

Name:

Class:

## Task: Where does food come from?

Food is sourced, processed and sold in different ways. Geography, seasonality, weather and climate influence the availability of food and drink. Read the following information and answer the questions below.

All food must be grown, reared or caught

In the past food was grown, prepared and cooked at home or sold by small-scale producers or merchants.

Some people still grow food at home or on allotments. Food can also be bought from a wide range of sources, including:

- cafes/coffee shops
- convenience stores
- farmers markets
- farm shops
- markets
- on-line retailers;
- restaurants;
- supermarkets;
- takeaway outlets

### Food provenance

Food provenance is about where food is grown, caught or reared, and how it was produced. Food certification and assurance schemes guarantee defined standards of food safety or animal welfare. There are many in the UK, including:



### Food Processing

Food processing is any deliberate change to food that happens to a food before it is available to eat. Processing makes food safer to eat by killing existing bacteria and slowing bacterial growth.

Food is processed for a number of reasons:

- to extend shelf life;
- to add variety;
- for convenience;
- for consumer's health.

Innovations in food processing have led to the development of functional foods; these provide benefits over and above the basic nutritional value, e.g. dairy products containing probiotic bacteria.

### World food

A number of ingredients and foods that are now readily available have been introduced to the UK over a long period of time. Many are imported from other countries giving access to ingredients and foods that would not normally grow in the UK. The availability of these ingredients and foods gives a wide choice throughout the year.

### Food availability

Some ingredients or foods are available throughout the year because they have been imported from other countries where they are in season at different times of the year.

Climate and terrain are two key factors that affect food availability and where food is grown, reared and caught.

There is a great variety of food grown all over Europe. The type of farming is partly determined by the climate and the geography of the country or region. The terrain or landscape determines which crops are grown or animals reared. Cereal crops are grown in flat plains, whereas sheep can be reared in hilly terrain.

### Seasonality

Fruit and vegetables naturally grow in cycles and ripen during a certain season each year.

Some meat and fish can also be seasonal. Advantages of buying food in season include:

- it is fresh;
- best flavour, colour and texture;
- optimal nutritional value;
- supports local growers;
- lower cost;
- reduced energy needed to transport.



### Food security

Food security exists when everyone has access to enough affordable, safe and nutritious food to keep them healthy, in ways the planet can sustain in the future.

### Climate change

There is worldwide concern about climate change and the increased number of extreme or unusual weather conditions.

Changes in temperature can affect plant growing seasons and livestock conditions. It is very likely to affect food security at a global, regional and local level.

## Key terms

**Food processing:** Any deliberate change to food that happens to a food before it is available to eat.

**Seasonality:** Food grown at a particular time of year.

**Food certification and assurance schemes:** Defined standards of food safety, quality or animal welfare.

**Food security:** Having access to sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

**Food provenance:** Knowing where food was grown, caught or raised and how it was produced.

**Map showing key growing areas in the UK** – some parts of the UK have excellent soil for crops, while others are used for cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

In the north-west of England, Wales and Scotland, farmers keep cattle and sheep. Sheep can survive the cold winters on the hills and moors.

Cattle, sheep, pigs and dairy are the largest commodity sectors in Northern Ireland.

In the south-west of England, the rich grass is ideal for feeding dairy cows.

Many plant crops are grown in the UK, including:

- wheat, barley & oats;
- oil seed rape;
- potatoes;
- sugar beet;
- fruit & vegetables.

In the east of England, wheat, barley and vegetables grow in large fields.

In the south-east of England and the lowlands of Scotland, grain, potatoes and sugar beet are grown. Most UK cauliflowers are grown in the south-east.

## Tasks

- Choose a food commodity and research how it is produced and processed. Create farm to fork food chain cards to illustrate what you have found out.
- Research the following ingredients and state where in the world they are traditionally grown, reared or caught: avocado, lamb, nutmeg, oats, olive oil, spinach, squid, sugar beet.

1. What are the three primary methods through which food is sourced?

2. Where was food typically grown, prepared, and sold in the past?

3. Name five places from which food can be bought.

4. What is food processing, and why is it important?

5. List two reasons why food is processed.

6. What are functional foods, and give an example.

7. What does food provenance refer to?

8. Why is seasonality important in food production?

9. How does climate change affect food security?

10. What are some of the main crops grown in the UK?

## Year 8 RS - Holy Week

### The Events Leading Up to Jesus' Death

The events leading up to Jesus' death began with His triumphant entry into Jerusalem, known as Palm Sunday. As He rode into the city on a donkey, crowds welcomed Him with palm branches, shouting, "Hosanna!" This fulfilled the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9, marking Him as the Messiah.

## Holy Week Timeline



### Holy Week in Detail

#### Palm Sunday

Jesus entered Jerusalem riding on a donkey, fulfilling prophecy and showing He was a peaceful king. The people cheered and laid palm branches before Him, but the religious leaders felt threatened by His popularity.

#### Monday

Jesus visited the temple and was angered to see people using it for dishonest trade instead of worship. He overturned the tables of money changers, teaching that God's house should be a place of prayer.

#### Tuesday

Jesus taught in the temple, answering tough questions from religious leaders who tried to trap Him. He spoke about faith, the importance of love, and warned people against hypocrisy.

#### Wednesday

Judas Iscariot made a deal with the religious leaders to betray Jesus for thirty pieces of silver. Meanwhile, Jesus continued to teach His followers and prepare them for what was to come.

#### Maundy Thursday

Jesus shared the Last Supper with His disciples, teaching them to remember Him through bread and wine. He washed their feet to show humility and love. Later, He prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane, where Judas led soldiers to arrest Him.

#### Good Friday

Jesus was put on trial before Pontius Pilate. Although Pilate found no reason to execute Him, he gave in to the crowd's demands. Jesus was whipped, mocked, and forced to carry His cross to Golgotha, where He was crucified. He suffered on the cross for hours before saying, "It is finished," and dying. Darkness covered the land, and an earthquake occurred, and the temple curtain tore in two, symbolizing the barrier between God and humanity being removed.

#### Holy Saturday

Jesus' body was placed in a tomb, and guards were stationed outside to prevent His followers from taking it. His disciples were heartbroken and afraid, believing all hope was lost.

#### Easter Sunday

Early in the morning, some women went to Jesus' tomb and found it empty. An angel told them He had risen from the dead! Jesus later appeared to His disciples, proving He had conquered death and offering hope to all who believe in Him.

