Year 5: Autumn - Investigating World trade

		Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive	Conceptual	• Local, national and global scale (Y1 Sum) • Science: A **natural resource** is a material or substance that is produced by the environment (not man made) and may be used to support life. Food and water are natural resources. (Y2 Aut2). • **Agriculture** is the farming of plants (arable) and animals (pastoral) to eat (Y2 Sum) • Humans use seas and oceans for economic and leisure uses, and the main economic use is **trade**. (Y2 Sum) • Science: A **fossil** is physical evidence of an ancient plant or animal (Y3 Aut) • Tropical rainforests provide **resources** for humans, such as medicines and foods. This is important at the local and global scale. (Y4 Spr) • Countries in the world can be classified as low, medium or high-income countries (**LIC, MIC, HIC**) (Y4 Sum)	• Examples of **natural resources** include wood, food, water and **fossil fuels**. • **Fossil fuels** are materials made from fossils over millions of years, like coal and oil. Humans use these to run cars and electrical items. • **Natural resources** are unevenly distributed across the world, and can be renewable or non-renewable (finite). • People can be **employed** in different industries and sectors including **primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.** • **HICs, MICs** and **LICs** tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels. • **Trade** is the process of buying and selling goods. **Imports** are goods that are brought into the country. **Exports** are goods that are traded out of the country. • UK imports food from across the world. Food miles describes the distance that food has travelled (in miles) from source to plate. • There have been changes in what is grown where, how it is farmed, how it is transported and how it is sold. **Agriculture** has moved from **subsistence** to **commercial** so that food can be traded. • **Fair trade** is a way of making sure that farmers are paid a fair price for the food they grow.	• Burning fossil fuels is contributing to global warming and climate change (Y5 Sum) • Distribution of the world's water (Y5 Spr) • **Science:** fossil fuels are a non-renewable energy store (Y6 Aut)
	Procedural	• Mathematics: Coordinates in the first quadrant (Y4) • Science: Design a table to collect data with the appropriate number of rows and columns and correct headings (Y3 Spr) Map skills: • Simple maps (Google maps); Satellite images (Google Earth); OS maps (Y1-4) • Locate places and features using letter and number coordinates on a map. (Y4)	Map skills: •Locate places using 4-figure grid references on OS maps.	Map skills: • Locate places and features using 6-figure grid references (Y6)
Disciplinary		• **Enquiry & fieldwork**: Recognise simple hazards and steps we can take to avoid them	• **Interconnections & change:** Many places at the local, national and global scale rely on trading with other places across the world • **Forming judgements:** Express opinions about fairtrade (benefits and drawbacks). • **Forming judgements:** Express opinions about environmental issues (Fair Trade) with reasons.	• **Forming judgements:** Evaluate responses to environmental issues (UK government's response to plastic waste).(Y5)
VCs		• **Human processes:** Human impacts can be social, economic and environmental (Y3)	• **Space & place: Case study**: Côte d'Ivoire • **Physical processes:** Examples of natural resources include wood, food, water and **fossil fuels**. Fossil fuels are materials made from fossils over millions of years, like coal and oil. Humans use these to run cars and electrical items. • **Physical processes:** Natural resources are unevenly distributed across the world and can be **renewable** or **non-renewable** (finite). • **Human processes:** There have been changes in what is grown where, how it is farmed, how it is transported and how it is sold. Agriculture has moved from subsistence to commercial so that food can be traded. • **Human processes:** People can be employed in different industries and sectors including primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. • **Human processes:** HICs, MICs and LICs tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels. • **Human processes:** Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country. • **Human processes:** Fair trade is a way of making sure that farmers are paid a fair price for the food they grow.	• **Physical processes:** The **natural greenhouse effect**, the **enhanced greenhouse effect**, **global warming** and resulting **climate change**. (Y5) • **Physical processes:** The increase in frequency of **extreme weather** events like heatwaves and drought as a result of climate change. (Y5) • **Human processes:** Human use of fossil fuels and other resources (renewable and non-renewable). (Y5) • **Human processes:** Population density as a result of climate zones. (Y5)

Year 5: Spring - Looking at North America & Water

		Required prior knowledge	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Substantive	Conceptual	• Key human and physical features, including coasts, beach, hill, mountain, valley, harbour, port (KS1) • Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are all bodies of water. Rivers flow into lakes and seas; seas connect to oceans. (Y2 Sum) • Rivers travel from highland areas (the source) to lowland areas (the mouth) (Y2 Sum) • Science: The water cycle relies on evaporation and condensation. Water is collected in the oceans from rivers and seas; it evaporates and then condenses to form clouds; it then precipitates and the cycle begins again (Y4 Spr) • Science: When a solute dissolves in a solvent, a solution is formed. A solution is a mixture (Y5 Aut1)	• **[For Jan 2024]** North America is located to the west of Europe and is the third largest continent. • **[For Jan 2024]** North America is made up of 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and Northern America. • The amount of water on Earth is constant. Most is **saltwater** stored in oceans, and most **freshwater** is stored as ice or underground. • Water cycle: Evaporation from the air, and **transpiration** from trees means that water vapour rises into the air. It condenses to form clouds and precipitation occurs when the clouds get heavy. **Surface runoff** is the flow of water overground; **throughflow** is the flow of water underground. • The **upper course** of a river is in high, mountainous ground and the river is narrow and fast-flowing; the **lower course** of a river is in low, flat ground and the river is wide and slow-flowing; the **middle course** is between the two. • Location of Missouri, Mississippi, Yukon, Rio Grande, Churchill, Mackenzie and Colorado rivers. • **Waterfalls** are formed in the upper course of the river when water gradually erodes soft rock. • **Meanders** are bends in the river that form in the middle and lower courses. • **Floodplains** are flat land either side of a river, on which the river deposits nutrients when it floods. They are formed in the lower course of the river.	• Carrying out fieldwork around a river (Y6) • Formation of other river features (KS3)
	Procedural	• Mathematics: Read scales/ number lines marked in multiples of 100 with 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts (Y3); Convert between units of measure, including m to km (Y4); Recognise % and know it means parts per 100 (Y5) Map skills: • Satellite images (Google Earth); Junior atlas (Y4)	•Calculate distances on a map using scale (1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units).	• Draw a basic map using scale of 1 unit : 1, 2, 4, 5 or 10 units (Y6)
VCs		• **Space & place:** The earth has five major oceans, and the UK is surrounded by seas (Y2) • **Space & place:** There are seven continents in the world, six of which people live on. There are countries within each continent (except Antarctica). (Y1) • **Human processes:** National Parks are a human feature. (Y3) • **Human processes:** Settlements can be hamlets, villages, towns and cities, depending on their size. (Y3)	• **Space & place:** North America is located to the west of Europe and is the third largest continent. North America is made up of 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and Northern America. • **Space & place:** Location of Missouri, Mississippi, Yukon, Rio Grande, Churchill, Mackenzie and Colorado rivers. • **Physical processes:** The **upper course** of a river is in high, mountains ground and the river is narrow and fast flowing. The **lower course** of a river is in low, flat ground and the river is wide and slow flowing. The **middle course** is between the two. • **Physical processes**: Rivers **erode**, **transport** and **deposit** to form **waterfalls**, **meanders** and **floodplains**. • **Physical processes**: The amount of water on Earth is constant. Most is saltwater stored in oceans, and most freshwater is stored as ice or underground. • **Physical processes**: Water cycle: Evaporation from the air and **transpiration** from trees means that water vapour rises in the air. It condenses to form clouds and precipitation occurs when the clouds get heavy. **Surface runoff** is the flow of water overground; **throughflow** is the flow of water underground. • **Human processes:** Land use around a river changes from the upper course to the lower course, because of how flat the land is and the features around it.	• **Space & place: Case study**: Syria to countries in Europe (Y6) • **Space & place:** The location of the world's major rivers and how they influence and change spaces and places at a range of scales (KS3) • **Physical processes:** River processes shape and change the surface of the Earth (KS3)

Year 5: Summer -