

Food security →

Having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

There are a great variety of foods grown all over Europe and The Globe. The type of farming is partly determined by the climate and geography of the country or region.

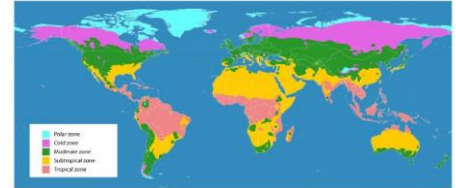
Agriculture →

The 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.

Climate →

The weather conditions that exist in an area in general or over a long period.

Climate zones of the world



Weather →

Weather is a description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. For example, it could be: hot or cold. wet or dry. windy or calm.

Biomes:

**Aquatic - Freshwater and Marine**

**Grassland – Tropical and Temperate**

**Forest – Tropical, Temperate and Taigas**

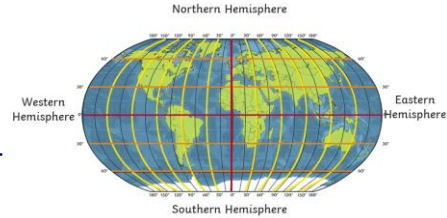
**Desert – Hot, Cold, Semi arid (Steppes), Coastal or Montane**

**Tundra – Arctic or Alpine**

Natural disasters:



**The Globe:**  
 Latitude – Imaginary lines parallel to The Equator  
 Longitude – The lines of longitude are perpendicular to the lines of latitude. All lines of longitude run through both the North and South Poles.  
 The Equator – The line that cuts Earth into two imaginary halves.  
 Northern hemisphere – The part North of The Equator  
 Southern hemisphere – The part South of The Equator  
 Arctic circle – The Arctic Circle is a line of latitude, which is an imaginary horizontal line around the Earth.  
 Antarctic circle – The Antarctic circle is a line of latitude, anything south of it is in Antarctica



**Organic food:**

- Food is produced naturally e.g. manure is spread on fields instead of using chemical fertilisers
- It costs more to be an organic farmer which means organic produce often costs more in supermarkets
- Produce doesn't always look as appealing as it comes in all shapes and sizes!

**Non organic food:**

- The aim is to produce as much food as possible in the space available, as quickly and as efficiently as possible
- Farms spray their crops with chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers
- Chemicals can cause water pollution and get into the food chain, affecting animals that have eaten poisoned fish
- Pesticides kill minibeasts – there is less food in the food chain
- Intensive farming exhausts the soil, so more chemical fertilisers are needed

**Genetically modified foods:**

- Genetically modified foods can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants or animals) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination
- Genetic modification is a way of producing lots of food
- Crops fail when there is a severe drought and the region then faces a major food crisis. Drought resistant crops could reduce famine.
- Plants can be modified so they don't go soft as quickly
- There are many concerns about genetically modified organisms
- In the EU, if a food contains GMOs, this must be indicated on the label

**Vocabulary Tier 2**  
 Organic, non organic, provenance, consumer, natural disasters, flood, drought, hurricane, typhoon, earthquake, volcano

**Vocabulary Tier 3**  
 Food security, agriculture, climate, weather, biomes, aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, tundra, latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern/Southern hemisphere, organic, non organic, genetically modified

