
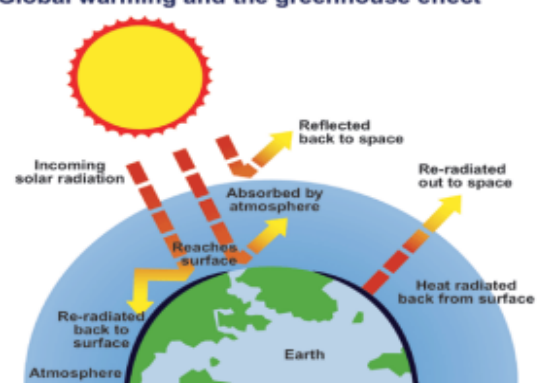


Key vocabulary		Vocabulary	
Biome	These are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.	Continent	A continent is a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries.
Climate	The weather in an area.	Reared	If you rear a young animal, you keep and look after it until it is old enough to be used for food.
Conservation	To save or protect something. To keep things the way they were.	Imported	Goods or products brought in from another country in order to be sold
Endangered	To be seriously at risk of extinction.	Exported	To sell products to another country.
Temperate	A region or climate that has mild temperatures.	Harvest	The gathering of a crop.
Tropic of Cancer	This is an imaginary line around the Earth that runs parallel but 23° north of the equator.	Processed	Food can be treated or prepared by a special method.
Tropic of Capricorn	This is an imaginary line around the Earth that runs parallel but 23° south of the equator.	Preserve	Food can be treated, it in order to prevent it from decaying, so that you can store it for a long time.
Pollution	Harmful or poisonous substances being introduced to an area.	Food Miles	A unit used to measure the distance that food travels- from where it is produced, to where it is eaten.
Habitat	The environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.		
Environmental quality	Varied characteristics that relate to the natural environment as well as the built environment.		
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude.		
Polar	Relating to the North or South Pole.		
Emissions	The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.		



Key information	
<p>What is climate and climate change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate describes the weather conditions that are expected in a region at a particular time of year. Climate change describes a change in the average conditions — such as temperature and rainfall — in a region over a long period of time. <p>How does location impact climate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate is dependent on location in relation to the equator, earth's tilt and time of year. The distance from the equator affects the climate of a place, the closer a place is to the equator the warmer it is. At the poles, energy from the sun reaches the Earth's surface at lower angles and passes through a thicker layer of atmosphere than at the equator. This means the climate is cooler further from the Equator.  <p>What are greenhouse gases?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gases are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. They let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, but they prevent the heat that the sunlight brings from leaving the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons. 	<p>What is happening to our global climate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ozone layer is a layer of gas surrounding the Earth's atmosphere that insulates Earth from the power of the Sun. Co2 emissions are eroding the ozone layer therefore allowing more of the Sun's rays to reach Earth and increase our global temperature. Co2 can be emitted from cattle, humans, machinery, production of energy, burning of fossil fuels and vehicles. Over time our global climate is changing and the global temperature has increased. <p>Global warming and the greenhouse effect</p>  <p>How are the rising global temperatures affecting the natural world?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising global temperatures can cause extreme weather patterns. The increased global temperature is causing environmental change including melting of the polar ice caps and rising sea levels. Environmental change impacts eco-systems, food chains and population of animals. Animals such as polar bears, whales, sea turtles and snow leopards are at risk of extinction due to climate change.

What is a Biome?

A biome is a community of interconnected plants and animals that live and work together to survive in a shared physical climate. Biomes are also called global environments. They are large areas that can be categorised into six major types:



Where Our Food Comes From

Our food comes from all over the world. How far our food has travelled is called **food miles**. The further our food travels from where it is **produced**, the more CO₂ is likely to be released, contributing to climate change.

However, there are many benefits of **importing** food:

- more variety which supports a healthy diet
- boosts foreign economies by providing a market for foreign farmers
- protects against possible poor harvests
- supermarkets can negotiate lower prices
- foods that only grow seasonally in the UK are available all year round

