
















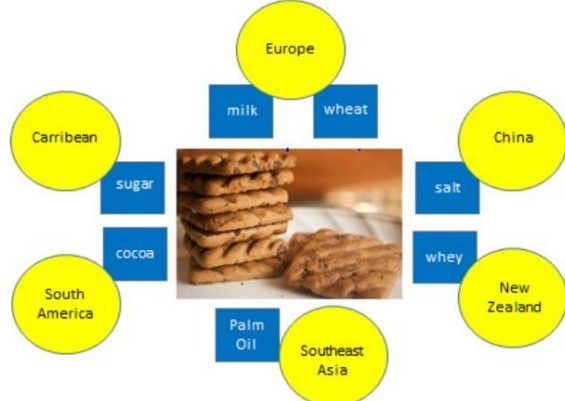


Why is there global trade? – Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Spring 2

Vocabulary		Examples of natural or manmade resources		Examples of Fairtrade products			
natural resource	Materials found within the environment that humans can make use of.	Natural Resources	Manmade Resources				
extraction	Removing something.	 wood	 car	Bananas	Chocolate	Coffee	Cotton
non-renewable resources	Something that cannot be replaced and will eventually run out.						
renewable resources	Something that can be reused and will not be used up or run out.			Flowers	Gold	Cold drinks and juice	Tea
trade	Buying and selling goods and services.			 metal	 plastic		
import	Goods or products bought in from another country in order to be sold.			Sugar, spreads and oil	Wine & beers	Beauty and wellness	Vanilla & spices
export	To sell products and transport them to another country.	Examples of renewable and non-renewable natural resources					
product	Something that is made and then sold.			Fruit and vegetables	Nuts and dried fruits		
developed countries	A country that is considered to have a high standard of living.			Global food – The ingredients of a biscuit			
developing countries	A country that is considered to have a lower standard of living.						
Fairtrade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.						
trading partners	Countries that have agreed to trade with each other.						