



# Y4 Geography — We are Food Distribution Managers



## Key Knowledge

### What I Should Already Know

- Continents of the world (KS1)
- Differing scales of maps (Year 3)
- What the equator is (Year 3)
- Counties in the South East (Year 3)
- Key regions of the UK (Year 3)
- Key countries in Europe, North and South America (Year 3)
- What a biome is (Year 3)

### What do Food Distribution Managers do?

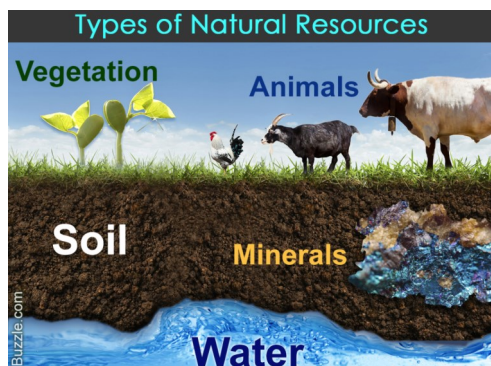
Food Distribution Managers organise the distribution of food on a local, national and global level. They make sure food travels safely through the food supply chain.



## The Food Supply Chain



## Types of Natural Resources



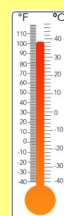
## Vegetation grown depends on...

What we can grow (*vegetation*) depends on the *climate*.

How much rain we get



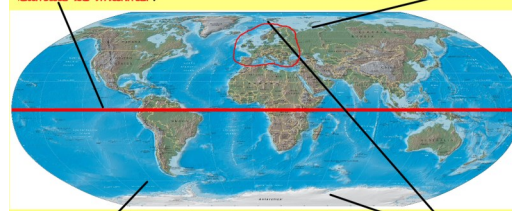
What the temperature is  
(how much sun we get)



## Equator (Northern/Southern Hemisphere)

This solid red line shows the equator. This is where the sun is the strongest, so the climate is warmer.

This side of the equator is the northern hemisphere.



This side of the equator is the southern hemisphere.

The red circle shows Europe, we looked at biomes and vegetation from here last lesson.

The further you get from the equator, the colder the climate is.

## Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
food distribution	Supplying (giving or selling) food to the population.
natural resource	Something we find in nature that can be used by living things
trade	Buying and selling goods.
food supply chain	The journey our food takes before it reaches our plates.
scale	How much distance is being covered.
local	Covers a small distance, like our local region (South East).
national	Covers a medium distance, through different parts of the UK.
global	Covers a large distance, through different countries around the world.
land mass	How much space a country has.
vegetation	What grows in a certain place.
climate	How much rain a place gets and what the temperature is over the course of a year.
biomes	Categories of places based on their climate and vegetation.
import	Buying something from another country.
export	Selling goods to another country
equator	The line running through the middle of the Earth, which shows where the sun is the strongest.

### Local Supply Chains

The supply chain only travels a small distance, like in our local region (the South East).

### National Supply Chains

The supply chain travels a medium distance, through different parts of the UK.

### Global Supply Chains

The supply chain travels a large distance, through different countries around the world.

## Scales of Supply Chains



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## Key Knowledge

### Benefits of Buying Local

- Less food miles (less distance travelled) = less pollution.
- Buying local = more money for your local shops.
- Less distance travelled = less preservatives = better for your health. Local farmers are also more likely to care about quality.

### Why do we trade food globally?

- Limited land mass— we don't have enough space to grow or rear everything in the UK alone.
- We can't grow everything in the UK. The vegetation we can grow depends on the climate. Some vegetation grows better in warmer or wetter climates.

### Biggest Food Imports from Key Countries in Europe

Norway's biomes are the **taiga** and **tundra** where the **climate** is **very cold**. Our biggest **import** from here is **fish** like salmon and cod that live in cold waters.



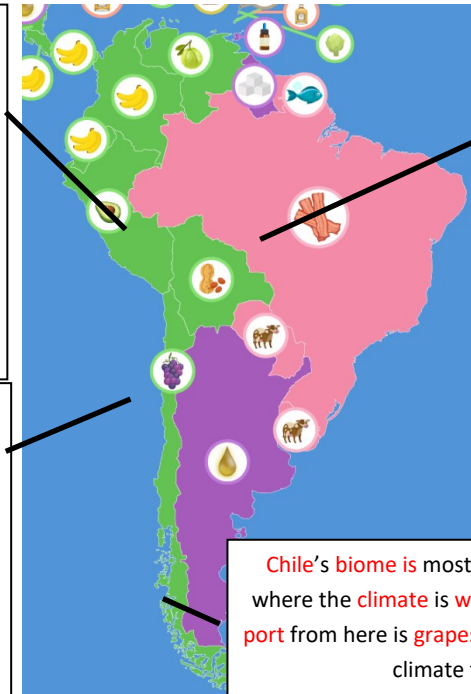
Greece's biome is the **mediterranean**, where the **climate** is **warmer**. Our biggest **import** from here is **olives**, which need a warmer climate to grow.

Spain's biome is the **mediterranean**, where the **climate** is **warmer**. Our biggest **import** from here is **peppers**, which need a warmer climate to grow.

Italy's biome is the **mediterranean**, where the **climate** is **warmer**. Our biggest **import** from here is **tomatoes**, which need a warmer climate to grow.

### Biggest Food Imports from Key Countries in South America

Colombia's biome is mostly the **tropical rainforest** where the **climate** is **very warm** with **lots of rain**. Our biggest **import** from here is **bananas**, which need a warmer climate and lots of rain to grow.



Guyana's biome is mostly the **tropical rainforest** where the **climate** is **very warm** with **lots of rain**. Our biggest **import** from here is **sugar**, which need a warmer climate and lots of rain to grow.

Peru's biome is mostly the **tropical rainforest** where the **climate** is **very warm** with **lots of rain**. Our biggest **import** from here is **avocados**, which need a warmer climate to grow.

Chile's biome is mostly the **mediterranean** where the **climate** is **warmer**. Our biggest **import** from here is **grapes**, which need a warmer climate to grow.

### Names of UK Regions



### Names of South East Counties

