



Year 5 Term 6

How does trade connect us?



Key vocabulary	
import	bring goods into a country from abroad for sale
export	send goods to another country for sale
manufacturer	a person or company making things to sell, often in a factory
distributor	a person or company that buys things from the manufacturer and sells them to the retailer
retailer	a person or business that sells things to the public, e.g. in shops or online
consumer	a person who buys or uses goods from retailers
plantation	a large farm which specialises in producing a certain crop
economy	the word used to explain how money is made and spent in a particular area

Key knowledge:

1. Trade involves import and export of products. There are different levels of trade:

<u>Local:</u> Swapping a Pokémon card with your friend	<u>National:</u> buying a British apple from the supermarket	<u>Global:</u> Buying a TV from Japan
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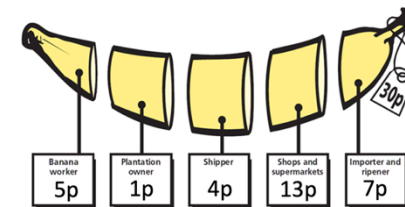
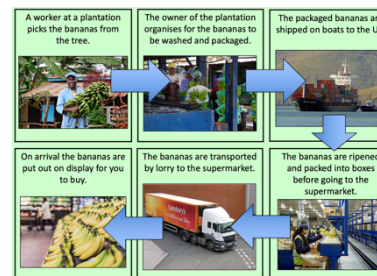
2. Goods are usually imported due to two factors: climate (when goods which cannot be grown naturally due to the climate and physical features of the country) or cost: (it may be cheaper to import goods from abroad rather than make them).

Some top UK exports	Some top UK imports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cars medicine aircraft parts oil financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> foods such as rice, nuts, coffees, cocoa, fruits clothing fuel oil

3. All products have a supply chain, but this may look different depending on the product. For example:



4. Different parts of a supply chain earn different amounts of money, for example a banana supply chain:



5. Fairtrade is a movement that aims to ensure fair prices, decent working conditions, and sustainability for farmers and workers in developing countries.

Keynsham has historically had a large role in trade of chocolate!

Skills - We are geographers!

- Use physical and political maps to locate and describe major imports and exports, including those of the UK.
- Use age-appropriate graphs to acquire and discuss geographical information.
- Use the eight points of a compass and six figure grid references, to locate/describe geographical features studied, including the placement of UK settlements in relation to imports and exports.