



**Y9 Golden Thread –**  
How does geography impact people the environment and the economy?

## KS3 Geography – Y9: Population and Development Knowledge Organiser



Here are some key words from this topic. Can you add anymore?



### The Big Picture

Where does our food come from?



Food for Thought – What are the key factors relating to food supply?



Do we have enough food?

How could we feed eight billion people?



Do we really love chocolate?

Are there plenty more fish in the sea?



How can we make decisions around food?

### Why the UK imports (goods bought into a place from other regions) so much food?

- cheaper to import because poor harvests and cost of animal feed makes UK food expensive
- UK climate is unsuitable for growing foods such as cocoa, tea and bananas
- supermarkets are big and able to stock a wide range of food
- demand for greater choice and variety of food
- demand for seasonal food all year round, e.g. strawberries in winter

### Impacts of food miles

#### Positives

- Can get some types of food all year round, for example strawberries.
- Can get a variety of foods which you wouldn't be able to get in the UK as weather is not suitable to grow them, for example spices, herbs, fruits etc.
- Promotes trade with other countries.
- Employs more people from the farmers through to the shipping and transporting the fresh produce around the world, which can increase the living and working conditions of people in poorer areas.



#### Negatives

- Food isn't as fresh.
- Tax are higher on imported foods so we have to pay more.
- Doesn't support the local economy, especially small-scale farmers who find it difficult to compete with corporate agribusiness.
- Less control over production methods and laws.
- The growing, processing and packaging of food produces CO2 and other greenhouse gases which significantly contribute to climate change.



### Global inequalities in the supply and consumption of food

The consumption of food across the world varies significantly. Typically, high-income countries (HICs) consume more than low-income countries (LICs). The main challenge is not having enough food but that the food that does exist is unevenly distributed. As a LIC develops, so too does its demand for food. This growth in demand, along with population growth, leads to a shortage of food.

### What is Fairtrade?

Providing workers in developing countries with a guaranteed and fair price for their product regardless of the price on the world market on which they can feed, educate and medically provide for themselves and their children.



climate (n)	The average weather conditions in a large area over a long period of time.
food miles (n)	the distance a food item is transported during the journey from producer to consumer.
surplus (n / adj)	an amount of something left over when requirements have been met.
sustainability (n)	the practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations
Impacts (n / v)	have a strong effect on someone or something.
overfishing (v)	deplete the stock of fish in (a body of water) by excessive fishing.

### CEIAG Link: For this topic we can make links to a variety of professions:

Politician - Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
Economist

Food Production Operative

Farmer

Soil Scientist

Welfare Officer

Food Taste Panellist

Food Technologist

Sociologist

Chef



If you are interested in the above careers, don't forget you can do some research and speak to Mrs Ackroyd.