

Unit No. 3 B Year Group: LKS2 Question: How does the UK trade with other countries?

 **I already know...**

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. Something is exchanged for something else. **Goods** are the things that are bought and sold e.g. spices, precious metals. **Services** are things that can be paid for that help or do work for you e.g. cleaning, cooking, electricity.

The **supply** of goods/services is amount of goods or services that are available to be sold. The **demand** for goods/services amount of goods or services that people want to buy.

Economic activity is the amount a country sells and makes and how they do this.

Economy refers to how a country or place is doing in producing and making goods, and how much money it has.










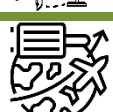

Imports are goods/services bought from other countries – this might be things we can't grow or make. **Exports** are things that are sold to other countries – this might be things they can't grow or make.

Locally, **Bradley Stoke's** economic activity is mainly **retail** – selling products for people to buy. The **Willow Brook Centre** is our nearest retail centre.

Aztec West and the **RAC** building are two other large employers – companies that provide jobs for people.

Bristol's trade has changed over time. In the 1300s-1500s, this busy port imported **fish, fruit** and **livestock** and exported mainly **wool**. Then, much of Bristol's profits were made from **enslaved people**. In the last century, Bristol has become more of a centre for **aerospace** and **creative** industries, and with the building of **Avonmouth docks**, importing and exporting cars.

 **Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary**

aerospace		Aerospace companies are involved in developing and making aircraft, rockets, missiles, space vehicles, and related equipment.
business		Business is work relating to the production, buying, and selling of goods or services.
finance		Finance is the commercial or government activity of managing money, debt, credit, and investment.
globalisation		Globalisation the process by which a company, etc, expands to operate internationally with other countries.
industry		Industry is the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories.
manufacturing		Manufacturing is the business of making things in factories.
primary		Primary industry is an industry, as agriculture, forestry, or fishing, that deals in obtaining natural materials
secondary		Secondary industries are those that take the raw materials produced by the primary sector and process them into manufactured goods and products.
tertiary		The tertiary sector is also called the service sector and involves the selling of services and skills.
tourism		Tourism is the business of providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels, restaurants, and trips.
Fairtrade		Fairtrade is trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.



Coherence – Prior Knowledge



Critical thinking
and compassion



Creativity



Communicate



Collaborate and connect
with the community

COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY

Debate the impact of global trade on the environment and how we can reduce impact through sustainable and fair trade choices. Promote this with the community



Quality Texts



Enrichment

- https://kids.kiddle.co/Economy_of_the_United_Kingdom
- <https://www.oddizzi.com/teachers/explore-the-world/country-close-up/united-kingdom/economy/>
- <https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/global-trade/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/zk4rmfr>
- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/primary-resource/fair-trade-geography-primary-resource/>
- https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_geography/trade/trade.html