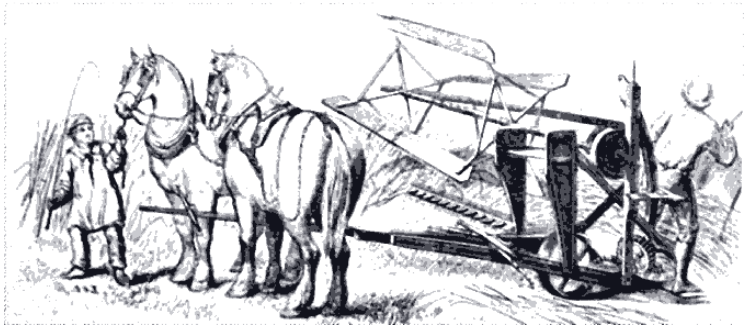
A Year on the Farm



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Autumn

In Autumn, the farmer ploughs his fields.

What does a plough do? .....

What would he have used in the past to pull his plough? .....

Who made the plough which you can see in this gallery? .....

Draw a picture of the plough in this box:

Spring

In the Spring, the farmer harrows his fields and sows the seed.

Fill in the gaps:

The harrow is made of metal. It is fitted with sharp ..... to break the soil into very small lumps. It is pulled through the ground by ..... Today, the farmer uses a ..... to pull his harrow.

Seeds are sown with a seed drill. The man is carrying a “fiddle and bow” seed drill. Why do you think is was given this nickname?

.....

Why do you think you would need a bird-scarer if you used this kind of seed drill?

.....

Other seed drills make a small hole in the ground to drop the seed in. Draw another seed drill which you can see in this space:

Summer

Summer is harvest-time!

In the past, farm workers used hand tools to harvest corn and process it. Match the tool to the job!

To cut corn or mow hay	a flail
To shake the heads of corn from their stalks	a flagon or harvest bottle
To help sharpen tools when out in the fields	a scythe or sickle
To have a well-earned drink!	a sack barrow
To move the sacks of grain	a grease-horn

Look at the model threshing machine.

What was used to pull a threshing machine? .....

Can you find the date that the model was made? .....

Winter

In Winter, the farmer carries out jobs like repairing hedges and ditches. Winter is the month when sheep are put out on the fields to help manure the land.

Ring the food that sheep were given in winter

acorns turnips mangle-wurzels grass

The shepherd used two different sorts of crooks when he was catching his sheep.
In the boxes, draw one of each, and write down which part of the sheep the shepherd used each crook for:

This crook was used to catch a sheep by its .....

This crook was used to catch a sheep by its .....