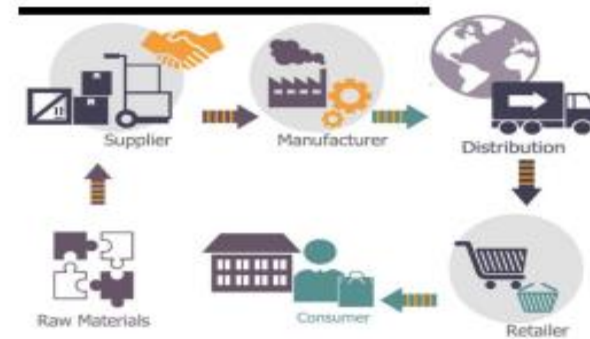


Vocabulary	Definitions
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
Import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
Export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.
Goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.
Global	Around the world.
Fair trade	A way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers of these goods are paid a fair price.
Globalisation	The spread of trade and ideas worldwide.
Global Supply chain	The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer.
Consumer	A person buying a product.
Multinational	Something that operates in more than one country.
Economy	How much money is made and spent in a particular area.



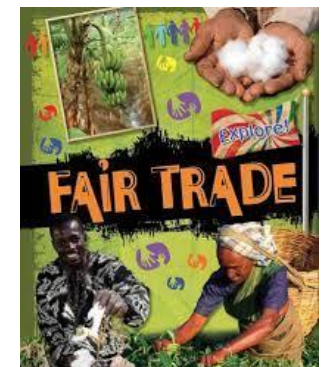
Supply chain of a food product



Fair Trade Logo



Explore! Fair Trade by
Jillian Powell



Key Knowledge

The UK trades a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods the UK exports are: whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Some of the goods the UK imports are: bananas, coffee beans, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Each country has a highest-valued export. This is the product that makes the most money through global trade. In the UK, cars are the highest-valued export.

The World economy describes how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has. The amount a country sells and makes is called economic activity. If a country has a lot of goods in high demand then it can become wealthier by selling them.

There are three steps involved in selling goods. During the primary stage, the raw materials are found e.g. fishing, mining, farming and forestry. During the secondary stage, the raw materials are turned into another product e.g. wood into furniture or tin into mobile phones. Finally, during the tertiary stage, the goods are transported to different locations and retail services sell them. There are lots of steps in the trade process but people involved are not always paid equally or fairly. Fair trade exists to make sure that people are not exploited. Fair trade logos on products tell us when people have been paid fairly for their work.

Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one. Many companies are now recognised worldwide. These are multinational companies and they can have both a positive and a negative impact on society. Positives may include the creation of new jobs for people. Negatives may include greater damage to the environment (due to differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries.

Key Skills

Use medium scale landranger OS maps.

Use atlases, maps and globes to find out about other features of places e.g. weather patterns with support.

Start to follow a short route on an OS map.

Describe and understand key aspects of human geography: trade links.

Use appropriate geographical vocabulary related to the topic and be able to define in detail.

Collect and record more complex evidence.

Start to analyse evidence and draw conclusions in more detail e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales, temperature of various locations, influence on people everyday life.

Begin to use a variety of sources of evidence to express views about the local area.

Use plans as evidence in an investigation in the local area.

Select and use a range of measuring instruments in investigations.

Make a scale drawing.

Draw a plan view.