

Year 5 – Term 5

How sustainable is our way of life?

GEOGRAPHY



National Curriculum Links:

Describe and understand key aspects of human geography economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Essential Prior Learning:

Land is used by humans for different purposes, such as settlements or farming; sometimes humans need to adapt to the land.

Physical geographical features can be used to support human activity, e.g. lakes can be used as a water supply or for leisure activities such as fishing. Not all materials that we use are resourced or grown in the United Kingdom.

Most natural resources are finite.

Progression in Skill:

Describe and understand economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water: where are the world's natural resources located? How does it affect people to live in/away from these places?

Develop an empathetic understanding of other people's feelings and perspectives on places.

Express a passion for a shared responsibility of the immediate environment and care for the natural world as a whole.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Britain is connected to the rest of the world through trade as we cannot grow/source everything we want/need here.

However, it can disadvantageous as we become too reliant on other countries – which are not always friendly - and contributes to environmental damage. Because we are a relatively rich country, we can afford to pay for resources from elsewhere in the world; the people living there may not be able to match these prices so we could be depriving them. Manufacturing and farming jobs exist in other parts of the world so that products can be sourced/made more cheaply than in the UK; however, not everyone is paid a fair wage and working conditions may not be as good as here.

Key Vocabulary

agricultural	the science and practice of growing plants and livestock
residential	areas where people are living
commercial	focused on making a profit
industrial	areas where industries are based
food miles	miles over which a food item is transported during the journey from producer to consumer
carbon footprint	the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual or community
trade links	the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between people or countries
distribution	action of sharing something out
natural resources	materials or substances occurring in nature which can be used for economic gain

conservation	preventing the waste of a useful resource
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Progression in Resources:

Maps/ Atlases: food distribution, trade links and resources
Google Earth
Digimaps

Relevance

Now	Develop an understanding of the importance of trade with other countries for food and natural resources; be aware of the dangers of over-reliance on this and some of the impact it may have on other people.
Future	Aim to be sustainable consumers, making decisions about purchases based on environmental and ethical knowledge.
Aspiration	Pursue careers or interests in the conservation of our world's resources, contributing to and developing the interconnectedness of the world.