

Year 5 Geography														
Journeys: Trade														
Where does all our stuff come from?														
What I should already know: Locate the world's countries using maps, using maps to identify the UK and Countries. Use compass directions to describe features and routes on a map.														
Lesson 1: Where do my school uniform and lunch come from? (Activity: create a school uniform, annotating each item with the materials it is made from)														
The 7 Continents of the world are: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica •Raw materials can originate from different places to where they are manufactured. •Clothes labels show the country where the clothes were made, not necessarily, where the raw materials originate. •Food packaging has information showing where food originates from. •In 2017, the top 5 countries exporting clothing, textiles to the UK were: China, Bangladesh, Turkey, India and Germany. •In 2015, only 52% of food consumed in the UK originated from the UK.	Map of the 7 Continents 													
		school uniform	<table><tr><td>import</td><td>Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.</td></tr><tr><td>export</td><td>Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.</td></tr><tr><td>trade</td><td>buying and selling goods and services.</td></tr><tr><td>raw-materials</td><td>Materials that are in their natural state, before they are processed or used in manufacturing</td></tr><tr><td>manufacture</td><td>make (something) on a large-scale using machinery.</td></tr></table>	import	Bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.	export	Send (goods or services) to another country for sale.	trade	buying and selling goods and services.	raw-materials	Materials that are in their natural state, before they are processed or used in manufacturing	manufacture	make (something) on a large-scale using machinery.	
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Lesson 2: Where does my fruit salad come from? (Activity: create a 'Fruit World Map' poster)														
Some fruit can be grown locally Some fruit is imported Plant growth is dependent on precipitation and temperature. Fruit grown abroad and imported, while some fruits can be forced to grow out of season in greenhouses, where climatic conditions are controlled to replicate conditions needed for the plant to grow and bear crops. When a fruit or vegetable is in season, it means that at that time of year it is at its peak, in terms of flavour or harvest.														
	Fruits from around the world: Africa: Bananas and pineapples India: Mangos, Guava France: Apples UK: Strawberries	<table><tr><td>native</td><td>of a plant or animal) of original origin or growth.</td></tr><tr><td>season</td><td>each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours,</td></tr><tr><td>biome</td><td>an area classified according to the species that live in that location.</td></tr><tr><td>climate</td><td>the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.</td></tr><tr><td>Precipitation</td><td>rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.</td></tr></table>	native	of a plant or animal) of original origin or growth.	season	each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours,	biome	an area classified according to the species that live in that location.	climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.	Precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.		
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Commented [c1]: Is this a helpful visual

Lesson 3: How do my clothes get to my wardrobe?
(Activity: write a paragraph explaining what your think should happen to the T-shirt you no longer need and why)



Fair trade is about a fair deal for farmers. This includes creating opportunities for food producers in developing countries such as India, ensuring that *trade deals* are *fair* in terms of payment and prices, ensuring that no *children* are being exploited (forced to work) and that *working conditions* are safe.

- Farmers who are part of fair trade will have access to agricultural services like organic training, which will help them to farm better and sell more.
- Fairtrade scheme helps farmers financially and protects them from natural disasters like draught and floods as there will be some money for farmers to get them back on feet when their crops is destroyed.

Farmers who are not part of fair trade cannot negotiate a higher price for their product and can be paid unfair price. This can lead to poverty. Also, when there is a natural disaster, they will not be protected financially to later cover the loss of their crops.



Ways of recycling your old t-shirt

- 1. Recycle** old clothes – send it to the right recycling program like  Marine Layer.
- 2. Upsycle** old clothing. Upsycle known as creative reuse, is “the act of taking something no longer in use and giving it a second life and new function.”



These t-shirts were cut with scissors!

There are millions of things that you can make from just a simple t-shirt. From scarves to bracelets to belts, all you need is a little fabric and a little imagination.



Frame your t-shirt tote bag toy for your pet
- 3. Donate to a charity-** Oxfam, Shelter, Cancer Research
- 4. Sell it online.** Have a look at Poshmark or thredUp, Facebook or apps like Vinted.
- 5. Do hand-them-downs.** Receiving an old t-shirt from a friend is more likely to be seen as a cool vintage hand-me-down than an out-of-style, worn piece. This is hipster fashion at its finest!

recycle	convert (waste) into reusable material.
reuse	use again or more than once.
fair trade	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
import	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
raw material	the basic material from which a product is made.
export	send (goods or services) to another country for sale.

Lesson 4: How has the import of products affected local industries?
(Activity: trip to the Supermarket and Greengrocer/ Creating own enquiry around locally grown and imported fruit and vegetables)

Enquiry questions:

- Does the shop sell fruit and vegetables out of season? If so, where are they grown?
- Where do fresh meat products originate?
- What fresh fruit and vegetables on sale were grown in the UK?
- What types of products in the market are locally produced; which are imported?
- What products offer the best value for money: locally produced or imported products?
- Can shoppers find out where fruit on sale in the market was grown?
- Do customers prefer imported or locally grown products? Why?



or



Locally grown fruit and veg or Supermarket?

country of origin	The country where something or someone comes from.
import	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
producer	a person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or commodities for sale.
retailer	a person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
consumer	a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services.
sustainability	Avoiding loss of natural resources

Lesson 5: Local produce or imported produce?
(Activity: short documentary discussing the issues involved in buying locally produced versus imported products)

Locally produced food (UK)



Locally produced products	Advantages	Disadvantages
	Does not need to be transported long distances. Easy to get. More jobs for local farmers. Less packaging used. Local and seasonal food has more nutrition.	Not a great variety of local food. Some veggies or fruits cannot be grown locally like bananas or oranges.
Imported products	Advantages	Disadvantages
	Wider variety of food. Imported food is generally cheaper. Jobs are created in other locations. UK has more land available for other uses.	Fossil fuels as planes use those when carrying goods from far away countries. This food needs to be modified so it will not spoil in transit.

imported	Goods or services) brought into a country from abroad for sale.
locally sourced	items that have been purchased nearby from a farmer
consumers	a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
retailers and producers	a person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
transit	is the carrying of goods or people by vehicle from one place to another.

Lesson 6: BIG FINISH - What is the journey of our stuff?
(Activity: research and write an exciting story based on the journey of a fruit)

From Land to Hand:

1.Banana plants: Banana plants can grow up to five

import	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale
export	send (goods or services) to another country for sale.

metres in height. It can take a year for the banana plant to produce fruit ready for the farmer to harvest

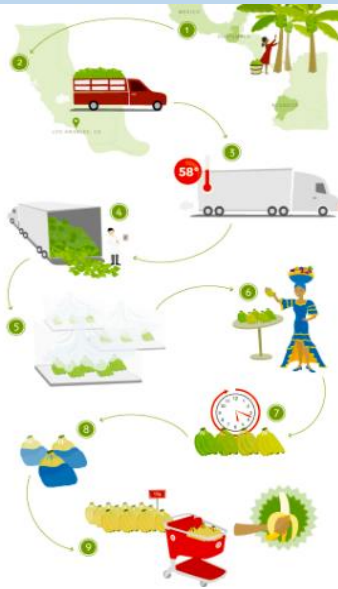
2. Harvest: The farmer cuts the bananas from the plant when they are still hard and green. They use machetes to cut the bananas.

3. Storage: They are then stored in a cool room immediately, so they do not ripen too quickly.

4. Shipping: The bananas are then washed and packed into boxes and trays.

5. Arriving: When the ship reaches England, the bananas are unloaded and put into lorries. The bananas are brought to warehouses to ripen.

6. Supermarket: loaded on lorries. These lorries transport the bananas to supermarkets.



Journey of a banana

locally sourced	items that have been purchased nearby from a farmer
consumers	a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
recycled	convert (waste) into reusable material.

Unit Quiz