



# Y6 Trade

## Knowledge about Survival

- No single country has everything it needs and so countries need to trade with each other.
- Trading is the action of importing (bringing into a country from abroad) and exporting (sending to another country) goods or services.
- Trading can happen on a local, national and international scale.
- Trade can promote economic growth and create jobs.
- Goods and services are imported from other countries for a number of reasons including climate, manufacture cost and workforce.
- Some goods and services are exported from the UK. E.g. Cars, fish, aircraft parts, etc.
- Some goods and services are imported to the UK. E.g. Cars, clothing, fruit, etc.
- UK exports goods to and from a number of countries:
  - Knows that the UK's biggest trading partners are the USA, Germany and China.
- Goods and services can be the product of more than one country.
- Some products such as chocolate are fairly traded (Fairtrade). Fairtrade works with farmers and workers in more than 1,900 producer organisations, across 68 countries, so they can improve their living standards, invest in their communities and businesses, and protect our shared environment.
- Globalisation has made the world a more connected place but has resulted in an uneven distribution of materials and resources across the world.

## Links

Y5: The Americas  
Y5: Map reading and orienteering

## Fieldwork

**Y6 Enterprise**  
Children are given £5 by the PTFA and, in groups, collaborate to create a business and sell their product or service at the Enterprise Fayre.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> product	A good or service made for sale.
<input type="checkbox"/> trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
<input type="checkbox"/> import	Bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale.
<input type="checkbox"/> export	To send goods or services to another country for sale.
<b>Tier 2</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
<input type="checkbox"/> Developed country	A country that has more businesses and infrastructures (roads, airports, electricity, etc) than a developing country.
<input type="checkbox"/> Developing country	A country that is considered to have a lower standard of living characterised by limited access to education, lack of medical care, and more people working in agriculture
<b>Tier 3</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> raw materials	The basic materials from which a product is made.
<input type="checkbox"/> supplier	A company which supplies a product or service.
<input type="checkbox"/> retailer	A business that sells goods to consumers.
<input type="checkbox"/> consumer	A person who purchases goods or service for personal use.
<input type="checkbox"/> manufacturer	A person or company that makes products for sale using machinery or by hand.
<input type="checkbox"/> distributor	An agent who distributes goods or products to retailers.
<input type="checkbox"/> supply chain	The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a product or service.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fairtrade	Fairtrade is an international movement that works with farmers and workers in more than 70 countries to improve their livelihoods, communities and environment.