



Year 4 – Autumn Term

Where does our food come from?

I should already know : Are all settlements the same?

- ✓ Locate some cities in the UK.
- ✓ Describe the difference between villages, towns and cities.
- ✓ Identify features on an OS map using the legend.
- ✓ Describe the different types of land use.
- ✓ Follow a route on an OS map.
- ✓ Discuss reasons for the location of human and physical features.
- ✓ Locate some geographical regions in the UK.
- ✓ Identify and begin to offer explanations about changes to features in the local area.

By the end of the unit I will know

- How to identify that different foods grow in different biomes and say why.
- How to explain which food has the most significant negative impact on the environment.
- Ways to consider a change people can make to reduce the negative impact of food production.
- Describe the intentions around trading responsibly.
- Explain that food imports can be both helpful and harmful.
- Describe the journey of a cocoa bean.
- The location of countries on a blank world map using an atlas.
- Way to use a scale bar correctly to measure approximate distances.
- Methods of collecting data through an interview process.
- How to analyse interview responses to answer an enquiry question.

Air freight	Products carried by aeroplanes.
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide released into the environment from an activity.
Consume	To buy or use.
Distribution	The way in which something is shared out.
export	An item sold from the country of production to another country.
Fertiliser	A chemical added to soil to help plants grow.
Foodbank	A place that provides food for people who may need some extra help.
Food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
Grant	Money given to a group or organisation.
Import	An item brought in from a different country.
Pesticides	A substance used for killing or repelling any bugs that may eat crops.
Produce	Food which is grown on a farm to be sold.
Qualitative	Involving a description of judgement or opinion.
Quantitative	Involving a measurement or amount often number based.
Reliability	How accurate a set of data is.
Responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
Sample size	The number of people asked when collecting data.
Scale bar	A bar found in an atlas to help measure the actual distance between two points.
Seasonal food	A food best harvested in a particular season.
Source	A place where something can be originally found.
sustainability	A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
waste	A product with no further use that may be disposed of.