

What should I already know?

- Types of biomes and locations around the world.
- Rainforests – natural resources and trade.
- Study of Italy – natural resources and food.

Geography skills and fieldwork

- Food miles investigation.
- Food mapping – map food produce on a climate-zone world map.
- Debate – ‘We Should Eat Seasonal Fruit and Vegetables, Not Rely on Imports.’

Some of the food we eat is seasonal in the UK. This means it only grows at certain times of the year.

<p>Spring (March, April, May)</p>	<p>Summer (June, July, August)</p>	<p>Autumn (September, October, November)</p>	<p>Winter (December, January, February)</p>
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In the UK, some food is also grown in glasshouses. This means that the food is available at different times to that grown outside.

Food is produced all around the world.

A lot of the food we eat is grown in the UK, but some food comes from other countries where the weather or seasons are different to ours.



What will I find out by the end of the unit?

- Weather and climate affect where food can be grown in the world.
- Different foods need different climates to grow. Bananas need a tropical (hot) climate and carrots need a cool climate.
- Not all food can be caught, grown or farmed in the UK. We import many different foods from other countries.
- The seasons effect where our food comes from. Some foods, like strawberries, come from the UK in the summer but in the winter, they come from Spain because it is hotter there. So if produce is bought in season in the UK this means that particular food doesn't need to be imported.
- Food miles are a way of attempting to measure how far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer.
- Food miles have a negative effect on the environment by the pollution caused.
- Fairtrade is when you buy or sell products and items that enable those who have produced them, like farmers, to be paid fairly. This helps them to have better working and living conditions.
- Trade is not fair when farmers are only given low income and have poor working conditions while the companies that sell their products earn significantly more money from them.
- The UK has laws about sustainable fishing to help fisherman to not take too many fish out of the water

Vocabulary

trade	buying, selling or exchanging goods between countries
exports	goods sold to another country
imports	goods being bought from other countries
seasonality	food being in season so that it doesn't need to be imported
Fairtrade	farmers being paid fairly for the products they grow
food miles	how far food has travelled from source to plate
farmed	Animals and plants grown on a farm for consumption
crop	plants that have been grown to be cut down and eaten or sold
agriculture	farming and keeping land for growing crops
sustainable	growing plants and raising animals without using up natural resources
climate	the weather conditions in a place over time
biomes	collection of plants and animals that have common characteristics for their environment

