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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** | | |
| **TOPIC: Fair Trade** | **Strand: Human and Physical Geography** | **Year 6** |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| biome | a natural area of the living world which has its own **climate,** **vegetation** and animals |
| climate | the [general](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) weather conditions that are typical of a place |
| climate change | changes in the earth’s **climate**, especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity |
| climate zone | sections of the Earth that are divided according to the **climate**. There are three main **climate** zones; **polar**, temperate and **tropical**. |
| cocoa | The plant from which cocoa pods are harvested |
| deforestation | if an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down |
| distribution | delivering goods to a number of places |
| economy | A country's **economy** is the wealth that it gets from business and industry |
| equator | an [imaginary](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/imaginary) [line](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/line) around the [middle](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/middle) of the Earth at an equal [distance](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/distance) from the North Pole and the [South](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/south) Pole. |
| export | To **export** products or raw materials means to sell them to another country |
| Fair Trade | An organisation set up to protect the rights of workers, farmers and the environment |
| Food miles | The total distance travelled by the whole product |
| import | To **import** products or raw materials means to buy them from another country for use in your own country |
| global | something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world |
| natural resources | the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people |
| manufacture | To create or make something from **raw materials** |
| palm oil | a yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking |
| pollution | the process of polluting water, air, or land, [especially](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/especially) with poisonous [chemicals](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/chemical) |
| supply chain | the entire process of making and selling goods, including every stage from the supply of materials and the **manufacture** of the goods through to their **distribution** and sale |
| sustainability | to maintain at a steady level without exhausting **natural resources** or causing severe environmental damage |
| trade | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |
| trade route | a route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders |
| tropics | parts of the world that [lie](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/lie) between two lines of [latitude,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/latitude) the Tropic of [Cancer,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cancer) 23½° north of the [equator,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/equator) and the Tropic of [Capricorn,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/capricorn) 23½° south of the equator. |
| vegetation | plants, trees and flowers |



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| **What I should already know?** |
| * The seven continents and five oceans. * The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile. * The main biomes and climate zones around the world, including rainforests. * The climate of South America and how it differs to the UK. * Some of the human and physical features of Brazil. * The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the equator, Tropics). * The effects of climate change and pollution on the Earth. * What trade is and the advantages and disadvantages * Which good some countries trade, and Cheshire’s biggest exports. |



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| **Geographical skills and fieldwork** |
| * Use atlases, maps and aerial photographs to find **rainforests** and explain what the **climate** is like there. Explain why **rainforests** cannot be found in the UK. * Label maps to show where **cocoa** can grow and link to rainforests can be located. * Compare the average rainfall in different **climate zones**, including the **rainforest**, and draw a graph to represent this. * Investigate the **natural resources**, such as **palm oil, coffee and cocoa**,and the role they play in **trade routes.** * Describe the **fair trade** process for some products * Follow a product from the **plant** through the **global supply chain** * Explain **sustainability** and the role **fair trade** can play |



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| **What will I know by the end of the unit?** |
| * Where the main **producers** of cocoa are in the world * That not all people are treated fairly and can be exploited * The positives and negatives of Fair Trade * That the cheaper costs of products may have negative consequences * The impact of **international trade** on the local **economy**  and lived of local people * The impact of international trade on the **environment** * The benefits of international trade * As **consumers** we have rights and make choices |

