

















Year 4 Geography

Which of our foods come from Europe?

 Children's prior learning in this area	 Cultural Capital Opportunities	 Key vocabulary and glossary
<p>Understanding the world - Reception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The name of where they live - Poole -Poole is by the sea -Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. -Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. -What a map is and how it works <p>Year 1 and Year 2</p> <p>They will know the impact human waste has on human and physical geography.</p> <p>Compare the seasonal and daily weather patterns of the 4 countries of the UK.</p> <p>Year 3</p> <p>Recall and Retrieve: Year 3 Autumn 1 – From food to Fork</p> <p>Recognise and explain how weather affects food production and produce.</p> <p>Understand the origins of food.</p> <p>Describe the impact humans can have on the environment</p>	<p>Develop an understanding of fairtrade and how it supports countries/trade.</p> <div data-bbox="869 657 1541 1220" style="text-align: center;">  <h3>What is Fair Trade?</h3> <p>When a product sports a Fair Trade Certified label, it means producers were paid reasonable wages that allow them to support their families and contribute to the improvement of their communities. Fair Trade farmers deal one-on-one with importers so they can negotiate a reasonable rate for their goods. The Fair Trade labels helps us make better shopping choices and steer clear of foods grown and harvested in unsafe conditions or with the use of child labor.</p> <p>Look for products with any of these labels to ensure you are making the best choices:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;">     </div>  </div>	<p>Imports,</p> <p>Sustainability,</p> <p>Travel,</p> <p>Europe,</p> <p>Distribution.,</p> <p>Topography</p> <p>Useful link for subject knowledge/resources:</p> <p>Where food comes from (7-11 Years) - Food A Fact Of Life</p>

Enquiry Question: How does climate vary across Europe?	Enquiry Question: Where does my food grow?	Enquiry Question: How does my food get to me?
Concept: Weather & Climate	Concept: Human & Physical Geography	Concept: Mapping – Travel
 Identify hot and cold areas in relation to the Equator and North and South poles. Children will know these climate zones: Countries close to the Equator: Ecuador, Columbia, Brazil European countries: UK, France, Spain	 What foods originate in Europe? Discuss different foods, the climate within the countries they are grown and the topography in those countries. Know where within the countries the produce is made. To use atlases and maps to locate countries in Europe. Examples of foods.: tomatoes (South America), lemons (Spain), olives (Greece), olive oil, pasta (Italy), flour. Extension: To explore the import of different foods and the impact on the consumer e.g. price increases, energy increases	 To understand how maps show a journey from a European country to the UK. To know that a plane is rarely used to transport food because it is more expensive to run. Less than 1% of food miles is from air travel. Companies often use a large ferry because it is cheaper and can carry a lot more product. Task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children to map the route a particular food would have taken to get to the UK e.g. from tractor to lorry, to ferry, to lorry • Evaluate why food produce rarely gets imported by a plane. Useful website/videos Free education resources for teaching young people aged 3-16 years about where food comes from, cooking and healthy eating, and teacher training. - Food A Fact Of Life

Enquiry Question: How can foods be produced fairly & ethically?	Enquiry Question: What are the positives and negatives of food import and export?
Concept: Environment & Sustainability	Concept: Environment & Sustainability
 Know what fairtrade is and how it works. Name some fairtrade products: chocolate, wine, coffee, cotton. Know which countries support fairtrade production and how they can support it too. Fairtrade is: buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Useful resource: What Is Fairtrade? - Twinkl Homework Help Home - Fairtrade Foundation	 Discuss the positives and negatives of importing food from Europe. Positives: supporting the countries that produce each item, trade, availability of product Negatives: producing food for other countries, farming production, pollution, and deforestation. Recall and Retrieve: Year 3 Autumn 1 – From food to Fork Children will have already discussed human impact on the climate. Move learning on by recognising the positives and negatives of imports.

