

## Key Vocabulary

|  |                    |   |
|--|--------------------|---|
|  | <b>Continent</b>   | A very large area of land that consists of several countries.                           |
|  | <b>Consume</b>     | To use, eat or drink something.   |
|  | <b>Biomes</b>      | Places in the world with similar climate, animals and plants.                           |
|  | <b>Tundra</b>      | A large, desert area with no trees.   |
|  | <b>Vegetation</b>  | Collections of plants found in an area or habitat.                                      |
|  | <b>Crops</b>       | Plants that are grown and harvested to be sold.   |
|  | <b>Vegans</b>      | A person who does not eat any foods made using animals.                                 |
|  | <b>Food miles</b>  | The distance an item has travelled from where it was produced to where it was consumed. |
|  | <b>Import</b>      | Buying products and goods from abroad.  |
|  | <b>Seasonality</b> | The time of year when a food type is at its best in terms of flavour or harvest.        |
|  | <b>Produced</b>    | Where something is made.  |

## Importing foods grown abroad

Some foods are required when they are out of season. Due to climate and soil conditions, these foods are produced abroad and sent to the UK.

### Positives:

- We have a varied, healthy diet so people get less ill.
- Protects us against the effect of a poor UK harvest.
- Foods that only grow in certain seasons in the UK are available all year round.



### Negatives:

- Potentially less work for UK farmers.
- Imported food can be expensive
- Pollution from trucks, planes, lorries etc can increase smog and contributes to global warming.



## Where does our food come from?



## Farming

Farmers plough soil to prepare for seeds to be sown. Seed drills are used to plant seeds and are covered in soil, fertiliser, water and sunshine. When they are ready, they are harvested (by hand or machine) and sold to shops.



Animals are reared and slaughtered for meat production. Animals are also used to produce other products such as milk (cows and goats) and eggs (chickens, ducks and quails).

This logo tells the buyer that farmers look after their animals and that the food has been born, grown, prepared and packed in the UK.



## Fairtrade

### What is Fairtrade?

- Buying and selling products that lets farmers be paid a fair price for their products.

### How does it help people?

- Workers receive better prices for crops so people can live better lives.
- Extra money goes into projects that help the local community such as bicycles to get to work or wells to provide water.
- Workers have better working conditions.

