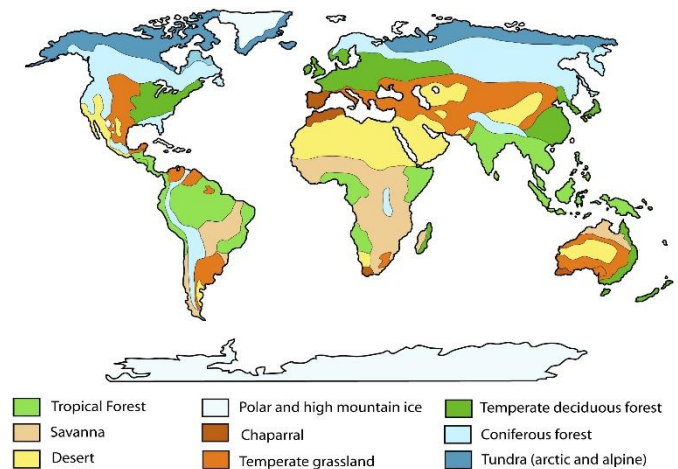




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Key Objectives

- To understand that our food and clothes can come from all over the world.
- To understand that each type of fruit grows in particular climatic conditions and in a particular season, and that fruit may have to travel long distances to reach our fruit bowl.
- To understand that clothes can be produced fairly and sustainably, and to understand that unwanted clothing may be recycled and processed.
- To investigate locally made and grown products available in our area, and to investigate locally imported products available in our area.
- To understand the perspectives of a range of people on geographical issues, and to understand that what people buy affects the lives of others.



Key Vocabulary

Biomes	Including deserts, forests, grasslands, tundra and aquatic environments, biomes are defined by the climate, soil, organisms, flora and fauna of a large area; each biome consists of many ecosystems whose communities have adapted to the small differences in climate and the environment inside the biome.
Export	What we sell to somewhere else.
Import	What we buy from somewhere else.
Fossil Fuels	Natural fuels (oil, gas, coal) found in the ground, which add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere once burned and many people suggest we need to remove from use; they come from the remains of dead plants or animals.
Protected Origin	A label that says that a product has been made in, or made from ingredients from, a particular area (for example Melton Mowbray Pork Pies in the UK - see the top logo to the right - and Parmesan cheese, Champagne or Kalamata olive oil in the EU - see the bottom logo to the right); this helps buyers trust and distinguish quality products while also helping producers to market their products better and protect their jobs and businesses.

Sticky Knowledge

1. The UK buys and sells goods from all over the world. We buy (import) more than we sell (export). Reasons for this include that we are a small country and have a high population for our size. We also have a limited amount of land on which to grow food, particularly of the types we choose to eat.
2. Fruit often comes from biomes different from our own. The world's major biomes include: tropical forest, savannah, desert, Chaparral, temperate grassland, temperate deciduous forest, coniferous forest, tundra, and polar and high mountain ice.
3. Fairtrade aims to ensure a fair deal for food producers. This includes creating opportunities for food producers in developing countries, and ensuring trading practices are fair in terms of payment and prices, that no children are being exploited and that working conditions are safe. Fairtrade items include coffee, cocoa, wine, sugar, fruit (such as bananas), fruit juice, flowers and even gold.
4. There are many issues surrounding imported versus locally sourced food. Some of the pros of imported food include: we have access to a wider variety of food, it is generally cheaper, jobs are created in other locations and we have more land available for other uses.