

Year 5, Summer 1, Geography



Travel and Trade

Previous Learning

- Earlier in Year 5, we explored the human and physical geography of different countries
- In Year 4, we practised using maps, atlases and globes

Key Vocabulary

trade- when you buy and sell goods or services
globalisation - when a business can operate internationally or have influence internationally
import- when you bring goods into the country from abroad
export- when you send goods to another country for sale
tertiary- to be in third place in importance or value or at a third stage in development
Fairtrade - when people in developing countries are paid a fair price for their work

1

Buying and selling things is called **trade**. Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.

Trade happens at different scales- local, national and global



2

In the past, trade happened at a local scale - exchanging goods such as tools, clothing and food. The scale of trade has increased over time and these exchanges now happen on a global scale.

This has happened because of developments in communication, technology and transport.

3

24% of the food eaten in the UK is imported. The UK imports food from different countries because the physical geography and climate of the UK prevents certain foods from growing here and there is limited space to grow a large variety of food.



4

There are three stages of production that manufactured goods go through: **Primary**- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming and mining
Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products e.g. wood into furniture and **Tertiary**- services as provided to businesses and other customers.

5

The global supply chain is the different stages of transforming natural resources or raw materials into finished products for sale.

Stages of the supply chain often occur at different locations around the world.



6

Fairtrade is trade between companies in more developed countries and producers in less developed countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

This means that producers can help themselves out of poverty through global trade and working conditions are protected.

7

People in the UK can sell things they make when people in other countries want them, this is called **export**.

Items such as bananas or oranges are hard to grow in the UK and we have to buy these things from abroad. This is called **import**.

8

The physical geography of a country determines what it can produce and export. For example their natural resources, coasts, rivers, lakes and climate.



9

The human geography of a country determines what a country's highest-value export is.

For example, the education and skills of the population, technology, communication, transport links, accessibility, manufacturing facilities.

Future Learning

- In Year 6, we will learn about where natural resources are found around the world
- In Year 6, we will learn about how natural resources are traded

Test your knowledge!

- How does buying Fairtrade products benefit the producers in other countries?
- What is the global supply chain? Does it benefit everyone fairly?
- What are the UK's main imports and exports?
- Where does our food come from?