

# Year 4 : Where does our food come from?

## Advantages of importing food

Helps support communities in developing countries.

Provides people with a wider variety of food.

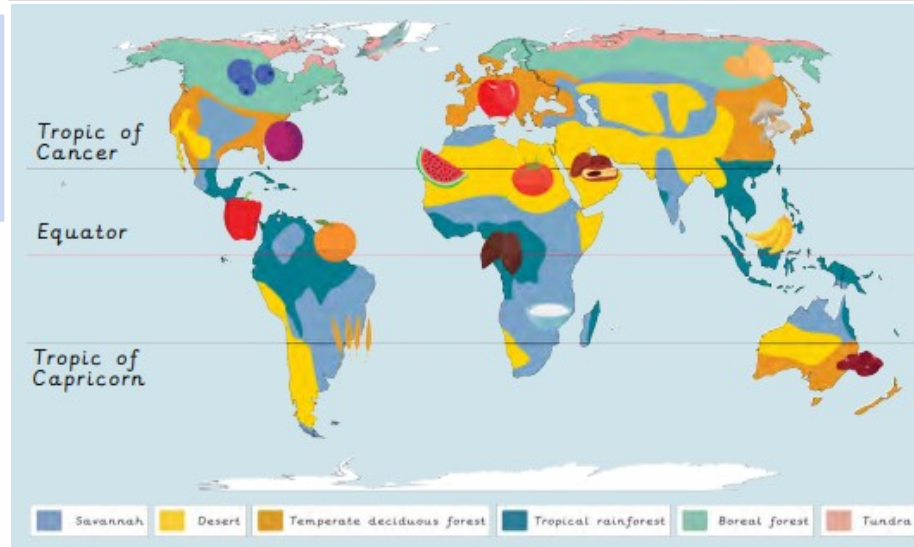
## Disadvantages of importing food

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.

## Map of biomes



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

## 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 or services.



**Cooperative:** A group of people working together who share ideas and income.



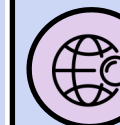
**Responsible trade:** A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.



**Seasonal food:** Food which is best eaten in a particular season.



**Sustainability:** A way of doing something that does not harm the environment .



**Source:** A place where something can be originally found.

## Advantages of buying local food

Advantages of buying local food: Reduces food miles.

Provides people with fresh seasonal food.

Creates jobs in the local community.

## Disadvantages of buying local

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.

## Trading responsibly

Helps workers to get the best deal they can for their product.

Protects workers against changes in the price of their product and natural disasters.

Helps farmers share ideas.

Gives communities extra money to spend on whatever they need.

Aims to preserve natural habitats and support the climate.