



Core Knowledge (Need to Know)

Both climate and season directly impacts the types of food grown around the world and when they can be grown.

Our food may travel many miles from where it was made/grown until it reaches our plates. This can have a significant impact on both the food, its cost and the environment. These are called food miles.

Intensive farming: This is an agricultural system which aims to get maximum yields from the available land, whether through growing crops or rearing livestock. However, it does rely on the use of pesticides, chemical fertilisers and a number of other chemicals to aid growth at every stage

Organic farming: This produces quality food without using pesticides or chemical fertilisers.

Hydroponics: This is a method by which plants are grown not in soil but in water containing dissolved nutrients in huge greenhouses

Know about time zones and work out differences between:

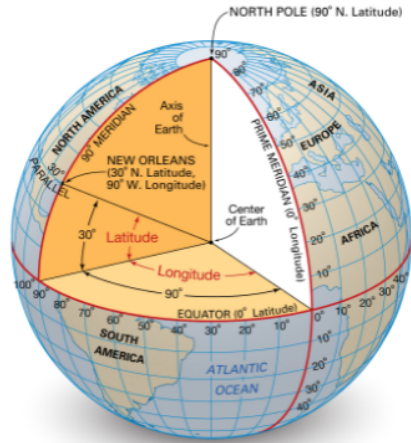


Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Allotment | A small piece of land rented out, usually by the local authority, for cultivation |
| Climate | The long-term or yearly weather conditions of an area |
| Distribution | The dispersal of goods to shops and consumers |
| Export | To send goods out of the country |
| Fair trade | A system which aims to ensure that the producers of goods receive a fair share of the profit from their sale |
| Famine | Extreme scarcity of food, causing starvation and malnutrition, often leading to large numbers of deaths |
| Fermentation | In cocoa farming, the process by which cocoa beans, split open and left in the sun but covered with leaves, grow hot and damp and lose their bitter taste |
| Food miles | The distance food has travelled from its source to the consumer |
| Genetic modification (GM) | The deliberate modification of a plant's or animal's genetic code to alter its characteristics |
| Greenhouse | A glass construction for protecting growing plants from frost and low temperatures and speeding up their growth |
| Hemispheres | The north and south halves of the Earth, divided by the imaginary line of the equator |



Latitude and longitude is a coordinate system by means of which the position or location of any place on Earth's surface can be determined and described.



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Name and locates counties and cities of the UK:



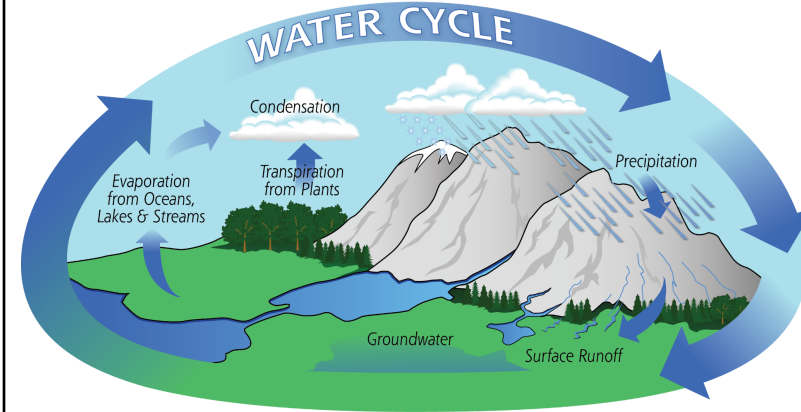
| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Hydroponics | Growing plants without soil and with a controlled supply of nutrients |
| Import | To bring goods into a country |
| Intensive farming | Farming that uses of chemicals, machinery and technology to achieve maximum yield |
| Local | The nearby area |
| Malnutrition | Lack of the right amount or type of food |
| Organic farming | A growing method which deliberately avoids the use of chemicals |
| Sustainable | Capable of maintaining or keeping going continuously |
| Urban | Characteristics of a town or city. |
| Rural | Characteristics of the countryside. |



OS Map Symbols

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | |
| Railway Station | Level Crossing | Motorway | Trunk or main road | Footpath | Byway | National Trail/Long Distance Route/Recreational Route |
| | | | | | | |
| Camp site/carevan site | Viewpoint | Picnic site | Access information point | Building of historic interest | Recreation/leisure/sports centre | Museum |
| | | | | | | |
| Site of battle | Castle/fort | Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments | Historic Scotland | English Heritage | National Park Boundary | Nature reserve |
| | | | | | | |
| Access land in woodland area | Access land boundary and limit | Cycle trail | Information centre | Telephone | Parking | Garden/suburban |
| | | | | Sch | PO | PC |
| Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome | Place of worship with tower | Place of worship | Youth hostel | School | Post office | Public convenience |
| | | | | | FB | W Spr |
| Bus or coach station | Golf | Wind pump/wind generation | Electricity transmission line | Quarry | Footbridge | Well, spring |
| | | | | | | |
| Non-coniferous trees | Coniferous trees | Marsh, reeds or sedge | Orchard | Bracken, heath or rough grassland | Scrub | Contours |
| | | | | | | |
| Scree | Sand, sand & shingle | Mud | | | | |

Know and understand key aspects of the water cycle.



Know how to use six-figure grid references:

1. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits.
2. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
3. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.



Good to Know

There are also many ethical issues which can arise along the food supply chain such as fair payment for workers, use of crop pesticides, or additives put into the food to enhance its appearance or taste.

A food supply chain or system identifies the processes by which commercially-grown food arrives on our table ready to eat. These processes include production, processing and distribution.

Many food types have been available in the UK for a very long time and our food resources are constantly changing and developing.

Compare key human and physical differences between the UK and a region in Europe - Kaluga Oblast (Russia)
e.g.

| UK: | Kaluga Oblast: |
|--|---|
| Weather & Climate - Temperate | Weather & Climate - Temperate/Cold |
| Population: 67.22 million | Population: 1.01 million |
| The archipelago formed by Great Britain and the numerous smaller islands is as irregular in shape as it is diverse in geology and landscape. | Broad, often swampy valleys alternate with rolling hills of the Central Russian Upland. The natural vegetation—mixed forest of oak, spruce, pine, and birch—survives over only one-third of the surface; elsewhere the soils have been cleared for agriculture. |

Good to Know

Kaluga Oblast

