

Topic – Fairtrade

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

Import: goods or services purchased from one country and brought into another.

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

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

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.

Alcohol: A drug produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation.

Atrium: One of the chambers of the heart.

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.

Drug: A substance containing man-made or natural chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters the system.

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

Muscles: A band of fibrous tissue that can contract and provide movement in the body.

Nutrients: A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

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.