

Global Trade Knowledge Mat

Sticky Knowledge- What do I need to know?

Week 1	Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services we want and need. Trade involves the exchange of goods or services in return for other goods or services or money.
Week 2	The scale of trade has increased through time and exchanges can now happen on a global scale. The development of communication, technology and transport have enabled trade to be carried.
Week 3	Import: Bringing goods into a country for sale. Export: Sending goods to another country for sale.
Week 4	The global supply chain: the different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale. The different stages of transforming natural resources or raw materials into finished products for sale.
Week 5	Fair Trade between companies in more developed countries and producers in less developed countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

Key Vocabulary- What words do I need to know and understand?

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.
supply chain	A network between a company and its suppliers to produce and distribute a specific product to the final buyer. This network includes different activities, people, entities, information, and resources
manufactured	Produced on a large scale using machinery.
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
land mass	A continent or other large body of land.
source locations	The place something comes from or starts at.
influence	The capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behaviour of someone or something, or the effect itself.
natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain.

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Week 6	The impact and advantages of Fair Trade are about supporting the development of thriving farming and worker communities that have more control over their futures and protecting the environment in which they live and work.
Week 7	Usually more developed countries such as the UK export valuable manufactured goods such as electronics and cars and import cheaper primary products such as tea and coffee.
Week 8	Each country has a highest-valued export. The highest-valued export is the product that makes the country the most money through global trade.
Week 9	The physical geography of a country can influence what the highest-value export is.
Week 10	Human geography can affect the level of development of a country and it also influences the highest-value export. e.g. education and skills of population, technology, communications, transport links and accessibility, manufacturing facilities.

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