

Year 5 - Food, Glorious Food

Lead Subjects: DT, Geography

Geography

Key Questions

1. Where in the world do different food come from?
2. How do different foods reach our country?
3. What is seasonality?
4. What are the different types of farming?
5. How do weather and climate affect how foods grow?
6. Why is Fairtrade important?

Key Vocabulary

Continent: A continent is a large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region. There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia (listed from largest to smallest in size).

Country: A country is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states. Countries can be large or small.

Seasonality: Different foods grow better at different times of the year. This is called seasonality.

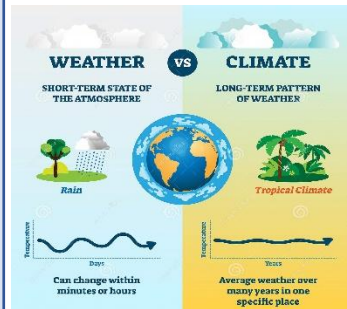
Weather: Weather is the way the air and the atmosphere feel. It includes the outside temperature, strength of the wind, and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleeting, foggy, or cloudy

Climate: Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more.

Fairtrade: Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.



7 continents map with 5 oceans



Design Technology

Key Questions

1. Name a meal or food item which links to a festival or celebration.
2. How many food groups are there?
3. How can we have a balanced diet and keep healthy?
4. Which different techniques do we use to prepare ingredients?

Key Vocabulary

Balanced diet: A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health.

Fruits and vegetables: Fruits and vegetables are high in vitamins, minerals, and fibre. Children should be encouraged to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables which provides a rich source of antioxidants, instead of sugary snacks and fast food, which are high in fat and sugar.

Carbohydrates: A substance (as a starch or sugar) that is rich in energy and is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Protein: A nutrient found in food (as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) that is made up of many amino acids joined together, is a necessary part of the diet, and is essential for normal cell structure and function.

Fats: The body uses fat as a fuel source, and fat is the major storage form of energy in the body. Fat also has many other important functions in the body, and a moderate amount is needed in the diet for good health.

Sugars: Sugars are a type of simple carbohydrate. They have a sweet taste. Sugars can be found naturally in fruits, vegetables, milk, and milk products. They are also added to many foods and drinks during preparation or processing.

Science

Key Questions

1. Name an item which is a solid, a liquid and a gas.
2. What happens when a material dissolves?
3. Name a way we can separate a mixture of materials.
4. What is an irreversible change?
5. What is the difference between reversible and irreversible changes?

Key Vocabulary

Dissolved: When a substance is mixed with a liquid. It becomes a solution. Materials that dissolve are soluble.

Solution: A mixture that contains two or more substances combined evenly

Insoluble: A substance that will not dissolve

Filter: To remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases. A filter can be made of paper, charcoal, or other material with tiny holes in it.

Sieve: A utensil with meshes or holes to separate finer particles from coarser ones or solids from liquids

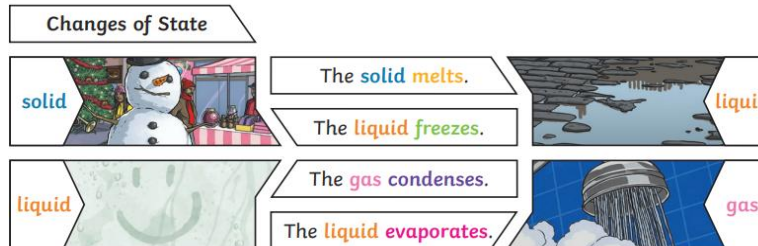
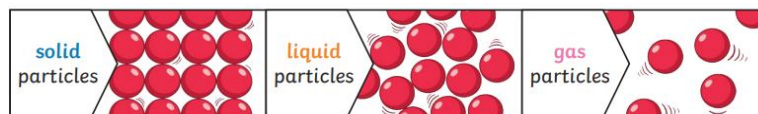
Evaporate: To turn from liquid into gas (vapour)

Condense: Turning water vapour or steam back into a liquid (water)

Melting: To change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or pressure

Reversible: Able to turn or change back

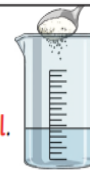
Irreversible: Not able to turn or change back



Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.

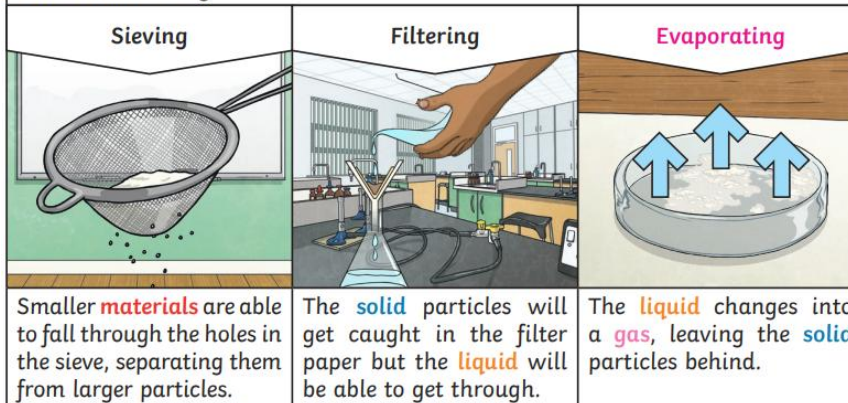


Sand is an insoluble **material**.

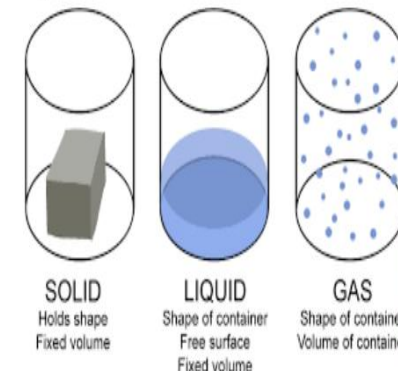


Key Knowledge

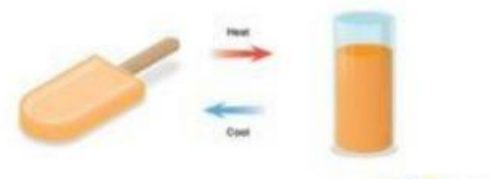
Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:



Materials can be a solid, liquid or gas.



Reversible change



Irreversible change

