



Year 6: Investigating World Trade Knowledge Organiser

Key Information

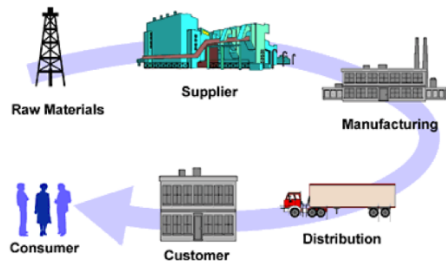
Imports and Exports



Everything we want and need cannot be sourced within the national borders of the United Kingdom. We therefore **import** items such as food products from other countries. There are things, such as bananas or oranges, that are hard to grow in the UK and we have to **buy** these things from abroad. This is called **import**.

The Global Supply Chain

The **global supply chain**: the different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale. The different stages of transforming **raw materials** into finished products for sale.

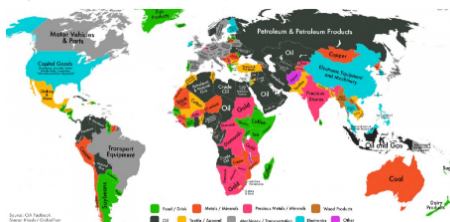


Primary- The raw material cotton is harvested in **Peru** and zips/buttons are imported from in **India and China**

Secondary- These materials are all transported to **Turkey** where they meet and are manufactured in factories to make the finished product (cotton t-shirts, jumpers and other items).

Tertiary- The finished clothing items are then transported to stores in different locations around the globe. Many are sent to **Europe** and the **North America** where there are many consumers who want these products.

Highest-Value Exports



Each country has a highest-valued **export**. The highest-valued export is the product that makes the country the most money through **global trade**. The physical geography can influence what the highest-value export is e.g. natural resources, coasts, rivers, lakes or climate.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

trade	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.
globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.
import	People in the UK can sell things they make when people in other countries want them. This might be because they can't make them themselves or because they are cheaper or better quality. Sending goods like this to other countries is called export .
export	There are things, such as bananas or oranges, that are hard to grow in the UK and we have to buy these things from abroad. This is called import .
source	A place, person, or thing from which something originates or can be obtained.
supply chain	The journey travelled by clothing, food items and other products through different factories, suppliers and warehouses before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops.
primary	Extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry.
secondary	Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.
tertiary	Transport to distribute goods to different locations and retail services to sell the finished product in stores.
distribution	Goods are transported by ship, lorry or airplane to their sale location.

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