

I have already learnt that

- Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.
- The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, currency and key landmarks.
- The Equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern hemisphere.
- A non-European country is a country outside of the continent of Europe.
- Geographical features created by humans and called human features. These include houses, factories and train stations. People use human features in different ways for example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.
- A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broadleaved.
- An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.
- The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent.
- Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit

- 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.
- The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude.
- Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics.
- Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.
- Identify some of the problems of farming in a developing country and report on ways in which these can be supported.

What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

- How aspects of regions in the UK have changed over time
- To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- To use maps to identify and discuss the major cities of the world
- To understand geographical similarities and differences between a region of the UK with other regions using human and physical geography
- To explain a range of physical and human processes of a place and how they create a distinctive area.

Key Geographical Concepts

- Physical
- Human
- Locational
- Place knowledge
- Geographical skills



Key Knowledge

What is the difference between weather and climate?
Weather is the mix of events that happen each day in our atmosphere. Even though there's only one atmosphere on Earth, the weather isn't the same all around the world. Weather is different in different parts of the world and changes over minutes, hours, days, and weeks. Climate describes what the weather is like over a long period of time in a specific area. Different regions can have different climates. To describe the climate of a place, we might say what the temperatures are like during different seasons, how windy it usually is, or how much rain or snow typically falls.

How does the ocean affect the climate?
The ocean absorbs heat from the Sun and ocean currents move that warm water all around the planet. Ocean currents are like highways that carry water around the world.

Where is cacao grown and why?
Cacao is native to South America and is grown in many countries that have tropical climates, such as Ghana, Indonesia and Nigeria. Cacao trees are grown in tropical climates because they thrive in areas with high humidity and rainfall.

What is Fairtrade?
Fairtrade is a worldwide movement that aims to help farmers and producers in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). The term fair trade means that they receive a fair price for the goods that they produce.

What is the climate crisis?
Climate change refers to the shift in the Earth's usual weather conditions over many years. Our world has been getting hotter due to things humans are doing, like burning huge amounts of fossil fuels, cutting down too many trees and over-farming crops and animals.

How is Cote d'Ivoire similar and different to our country?
The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire lies on the west coast of Africa. The land rises from the coast to high savanna, or grassland, in the north. Mountains run through the west. The climate is generally hot and humid. The northern region is drier. French is the official language. Most people are Muslim or Christian, but many follow traditional African religions or no religion. Côte d'Ivoire's economy depends heavily on agriculture. Farmers grow yams, cassava, and other crops for food. They grow cocoa and coffee for export.

Key Vocabulary

Climate - The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.

Weather - what the sky and the air outside are like, such as cold and cloudy, on a specific day.

Cocoa - the dried partly fermented fatty seeds of a South American evergreen tree that are used in making cocoa, chocolate, and cocoa butter.

Human feature - Human features are things made or built by humans like cities, houses, roads, bridges, ports, farms, factories, language, political systems and religion.

Physical feature - Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Fairtrade - a worldwide movement that aims to help farmers and producers in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). The term fair trade means that they receive a fair price for the goods that they produce.

Economy - how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has.

Latitude - The latitude of a place is its distance north or south of the equator.

Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 6 questions in 6 minutes?

1. What is the difference between weather and climate?
2. How does the ocean affect the climate in some places?
3. Can you name 10 places in the world where cacao is grown?
4. What is Fairtrade?
5. Can you explain 7 similarities between the UK and Cote d'Ivoire?
6. Can you explain 7 differences between the UK and Cote d'Ivoire?

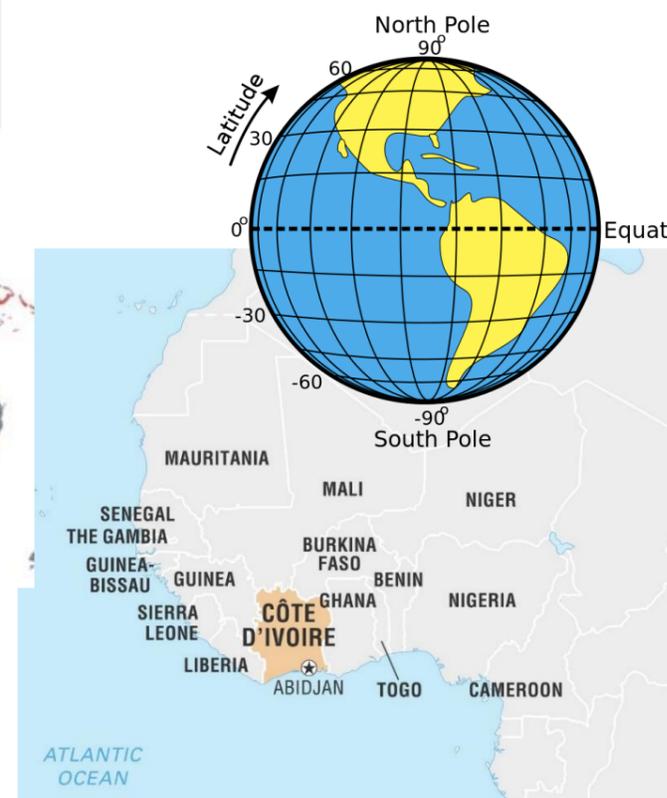
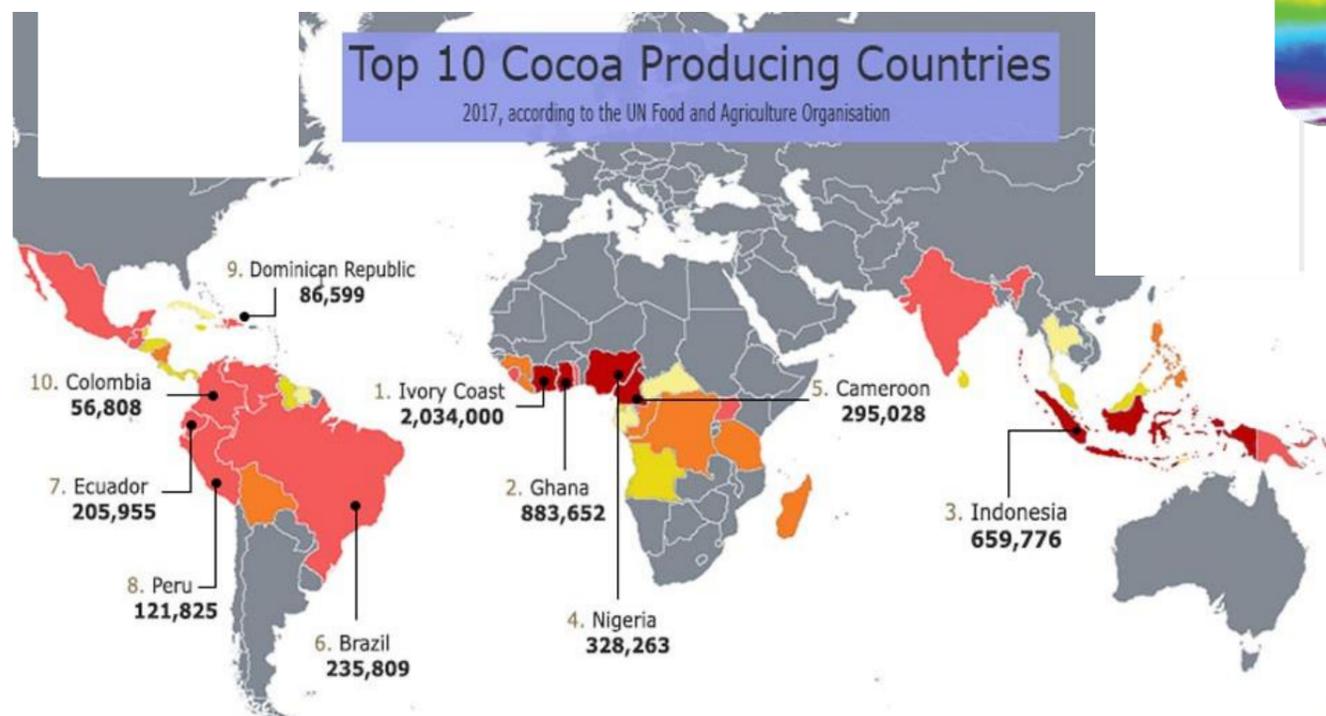
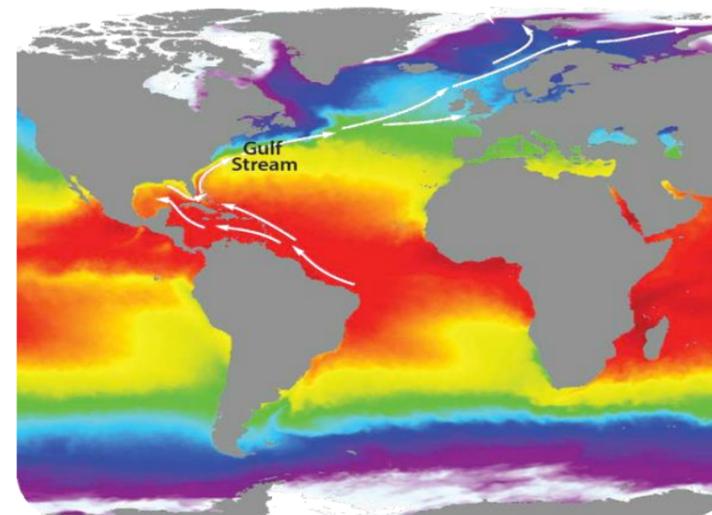
Wider opportunities

Diversity and Cultural Capital

- Discussing the different countries involved in chocolate production, such as Brazil, Ghana, and Ivory Coast.
- Explore the cultures and traditions of these countries related to chocolate production.
- Share stories, songs, or images that reflect the cultural diversity associated with chocolate.

Fairtrade Chocolate

- Introduce the idea of Fairtrade and its importance in ensuring fairness for producers.
- Discuss how Fairtrade supports cocoa farmers and their communities.
- Show examples of Fairtrade logos on chocolate packaging.



Key Skills I will learn/use

Describe - I will be able to describe the significance of the equator

Connect ideas - I will be able to connect ideas about the position of the equator and the position of the sun on the weather in different countries.

Question - I will question ideas and concepts that I am not sure of to gain further understanding.

Discuss/ideas/points of view - I will further my learning by discussing subjects in peer groups, seeing other's points of view and challenging my own.

Respond thoughtfully - I will learn to respond thoughtfully to questions and subjects using what I have learnt so far.

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

PSHE - To learn about Fairtrade and climate change

Literacy - To use my reading and comprehension skills to further my knowledge of Climates, Fairtrade and the similarities and differences between countries.