



# Claremont Primary and Nursery School Geography Curriculum

## Year 5: China – How does life in China compare with life in Nottingham?

*NC link: Place knowledge*

### Objectives:

- Be able to know the names of and locate at least ten Asian countries (including China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan)
- Be able to locate China on a map
- Be able to know the similarities and differences between Nottingham and China
- Be able to use maps, atlases and computer mapping to locate Asian countries and their capitals

### Substantive Knowledge:

- Know that Asia is made up of lots of different countries
- Know at least five differences between living in the UK and an Asian country (China)
- Know that climate and physical features has an important part to play when considering where and how people live
- Understand the positive and negative effects of tourism in China
- Maps and atlases can be used to locate places in the world

### Disciplinary knowledge (Think like a geographer):

- Compare and contrast two regions that are very different (UK and Egypt)
- Appreciate why physical and human features will be different in these places
- Know features of own locality well enough to use as a comparative study anywhere in the world, taking account of positive and negative features.

### Key Vocabulary:

Asia, China, maps, atlases, regions, country



# Claremont Primary and Nursery School Geography Curriculum

## Year 5: From farm to fork – How far does our food travel?

*NC link: Human and physical geography*

### Objectives:

- Be able to identify agricultural land use on a map
- Be able to understand that changes to the climate can affect land use
- Be able to describe the biomes of North and South America
- Be able to explain why different foods are grown in different parts of the world
- Be able to understand the use of ports in the trade of foods
- Be able to explain the concept of food miles

### Substantive Knowledge:

- Understand farming challenges for developing countries and how to reduce these challenges
- Know that the topography for an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration
- Know that map features (contour lines and symbols) can determine the type of land use of an area
- Describe the biomes that make up North and South America
- Know and recognise the physical conditions necessary for the creation of different biomes
- Contrast the main features found in two different biomes, e.g., tundra and desert
- Know what is meant by the term 'tropics'
- Know why coffee is grown in Peru, Jersey Royal potatoes are grown in Jersey and why citrus fruits are grown in California
- Know that soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land
- Understand that changes to the weather and climate (temperature, weather patterns and precipitation) can affect land use
- Know how farming practices can be adapted to suit local climate and landscape
- Know that agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types - arable, pastoral and mixed
- Know that the journey that food travels from producer to consumer is measured in food miles
- Know what fair Trade is and the impact it has on farmers around the world
- Know why ports are important for world trade

### Disciplinary knowledge (Think like a geographer):

- Know features of own locality well enough to use as a comparative study anywhere in the world, taking account of positive and negative features.
- Understand the issues associated with Fair Trade

### Key Vocabulary:

plantation agriculture farming arable pastoral nutrient soil climate temperate tropical zone humidity rainfall coastline loam sand silt soil drainage fertiliser equator



# Claremont Primary and Nursery School Geography Curriculum

## Year 5: Knowing our world – Where would we be without the lines of latitude and longitude?

*NC link: Locational Knowledge and Skills and Field Work*

### Objectives:

- Be able to know the names of and locate at least ten counties in England (Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Northumberland, Norfolk, Cumbria)
- Be able to read an Ordnance Survey map of the local area and know what most of the OS symbols stand for
- Be able to understand and use six-figure grid references
- Be able to make a sketch map of the local area using symbols, a key and a scale.
- Know and locate the Prime/Greenwich Meridian, know about time zones and work out differences
- Identify the position and difference between latitude and longitude

### Substantive Knowledge:

- England is divided into areas called counties. A county is a smaller area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages.
- We live in the county of Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire is bordered by the counties of Leicestershire to the South, Lincolnshire to the East, Derbyshire to the West and South Yorkshire to the North. Other well-known counties in England include Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Northumberland, Norfolk and Cumbria.
- The main city in Nottinghamshire is Nottingham. The City of Nottingham is administratively independent from Nottinghamshire County. Mansfield is the second largest settlement in the county, and Newark-on-Trent and Worksop are two other historic market towns which were established in the Anglo-Saxon times.
- Ordnance Survey (OS) is the national mapping agency for Great Britain. Common symbols that are useful for reading OS maps are motorways (blue lines), main roads (pink lines), railways stations (pink dots), campsites, cycle trails, nature reserves, areas of forest, picnic sites and places of worship.
- Six-figure grid references are used to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate than four-figure grid references. The grid square is divided into tenths, and the first three numbers give the easting, while the last three numbers give the northing.
- To help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines called lines of latitude and longitude. Lines of latitude run parallel to the equator. Lines of latitude are used to find out how far north or south a place is. Lines of longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole. Lines of longitude are used to find out how far east or west a place is.
- The line labelled 0° longitude is called the Prime Meridian or the Greenwich Meridian and it runs through London. Anything lying east of the Greenwich Meridian is in the Eastern Hemisphere and is labelled °E. Anything lying west of the Greenwich Meridian is in the Western Hemisphere and is labelled °W.

### Disciplinary knowledge (Think like a geographer):

- Use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world
- Use appropriate special language when giving directions
- Recognise most of the symbols used on a UK road map, including status of roads
- Recognise Ordnance Survey (OS) symbols and know what they stand for
- Understand and use six-figure grid references
- Make a sketch of the local area using symbols, a key and scales

### Key Vocabulary:

county, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cornwall, Devon, Kent, Northumberland, Norfolk, Cumbria, Ordnance Survey map, six-figure grid reference, easting, northing, latitude, longitude, Prime Meridian (Greenwich Meridian)