

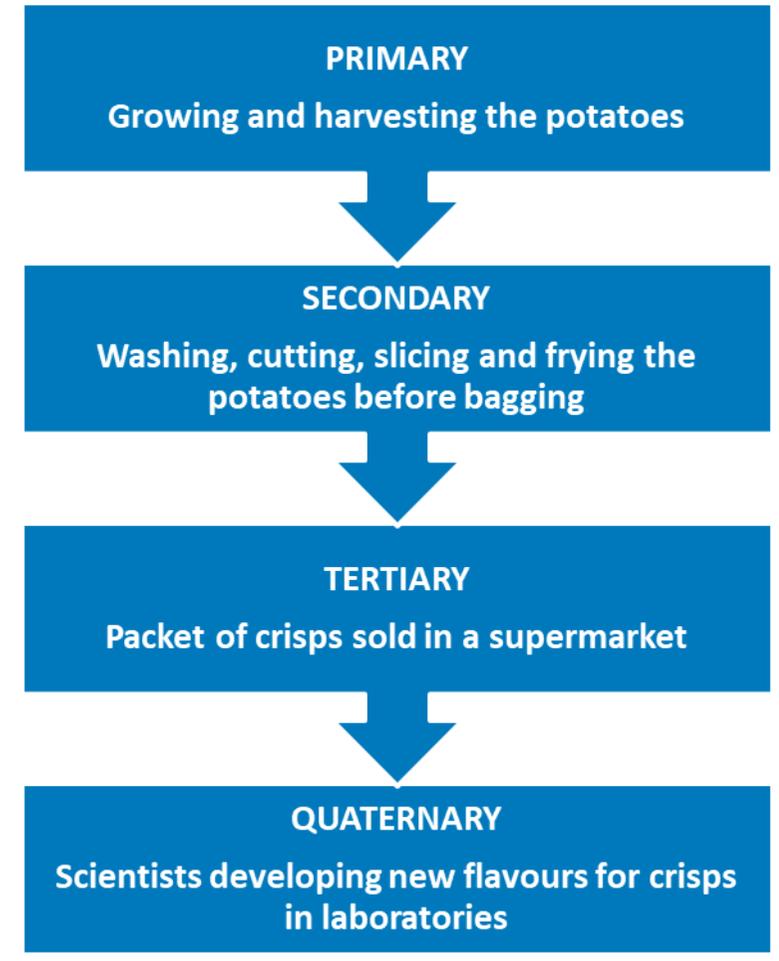
Investigating World Trade

In this unit we will be exploring the journey the food in our cupboards makes. We will learn where food is sourced from and how it is transported to us. In Year 4, we learned about the world's climate, and we're going to use this knowledge to understand why some foods can only be grown in some parts of the world. Our unit will conclude with us comparing local and global farming. We're going to consider the importance of Fairtrade farming for farmers in poorer parts of the world.

Tier 3 Vocabulary

- **Agriculture:** the practice of rearing livestock/animals or growing a crop.
- **Carbon Footprint:** amount of carbon dioxide gas that is released into the atmosphere, often as a result of transport in the trading process.
- **Food miles:** the distance that food has travelled from the producer to the consumer. It is by various modes of transport such as lorry, train, ship and aeroplane. More locally it could include bicycle and car. 'By rail, road, land, sea and air'.
- **HIC:** High Income Country - these are countries with a GNI per capita above US\$ 12,746 (such as Germany and the USA).
- **LIC:** Low Income Country - these are countries with a GNI per capita of \$1,045 or less (such as Chad and Ethiopia).
- **MIC:** Medium Income Country - these are countries with a GNI per capita of more than \$1,045 but less than \$12,746 (e.g. Mexico, Iraq).
- **Pastoral farming:** the farming of livestock/animals such as cattle and sheep.
- **Primary industry:** getting raw materials e.g. mining, farming and fishing.
- **Quaternary industry:** research and development industries e.g. IT and science.
- **Secondary industry:** involves manufacturing/making products e.g. making cars and toys; some food products such as a bag of crisps.
- **Subsistence:** producing enough to live on (perhaps with a small amount for personal trade). Not for commercial purposes.
- **Tertiary industry:** providing a service to people such as retail, health and education.
- **Trade route:** a well used route for transporting and trading goods. It can be over land, water or air.

Types of Industry



Investigating World Trade

Prior Learning

Year 1: Where are we?

> Countries and continents of the world

Year 3: United Kingdom & Exploring Europe

> An awareness that UK imports food and European countries trade with the UK and world.

Year 4: A Village in Brazil

> The economy and agriculture of Brazil and its food exports

Following on:

Year 5: Climate across the world

> Climate and time zones of Europe

Year 6: Improving the environment

How food is transported around the world

Food moved into and out of the UK:

Boat/ship over water is still the preferred method of transportation of food that is non-perishable and travelling in large quantities over a long distance. Many tinned and preserved foods and drinks arrive in the UK this way and it is also the **most economical way to transport food**. Most food travels by sea, not by air, across the globe too.

Water	58.97%
Road	30.97%
Rail	9.90%
Air	0.16%

Arable vs Pastoral farming

Arable



Arable farming involves growing crops such as wheat and barley or growing fruit and vegetables.

Pastoral



Pastoral farming involves keeping and producing livestock. Examples include dairy farming, raising beef cattle and raising sheep for wool.

Inequalities of food distribution across the world

Unequal global food distribution

Unequal distribution of food across the world. Some countries throw away a and store it whilst others are in famine.

Fairtrade products come from over 70 different countries from around the world. The people who produce these items receive a minimum price and premium for their products and fair pay to ensure that costs are covered and that there is a bit of money as well to invest in local community projects.

