

Y6 - Where does our food really come from?

What knowledge do I already have?

- Y2 How do we live a healthy life?
- Y3 What is the difference between surviving and being healthy?
- Y4 What keeps us healthy inside?
- Y5 How are you going to save the planet?
- Y5 Who is trading with whom?

WHERE DOES OUR FOOD COME FROM?

Geographer:
I can use a map of the world to locate countries.

Geographer:
I can understand why some food is imported and how food is distributed around the world.

Geographer:
I can describe how food gets from the farmer to the supermarket in the UK.

Engineer:
I can design a meal with purpose.

Author:
I can research and plan a non-chronological report.

Author:
I can write a non-chronological report.

Engineer:
I can prepare a meal.

Geographer:
How do we know where different foods come from?

Author:
Why do food miles matter?

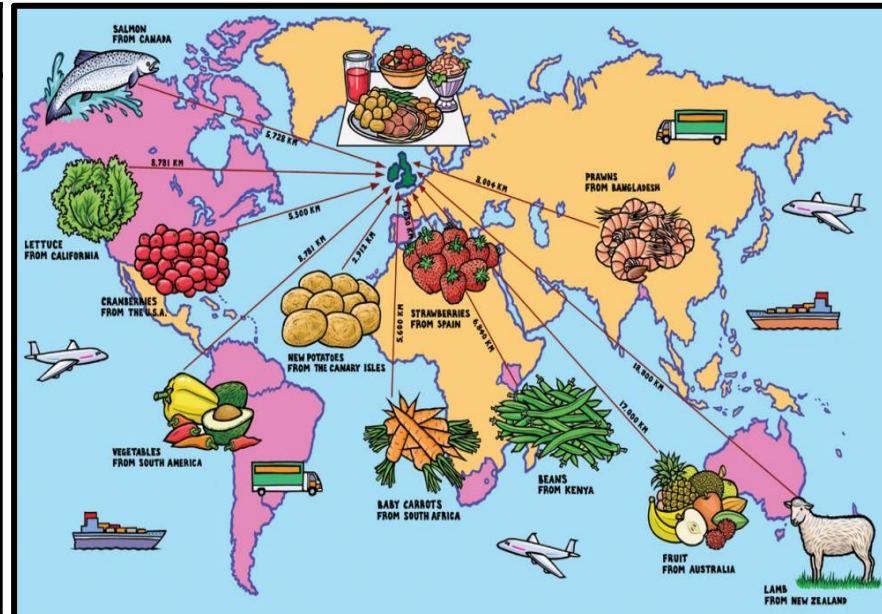
Geographer:
What do you think to think about when designing a meal?

Scientist

Vocabulary			
import	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad	export	send (goods or services) to another country
originate	where something comes from	product	something that is made
journey	an act of travelling from one place to another	climate	the usual weather conditions in an area over a long period of time
sustainability	meeting our own food needs without compromising the needs of future generations	agriculture	farming, including cultivation of the soil for growing crops and rearing animals to provide food and other products.
(crop) distribution	environmental factors that influence crop agriculture	Multicultural	several cultural or ethnic groups within a society
Fairtrade	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.	Carbon emissions	harmful gases such as carbon dioxide are released into the earth's atmosphere when we use fossil fuels to provide energy.

Key Questions

- What do we mean by food distribution?
- Is the distribution of food equal in the world?
- Do we all have enough food?
- Should we only eat what we can produce?
- What food will we be eating in the future?
- What are food miles and why are they important?
- Do we have all the food we need in this country?
- What is Fairtrade?



Features of Non-chronological Reports

Sub-headings

Each main paragraph has a sub-heading. These tell the reader what each paragraph is about.

Paragraphs

Non-chronological reports are organised into paragraphs. Each paragraph focuses on a different aspect of the subject being discussed. Many non-chronological reports have an introductory paragraph that introduces the subject and gives some basic facts about the topic.

Technical vocabulary

Sometimes, more specialised vocabulary is used in reports – words and phrases that are specific to the subject that is being written about.

Formal language

Another feature of non-chronological reports is factual, formal language. The purpose of this type of report is to give facts, not opinions.

Heading

A non-chronological report needs a large, eye-catching heading so that the reader knows what the report is about.

What is a Sloth?

A sloth is a mammal found in the rainforests of Central and South America. There are two types of sloth – three-toed sloths and two-toed sloths.

Appearance

Sloths have long limbs, round heads and tiny ears. They have long, sharp claws for climbing trees and hanging from branches. Their fur allows them a green tinge caused by the algae that grows on it. This algae can help camouflage the sloth, and hide it from predators such as snakes and jaguars.



A three-toed sloth

A two-toed sloth

A sloth in a tree

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Habitat

Sloths are arboreal animals – this means that they spend most of their time in trees. They eat, sleep and even give birth hanging upside down from branches. Sloths only come down from the trees to go to the toilet!

Diet

Sloths mostly eat leaves, twigs, buds and shoots, but they have been known to occasionally eat insects and birds. They have an extremely slow digestive process which takes up most of their body's energy – one leaf can take a sloth 40 days to fully digest!

Movement

Sloths move incredibly slowly. They crawl through the trees at an average speed of just four metres per minute, and are even slower on the ground. They are however, good swimmers, and can move up to three times faster in the water.

Did you know...?

1. Sloths have the longest necks of any mammal in the world.

2. Sloths sleep for 15-30 hours a day.

3. Sloths only come down from the trees to go to the toilet.

4. Sloths have a very slow metabolism.

5. Sloths have a very long lifespan.

6. Sloths have a very long gestation period.

7. Sloths have a very long pregnancy.

8. Sloths have a very long birth period.

9. Sloths have a very long nursing period.

10. Sloths have a very long weaning period.

11. Sloths have a very long independence period.

12. Sloths have a very long adulthood period.

13. Sloths have a very long old age period.

14. Sloths have a very long death period.

15. Sloths have a very long life span.

16. Sloths have a very long life expectancy.

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Images

Non-chronological reports can include images such as photographs, illustrations or labelled diagrams to show pictures of the subject.

Captions

A caption is a short sentence or phrase which describes or explains the image it is written underneath.

Fact box & bullet points

Lots of non-chronological reports have boxes with interesting facts, which are organised into a bullet-pointed list. This makes it quick and easy for the reader to read.

Present tense

Non-chronological reports are usually written in the present tense (unless they are about something that has happened in the past).

Sub-titles that must be used:

Climate
Agriculture
Rainfall

Possible sub-titles (max of two)

Food Miles
Traditional foods
Landscape
Capital city
Fairtrade



Map Language

latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere

Country

a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory

Continent

any of the world's main continuous expanses of land

New Learning during this enquiry

Geographer:

- Food as a resource (commodity) and food distribution across the world.
- How the physical geography of an area impacts what can be grown, reared and processed there.
- Global land use, farming and food production.

Engineer:

- Food preparation methods (including cutting, selecting the right equipment and using independently).

World Climate Zones

