Year 2, Spring 2, Topic

What makes a successful farm?

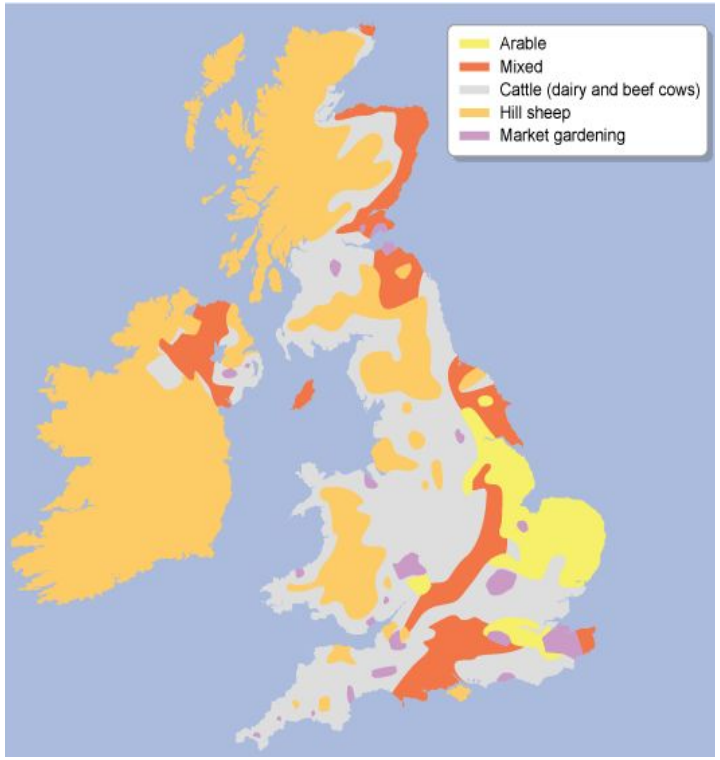
What do I already know?

Early Years

- ❑ I know that cows produce milk
- ❑ I can label features of a farm (eg/. tractor, barn etc.)
- ❑ I know that free-range hens produce free-range eggs

Year 1

- ❑ I can describe the human and physical features of locations in the UK
- ❑ I can name the four countries which make up the United Kingdom and their capital cities
- ❑ I can say where food comes from and how it travels



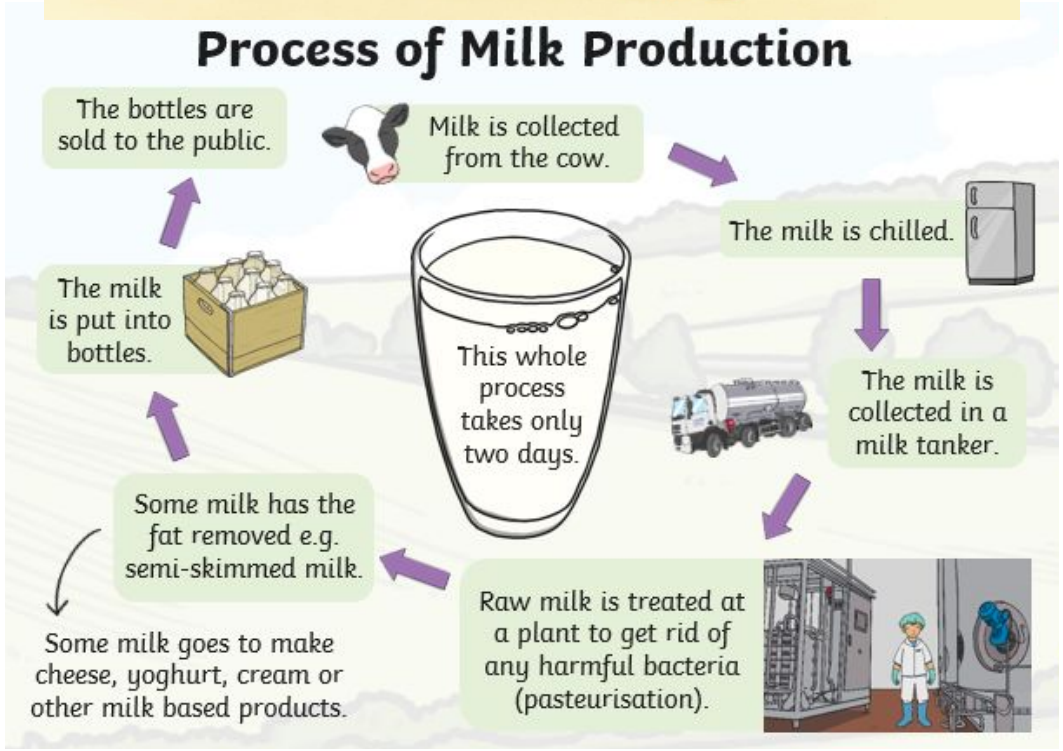
Key facts: General Knowledge

Where does food come from?	❑ All food has to be farmed, grown or caught ❑ Some foods are ***'whole foods'*** some are ***processed*** ❑ Different animals produce different foods for us to eat, e.g. dairy products, meat ❑ Foods are grown all over the world
What are the different types of farming?	❑ ***Arable*** - growing ***crops*** ❑ ***Mixed*** - growing ***crops*** and raising ***livestock*** ❑ ***Pastoral*** - dairy, cattle and hill sheep farms which involve the rearing of ***livestock*** ❑ ***Market gardening***
What features might you find on a farm?	❑ Human features such as a rotary parlour, a slurry tank and a herringbone parlour. ❑ Physical features such as fields, grazing land and hedgerows
What is dairy farming?	❑ Farms that use cows to produce milk ❑ Holstein-Friesian cows are the most common type of cows used for dairy farming ❑ Female cows only produce milk after they have a calf so there are lots of calves on a dairy farm
Does organic food cost more?	❑ Organic food is more expensive to make as it does not use man-made ***fertilizer*** or ***pesticides*** and so it requires more workers/farmers ❑ Organic farmers don't produce as many crops and so need to sell them for a higher price

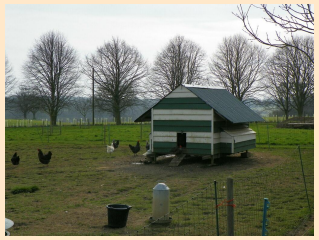
Key Vocabulary

arable farming	Growing crops such as wheat and barley
artificial	Made by human beings rather than naturally
crops	Plants that are grown and sold such as cereal, fruit and vegetables
fertilizer	A material added to soil to supply more nutrients to the plants grown there
free range	Animals kept in natural conditions with freedom of movement
intensive farming	A way of producing large amounts of crops by using chemicals and machines
livestock	Farm animals used to produce milk, eggs, meat, leather and wool
market gardening	Small scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers to sell
organic	Food made without the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, or other artificial chemicals
pasteurised	Using heat treatment to make a product safe to eat or drink and to make it last longer
pastoral farming	Producing livestock such as dairy farming, raising beef cattle and raising sheep for wool.
pesticide	A substance used to destroy insects and other things harmful to plants
processed foods	Food that has been changed in some way during preparation. e.g. freezing, canning, baking
whole foods	Foods that have been farmed, grown or caught

Process of Milk Production



Farm Features

	barn		coop
	farm house		farm yard
	field		hedgerows
	herringbone parlour		rotary parlour
	sty		slurry tank