**How has trade effected the world in which we live?**

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|  | **Sessions** |
| **1** | **Where are natural resources found and how are they distributed around the world?** |
| **2** | **How are natural resources helpful to world trade?** |
| **3** | **What are some of the positives and negatives of world trade?** |
| **4** | **Disciplinary - Locating places using a 4 figure grid reference**  |
| **5** | **How has trade changed over time?** |
| **6** | **What is fairtrade?** |

**1**

* **Examples of natural resources include wood, food, water and fossil fuels.**
* **Fossil fuels are materials made from fossils over millions of years, like coal and oil. Humans use these to run cars and electrical items.**
* **Natural resources are unevenly distributed across the world and can be renewable or non-renewable (finite).**
* **Fossil fuels –**non-renewable energy sources such as coal
* **non-renewable –** of a natural resource or source of energy) existing in finite quantity
* **renewable –** something that can be replenished or replaced naturally
* **distribution –** the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area
* **world trade** – the exchange of goods, services, and capital across international borders between different countries or regions
* **HIC –** High income country
* **MIC –** Medium income country
* **LIC –** Low income country
* **primary –** involve the extraction and collection of natural raw materials from the earth, such as farming, fishing, mining
* **secondary –** roles in the part of the economy that processes raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods
* **tertiary –** jobs in the service sector, where people provide services rather than manufacturing physical products
* **quaternary -** knowledge-based positions within the intellectual economy, focusing on information, technology
* **trade –**action of buying and selling goods and services
* **imports –** bring goods into a country
* **exports –** selling good from a country
* **natural resources –** materials created in nature that are used and usable by humans
* **fairtrade –** trade between producers in developing countries which are pair a fair price
* **commercial –** buying and selling

**Key vocabulary**

**2**

* **People can be employed in different industries and sectors including primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.**
* **HICs, MICs and LICs tend to have primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries at different levels.**

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**6**

* **Fairtrade is a way of making sure that farmers are paid a fair price for the food they grow.**
* **Disciplinary: Express opinions about environmental issues with reasons.**

**4**

* **Locate places using four-figure grid references.**

**3**

* **Trade is the process of buying and selling goods. Imports are goods that are brought into the country. Exports are goods that are traded out of the country.**
* **The UK imports food from across the world.**
* **Food miles describes the distance that food has travelled (in miles) from source to plate.**
* **.**

**5**

* **There have been changes in what is grown where, how it is farmed, how it is transported and how it is sold.**
* **Agriculture has moved from subsistence to commercial so that food can be traded.**