

LENT TERM 1 GEOGRAPHY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – BIOMES		
<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
Environmental, Human and Physical LEARNING INTENTION: To know that weather and climate are different. To know that there are different climate zones across the world. Skills: Create maps of locations, identifying patterns such as:, climate zones. <i>(compare UK to Norway)</i> Aims: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places and their defining physical characteristics.	Environmental, Human and Physical Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are different biomes across the world. Skills: Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in a European country (Norway) - global biomes , vegetation belts. <i>(compare UK to Norway)</i> Aims: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places and their defining physical characteristics.	Environmental, Human and Physical Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that a climate affects a vegetation belt. Skills: Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in a European country (Norway) global biomes, vegetation belts . <i>(compare UK to Norway)</i> Aims: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places and their defining physical characteristics.
Key Vocabulary: Weather, climate, Equator, climate zone, desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate, tropical , mountains, altitude, variable	Key Vocabulary: Biome , ecology, desert, forest, grassland, tundra , aquatic, climate, vegetation, fertile, soils	Key Vocabulary: Climate, tropics, vegetation belt, temperature, precipitation , landscape
Recap and Retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years. 	Recap and Retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. 	Recap and Retrieval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic.
Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:

<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. • Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years. • The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A climate zone is an area that has its own distinct climate. • Climate is influenced by lots of different things, including: how near or far a place is from the Equator; how near or far it is from the sea; how high or low the ground is; its position on a continent • Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. • Norway has a temperate and a polar climate. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. • Biomes are areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants. • What lives in each biome depends on: how warm or cold it is; how dry or wet it is; how fertile the soil is • The animals in a biome depend upon plants for food. • The plants in a biome often also depend upon the animals for spreading pollen and seeds so that new plants can grow. • Both plants and animals rely on each other to stay alive. • Mainland Norway has a tundra and a forest biome. 	<p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. • Farmers living in different countries adapt their farming practices to suit their local climate and landscape. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region of Earth's surface that is closest to the Equator is called the tropics. • Two imaginary lines that circle the globe mark the boundaries of the tropics. • The line called the Tropic of Cancer marks the northern edge. Its latitude (distance from the Equator) is 23°27' N. • The line called the Tropic of Capricorn marks the southern edge. Its latitude is 23°27' S. • Norway has a boreal vegetation belt and can cope with the different climates.
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LENT TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – BIOMES

<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>Environmental, Human and Physical Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that agricultural land can be used for different purposes.</p> <p>Skills: Identify human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns. (<i>compare UK to Norway</i>)</p> <p>Aims: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>Environmental, Human and Physical</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the soil and climate of a biome lends itself to growing specific crops.</p> <p>Skills: Understand and explain some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. (<i>compare UK to Norway</i>)</p> <p>Aims: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places and their defining physical characteristics.</p>	<p>Environmental, Human and Physical</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that one biome does not cater for all needs.</p> <p>Skills: Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country (<i>compare UK to Norway</i>) - types of settlement, land use - economic activity (including trade links), food and water.</p> <p>Aims: Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: Farming, agriculture, livestock, arable, pastoral, mixed, crops, harvest, wheat, peas, habitat</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Climate, crops, citrus, soils, fertility, drainage, vegetation belt, wheat, barley.</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Food miles, consumer, producer, seasonal, economy, trade distribution, import, export</p>
<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. 	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. 	<p>Recap and Retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land use can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land use can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land use can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The total landscapes of Norway are dominated by mountains, forests, open heathlands and grasslands. Only about 3% of the land surface is suited for cultivation or arable farming. In Norway, there are cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, deer, llamas, goats, rabbits, ducks, geese and turkeys. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil and climate of California make it ideal for growing citrus fruits. In the UK, the main crops that are grown are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits and vegetables. In Norway, while the area under wheat and mixed grains has dropped sharply since 1949, that for rye, oats, and barley has more than doubled. The greater part of these crops is used to supplement potatoes and hay in the feeding of livestock. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food needs to be imported and exported so that consumers can have a variety of food throughout the year. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles. Crops are grown and harvested naturally at different times of the year. The short growing season is one of the limiting factors for agriculture in Northern Norway today. It limits the variety of possible crops. Although the country is more than self-sufficient in animal products, it remains dependent on imports for cereal crops.
<p>Assessment</p> <p>Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval practice.</p>		