

Friday 5th June

Morning Challenge – RE Books

Starter question:

In the UK Census, people are asked questions about themselves, such as their age, where they live, and their religion.

Worldview / Religion	Number of people
Christian	46
No religion	37
Muslim	7
Hindu	2
Sikh	1
Jewish	1
Buddhist	1
Other religion	1
Not answered	4

Answer these questions:

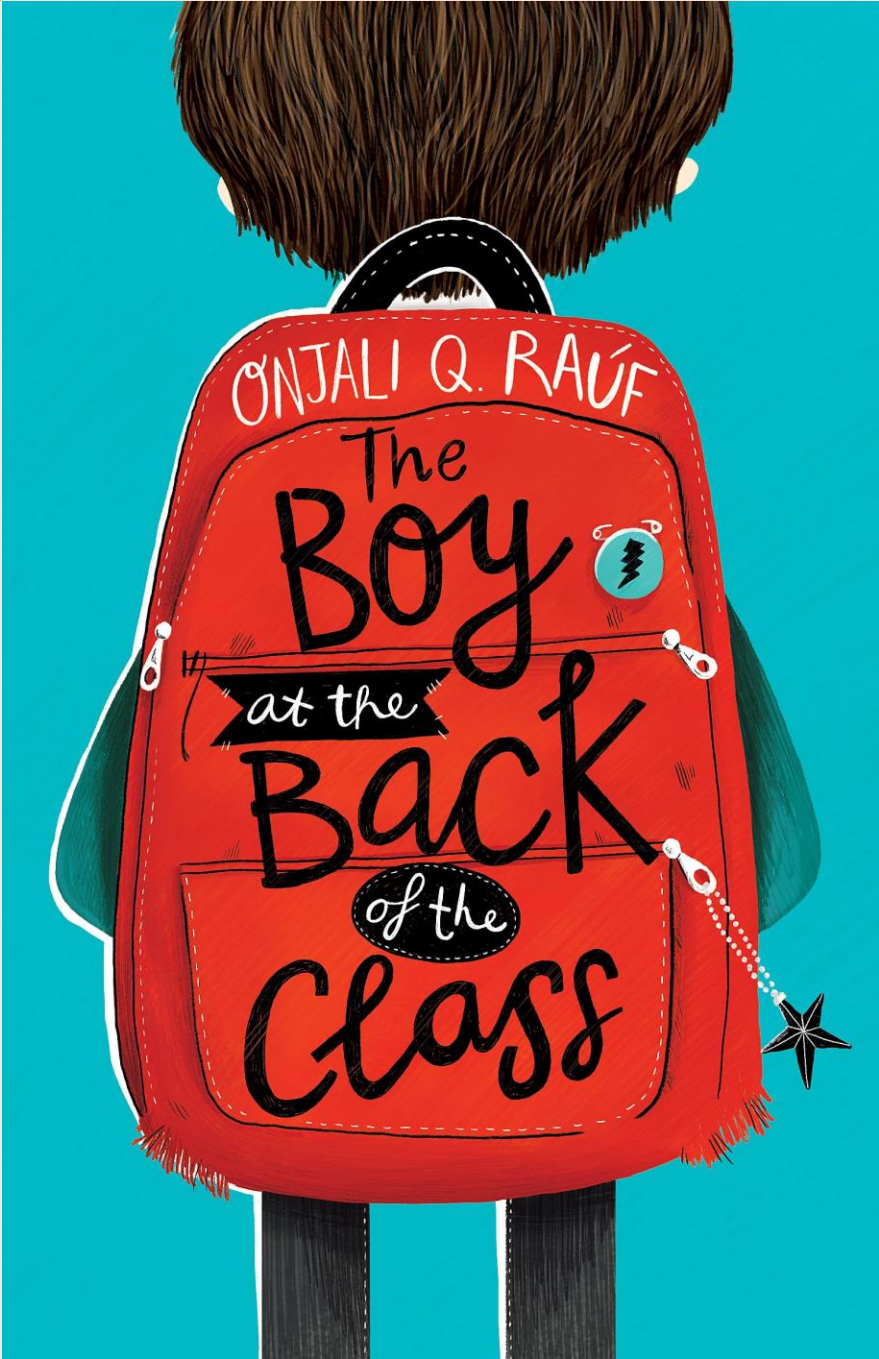
1. Which group is the largest?
2. Which group is the second largest?
3. What does this information tell us about worldviews in the UK?
4. Why might census information be useful for understanding people in the UK?

Challenge

What does the data suggest about the two most common worldviews in the UK?

What does the table show about diversity of worldviews in the UK?

Toast and Class Novel



Friday 5th June

KQ: What are food miles?

Knowledge Quiz

1 Match the key words to the correct definition. Write the correct letter in each box

a	in season
b	out of season
c	import

	goods brought in from another country
	the time of year when a food is not naturally ready for harvesting
	the time of year a food is ready to be harvested

2 Different foods grow better in different _____ Fill in the blank

3 Which of these describe a tropical climate? Tick 1 correct answer

- hot and wet
- dry and hot
- mild and wet
- dry and cold

4 Which of these are tropical fruits? Tick 2 correct answers

- Pineapples
- Apples
- Bananas
- Strawberries

5 When can you start to harvest these foods in the UK? Write the correct letter in each box

a	Strawberries
b	Cabbages
c	Apples

	Early summer
	Late summer
	All year

6 Where do many of the fruit and vegetables in our supermarkets come from? Tick 1 correct answer

- Spain
- Australia
- Norway

How has the food we eat changed over time?



Explanation

Thousands of years ago, people in the early Stone Age hunted and gathered their food. They hunted animals such as woolly mammoths and wild boar, and gathered plants, wild fruits, nuts, birds' eggs, snails and caterpillars!



Keywords

Goods that are **exported** are sent out to another country.

A **carbon footprint** is a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases that are released as a result of our actions.

Greenhouse gas emissions are the release of gases into Earth's atmosphere that trap heat and contribute to climate change.

Food miles measure the distance between where a food is grown or made to where it is eaten.

Intensive agriculture is farming that uses more machines, workers and chemicals so that as many crops or animals as possible can be farmed on the space available.

How far does our food travel?



All food has to travel some distance to reach our plates, even if we grow it ourselves!



Our food might be transported by air, land or sea.

Food miles usually refers to the distance food travels to get from where it is grown or produced to where it is eaten.



What journey might a banana go on to reach your plate?

How far does our food travel?



Explanation



banana plantation
(Ecuador)



washing and packing
facility (Ecuador)



port (Ecuador/UK)



distributor (UK)



supermarket (UK)



your home (UK)



What do food miles usually refer to?

- a** the distance food travels from the supermarket to people's homes
- b** the distance food travels from one country to another
- c** the distance food travels from a farm to a factory
- d** the distance food travels on its journey from where it is grown or produced to where it is consumed



Some foods travel a very short journey to reach our plates.
Some foods are transported very long distances.



Fewer food miles

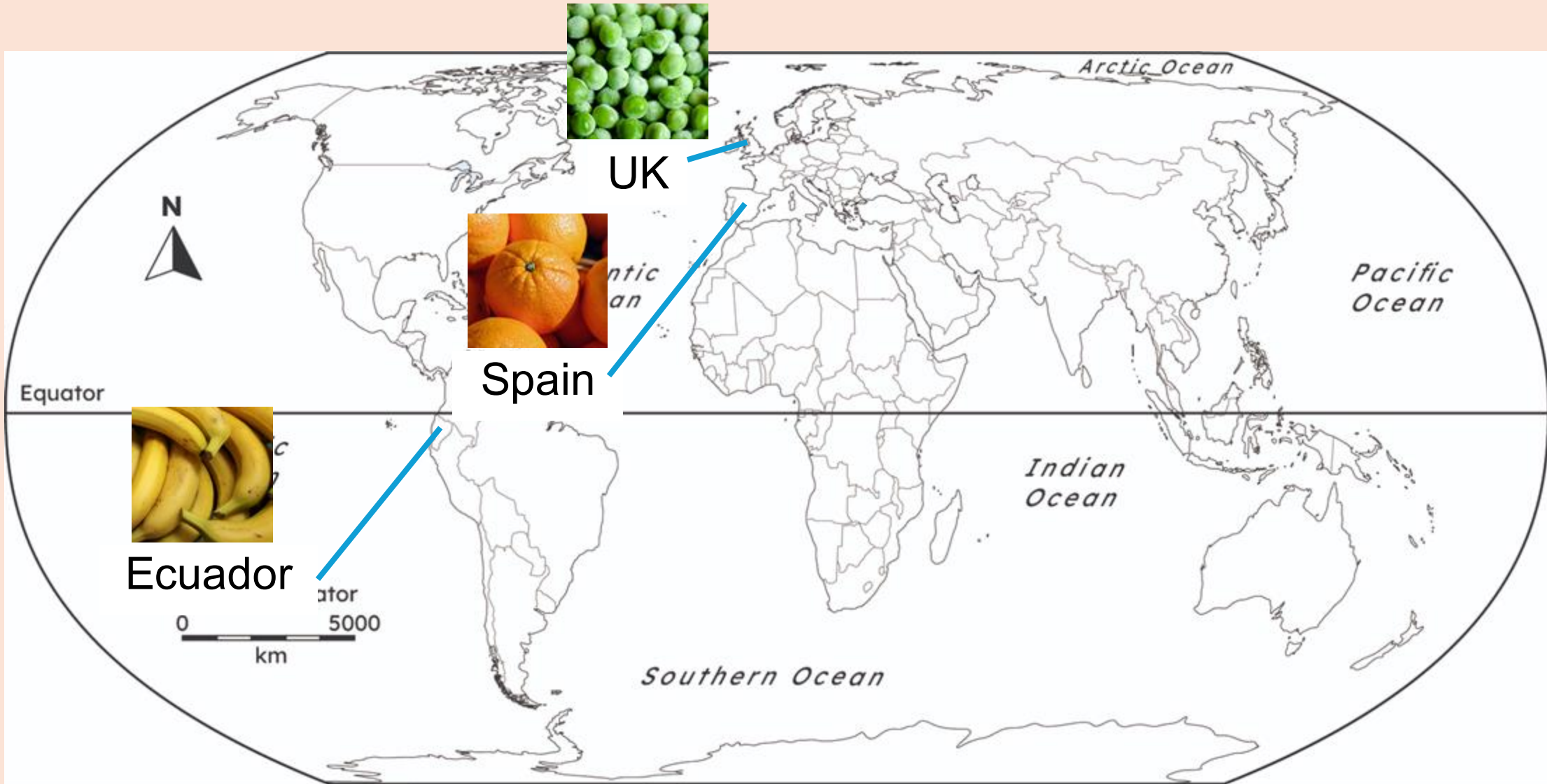
More food miles

Can you think of other foods that might have a high number of food miles?

How far does our food travel?



Explanation



How far does our food travel?

Food miles can vary depending on the time of year.



Apples grown in season in the UK would travel a much shorter distance than those imported from New Zealand.

Foods that can be grown in the UK might also be imported even when they are in season because it is cheaper to grow them in other countries.

Why might food production costs be lower in other parts of the world?



True or false?

For people living in the UK, foods that can be grown in the UK will always have fewer food miles than foods that only grow in tropical climates.

T True

F False ✓

Justify your answer

a Foods that can be grown in the UK might still be **imported** from other countries. These countries might be a long way away. ✓

b Foods that can be grown in the UK might still be **imported** from other countries. These countries are always a long way away.

1. Use an atlas to calculate how far ingredients for this meal might have travelled if:
 - a. obtained from suppliers in the UK
 - b. **imported** from other countries

For each option, calculate the total distance the foods in this meal have travelled and compare the two totals.

2. Write one or two sentences to explain why we might **import** food from other countries even when it can be grown or produced in the UK.



Here is an example for someone living in Manchester.

Food sourced from the UK	Distance (kilometres)
peas from Boston, Lincolnshire	187 km
sausages from Swansea, Glamorgan	297 km
potatoes from Girvan, Ayrshire	353 km
carrots from Cambridge, Cambridgeshire	265 km
ice cream from Bodmin, Cornwall	489 km

Total distance: 1,591 km

Here is an example for someone living in Manchester.

Food sourced from other countries	Distance (kilometres)
peas from Cape Town, South Africa	13,497 km
sausages from Auckland, New Zealand	18,173 km
potatoes from Cairo, Egypt	3,745 km
carrots from Groningen, Netherlands	875 km
ice cream from Rome, Italy	2,202 km

Total distance: 38,492 km

We might **import** foods from other countries when they are out of season in the UK. Foods might also be **imported** if they are cheaper to produce elsewhere in the world.



Laura

The length of a journey will vary depending on the route taken.



Andeep

Foods don't usually travel from where they are grown or produced directly to your plate. They often go to other places on the way such as a factory or supermarket.

The **carbon footprint** of a product is how much greenhouse gases have been produced by growing, processing and transporting it.



growing



processing

chocolate's carbon footprint



transport



Food miles affect the **carbon footprint** of a product.

The journey of food grown in the UK will be much shorter than that of food **imported** from the other side of the world.

Transporting food within the UK will usually have a lower **carbon footprint** than the transport of food from other countries, but not all types of transport have the same carbon footprint.



How a food is transported to our plates also affects its **carbon footprint**. Which of these methods of food transport has the highest carbon footprint?



Non-perishable food is usually transported long distances by ship, which has a fairly low **carbon footprint**.

For many foods, the **greenhouse gas emissions** from their transport make up a very small percentage of their total emissions.

The type of food and how it is grown or made usually contributes much more to the total **carbon footprint** than its food miles.



Different types of foods have different **carbon footprints**.

Meat and dairy products have much higher **greenhouse gas emissions** than plant-based foods.



Cows have to be fed throughout their lifetime. All the food they eat has a carbon footprint meaning that the overall carbon footprint of meat and dairy is very high.

Foods grown in the UK out of season may have been grown using artificial lighting or heating. These growing methods often require a lot of energy.



Tomatoes grow in heated greenhouses in the UK's winter. This will mean they often have a much higher **carbon footprint** than tomatoes imported from southern Spain.



Apples grown in the UK can be stored at low temperatures so that they last for several months. Maintaining these cold conditions often requires a lot of energy.




True or false?

Foods with low food miles don't always have a lower **carbon footprint** than foods with high food miles.

T True 

F False

Justify your answer

a Various factors affects a food's **carbon footprint** such as what type of food it is, how it is grown or made, and how it is transported. 

b How a food is grown or made is the only factor that affects its **carbon footprint**.

There are other potential benefits of sourcing food that has been grown or made **locally**.

It can help people learn more about where their food comes from and how it was grown or made.

This might make consumers more likely to buy seasonal food that was grown or made in ways that are better for our planet and its people.



Buying **locally** can help to support British farmers and the local economy.

Sourcing food locally might help to reduce the environmental impacts of **intensive farming** in the countries **exporting** a lot of the world's food.



What are the consequences of food miles?



Explanation

There are potential negatives of buying all food from local sources.

Growing and **exporting** food is an important industry in many countries. If everyone bought **locally**, farmers and factory workers in other parts of the world might lose their job and source of income.



Think of possible reasons for and against buying tomatoes that have been grown **locally**.

For	Against
<p>carbon footprint might be lower if tomatoes are grown in season</p> <p>might help people to have more of a connection with the food they eat</p>	<p>carbon footprint might be higher if tomatoes are grown out of season</p> <p>tomato pickers in southern Spain might lose their jobs</p>

Debate the motion: Sourcing our food **locally** is better than **importing** it from other countries. You can make notes on your sheet.

Find a partner and number yourself 1 or 2.

Number 1s should speak for two minutes to support the motion. Number 2s should then speak for two minutes against the motion.

Now, swap over and repeat the activity with Number 1s speaking against the motion and Number 2s speaking for the motion.

Here are some possible reasons you might use in your arguments for the motion.

supports British farmers
and the local economy

food grown **locally** in season can have
a lower **carbon footprint** than
imported food

makes the UK less dependent on other
countries for foods



Here are some possible reasons you might use in your arguments against the motion.

farmers and workers in other countries might lose their jobs

growing or storing food out of season in the UK can have a large **carbon footprint**

food miles make up only a small part of a food's total **carbon footprint**

- All food has to travel to reach our plates and the distance it travels is known as **food miles**.
- The total **food miles** will depend on the different stages and route of a food's journey.
- Maps or the internet can be used to calculate the approximate food miles of different food products.
- There is debate about the relative positive and negative consequences of sourcing food **locally** versus importing it.

Friday 5th June

KQ: What are food miles?

Exit Ticket

1 Match the key word to the correct term. Write the correct letter in each box

a	import
b	export
c	greenhouse gases

	gases in the atmosphere that trap heat
	goods that are sent out to another country
	goods that are brought in from another country

2 What are food miles? Tick 1 correct answer

- The distance between where a food is grown or made to where it is eaten.
- The distance you walk eating your food.
- The length of the farmers fields who grow the crops.

3 Put the journey of a banana in the correct order. Use numbers to show the correct order

	washing and packaging
	plantation
	distributor
	supermarket
	you
	port

4 Which of the stages of a bananas journey happens in the UK? Tick 2 correct answers

- plantation
- washing and packaging
- port
- distributor
- supermarket

5 A _____ footprint is a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases that are released as a result of our actions. Tick 1 correct answer

- Carbon
- greenhouse
- food

6 What are reasons to 'buy local'? Tick 2 correct answers

- support British farmers
- reduces our food miles
- reduces availability of food out of season

3 in 3

1.	Tick one box in each row.	Question	Statement	Command
	There used to be an empty chair at the back of my classroom			
	Make sure Ahmet feels welcome			
	How can we make sure Ahmet feels welcome			

2. Add two commas to the sentence below to make it clear that Josie has four favourite things.

Josie's favourite things are cycling holidays maths and football.

3. Circle the adverb in the sentence below.

The lively crowd cheered loudly when the rally car race began.

Key Vocabulary

- **Parenthesis** - additional information that is added to a sentence. If it is removed, the sentence still makes sense.
- **Brackets** - () a punctuation mark used to add extra, factual information in a clause.
- **Dashes** - a punctuation mark used to add extra information in a clause.
- **Clause** - a group of words that contains a verb.

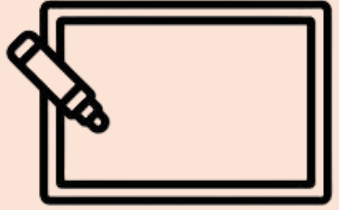
A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause, which comes after a noun or noun phrase to tell us more about it. It always starts with a relative pronoun.

Choose the most appropriate relative pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. The empty chair, _____ no one wanted before, is now Ahmet's place.
2. Brendan, _____ often acts tough, looks uncomfortable when he's challenged.
3. The classroom, _____ Ahmet feels safest, becomes very quiet when he enters.
4. The lemon sherbet, _____ Josie offers to Ahmet, goes untouched.

Challenge – Why have commas been used to punctuate the relative clause?

Knowledge Check



Add an appropriate relative clause.

Ahmet, who _____, sat at the back of the class.

We can add extra factual information or inner thoughts using a pair of brackets.

- **Ahmet (a new pupil in our class) sits quietly at the back of the classroom.**
- **The empty chair at the back (unused since the start of term) becomes Ahmet's seat on his first day.**

When we use brackets, the parenthesis comes directly after the noun or noun phrase it gives us information about.

If we removed the parenthesis, the sentence would still make complete sense.

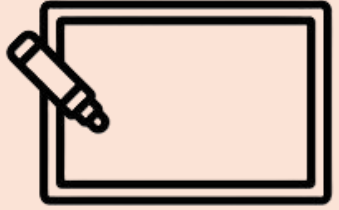
Partner discussion:



**Which sentences have the parenthesis written correctly?
Explain your reasoning.**

1. Brendan (a pupil known for his loud behaviour) shrugs and looks away when the teacher speaks.
2. Ahmet (sits quietly at the back of the room) every day.
3. The empty chair (unused since September) is now Ahmet's seat.

Knowledge Check



Punctuate the extra information.

Ahmet who never speaks sat at the back of the class.

We can use a pair of dashes to add extra details that heighten the emotion that the reader was already feeling.

- **I watched Ahmet walk into the classroom — small, silent, and completely alone — and my chest tightened.**
- **Brendan laughed at first — a sharp, uncomfortable sound — but it didn't feel funny at all.**
- **I tried to act normal — like nothing bothered me — but my hands wouldn't stop shaking.**



1. I sat next to Brendan, who looked uncomfortable, during maths.
2. I sat next to Brendan (who looked uncomfortable) during maths.
3. I sat next to Brendan — who looked uncomfortable — during maths.

Partner discussion:

How does punctuation change the feel?
Which would suit a diary best?

Although the words are the same, the punctuation changes how the reader experiences the information:

- **Commas**

The information feels calm, neutral or factual

- **Brackets**

The information feels quieter or more private like an inner thought

It feels less important than the main sentence

Can be factual

- **Dashes**

The information feels interrupted or emphasised

Stronger emotion or sudden thought

Grabs the reader's attention

Which would suit a diary best?

Dashes or brackets suit a diary best.

Why?

Diaries are personal and reflective

The writer often adds:

- sudden thoughts
- emotions
- private observations

Dashes show interruption and emotion.

Brackets show inner thoughts the writer wouldn't say aloud.

Commas work well too but they feel more neutral and less emotional.

Let's write a paragraph using parenthesis together.

- Where is parenthesis used?
- What does it add?
- Which punctuation choice works best here?

Write a reflective paragraph based on an event from the story.

You must include:

- Include at least two examples of parenthesis
- Relative clauses
- Two different punctuation types

**Challenge – Use parenthesis at the end of a sentence.
How does this change how you punctuate it?**