

Year 3/4: World's Kitchen Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

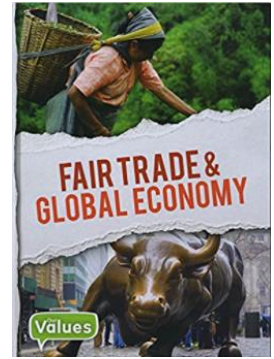
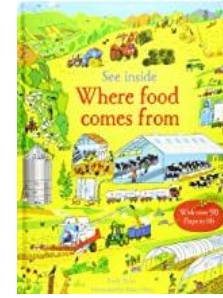
continent	One of the seven large land masses on the earth's surface, mainly surrounded by seas and usually consisting of various countries.
settlement	A place where people come to live and work.
human geography	The study of the different ways in which human societies develop and work, in relation to their physical environment.
natural resources	Things that naturally exist in a place and can be used by people.
cuisine	A style of cooking typical of a particular country.
ethnicity	Belonging to a particular ethnic group who share a culture, traditions and language.
economy	The system of trade and industry which is used to make money within a country.
trade	The activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods between people or countries.
fair trade	A way of buying and selling products that makes certain that the people who produce the goods receive a fair price for them.
food production	The process of manufacturing or growing something in large quantities.
food consumption	The use for, buying or eating of food.
agriculture	Farming and the methods used to raise and look after crops and animals.

Key questions

- Where does our food come from and how does it get here?
- Where are the countries of Europe?
- What are the different types of cuisine around the world – what factors affect what people eat?
- How has UK food culture changed in the UK over the last 100 years?
- How does food go from field to plate?
- What is fair trade?
- What global food issues are there and how does this relate to famine?



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about World's Kitchen

- There are different climates within our world and these climates determine the crops that can be grown.
- Land that is used to **grow plants for food** is called **arable land**.
- Land used for **raising animals for food** is called **pastoral land**.
- **Fair trade** is a way of buying and selling products that allows the **farmers to be paid a fair price** for their produce and have **better working conditions**.
- Trade is **'unfair'** when farmers have very **low income** and have **poor conditions** to work in, while the **companies selling** their products make **lots of money** from them.
- The **Fairtrade Mark** was introduced in 1994; it is a symbol awarded to products that are sold under **fair-trading conditions**.

