

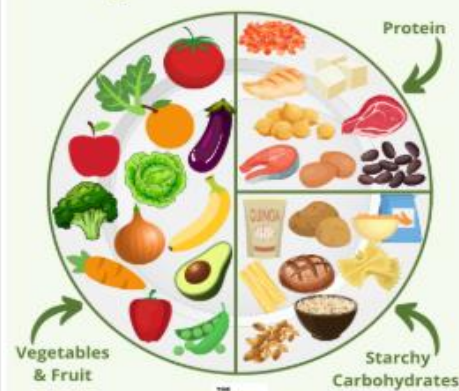
Where does our food really come from?

Key Vocabulary	
agriculture	The science of farming, including tending to fields, growing crops and raising livestock.
arable farming	Farming which uses the land to grow crops.
biome	A region where the climate conditions are all similar.
carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide produced by a person or company.
climate zone	The weather conditions in a certain area in general or over a long period.
seasonality	The way things change or happen at specific times of the year.
equator	A line of latitude that runs around the middle of the Earth halfway between the North and South Poles.

Key Vocabulary	
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 distances apart and measured in degrees.
pastoral farming	Farming which uses the land to rear animals.
prime meridian	Longitude line at 0 degrees. Also called the Greenwich Meridian Line.



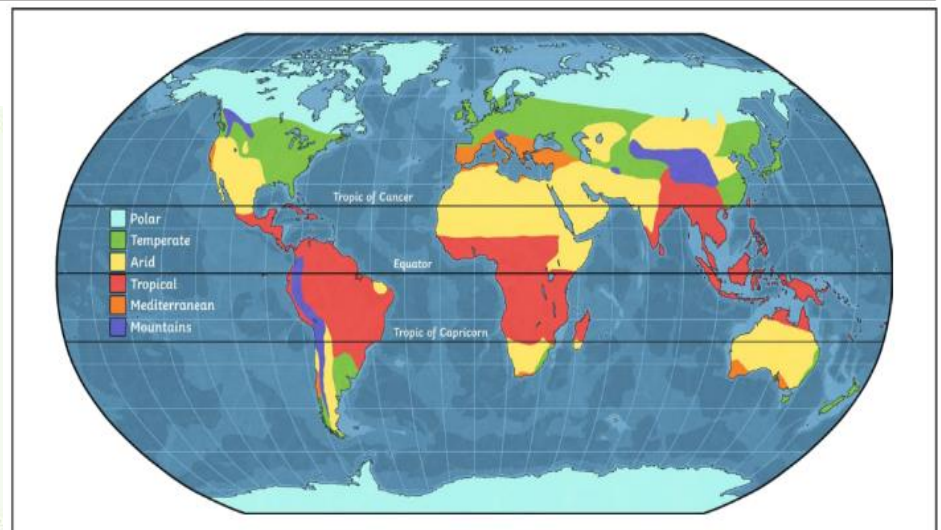
Forming Balanced Meals & Snacks



Climate Zones and Agriculture

There are six main **climate zones**. Countries with the same **latitude** lines often have a similar climate. Different foods require certain conditions to grow, including temperature, rainfall, the type of soil and sunlight. **Climate zones** can help farmers understand what will grow best in their area.

Temperate	Tropical	Mediterranean
Produce: grain, oat, barley, wheat and rapeseed.	Fruits: bananas and mangoes. Plants: cocoa.	Food that grows on vines or trees: grapes, lemons and olives.



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.

Geographical features

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you. Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.

Food production methods

Raw ingredients are turned into food through a variety of ways:

- Grown - Living things undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically.
- Reared – To bring up and care for young until they are fully grown.
- Caught - To capture.
- Processed – Any food that has been altered in some way during preparation.