

Food and Farming | Year 4 | Autumn

Keywords

Pastoral	Land used for the keeping or grazing of sheep or cattle.
Arable	Land used or suitable for growing crops
Horticultural	Relating to the art or practice of garden cultivation and management.
Organic	Food or farming methods that are produced or involve production without the use of chemical
Topographical map	Map showing a detailed record of land area which shows both natural and man-made features
Apiary	a place where bees are kept
Harvest	the process or period of gathering in crops
Allotment	
Livestock	Farm animals regarded as an asset.
Pesticides	A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals.
Import	Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
Export	Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.

Food Miles

Consumers in the UK have come to expect that they can buy most foods all year round, regardless of the growing season. Some foods are transported from where they are grown to where they are eaten. The distances food travels is known as food miles. This movement of goods means more energy is being used to transport the food and keep it fresh, which can add to pollution and contribute to climate change.



17/06/20



20/11



Fair trade connects producers, consumers and businesses together globally. There are currently over 30,000 fair trade products for sale. Buying these products can improve the lives of farmers and workers in developing countries.

"Fair Trade is a tangible contribution to the fight against poverty, climate change and global economic crises."

Farming in the UK

Farming is the business of growing crops and rearing livestock. Up to 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming. There are three main types of farming in the UK. These are arable, pastoral and mixed.



Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.



Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.



Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.

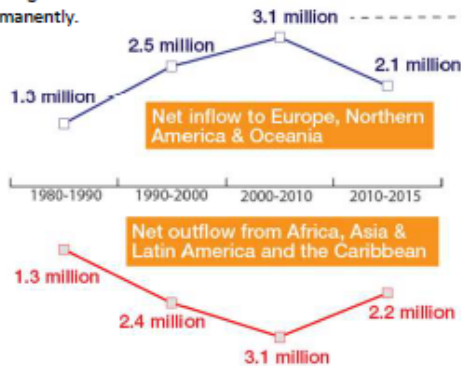
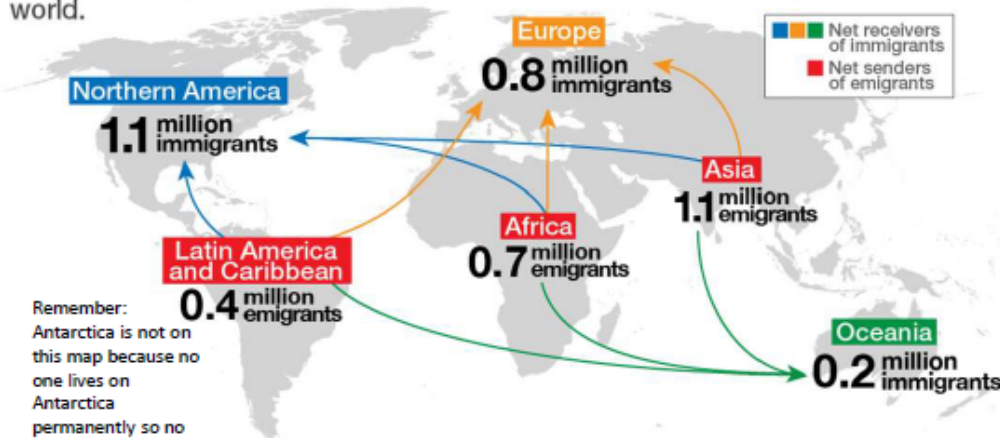
The type of farming depends on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of the area. For example, the flat, nutrient-rich land in the east of England is perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.

Where are farms in the United Kingdom (UK)



Global migration

Between 2010 and 2015, Northern America, Europe and Oceania had a net inflow of over two million immigrants a year. The UN believes international migration is a positive force for the economic and social development of the world.



The highest volume of overall net migration could be seen between 2000 and 2010.

Between 2010 and 2015, statistics showed a decrease in magnitude of migration.

Source: UN DESA



Push Factors

- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

Pull Factors

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Migration Examples

Economic	Poland → UK	Poland joined the EU in 2004. Over 800,000 Polish people have moved to the UK to work and live.
Refugee	Syria → Europe	Approximately 6 million Syrians refugees within Syria and approximately 6 million Syrian refugees outside of Syria.

Migration Facts (United Nations)

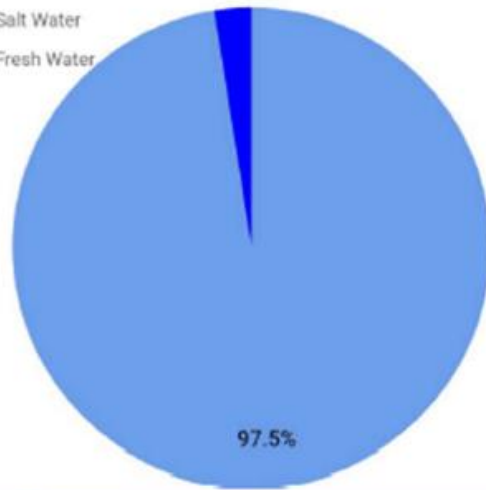
- 258 million international migrants in 2017
- Over 60% of all international migrants live in Asia or Europe
- In 2017, 67% of all international migrants lived in just 20 countries, including the USA, Saudi Arabia and Germany.
- In 2016 there were 25.9 million refugees and asylum seekers.

Keywords

Migration	The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another place.
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another place.
Deographic	The structure of a population.
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from.
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to.
Push factor	A factor that causes someone to leave a place.
Pull factor	A factor that attracts someone to a place.
Economic migrant	A person who moves from one place to another place for economic reasons. For example: employment
International migrant	A person who moves from one country to another country.
Employment	A job
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster. In the UK, a person is officially a refugee when they have their claim for asylum accepted by the government.
Asylum seeker	A person who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum (protection) in another country but whose application has not yet been granted.
Persecution	When someone is treated negatively due to their race, identity, religion or political beliefs.
Refugee camp	A temporary settlement built to house refugees. Refugee camps are often very crowded.
Climate change	Long-term changes in the weather. Climate change causes different weather changes in different places and is also causing sea levels to rise.

Earth's Water

- Salt Water
- Fresh Water

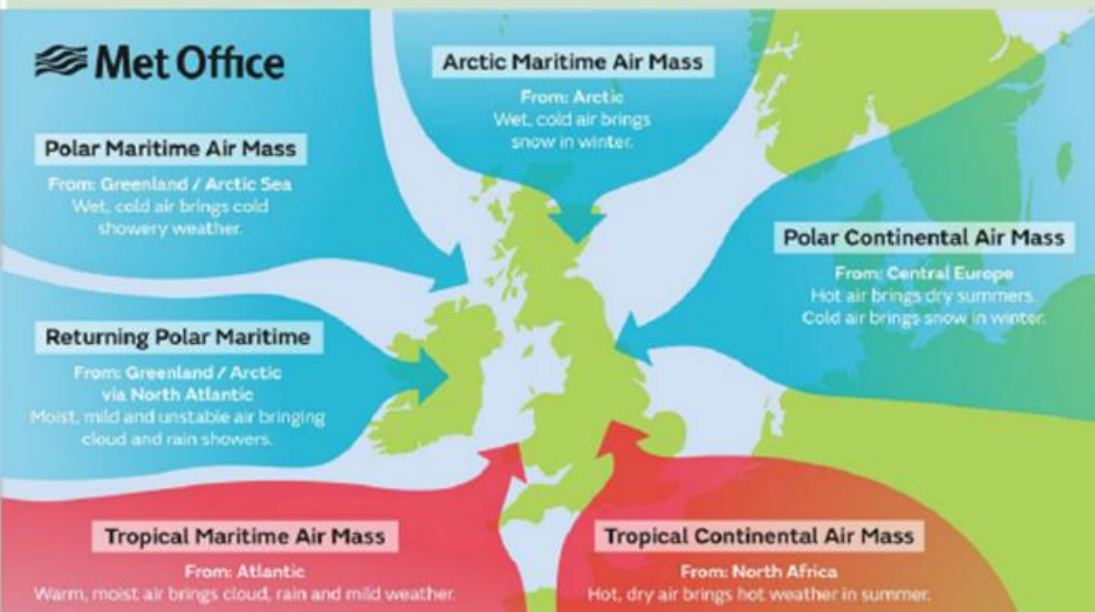


Earth's Water

Most of Earth's freshwater is ice or underground.

Why does the UK have wild weather?

An air mass is an area of air, that brings a certain type of weather condition.



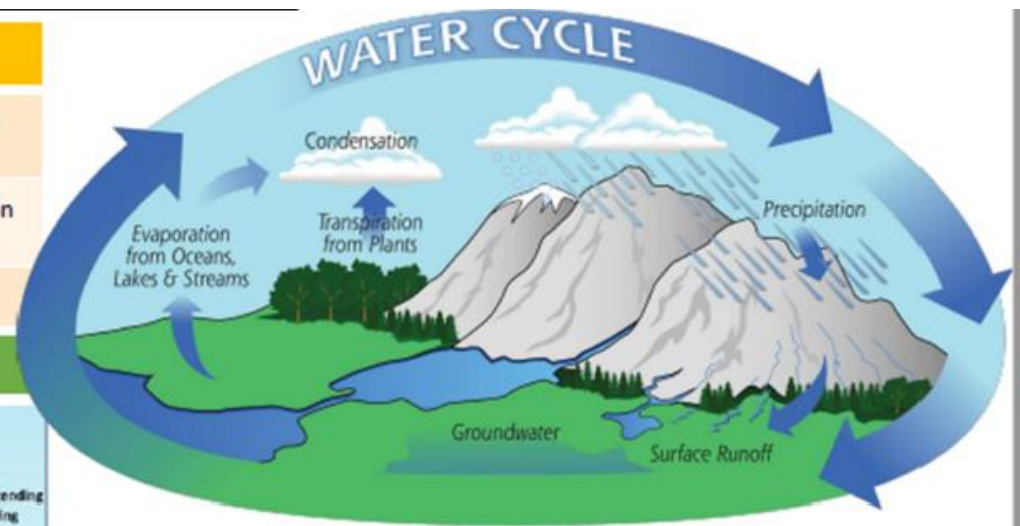
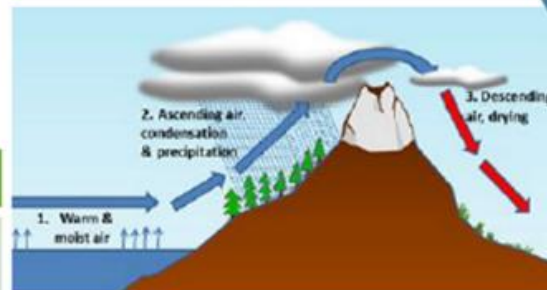
Climate Change

Climate change is the global change in climate patterns.

Climate change is caused by natural and human factors.

Air pollution is an important factor.

Why does it rain?



Keywords

Weather	The daily variations in temperature, precipitation, cloud, wind and sunshine.
Climate	The long-term patterns of weather in a particular place.
Atmosphere	The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.
Evaporation	Water changes from a liquid to a gas and returns to the atmosphere as water vapour.
Transpiration	Plants change water from liquid to gas and release it back into the atmosphere as water vapour.
Condensation	Water changes from a gas to a liquid by forming droplets when the water vapour cools down. This process forms clouds.
Precipitation	Water falls from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
Surface runoff	Water that flows along the surface of the Earth. It eventually joins a river or infiltrates into the earth.
Groundwater	Water that is underground and not on the surface.
Lake	A large area of water that is surrounded by land.
Stream	A small river.
River	A channel of water that flows toward a lake, sea or ocean.
Infiltration	Water seeps into the ground and becomes groundwater.
Temperature	How hot or cold a place or substance is.