



Where does our Food come from?

The food we eat comes from all around the world.

Some foods are required when they are out of season, for example tomatoes or strawberries. While producers may grow these crops in hot-houses/green-houses when it is too cold outside in the UK, many crops are produced abroad and sent to the UK. Even with green-houses, climate means that not all food types can be produced in the UK.

Rice, feta cheese, mangoes, oranges, lemons, bananas, avocados, cocoa beans (for chocolate) and coconuts are all produced abroad and shipped into the UK.



Climate Zones

The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as a **climate**.

At the top of the Earth there is an arctic climate and some of the coldest temperatures in the world are found here.

Temperate climates are found a bit further south, and as you approach the equator you find Mediterranean and **desert** climates. Some of the hottest places on Earth are found here, and few people live in this climate.

At the equator there is a tropical climate, and travelling south of the equator it gets cooler again before reaching the Antarctic.

Seasonality	The time of year when a food type is at its best in terms of flavour or harvest.
climate	The average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years.
Food miles	The distance food has travelled to get from where it was produced to where it is sold.
agriculture	farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals
crop	plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food

The Equator and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. The weather on the equator is hot all year round. At the equator, day and night are both 12 hours long. The time it takes for the sun to set and rise at the Equator is the fastest on Earth. The change from day to night takes only a few minutes.

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are lines of latitude that run parallel to the Equator. Countries in the tropics have a climate that is always warm, because they get the most sun, though there is a dry season and a wet season when there may be monsoons (very heavy rain).





EYFS

I can talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.

I can talk about the features of my own immediate environment and how other environments might vary from it.

I can use everyday language to talk about positions and distance. I can describe my relative position such as behind or next to.

Year 1

Can I use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features?

Can I use simple fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area?

Can I use a simple key to recognise physical or human features on a map?

Can I create a simple map of my local environment?

Year 2

Can I use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map?

Can I use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features?

Can I devise a simple map, and use and construct basic symbols in a key?

Can I use simple grid references? (A1, B1) Can I use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area?