



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School- Sycamore Class

Global Trade

Gospel Value
Respect

What I should know already-

Locate places and follow a route on a large scale map. Be able to identify significant places and environments. Describe human and physical features of a landscape and the impact on the community. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. understand the impact of climate in various locations and its influence on everyday life.

Key Knowledge

How did trade become global and what is meant by import and export?

Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries.

What factors determine resources provided by a country?

Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation.

What are the three stages of production in the global supply chain?

Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry.

Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.

Tertiary- Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector.

What positive impact can buying Fairtrade products have on communities in other countries?

Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

Vocabulary

Trade- The action of buying and selling goods and services.

Import- Bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale.

Export- Send goods or services to another country for sale.

Global- Relating to the whole world; worldwide.

Industry- Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Climate- The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period of time.

Population- All the inhabitants of a particular place; how many people live there.

Fairtrade- Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to workers.

Market- A place where trading takes place.

Barter- When there is no money involved in the trade.

Purchase- To buy something in exchange for money.

