

Instructions: Use the pages within Oddizzi to complete the activity below.

oddizzi.com | Explore the World – Food and Farming – Fairtrade

- Can you name a Fairtrade product?
- What does 'world market price' mean?
.....
.....
- What does 'social premium' mean?
.....
.....
- Complete the chart below to explain the positive effects Fairtrade has on communities and the environment.

Where?	What happened?	Why is this important?
The Makaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling, India	<i>Training for midwives.</i>	<i>Mothers and babies can be kept healthier and safer.</i>
The Makaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling, India		
Banana farmers in the Dominican Republic		
Gerardo Camacho, a coffee farmer in Costa Rica		

- What is 'Fairtrade' and why is it important?
Fairtrade is
.....
This is important because
.....
- One question I still have is
.....



Challenge: Next time you are at the supermarket, find as many Fairtrade products as you can!

Instructions: Use the pages within Oddizzi to complete the activity below.

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1. Can you name a Fairtrade product? **Answers will vary, but may include: chocolate, tea, bananas, clothing.**
2. What does 'world market price' mean?

The 'world market price' is the current price that a product is sold at around the world. The world market price can change.

3. What does 'social premium' mean?

The 'social premium' is the extra money a buyer pays on top of the world market price. This extra money helps farmers and their communities in many ways.

4. Complete the chart below to explain the positive effects Fairtrade has on communities and the environment.

Where?	What happened?	Why is this important?
The Makaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling, India	<i>Training for midwives.</i>	<i>Mothers and babies can be kept healthier and safer.</i>
The Makaibari Tea Estate in Darjeeling, India	A library, with computers, was built. → There is now electricity and plumbing. → Residents may borrow money. →	Better access to education and the internet. Better sanitation = a healthier and safer community. They can start up new businesses and improve their education or living conditions.
Banana farmers in the Dominican Republic	The farmers organise regular clean-ups of the plastic bags that lie around on farms, roads and in rivers. These plastic bags were used to protect the growing bananas but then discarded.	Clean-ups reduce the amount of litter and the risk of danger to people and animals.
Gerardo Camacho, a coffee farmer in Costa Rica	Gerardo planted trees, reduced the amount of pesticides used by 80% in ten years, and bought environmentally friendly ovens to dry coffee.	Pesticides are harmful to workers' health – reducing them makes working on the farm safer. Trees support more plant and animal life. The ovens cause less air pollution.

5. What is 'Fairtrade' and why is it important?

Fairtrade is **when goods are exchanged fairly between people (who might live in different countries) or companies.**

This is important because **farmers are paid a fair price, so they can take care of their farms and communities.**

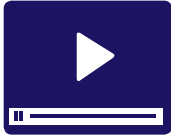
6. One question I still have is **(answers will vary)**



Challenge: Next time you are at the supermarket, find as many Fairtrade products as you can!

Instructions: Watch the film and answer the questions below.

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Film: Fairtrade banana growers, Dominican Republic

3 things I have learnt:

1.	2.	3.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2 things that made me go 'wow!':

1.	2.
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

1 question I have:

1.
<hr/>
<hr/>

Welcome to Oddizzi's Key Stage 2 guided reading resources. In this pack you will find differentiated non-fiction texts, with varied follow-up activities and teacher answer sheets. Topics for these texts are aligned with the new Geography National Curriculum.

These resources would work beautifully during a guided reading session with lower Key Stage 2 students, or for pupils in upper Key Stage 2 to use during independent or shared reading. The texts make for strong exemplars to use when studying news articles, persuasive and informative texts. These resources can equally be used during geography lessons.

The two texts have similar content, but are written for different reading levels. The simpler text is identified by the '**Core Text**' note in the footer, while the more challenging text is marked with '**Extension Text**'. The three follow-up activities can be used with both texts.

There are three different follow-up activities.

- 1) YOUR MISSION is a basic comprehension activity incorporating true/false, multiple choice and short answer.
- 2) OBSERVER ODD'S MISSION includes more challenging comprehension questions to be answered in full sentences.
- 3) INSPECTOR IZZI'S MISSION incorporates higher order thinking questions including inferring, making connections and predicting. These questions would be great to discuss during guided reading.

Included at the end of Odd's and IZZI's missions are extra cross-curricular activities that support multiple intelligences.

PACKS

Texts	Related Topics	Text Form
Ready, Get Set, Go... to Rio!	South America, Brazil, Olympics	Persuasive
Tour the Rockies!	North America, mountains, economic activity	Persuasive
UK Energy Fact-File	United Kingdom, energy, resources	Informative
The River Nile Fact-File	(Ancient and modern) Egypt, rivers	Informative
Save the Amazon!	South America, Brazil, rainforests	News article
Second Earthquake Hits Nepal	Asia, Nepal, earthquakes, natural disasters	News article
Fairtrade Fact-File	Fairtrade, food, farming, economic activity, Global Marketplace	Informative

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What does Fairtrade mean?

Fairtrade means just what it says: it's 'trade' that is 'fair'. Trade is the exchange of goods between countries and companies around the world. They exchange the goods that they produce, including crops they grow. They pay each other for these goods. But sometimes, this doesn't work out very fairly.

Farmers have to compete with other farmers growing the same thing world-wide. So they can't just charge the price they want. They have to match everyone else, or the 'world market price'. That price can fall, especially if the weather means it's a good harvest. And sometimes, big companies that buy a lot of these crops from farmers don't treat them very well.



Look out for the Fairtrade Mark!

How does Fairtrade work?

Fairtrade buyers agree to pay farmers in poorer countries a certain price for their crops and products. Farmers know in advance what they'll get for what they grow. This helps them make plans and spend money on improving their farms and their families' lives.

The Fairtrade buyers agree to pay the world market price for the crops. On top of that, Fairtrade buyers pay the farmers a little bit extra – called a 'social premium'.



Fairtrade tea plantation, Malawi



Fairtrade bananas, wrapped for protection

Did you know?

Fairtrade is trade, not aid. It's a partnership: the buyers get the goods they want, while the fair price paid helps the growers improve their lives.

Do these farmers really need our help?

Farmers in many poorer countries round the world work really hard, in very difficult conditions, to produce their crops. At harvest-time, when they try to sell what they have grown, they might find that they can't get a good price.

If you're already poor, then getting paid a low price for your goods really matters. You will become even poorer, and have even less money to make your next harvest a good one.

If you get a fair price, however, you can start to improve your life. You might be able to pay your workers a bit more – or you might choose to spend money on machinery that makes your farm or factory a safer place to work.



Fairtrade goods: what can you find in your house?



School in Mali, funded through the Fairtrade premium



Fairtrade coffee farmer, Costa Rica

How can we be sure that things are Fairtrade?

If a product has the Fairtrade Mark on it, then you know that it's really Fairtrade. The Mark means that the product meets all the Fairtrade rules about prices, safe working conditions for people and helping the environment.

What kinds of things are Fairtrade?

There are over 4,500 Fairtrade products! Take a look around your own home – can you find anything in the kitchen with the Fairtrade Mark? Coffee, for example, or some really scrummy chocolate? You can also buy Fairtrade rice, honey, tea and lots of fruit.

And it's not all food. Fairtrade cotton can be used to make clothes or bags. There are lots of beautiful Fairtrade flowers – you can even get Fairtrade gold!

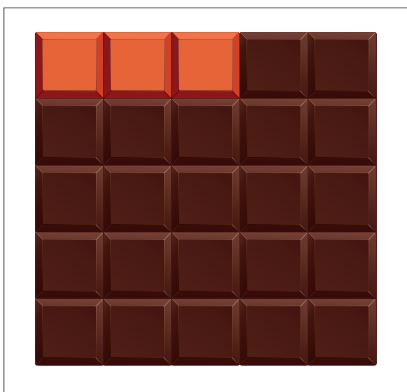
Good for them, good for us

Fairtrade farmers are encouraged to take special care of the environment they work in. The environment matters to all of us, wherever we are in the world. What's good for the Fairtrade farmers is good for us!

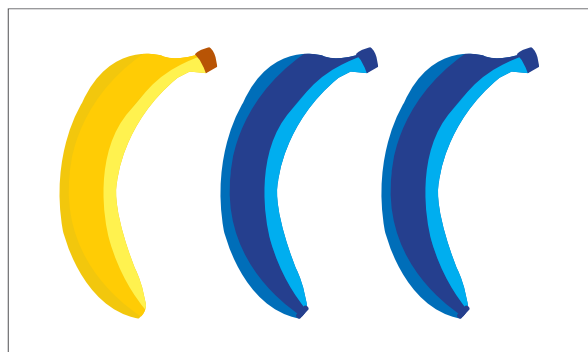
Fairtrade farmers aren't allowed to employ children on their farms. Children can go to school, where they can get a good education, helping them to have a better life when they grow up.

Are Fairtrade goods more expensive?

Fairtrade goods aren't always more expensive, because supermarkets and other shops can choose to offer their customers good deals. But shops have found that many customers are happy to pay a little bit more for goods that have helped poorer people. Of course, it helps that many of these goods also taste better than some of the other, cheaper options!



12% of all chocolate eaten in the UK was Fairtrade in 2013.



In 2013, one in three bananas eaten in the UK was Fairtrade.

Key Words:

**Fairtrade
partnership**

**social premium
environment**

**world market price
environment**

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Because farmers have to compete with other farmers growing the same thing world-wide, they can't just charge the price they want. They have to match everyone else, or the 'world market price'. That price changes, and it can fall, especially if the weather means there is a bumper harvest of tea, coffee or fruit.



Look out for the Fairtrade Mark!

How does Fairtrade work?

Fairtrade buyers agree to pay farmers in poorer countries a certain price for their crops and products. Farmers know in advance what they'll get for what they grow. This helps them make plans and spend money on improving their farms and their families' lives.

The Fairtrade buyers agree to pay the world market price, plus a little bit extra – called a 'social premium'. Premium means an extra charge. Social means that the charge helps people living in a society.



Fairtrade tea plantation, Malawi



Fairtrade bananas, wrapped for protection

Did you know?

Fairtrade is trade, not aid. It's a partnership: the buyers get the goods they want, while the fair price paid helps the growers improve their lives.

Do these farmers really need our help?

Farmers in many poorer countries round the world work really hard, in very difficult conditions, to produce their crops. At harvest-time, when they try to sell what they have grown, they might find that they can't get a good price. Sometimes, this is because the big companies that buy the goods don't treat farmers very well. Sometimes, it's just because the world market price is especially low.

If you're already poor, then getting a bad price for your goods really matters. You become even poorer, and have even less money to make your next harvest a good one.

If you get a fair price, however, you can start to improve your life. You might be able to pay your workers a bit more – or you might choose to spend money on machinery that makes your farm or factory a safer place to work.



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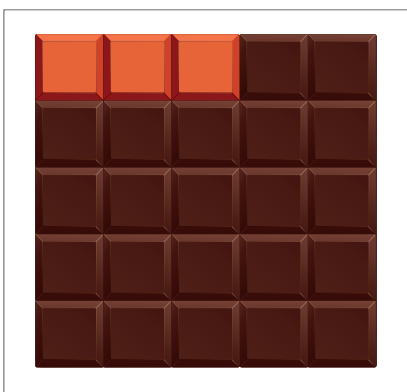
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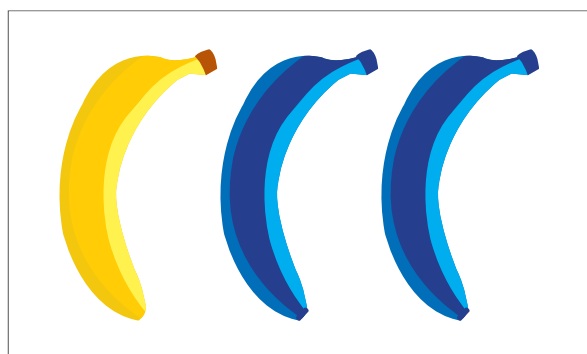
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Key Words:

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partnership**

social premium

**world market price
environment**



1. Draw yourself in the circle to become a detective!
2. Answer the questions below to complete your mission.

A. Tick 'true' or 'false' for the statements below.

Statements	True	False
1. Trade is when goods are exchanged between countries and companies around the world.		
2. Fairtrade hurts farmers.		
3. All bananas eaten in the UK are Fairtrade.		

B. Circle the correct answer.

4. What is Fairtrade?

- a. Exchanging goods in nice weather.
- b. Trade when it's fair.
- c. Giving away goods for free.

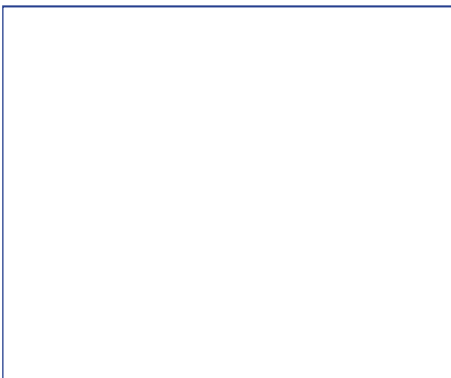
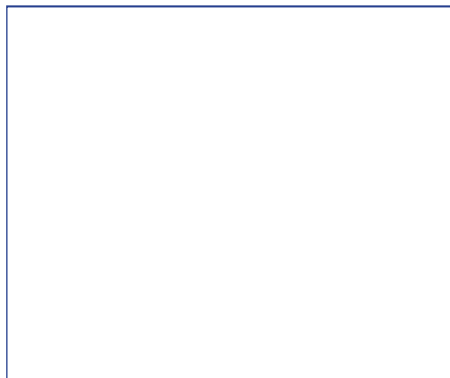
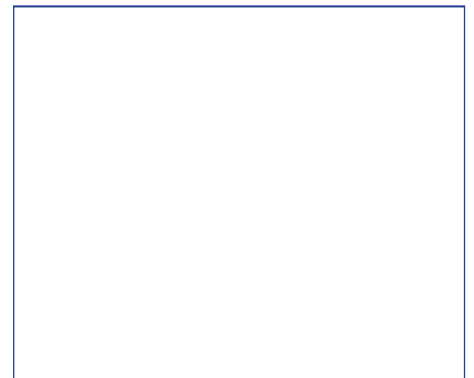
5. What happens when growers are paid a fair price?

- a. They get angry.
- b. The environment they work in gets worse.
- c. They can improve their lives.

6. How do you know a product is Fairtrade?

- a. It is in red packaging.
- b. It shows the Fairtrade mark.
- c. It is very expensive.

C. Draw three Fairtrade things you can buy.

D. Can you find one sentence in the text that tells you why Fairtrade is a good thing?



Observer Odd needs your help!

His mission is to write a report on the facts presented in the Fairtrade text.

Answer the questions below in full sentences so that he can use the information in his report.

1. Try to explain what 'Fairtrade' is in two sentences.

2. Farmers benefit from Fairtrade in different ways. How? Make a list.

3. How do you know when a product is Fairtrade?

4. Why is it important for farmers in poorer countries to get a fixed price for their products?

5. Trade is the exchange of goods - but what is a 'good'? Can you use it in a sentence?


Inspector Izzi has a new job and needs a hand!

Her task is to write a detailed analysis of the Fairtrade text. She needs you to help her read 'between the lines' and answer the questions below in full sentences.

6. Text features are all the parts of a story or fact-file that are not the main body of text. Izzi spotted a title and captions. What other text features can you spot?

7. Is this text based on facts or opinions? Explain your answer.

8. Do you think more people will buy Fairtrade products in the future? Why or why not?

9. What Fairtrade products could your family buy at the supermarket?

EXTRA MISSIONS:

1. Write a letter to your teacher to persuade them to make your school a Fairtrade school.
2. Create a poster that could be put up in your school or in the supermarket to encourage people to buy Fairtrade products.
3. Pair up with a partner. Together, create a short two-minute interview between a Fairtrade farmer and an interviewer. In the interview, share the big ideas about Fairtrade that you have learnt.



1. Draw yourself in the circle to become a detective!
2. Answer the questions below to complete your mission.

A. Tick 'true' or 'false' for the statements below.

Statements	True	False
1. Trade is when goods are exchanged between countries and companies around the world.	X	
2. Fairtrade hurts farmers.		X
3. All bananas eaten in the UK are Fairtrade.		X

B. Circle the correct answer.

4. What is Fairtrade?

- a. Exchanging goods in nice weather.
- b. **Trade when it's fair.**
- c. Giving away goods for free.

5. What happens when growers are paid a fair price?

- a. They get angry.
- b. The environment they work in gets worse.
- c. **They can improve their lives.**

6. How do you know a product is Fairtrade?

- a. It is in red packaging.
- b. **It shows the Fairtrade mark.**
- c. It is very expensive.

C. Draw three Fairtrade things you can buy.

Answers may include:

Coffee
Chocolate
Rice
Honey
Tea
Fruit
Cotton
Flowers

D. Can you find one sentence in the text that tells you why Fairtrade is a good thing?

Answers will vary.



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2. Farmers benefit from Fairtrade in different ways. How? Make a list.

Farmers know in advance what they'll get for what they grow. This helps them make plans - they can spend money on improving their farms and their families' lives. And with a fair price, farmers have a bit more money. They might spend this on new technology machinery to make their farm or factory a safer place to work. Fairtrade farmers aren't allowed to employ children on their farms. The children can go to school, which will help them to get a better paid job when they grow up.

3. How do you know when a product is Fairtrade?

If a product has the Fairtrade Mark on it.

4. Why is it important for farmers in poorer countries to get a fixed price for their products?

With a fixed price farmers don't have to worry about how much they will be paid at harvest time. This means they can just focus on producing a good crop on their farm.

5. Trade is the exchange of goods - but what is a 'good'? Can you use it in a sentence?

A good is something a person or company sells to another; it might be a crop like cocoa beans or a finished product that you'd find in the shops, like a chocolate bar.



Inspector Izzi has a new job and needs a hand!

Her task is to write a detailed analysis of the Fairtrade text. She needs you to help her read 'between the lines' and answer the questions below in full sentences.

6. Text features are all the parts of a story or fact-file that are not the main body of text. Izzi spotted a title and captions. What other text features can you spot?

Subheadings, images/pictures, bold, italics, logo, text boxes and graphs.

7. Is this text based on facts or opinions? Explain your answer.

This text is based on facts because the text provides the reader with information. There are no 'I think'

statements but the sentence about big companies that buy a lot of crops but 'don't treat the farmers very well' might be opinion. And maybe the final sentence is a bit sales-y!

8. Do you think more people will buy Fairtrade products in the future? Why or why not?

Answers will vary.

9. What Fairtrade products could your family buy at the supermarket?

Answers will vary.

EXTRA MISSIONS:

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