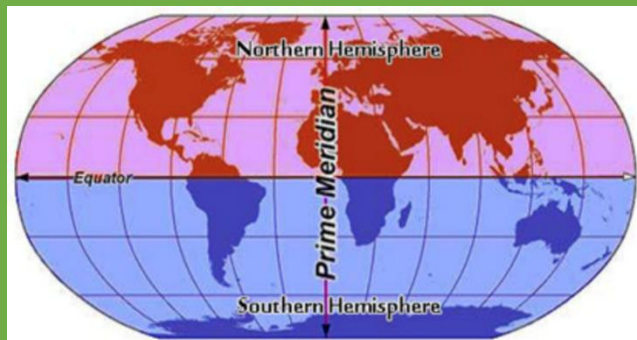


## WORKING GEOGRAPHICALLY



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

