

8.2 IS THERE ENOUGH FOOD FOR EVERYONE?



INTENT– In this unit you will build on your knowledge of the chocolate production to look at the global production and consumption of food. You will investigate why diets vary and where people’s food comes from. You will evaluate the UK’s reliance on food imports and think about the impact of our food choices on people and the environment. You will investigate whether our food choices can be more sustainable.

Builds on – Y7 – variations in quality of life, chocolate production



Feedforward – Y9 – Development, Africa

KEY LOCATIONS



Global Scale –
distribution of
hunger



National Scale –
UK, Egypt, Kenya



Local Scale –
subsistence
farming, food
security
projects

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- Diets vary considerably around the world.
- Many people are food insecure and there are many reasons for this.
- The UK imports up to 95% of our fruit and vegetables. This has impacts for people around the world as well as on the environment.
- Food is produced in many different ways from subsistence farming to heavily processed food in countries like the UK.
- The production of meat is considered to have the biggest impact on the planet, but not all meat-free alternatives are good for the environment.
- The current food system produces huge amounts of food waste, while millions of people still lack food security.
- There are many different options for the future of food including eating insects. These options have positives and negatives.

Key
Concepts:



Place



Space



Environment



Inter-
connections

Catholic Social
Teaching

KEY TERMINOLOGY

Curriculum Links

Cash crops	Crops grown for sale rather than for personal use by the grower.
Drought	A lack of precipitation over a long period of time that can cause a water shortage.
Food insecurity	A lack of access to sufficient food.
Export	Sending goods or services to another country for sale.
Famine	Extreme and widespread scarcity of food.
Fertile	Land capable of producing good quality crops.
Globalisation	The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected via trade, communication, transport, ideas and culture.
Gross national income (GNI)	A country's total income, including the total value of good produced and services provided, plus any income from foreign sources.
Irrigate/irrigation	Bringing water from a source (e.g. a river) to use on land or crops.
Per capita	Per person.
Soil erosion	When topsoil is washed away by water or blown away by the wind.
Subsistence	Maintaining and supporting yourself, mainly through farming.
Sustainable	Used or looked after wisely, to meet the needs of people and the environment today as well as in the future.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.