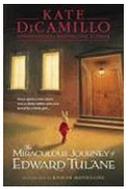


Farm to Fork- Year 5



Core Text: The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane by Kate DiCamillo



This topic focuses on UK farming methods and processes to provide children with a sound understanding of where the food that they eat comes from and the processes that it goes through before they eat it. Pupils will then travel back in time to find out what life was like in Stone Age/Iron age Britain and focus particularly on developments in farming. Pupils will then use their DT skills to investigate, design and make a 'British Menu' meal, using where possible locally sourced produce. Finally, they will use their desktop publishing skills to create a menu card for their meal.

By the end of this unit, I will know:

- Farming is the business of growing crops and rearing livestock.
- There are three main types of farming in the UK. These are arable, pastoral and mixed. Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables. Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep. Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.
- The type of farming in an area depends on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of an area.
- Some farmers use modern farming practices (pesticides, synthetic fertilisers) to produce more food. This has increased food production there have been some negative effects on the environment.
- Not all foods can be produced in the UK all year round. This means that foods are transported from where they are grown to the UK.
- The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. This was around 12,000 years ago.
- The stone age has been split up into 3 sections – Palaeolithic (old stone age) Mesolithic (middle stone age) and Neolithic (new stone age.)
- Before the Neolithic age, people were hunter gatherers but there were significant changes during this time and 'farming' was born.
- Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850. It is a village of eight houses which tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.
- In the Iron Age, more improvements were made with farming as technology developed.

Key Geography Skills:

- Locate key physical and human features, key topographical features and land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Research and present Britain's farming trade including import/ export.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, relevant to areas of study.
- Confidently use a range maps, globes and Google Earth.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the difference between OS and other maps and when it is appropriate to use each.
- Recognise an increasing range of OS symbols on maps.
- Use medium scale OS maps to study areas.

Key History Skills:

- Use a timeline to demonstrate changes in one key area- farming.
- Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer and carrying out detailed research.
- Evaluate evidence to choose the most reliable form.

Key DT Skills:

- Evaluate a meal and consider if they contribute towards a balanced diet.
- Plan a healthy and affordable meal.
- Use a range of cooking techniques, e.g. selecting and preparing ingredients, application of heat, seasoning dishes, combining ingredients.
- Understand the principles of cleaning to prevent cross contamination, chilling foods thoroughly and reheating food until steaming hot.
- Understand the source, seasonality and characteristics of a broad range of ingredients.

Key Computing Skills:

- Use Microsoft Publisher to create a menu for the DT British Meal. (See progression document for computing.)

Key Vocabulary

fertiliser	A natural or chemical substance that is spread on land to make plants grow successfully.
irrigation	The practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow.
livestock	Animals and birds that are kept of a farm.
pesticide	A chemical substance used to kill animals and plants which are harmful to crops.
arable farming	Arable land is any land capable of being ploughed and used to grow crops.
pastoral farming	Pastoral farming is aimed at producing livestock, rather than growing crops.
climate	The weather conditions in an area in general.
topography	Topography is the study of the shape and features of land surfaces.
import	An import in the receiving country is an export from the sending country.
export	An export in international trade is a good or service produced in one country that is sold in another country.
food miles	Food miles is the distance food is transported from the time of its making until it reaches the consumer.
prehistory	The period before written records.
age	A clear period of history.
pelt	The skin of an animal with the fur, wool, or hair still on it.
spear	A pole weapon consisting of a shaft, usually of wood, with a pointed head.
handaxe	A prehistoric stone tool with two faces that is the longest-used tool in human history.
validity	Logically or factually accurate.
interpret	Explain the meaning of something.

