

Class 3 – Spring 2 – Food, Glorious Food.

What will we be learning?

We will:

- Consider the location of global companies and recognise they trade all over the world.
- Locate different food sources around the world.
- Discover the multi-stop journeys different products travel before reaching our shops.
- Explore what products the UK exports, and which countries the UK exports the most to.
- Understand the positive impact that buying fairtrade products
- Understand how the human and physical geography of a country determines its highest-value export.

Key Information

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries. In Tudor times, the UK traded with the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire.

Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one.

The UK trades a lot of goods and services.

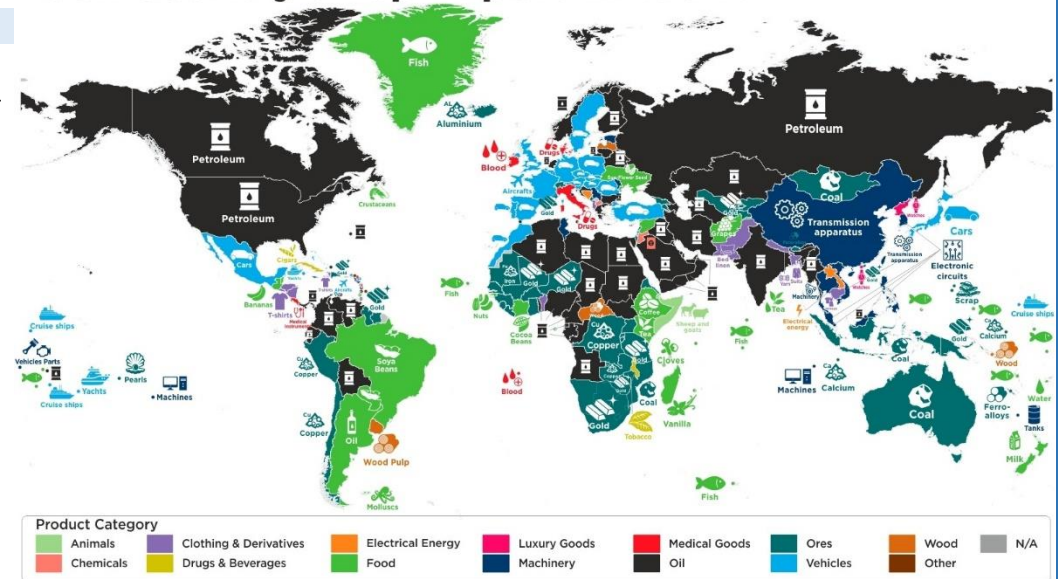
Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

Key vocabulary

- Food processing - the transformation of agricultural products into food, or of one form of food into other forms. For example, from grinding grain to make raw flour.
- Transportation - the movement of goods and persons from place to place and the various means by which such movement is accomplished.
- Fair trade - when producers in developing countries are paid a fair price for their work, by companies in developed countries.
- Globalisation - the way that local or national ways of doing things become global, that is, done together around the world.
- Global supply chain - The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer
- Developing nations - a poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially.
- Developed nations - a rich country that have a developed and varied economy.
- Economy - A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry.
- Exports - goods which are sold to another country and sent there.
- Imports - products or raw materials bought from another country for use in your own country.

Each Country's Top Export in World



1. Which country is the UK's biggest source of imported goods?
2. From which country does the UK import most of its clothing?
3. Which country is a major source of cars imported into the UK?
4. Which country is a main exporter of fruit to the UK?
5. Where does the UK import large quantities of electronics from?

What I have learnt.