

# Y5 GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: **WHERE DOES ALL OUR STUFF COME FROM?**

## Key Words

<b>Country of origin</b>	Where goods are made.	<b>Consumer</b>	A person who buys goods or services.
<b>Export</b>	To send goods to another country for sale.	<b>Import</b>	To bring goods into a country for sale.
<b>Trade</b>	The buying or selling goods or services.	<b>Fair Trade</b>	Where producers are paid a fair price for their goods.
<b>Retailer</b>	A person or business that sells goods or services.	<b>Producer</b>	A person or business that makes or grows goods for sale.
<b>Industry</b>	A group of businesses that provide a particular product or service.	<b>Raw material</b>	The basic material from which a product is made.
<b>Recycled</b>	A waste item converted into a reusable item or material.	<b>Sustainable</b>	Not harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources: supporting long term ecological balance.

## Key Ideas

- The United Kingdom imports goods from all over the world. This international trade is vital for the continued growth and prosperity of our country. We also produce lots of products that we use within our own country, this is called national trade. There are advantages and disadvantages linked to both forms of trade, such as pollution and supply chain problems.**
- National trade** is the movement of goods and services within a country. Transport within the UK includes road, air, rail and water networks. Roads and motorways are the most frequently used. All forms of transport have advantages and disadvantages and need to be managed.
- International trade** is the exchange of goods and services between countries. International transportation involves the movement of people and goods between countries. Depending on what is being transported, and how quickly it needs to arrive at its destination, different forms of transport are used. Almost all international travel causes pollution and therefore needs to be managed. Shipping journeys have been made easier by the construction of canals - such as the Suez and Panama canals. Cargo ships carry goods in large quantities. The biggest port in the world is Shanghai in China.
- International trade in food is important because not all countries have suitable conditions for growing food and so they trade with other countries. Different climates allow different types of food to be grown e.g. Columbia has a good climate for growing coffee beans and the UK does not.
- Food miles describe how far the food we eat travels from where it is first produced until it gets to the table. Although food trade is essential, the vehicles that transport food cause pollution.
- Food security refers to the availability and access to food. The degree of food security varies from country to country and their ability to have enough food for their population.



