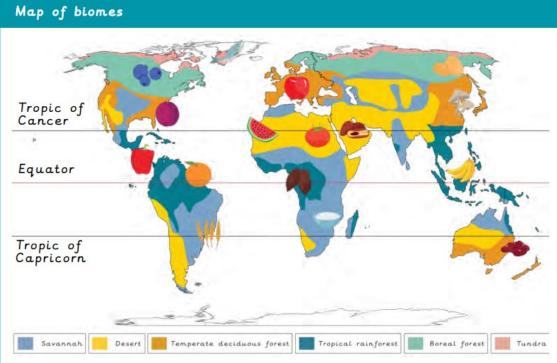


Y4—Where does our food come from?



Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain food can grow there.

Throughout the topic, children will learn how to:

- Identify that different foods grow in different biomes and say why.
- Explain which food has the most significant negative impact on the environment.
- Consider a change people can make to reduce the negative impact of food production.
- Describe the intentions around trading responsibly.
- Explain that food imports can be both helpful and harmful.
- Describe the journey of a cocoa bean.
- Locate countries on a blank world map using an atlas.
- Use a scale bar correctly to measure approximate distances.
- Collect data through an interview process.
- Analyse interview responses to answer an enquiry question.
- Discuss any trends in data collected.

Vocabulary

Carbon footprint -The amount of carbon dioxide released into the environment from an activity.

Consume -To buy or use.

Distribution -The way in which something is shared out.

Export -An item sold from the country of production to another country.

Fertiliser -A chemical added to soil to help plants grow.

Food miles- The distance food has travelled to reach you.

Greenhouse -A glass house used to grow foods that need a warmer climate.

Import -An item brought in from a different country.

Pesticides -A substance used for killing or repelling any bugs that may eat crops.

Produce -Food which is grown on a farm to be sold.

Product -A place where something can be originally found.

Reliability- How accurate a set of data is.

Source -An item created for sale.

Sustainability -A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.

Trade -The buying and selling of goods or services.

 $\label{thm:cont} \textbf{Transport} \text{ -A way of moving people and things from one place to another.}$

Waste -A product with no further use that may be disposed of.



Energy used to grind wheat and bake bread can produce greenhouse gasses.

Meat contributes around 14.5 % of greenhouse gas emissions.

