

Where does our food come from?



Human impact and interaction

Key Learning

- To know that fair trading is the process of ensuring workers are paid a fair price, have safe working conditions and are treated with respect and equality. To know the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.
- Describing how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively, using examples.



Key vocabulary

Fairtrade	A system that makes sure farmers and workers in different countries are paid fairly for the food they grow and have safe working conditions.
Import	Food or goods that are brought into a country from another country to be sold.
Emissions	Gases that are released into the air from cars planes, factories or farms.
Food miles	he distance food travels from where it is grown or made to where it is eaten.
Sustainability	Looking after the Earth by using resources in a way that does not harm the environment and means there will still be enough for future generations.
Process	A series of steps taken to change something.



Key geographical concepts

- Place
- Location
- Human and physical geography



Big Ideas - Our Learning

Year 1

- Place - Naming some key similarities between their local area and a small area of a contrasting non-European country

Year 2

- Place - Describing what physical features may occur in a hot place in comparison to a cold place.

Year 3

- Place - Describing and beginning to explain similarities between two regions studied.

Year 4

- Humans - Describing how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively, using examples.

Year 5

- Humans - Similarities and differences between the UK and a European mountain region.

Year 6

- Place - Using maps to explore wider global trading routes.