

Spring Term	Lostwithiel Primary School	YEAR 6 - Conkers Class
Human and Physical Geography - Trade and Economics	Geography Knowledge Organiser	

<b>Prior Learning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Significant changes in our local area (mining, the building of the Eden Project)</li> <li>➤ Natural resources (energy, food, minerals, water) are distributed unevenly across the world and so need to be transported to different locations</li> <li>➤ The uneven distribution of natural resources can have a significant impact on humans</li> </ul>
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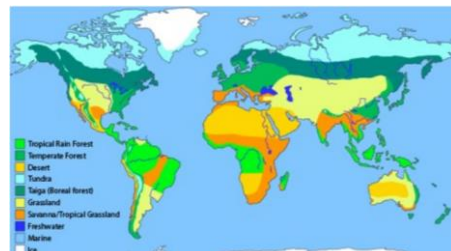
<b>Human Geography Key Learning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade became global due to advances in technology</li> <li>• The natural resources available, land mass and climate of a country determine what types of food are exported and imported</li> <li>• The top items the UK import are: <i>machinery including computers, vehicles, gems and precious metal, mineral fuels including oil, pharmaceuticals</i></li> <li>• To understand how Fairtrade affects exporting countries</li> <li>• Identify trade routes and why they were / are used</li> <li>• High value exports = high impact on a country's wealth</li> </ul>	<b>Physical Geography Key Learning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The world is divided into lots of different biomes, including: aquatic/marine, desert, forest, grassland, rainforest and tundra</li> <li>• The climate of places is affected by their location (e.g. the Equator, Tropics)</li> <li>• Biomes are different depending on their climate</li> <li>• Vegetation belts affect the landscape in each of the Earth's biomes.</li> <li>• A country's vegetation belt affects what they can grow and export.</li> </ul>
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<b>Geographical Skills</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (e.g. Google Earth) to locate countries of the world, describe, compare and contrast features (biomes and vegetation belts) and possible reasons for these</li> <li>▪ Use 6-figure grid reference to build knowledge of the wider world. Identify and understand the meaning of features of the Earth</li> <li>▪ Calculate time differences using lines of longitude</li> </ul>
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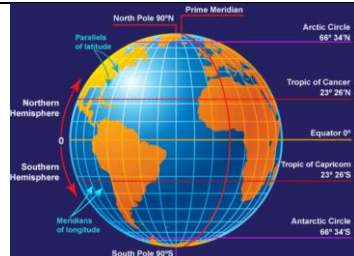
<b>UK top 5 imports and exports to the US</b>	
<b>Imports</b>	
Wheat	\$4bn
Electronic instruments	\$1.5bn
Mechanical power generators	\$3.2bn
Medicinal & pharmaceutical	\$1.7bn
Machinery	\$1.9bn
<b>Exports</b>	
Machinery & pharmaceutical products	\$3.6bn
Refined oil	\$2.6bn
Wheat	\$2.7bn
Mechanical power generators	\$3.9bn
Gold	\$7.4bn
Source: Office for National Statistics	

<b>UK top trading partners</b>	
Trade of services and goods in 2016	
<b>Imports</b>	
United States of America	80
Netherlands	75
China	60
France	55
Belgium & Luxembourg	50
Spain	45
Italy	40
Norway	35
Sweden	30
<b>Exports</b>	
United States of America	85
Germany	80
France	75
Netherlands	70
Sweden	65
Belgium and Luxembourg	60
Italy	55
Spain	50
China	45
Source: Office for National Statistics	

<b>The World's Most Traded Goods</b>			
Global trade volume of the world's most traded goods in 2016			
1	Cars	Germany	\$1,350bn
2	Refined Petroleum	USA	\$825bn
3	Integrated Circuits	Hong Kong	\$805bn
4	Vehicle Parts	Germany	\$685bn
5	Computers	China	\$614bn
6	Pharmaceuticals	Germany	\$613bn
7	Gold	Switzerland	\$576bn
8	Crude Petroleum	Russia	\$549bn
9	Telephones	China	\$510bn
10	Broadcasting Equipment	China	\$395bn
Source: Office for National Statistics			



- Tropical Rain Forest
- Temperate Forest
- Desert
- Tundra
- Taiga (Boreal Forest)
- Grassland
- Savanna/Tropical Grassland
- Freshwater
- Marine
- Ice



North Pole 90°N

Prime Meridian

Arctic Circle 66°34'N

Tropic of Cancer 23°26'N

Equator 0°

Tropic of Capricorn 23°26'S

Antarctic Circle 66°34'S

South Pole 90°S

Northern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere

Parallels of latitude

Meridians of longitude

Key Vocabulary		Key Vocabulary	
<b>Trade</b>	The buying, selling or exchanging of goods between people, companies or countries.	<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line of latitude which circles the Earth, half way between the North and South Poles (Northern and Southern hemispheres)
<b>Profit</b>	The amount of money gained when you are paid more for something than it cost to make or provide that service	<b>Northern/Southern Hemispheres</b>	N Hemisphere - North of Equator (approx 60% of land) S Hemisphere - South of Equator (32% is land)
<b>Import</b>	To buy products or raw materials from another country	<b>Tropic of Cancer</b>	An imaginary line of latitude 23°N
<b>Export</b>	To sell products or raw materials to another country.	<b>Tropic of Capricorn</b>	An imaginary line of latitude 23°S
<b>Industry</b>	People or companies who make products or provide a service.	<b>Time zones</b>	Give the time at different places on Earth. Run longitudinally and are measured in relation to GMT
<b>Sustainability</b>	The ability to maintain supply without exhausting the supplies available.	<b>Greenwich / Prime Meridian (GMT)</b>	An imaginary line of longitude (Eastern/Western hemispheres) The starting point for measuring longitude time zones.
<b>Fair Trade</b>	The practice of buying goods directly from producers in developing countries at a fair price	<b>Vegetation belt</b>	Areas defined by their temperature and amount of rainfall.
<b>Globalisation</b>	The process by which a company tries to expand to operate across the world.	<b>Biome</b>	A natural area of plants and animals

Linked documents: Class Overview, History Whole School Progression document and Class Medium Term Planning.