

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture: The science of farming, including tending to fields, growing crops and raising livestock.

Climate: Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more.

Continent: A continent is a large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region.

Country: A country is land that is controlled by a single government.

Fairtrade: Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.

Hemisphere: The name given to the north and south sections of Earth, separated by the equator.

Import/export miles: The distance food has travelled from production to the consumer.

Latitude: Lines that encircle the Earth from east to west. These invisible lines are equal distances apart and measured in degrees.

Longitude: The lines which run north and south following the curvature of the Earth.

Meridian line: Longitude line at 0 degrees.

Seasonality: Different foods grow better at different times of the year. This is called seasonality.

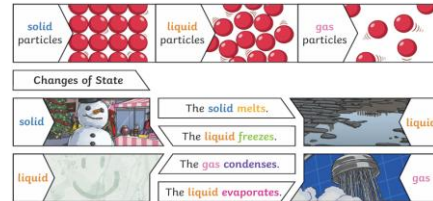
Climate Zones and Agriculture

There are six main **climate zones**. Countries with the same **latitude** lines often have a similar climate. Different foods require certain conditions to grow, including temperature, rainfall, the type of soil and sunlight. **Climate zones** can help farmers understand what will grow best in their area.

Temperate	Tropical	Mediterranean
Produce: grain, oat, barley, wheat and rapeseed.	Fruits: bananas and mangoes. Plants: cocoa.	Food that grows on vines or trees: grapes, lemons and olives.

Science

Pupils will:
 classify and group materials by their properties,
 investigate whether materials are electrical conductors or insulators.
 explore how some materials will dissolve in water and others will not.
 use knowledge of the processes of magnetism, sieving, evaporation and filtration to separate a mixture of materials.



Working Scientifically:

Plan an investigation to answer a question.
 Identify variables that need to be controlled, which variables in an experiment are independent, dependent and controlled variables.

Suggest improvements to their enquiry.

Design and Technology

Pupils will:
 apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
 demonstrate baking and cooking techniques using appropriate cooking times and temperatures
 create and refine recipes, using healthy seasonal ingredients

PE

Dance: Pupils will learn to create a dance using a random structure and perform the actions showing quality and control.

Handball: Pupils will develop their understanding of the attacking and defending principles of invasion games.

Stunning Start

Flying Food

Pupils will research where in the world the ingredients of their dinner came from. Using atlases and a food mile calculator, they will calculate miles travelled to bring their food from 'field to fork'. Pupils will also solve atlases riddles and begin to learn about global climates.

Trip

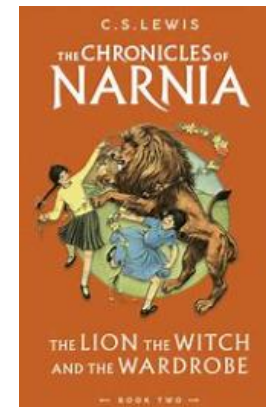
Chaiwala Bedford

Excellent End

Bread baking and tasting day!

Food Glorious Food Autumn Term 2

Class Reader



English

Pupils will write for a range of purposes including:

A **narrative poem** based on the film 'Snow White'

An **explanation text** based on the significance of Remembrance Day'.

A set of **instructions** based on the text 'Wolf in the Snow'

They will be asked to write with the audience in mind, concentrating on using paragraphs to organise writing.

Pupils will also use:
 Fronted adverbials, relative clauses and subordinating conjunctions to link sentences.
 They will write sentences by sequencing them to form a short narratives, converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffix – ate; -ise; -ify and use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.

MFL-German

Pupils will learn to use the verb *fahren* [means to travel or to go] in sentences