

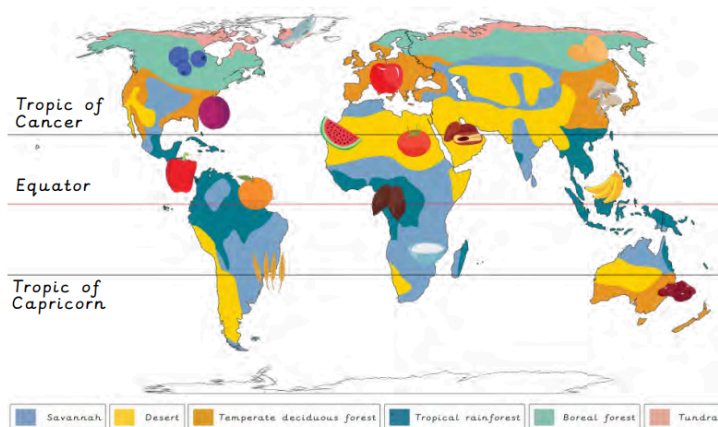


## EBJ Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 4

**Autumn 1**  
Where does our  
food come from?



### Map of Biomes



Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and the amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain food can grow there.



### Homegrown or imported

#### Advantages of buying local food:

- Reduces food miles.
- Provides people with fresh seasonal food.
- Creates jobs in the local community.

#### Disadvantages of buying local food:

- May mean greenhouses are used to grow food out of season.
- May be more expensive if farmers sell independently.
- Means food may go bad quickly if grown without pesticides.

#### Advantages of importing food:

- Helps support communities in developing countries.
- Provides people with a wider variety of food.
- Creates relationships with other countries.

#### Disadvantages of importing food:

- May encourage deforestation to produce enough food.
- Increases food miles.
- Can sometimes be more expensive if they have been produced through a responsible trade organisation.

### Key Vocabulary

Food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
Import	An item brought in from a different country.
Consume	To buy, use or eat.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services..
Cooperative	A group of people working together who share ideas and income.
Responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
Seasonal food	Food which is best eaten in a particular season.
Sustainability	A way of doing something that doesn't harm the environment..
Source	A place where something can be originally found.

