarchy).
- Describe in detail the different types of agricultural land use in the UK. (SGF)
- Construct or carry out a geographical enquiry by gathering and analysing a range of sources. (SGF)
- Explain how the topography and soil type affect the location of different agricultural regions. (SGF)
- Describe how soil fertility, drainage and climate affect agricultural land use. (SGF)
- 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. (SGF)
- Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported. (SGF)