

Topic – Fairtrade

Trade: the action of buying and selling goods and services.

Producer: a person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods for sale.

Consumer: a person who purchases goods for personal use.

Imported: goods brought into a country from abroad for sale.

Atlas: a book of maps or charts.

Climate: the normal weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period of time ("our cold, wet climate").

Farmer: a person who owns or manages a farm.

Charity: an organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.

Finance: the management of large amounts of money.

Global: relating to the whole world; worldwide

Deforestation: The clearing and removal of all or most trees in a forest area

Distribution: Delivering goods to a number of places

Economy: A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and Industry

Export: Goods or services made in one country and sold to another country

Fairtrade: Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers

Global: Something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world

Natural Resources: The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people

Rainforest: Dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall

Supply Chain: The entire process of making and selling goods, including every stage from the supply of materials and the manufacture of the goods through to their distribution and sale

Sustainability: To maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage

Science – Animals including humans (Circulatory System)

Arteries: Muscular-walled tubes that transport blood from the heart to other parts of the body.

Blood: Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues in the body.

Blood vessel: Tube like structures that carry blood through the body.

Carbon Dioxide: A gas produced by animals and people breathing out.

Circulatory System: The circulatory system is responsible for circulating blood through the body. It supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide.

Deoxygenated: Blood that does not contain oxygen.

Heart: The organ in our body that pumps blood around the body.

Organ: a part of the body that has a specific function (e.g. heart, lung, brain, kidneys, liver, stomach).

Oxygen: A colourless gas that humans need to live.

Oxygenated: Blood that contains oxygen.

Pulse: The regular beating of blood through the body. How fast or how slow your pulse is depends on the activity you are doing.

Veins: Tubes forming part of the blood circulatory system of the body which carry deoxygenated blood to the heart.

Vena Cava: A large vein through which deoxygenated blood reaches the heart from the body.

Ventricle: One of the chambers in the heart.

All of these words will come up at some point in our Topic and Science lessons. We would love you to read through the definitions and show an adult at home.

Remember that we have lots of topic books in class, so if you are still unsure of a meaning, you can ask to borrow a book. 😊