

EYNESBURY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Vocabulary	
exports	Goods or services taken out of a country and sent to another country.
fast fashion	Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled after being used only a few times. Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries. Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.
globalisation	Globalisation describes the increase in connections between places and people around the world. These connections are made through cultural exchanges, trade and politics, and are helped by technology and transport.
imports	Goods or services brought into a country from another country.
profit	The difference between how much something cost to make or produce, and how much is earned from selling it.
tariffs	Taxes paid on imports.
tax	Money paid to the government by people and companies from what they earn. Taxes are also sometimes included in the cost of things we buy.
trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
transnational corporation (TNC)	A very large company that is controlled from its headquarters in its home country, but has different parts of its operations in different countries.
unsustainable	Using resources in a way that means they will not be available for others to use in the future.

What has increased globalisation?	What has globalisation led to?
Cheaper and faster transport	Cheaper and faster transport
Cheaper and faster communication	Cheaper and faster communication
The internet	The expansion of the internet
Increased wealth (money) around the world	Increased wealth (money) around the world
Trade	Increased trade

KEY FACTS AND INFORMATION

Top 10 food companies (in alphabetical order):

Associated British Foods, Coca-Cola, Danone, General Mills, Kellogg's, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Unilever

