

A JOURNEY THROUGH EUROPE

YEAR 3/4: Summer 2

Where does our food come from?

COVERAGE: *Where does our food come from?*

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America.

Locational Knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Human and Physical Geography

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

- describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

- develop an understanding of the distribution of the world's natural resources and who are the main food producers in the world.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

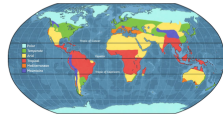
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

KEY LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY:

Hemisphere,
longitude, latitude,
equator, fair trade,
farming, export,
import,
temperature, trade,
transport, biome,
tropical,
Mediterranean,
production,
consumer,
landscape, livestock,
distribution, climate

KNOWLEDGE AND FACT SHEET

Where Does Our Food Come From?			KS2
Key Vocabulary	What is Fair Trade?	Lines of Latitude	
agriculture arable farming biome carbon footprint climate zone deforestation	The science of farming, including tending to fields, growing crops and raising livestock. Farming which uses the land to grow crops. A region where the climate conditions are all similar. The amount of carbon dioxide produced by a person or company. The weather conditions in a certain area in general or over a long period. The clearing of a forest area. A line of latitude that runs around the middle of the Earth following between the North and South Poles.	Fair trade connects producers, consumers and businesses together globally. There are currently over 30,000 fair trade products for sale. Buying these products can improve the lives of farmers and workers in developing countries.	
	Food and the Environment Areas of land can often be changed in order to help produce more food. Deforestation is occurring to create more space for farmland. The import and exportation of food increases a person or company's carbon footprint. Carbon is a greenhouse gas, which traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere, so it can have a direct effect on our climate.		Importing and Exporting Food Some foods are imported into the UK as our temperate climate is not suitable to grow certain produce. These foods include bananas, coffee, vegetables and nuts. The UK also exports foods around the world such as chocolate and cheese. The distance which food has travelled is called the import or export miles. Food is often transported in container ships or planes.
equator			

Where Does Our Food Come From?		KS2
Key Vocabulary	Climate Zones and Agriculture	
hemisphere	The name given to the north and south sections of Earth, separated by the equator.	
import/export miles	The distance food has travelled from production to the consumer.	
longitude	The lines which run north and south following the curvature of the Earth.	
latitude	Lines that encircle the Earth from east to west. These invisible lines are equal distance apart and measured in degrees.	
pastoral farming	Farming which uses the land to rear animals.	
prime meridian	The line of longitude that runs through Greenwich, England.	
	Temperate Produce grains, eat, beef, eat, and rye. Wheat, corn, and soybeans. Plants: cereals.	Tropical Fruits, bananas and mangoes. Plants: citrus.
	Subtropical Food that grows on vines or trees: grapes, lemons and olives.	
		

KEY QUESTIONS:

1. Where does our food come from?
2. Explain some of the ways in which food is processed and transported around the world.
3. Describe some of the conditions in temperate climate zones.
4. Explain how buying fair trade produce benefits food growers.
5. What are some of the consequences of changing how the land is used?

KEY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- To understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.
- To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes

ENRICHMENT:

Visits: children will have a farm visit to Holme Lacy College and farm

PREVIOUS LEARNING:

Children will have explored the topic of the UK and how we fit geographically into Europe.

School Drivers to Examine

Children will look at:

- **Care of the Environment** = children will look at how the farming methods used near to the school support and help the management of our local environment.

