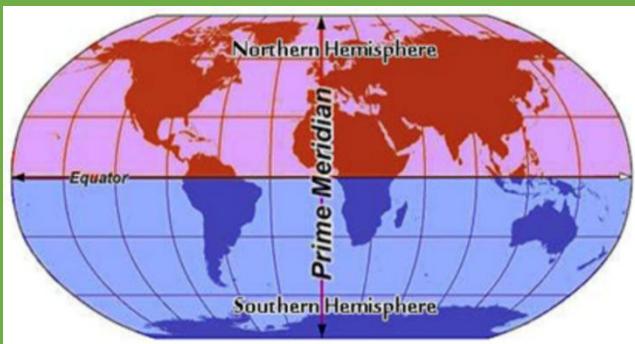


WORKING GEOGRAPHICALLY



- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere.
- Investigate, describe and understand climate zones and biomes in relation to food production
- Research human geography features such as trade links, distribution of natural resources, food miles, Fairtrade produce and their impacts.
- Locate continents and specific countries within each continent.
- Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied.

KEY FACTS

- Buying locally sourced food can help the environment by reducing "food miles".
- Over a third of food needed to feed UK people comes from abroad.
- Farmers in the UK may need to use fertilisers and pesticides to protect crops that may grow better abroad.
- Different foods require different climates and soils to grow.
- Fairtrade ensures workers receive a **fair price** for their work and product that is stable.
- Foods that grow near the equator are mostly tropical fruits and crops because the weather there is hot and humid.

Vocabulary	Definition
Trade	Buying and selling things between two or more countries.
Import	Bringing goods into a country from another country
Export	Sending goods to another country for sale.
Consumer	Someone who purchases products
Producer	A person who is involved in the production of products
Locally sourced	Ingredients and produced that are grown in the local area of where they are sold in a shop (not shipped in from another country).
Fairtrade	Where fair prices are paid to producers.
Food Sustainability	The ability to produce food in a way that protects the environment.
Food miles	Measure the distance between where a food is grown or made to where it is eaten.
Carbon footprint	A measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases that are released as a result of our actions.

