



Big Question:

Can I grow an apple anywhere in the world?

Key Vocabulary:

Climate

The pattern of weather in a place over a much longer time.

Biome

An ecosystem covering a large area of a continent.

Chaparral

Hot and dry like a desert, but has more rain and therefore more plants and animals.

Ecosystem

A system of plants and animals which are interconnected and working together.

Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:

- A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, Iceland and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.
- Hot areas are located near the Equator and colder areas are located further away.
- The coldest areas are located at the North and South Poles.

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

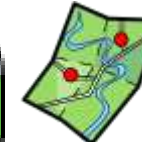
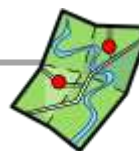
- Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation.
- Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.
- The topography of an area intended for agricultural purposes is an important consideration. In particular, the topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling hydrology (water) and potential soil erosion.

Knowledge from Y4 that will help me answer the big question:

- The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- 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.
- Data helps us to understand patterns and trends but sometimes there can be variations due to numerous factors (human error, incorrect equipment, different time frames, different sites, environmental conditions and unexplained anomalies).
- A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- Farming challenges for developing countries include poor soil, disease, drought and lack of markets. Education, fair trade and technology are ways in which these challenges can be reduced.
- North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.
- Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types: arable – growing crops; pastoral – rearing livestock; mixed – arable and pastoral.

| As an geographer, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is: | Date |
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