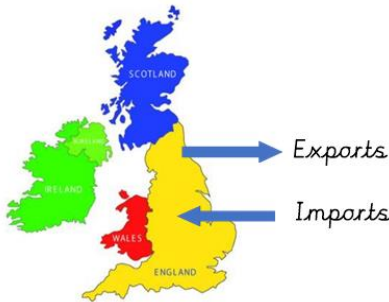


| Subject Specific Vocabulary |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>trade</b>                | Buying or selling goods and services.                             |
| <b>import</b>               | To bring goods into a country for sale.                           |
| <b>export</b>               | To send goods to another country for sale.                        |
| <b>raw materials</b>        | What something is originally made from e.g. cotton, wool, leather |
| <b>producers</b>            | The people that make or grow the goods.                           |
| <b>retailers</b>            | The people that sell the goods.                                   |
| <b>consumers</b>            | The people that buy the goods to use for themselves.              |



### Key concepts, facts and sticky knowledge

The food we eat and the clothes we wear can come from all around the world.

There are advantages and disadvantages associated with both imports and locally made goods:

**Imports** are generally **cheaper**, lead to a wider **variety** of products for consumers and provides **jobs** to **overseas** producers.

**Locally produced food** is better for the **environment** and **gives work** to **local producers**.



### Fair trade

A way of buying goods so that workers are **paid fairly** for their work. Look out for the fair trade **logo** when buying things so that you know people have been paid fairly.

