

Topic: Farms

Phase: KS2

Strand: Geographical Skills

What should I already know?

- That Drayton Basset is a rural village
- Name some familiar farm animals and crops.
- Farms can be found in Drayton Basset
- How to use a simple map to navigate our school or village
- How to use directional and locational language to direct or locate
- How farms have changed over the years and to name features of a farm (history link)

At the end of the unit, I will be able to:

- Use locational and directional language to describe the location of features on a map
- Use simple compass directions (North, East, South and West), to describe the location of features and routes on a map.
- Use aerial photographs to recognise farm landmarks and basic human and physical features
- devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
- Use fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of a farm.

Key Knowledge

There are lots of different farms all over the world. Most of the food we eat comes from farms. Some farms grow crops, like wheat and rice. Some raise animals, like cows and chickens. On every farm, farmers work hard to produce the food that we eat.



Aerial view of a farm.

Farms need lots of space so they are in the countryside. Towns are too busy and crowded. Farms are usually surrounded by fields which the farmers use to grow crops or to let the animals graze in. Towns and cities have buildings that are very close together so there isn't any space to grow crops or keep animals.

As well as barns, sheds and sties (homes) for the animals, the farm also has the farmhouse for the farmer and his family. The kitchen is an important room in the farmhouse because it is where a lot of the produce sold in the farm shop is made.

We are MANOR! As Geographers we will ...

Manners

Develop a respect and understanding for the ways other cultures and nationalities live. Share ideas, celebrate good work, value others' contributions, or discussions and debates.

Aspiration

Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed geographical enquiry tasks linked to meaningful contexts and develop a knowledge of geography based causes and careers and broaden our horizons around the world.

Nurture

To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people with different beliefs, values, appearances, life situations and abilities. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse society and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the environment and others around us.





Open-Mindedness

Develop our understanding of different cultures by looking at how different cultures and beliefs can impact on the environment and human issues. We will be open-minded when learning about customs and traditions allowing us to develop our humility and an understanding of the world as a global community.

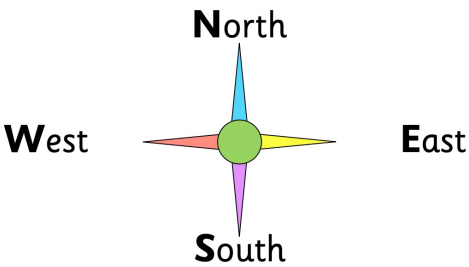
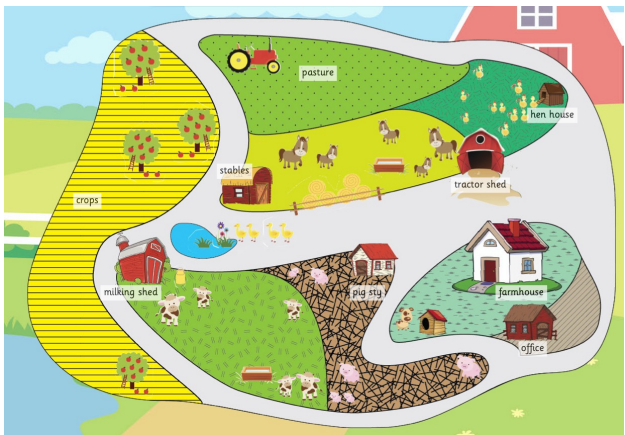
Resilience

Understand how to make connections with the world around us and challenge ourselves to be persistent and learn more through investigations which stimulate and motivate us. We will develop our geography skills with patience and care.

Vocabulary	
farm	An area of land ,together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals.
produce	Food grown in large quantities for food.
agriculture	Farming and how crops and animals are looked after
crops	Plants grown in large quantities for food
livestock	Animals kept on a farm
rural	The countryside away from large cities and towns.
town	A place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages and smaller than cities.
vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers
barn	A building on a farm in which crops, animals or animals' food can be kept.
farmhouse	The main house on a farm usually where the farmer lives.
seasons	The main periods in which a year can be divided- Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. They each have their own typical weather patters
aerial view	A photography taken from above
compass	An instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north.

Types of Farms		
Arable	Livestock	Dairy
<p>This means that farmers grow crops in their fields. The crops can be wheat, oat, barley, fruits, vegetables and many other plants. On arable farms, the farmers harvest the crops they have grown once they are ripe. They can then sell the grains to factories so that they can turn them into flour or other useful things, or they can sell the fruits and vegetables to shops to be sold.</p> 	 <p>Farms that focus on raising animals instead of crops are called livestock farms. Livestock farmers rear animals for meat or for other products such as wool or eggs. As well as meat, sheep can be reared for wool and chickens can be reared for eggs.</p>	<p>Dairy farms use the milk from cows, goats and other animals to create products like cheese, yogurt and butter (as well as milk of course!). Farmers in the past had to always milk their animals by hand but today most dairy farms have machines to help them.</p> 
Did you know...?		
<p>Even though there are different types of farms. Some farms have a mix of different types of farming. Dairy farmers often grow crops to feed their animals in the winter while some arable farmers will keep livestock as well.</p> <p>A farm has lots of different buildings including barns, hen house, pig sty, farm house, shop and an office.</p>		

Map of a farm



Maps help us to navigate and locate places. In this map you can see the different features of a farm. A useful way to navigate around a map is to use a compass. Compasses have four main points: north, south, east and west. The arrow on a compass always points north (towards the north pole) so you always know which direction you are facing.

Some maps have a key to help you locate the places or features on a map.



Geography Quiz.

Use the Knowledge Organiser to find out the answers to these questions.

Question Answer

1)	Name the three different types of farms.	
2)	What animal would I find on a dairy farm?	
3)	True or false... there are three main points on a compass?	
4)	Why do we use maps?	
5)	What is an aerial photograph?	