



Key Learning

What grows in different vegetation belts and how is this linked to climate?

How does food get to our Supermarkets? (Transport and Food Miles)

How can food manufacturing impact the environment? Deforestation and Carbon Footprint.

What is fair trade?

Fieldwork- Traffic Survey (link to transport)

Key Vocabulary

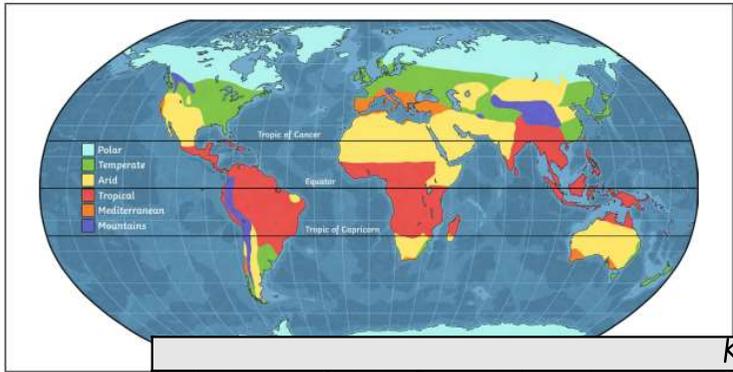
- Agriculture
- Carbon footprint
- Food miles
- Transport
- Deforestation
- Equator
- Tropic of Cancer
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Import/Export Miles



Y5 Geography Autumn 2
Why is it better to eat local?
 Key Concept: Environment, Interconnection

Assessment Writing Task
 Why is it better to eat local?

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.



Let's Remember!
 Environment,
 Interconnection

What is natural/manmade in our school?

What are the features of a desert?
 What are the different climate zones?
 Where is the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn?

Key Facts

Areas of land can be changed to help produce more food. Deforestation is occurring to create more space for farming. The import/export of food can increase a person or company's carbon footprint. Carbon is a greenhouse gas which traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere and can negatively impact our climate.

Some foods are imported into the UK as our temperate climate cannot grow certain produce well e.g. bananas, coffee, vegetables and nuts. The UK also exports food such as cheese. Food is often transported in container ships or planes, the distance travelled is called Food Miles.

Fair Trade connects producers, consumers and businesses together. By buying Fair Trade products this can improve the lives of farmers and workers in other countries.