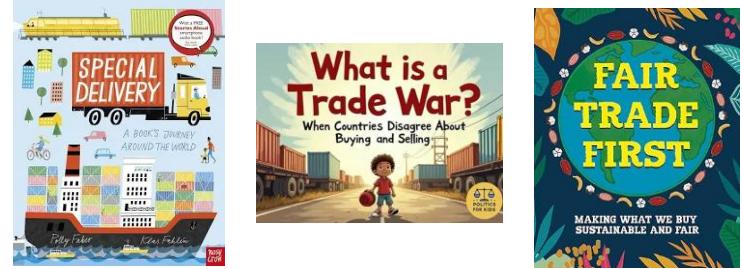


# YEAR 5 GEOGRAPHY – Our Connected World (SPR 1)

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended reads
<b>Trade</b> – the buying and selling of good and services that are required in a country but aren't always grown or manufactured there, requiring imports and exports.	Places around the world can be located using lines of latitude and longitude. The equator splits the world into northern and southern hemispheres, while the Prime Meridian splits the world into the western and eastern hemispheres.	
<b>Imports</b> – the process of buying and bringing goods or services into a country from other places in the world.	The Earth is sectioned into 24 different time zones, each an hour apart. Each time zone is approximately 15° longitude and stretches from the North to the South poles. Time zones are linked to the Earth's daily rotation on its axis.	
<b>Exports</b> – the process of selling and sending goods or services to other countries around the world.	Trade comprises of imports and exports of goods or services into and out of countries around the world. Goods and services may be transported via ship, aeroplane, lorry or train. There are many natural resources in the world that are traded and transported globally to where they are needed. Some natural resources are renewable while others are not.	<b>World Resources</b>
<b>Fair Trade</b> – a charity which works to ensure that people who grow crops such as bananas, cotton, coffee and chocolate in poorer countries receive a fair price for their product and work in safe conditions.	Global trade means that some products, e.g. bananas, tea, coffee and chocolate are transported many miles around the world. The Fair Trade charity can help farmers and producers of goods to get paid a fair wage for their goods.	
<b>Natural resources</b> - materials and objects that are naturally made by the Earth, e.g. fossil fuels such as coal, oil & gas; or gold, wood, wind power.	Extreme weather, such as floods or droughts, often caused by climate change can impact the products produced around the world, creating shortages in global trade. This can lead to an increase in price for the customer.	<b>Renewable</b>  <b>Non-renewable</b> 
<b>Non-renewable resources</b> – materials and objects that could run out if we use too much.	<b>National Curriculum End Points</b>	
<b>Renewable resources</b> – materials and objects that can be replenished, e.g. solar & wind power.	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	
<b>Climate change</b> – the long-term change in the Earth's weather patterns, mainly due to the burning of fossil fuels.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	
<b>Extreme weather</b> – weather that is significantly different to its normal pattern, impacting on the Earth and people's lives.	Human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.	
<b>Time zones</b> – the 24 sections of the Earth where there are different times, each an hour apart.		