

## Year 4 Spring

## Geography Knowledge Organiser

Topic:

Sustainability and Food Miles

Links to other year groups: [Link to Year 7 Geography of food \(spring term\)](#)

### Key Vocabulary:

**conserve** - use as few resources as possible

**consume** - to use, eat or drink something

**fertile land** - land that is rich in nutrients and very good for growing crops

**food miles** - the distance an item has travelled from where it was produced to where it was consumed

**import** - buying products and goods from abroad

**non-renewable energy** - a source of energy that will eventually run out as it cannot be made as quickly as it is consumed, such as coal

**produced** - where something was made

**renewable energy** - created by resources that nature can replace, such as wind, water and sunlight

**solar energy** - energy that comes from the sun, using solar panels to generate electricity

**turbine** - an engine that can turn movement into energy

### Human Geographical Features:

When people are looking to find a new home or new places are being built for people to live, there are many different needs to consider:

- basic needs: food, water and shelter
- additional needs: electricity, internet access, healthcare, entertainment, friends, transport links, information & news

### Map / Key Places:

Our food comes from all over the world. How far our food has travelled is called food miles. The further our food travels from where it is produced, the more CO<sub>2</sub> is likely to be released, contributing to climate change. However, there are many benefits of importing food:

- more variety which supports a healthy diet
- boosts foreign economies by providing a market for foreign farmers
- protects against possible poor harvests
- supermarkets can negotiate lower prices
- foods that only grow seasonally in the UK are available all year round

**MAPS:** We will identify time differences around the world and work out a journey time.

We will plan a route & work out distance using map scales.



### Physical Geographical Features:

Understand how the physical environment provides opportunities for & imposes constraints on human activities. For the very first settlers, finding the right place to settle was essential for survival; their four main areas of need were:

- site - flat ground, easy to defend
- aspect - sheltered from weather
- resources - food and water supply, woods nearby for food and materials, fertile land
- links - transport links



### Key facts:

It is important to conserve food, water and energy supplies because it is good for the planet and for future generations. We can do this by:

- using resources as wisely/efficiently as possible
- conserving resources by using as little/few as possible

### Increased pollution is causing global warming.

As our planet heats up, extreme weather, floods and droughts are more likely to occur. These in turn affect farming, food production and access to drinking water.

**These events can have a knock-on effect around the whole world.**



<b>Sequence of Lessons</b>	
	<b>Brief summary of lesson content</b>
Lesson 1	What do we know about the geography of our food?
Lesson 2	Has our food changed?
Lesson 3	Where does our food come from?
Lesson 4	Is my food from near or far?
Lesson 5	Who eats what and where?
Lesson 6	How is our food made?
Lesson 7	Is there enough food to go around?
Lesson 8	What is the future for our food?
Lesson 9	End of unit assessment – double page spread