



Essential Question: How do people 'earn a living' and does this depend on where you live?

What I should already know: Name the 7 continents and 5 oceans, recognise the United Kingdom on a map, its countries and know that London is the capital city, Europe and some of its countries, some of the physical and human features of Europe.

Enquiry questions:
What types of jobs are there and why are they important?

Job sectors - what are they and can we name some?

Can we explore industries of the UK?

How do people earn a living in other parts of the world?

What is unemployment and what are the effects?

Why do some children have to earn a living?

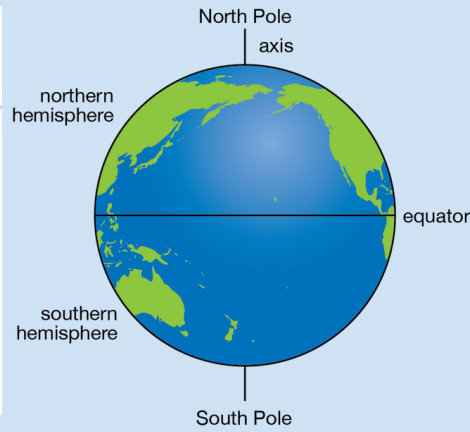
Key Vocabulary

Agricultural Sector - Farming to produce food and other products.
Armed Forces - Jobs in the Royal Navy, Army or Airforce.
Arts Sector - Jobs that involve creativity, e.g. dancer, singer, painter.
Business - An organisation that makes goods to sell or offers services to other people.
Climate - The weather conditions in an area.
Compare - Finding something similar between two or more things.
Contrast - Finding differences between two or more things.
Construction - Jobs that involve building things.
Country - A nation with its own territory and Government.
Currencies - Money used in a particular country.
Earning A Living - Being paid enough money to live on.
Education Sector - Anyone who works in schools, nurseries, colleges or universities.
Employment - Having paid work.
Emergency Services - Jobs that deal with emergencies, e.g. policemen, paramedics or firefighters.
Entrepreneurs - A person who sets up a business.
Equator - An invisible line exactly half-way around the Earth.
Export - Sending goods to other countries.
Finance Sector - Jobs that deal with money, e.g. insurance or accountants.
Full Time - Working a full week, usually Monday-Friday 9am till 5pm.
Healthcare - People who help others take care of their health work in this sector, e.g. doctors, dentists and physiotherapists.
Import - Bringing in goods from other countries.
Job - A paid position of employment.
Jobseekers Allowance - Money given by the Government to someone who is unemployed while they try to find a job.
Manufacturing and Engineering Sector - Jobs that involve making and designing things.
Media and Publishing Sector - Jobs in TV, Film, Radio or writing.
Paid - Getting money for doing a job.
Part-time - Working a few hours every day or only for a few days per week or only when they are available.
Redundancy - Not having a job anymore because the company cannot afford to pay you.
Retail - Jobs that involve shopping.
Retiring - When you stop working, usually around 65.
Sector - Different jobs belong in different groups and these are called sectors, e.g. farming is in the agricultural sector.
Shift Work - Working different hours so that someone is always there to do the work, even when you are not, e.g. Policemen.
Sub-Saharan Africa - The part of Africa that is below the Sahara desert.
Travel Sector - Anyone who works in helping people go from one place to another.
Trade - Buying and selling goods.
Unemployment - Not having a job.

Geography Skills

Pupils will:
Locational Knowledge
Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans and the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK.
Locate the world's countries using maps and identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere (KS2)
Place Knowledge
Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying human geography.
Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography (KS2)
Human and Physical Geography
Identify key human features including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones.
Geographical Skills and Fieldwork
Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries.
Use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.
Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.
Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries.

Ask geographical questions.
Conduct geographical research.



Police



Nurse



Farmer



Judge

Links to other areas of the Curriculum: Literacy - researching, note taking, presenting ideas; Reading - Non-fiction texts e.g. Atlases; Maths - comparing and contrasting numbers, ordering by size, understanding money; History - movement of tribes e.g. Romans and Anglo-Saxons, Victorians and how people travel; Computing - using search engines to find information