



Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected.

Key Vocabulary...

Fashion Industry	The fashion industry is the business of making and selling clothes
TNC/MNC	Transnational corporations or multinational corporations are companies that operate in more than one country.
Wages	A wage is compensation paid to employees for work for a company during a period of time.
Working conditions	Working conditions are the environment one is doing there job in
Sustainable	Using practices and resources today in a way which means they will last into the future. This means there is less impact on the environment and people
Industry	An industry is a group of manufacturers or businesses that produce a particular kind of goods or services.

Why do companies go global?



TNCs have their headquarters in HICs and their factories in LICs. This is so they can make the maximum **profit**. It is **cheaper to run factories in LICs** because natural resources are cheaper, there are more people to work, the factories are cheaper to build because there are fewer regulations and the workers can be paid a lot less.

Roles in the Fashion Chain



There are hundreds of people involved in the production of clothes. The **CEO** and designers choose which clothes will be made and where they get the materials from. The **farmers** grow cotton. The **factory owners** bring in the natural resources and manage who is creating the clothes. The **factory workers** make the clothes which are sold in **retail shops** to the **consumers**. Then add everyone involved with transporting and advertising the clothes! Without the consumer the whole system would fail!

TNCs

Advantages

- Employ people who otherwise would not have jobs
- Improve infrastructure
- TNCs sponsor communities and help build schools and bring in clean water
- TNCs working in LICs means our clothes can be cheap to buy in the UK.

Disadvantages

- Pollution
- Poor working conditions
- Low pay
- High emissions due to the transport of natural resources and clothes across the world
- Child Labour



Fairtrade is trading between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries. Fair prices are paid to the producers, and companies are able to provide workers with a stable income that can improve their lives

A sweatshop is another name for factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.



On 24 April 2013, an eight-story building called Rana Plaza, collapsed just outside Dhaka, Bangladesh. The building contained five clothing factories. Over 17 days of search and rescue, 2,438 people were evacuated, more than 1,100 people died, and many more were left with life-long debilitating injuries.

How can we be more sustainable?



depop



We can be more sustainable by mending our clothes, buying from sustainable companies, using fair trade products and shopping for second hand clothes.

Tasks...

1. How are we connected to other places in the world? Where does your food, clothes, technology come from? How easy is it to communicate with people from other places?
2. Why do TNCs want to have factories in LICs?
3. Describe the different roles in the fashion chain. Who do you think is the most important?
4. Imagine you lived near the Rana Plaza, how would you feel after it collapsed? How could you demand for better conditions for workers?
5. How important is globalisation to the modern world? What would be different if we didn't have connections to other places?
6. Why is it important as a geographer to understand where our clothes are from?

Do you research..... Research a brand or shop that you use. How sustainable are they? Do they use fair trade? Where are their factories and headquarters?

Prepare for your extended write

Question: "TNCs only bring advantages to their host countries"

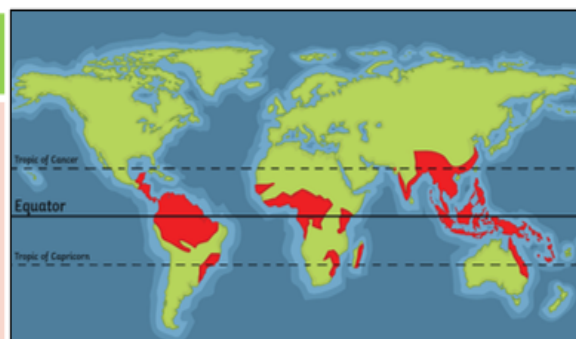
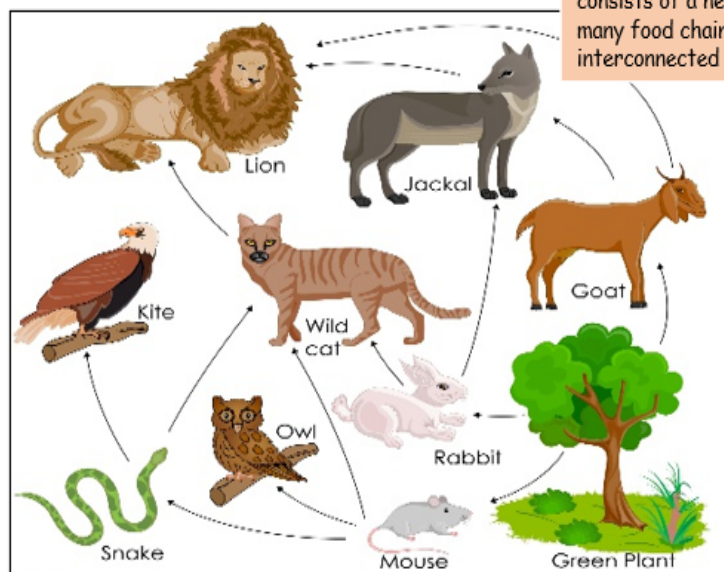
Evaluate this statement.

1. BUG the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory.

Homework Activity...

Create a leaflet to raise awareness of the problems in the fashion industry and how we can be more sustainable.

Key Vocabulary...		Rainforest nutrient cycle
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a system in which organisms interact with each other and with their environment.	The hot, damp conditions on the forest floor allow for the rapid decomposition of dead plant material. This provides plentiful nutrients that are easily absorbed by plant roots. However, as these nutrients are in high demand from the many fast-growing plants, they do not remain in the soil for long and stay close to the surface. If vegetation is removed, the soils quickly become infertile .
Afforestation	The planting of new trees and forests	
Deforestation	The cutting down of trees and forests	
Food Web	A complex system showing how plants and animals depend on each other for survival	
Abiotic	Anything that is not alive e.g. Sunlight, Oxygen	
Biotic	Anything that is alive e.g. plants, animals, fungi	Food Web and Chains
Adaptation	A change that enables better survival in an environment	



Tropical Rainforest Biome

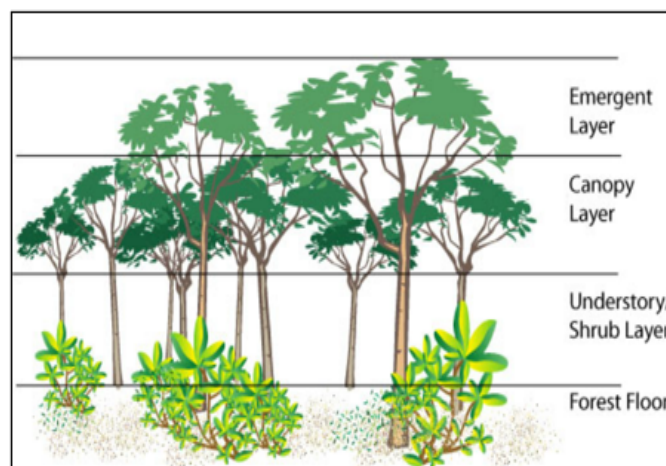
Tropical rainforest cover about **2 per cent** of the Earth's surface yet they are home to **over half of the world's plant and animals**.

Climate of Tropical Rainforests

- Evening temperatures rarely fall below **22°C**.
- Due to the **presence of clouds**, temperatures rarely rise above **32°C**.
- Most afternoons have heavy showers.
- At night with no clouds insulating, temperature drops.

Interdependence in the rainforest

A rainforest works through **interdependence**. This is where the plants and animals **depend on each other** for survival. If one component changes, there can be serious **knock-up effects** for the entire ecosystem.



Layers of the Rainforest	
Emergent	Highest layer with trees reaching 50 metres .
Canopy	80% of life is found here as It receives most of the sunlight and rainfall .
Understory	Consists of trees that reach 20 metres high .
Shrub Layer	Lowest layer with small trees that have adapted to living in the shade .

What are the causes of deforestation?	
Logging	Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most widely reported cause of destructions to biodiversity. Timber is harvested to create commercial items such as furniture and paper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale 'slash and burn' of land for ranches & palm oil. Increases carbon emission. River saltation and soil erosion increasing due to the large areas of exposed land. Increase in palm oil is making the soil infertile.
Mineral Extraction	Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precious metals are found in the rainforest. Areas mined can experience soil and water contamination. Indigenous people are becoming displaced from their land due to roads being built to transport products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass tourism is resulting in the building of hotels in extremely vulnerable areas. Lead to negative relationship between the government and indigenous tribes Tourism has exposed animals to human diseases.
Energy Development	Road Building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high rainfall creates ideal conditions for hydro-electric power (HEP). The Bakun Dam in Malaysia is key for creating energy in this developing country, however, both people and environment have suffered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are needed to bring supplies and provide access to new mining areas, settlements and energy projects.

The Amazon Rainforest Fact File



- 1. The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. Covering over 5.5 million square kilometres, it's so big that the UK and Ireland would fit into it 17 times!
- 2. The Amazon is found in South America, spanning across Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.
- 3. Running through the north of the rainforest is the Amazon River — a network of many hundreds of waterways that stretches 6,840km. Although there is some debate, most scientists agree that the Amazon is the world's second longest river after the River Nile.
- 4. In 2007, a man named Martin Strel swam the entire length of the Amazon river! To complete his splashing jungle journey, Martin powered through the water for up to ten hours a day for 66 days!
- 5. Around 400-500 indigenous Amerindian tribes call the Amazon rainforest home. It's believed that about fifty of these tribes have never had contact with the outside world!
- 6. The Amazon has an incredibly rich ecosystem – there are around 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and a whopping 2.5 million different insects. Wow!
- 7. The Amazon is home to a whole host of fascinating – and deadly! – creatures, including electric eels, flesh eating piranhas, poison dart frogs, jaguars and some seriously venomous snakes.
- 8. One fascinating fish found in the Amazon is the Pirarucu (also known as the arapaima or paiche). A menacing meat-eater, the pirarucu guzzles up other fish and can grow to nearly 3m long! And what makes it super deadly? It has teeth on the roof of its mouth and on its tongue!
- 9. This area of immense natural beauty plays an important role in limiting climate change. This is because the rich vegetation takes carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) out of the air and releases oxygen. You can learn more about this in our feature on the lifecycle of plants!
- 10. Due to the thickness of the canopy (the top branches and leaves of the trees), the Amazon floor is in permanent darkness. In fact, it's so thick that when it rains, it takes around ten minutes for the water to reach the ground!

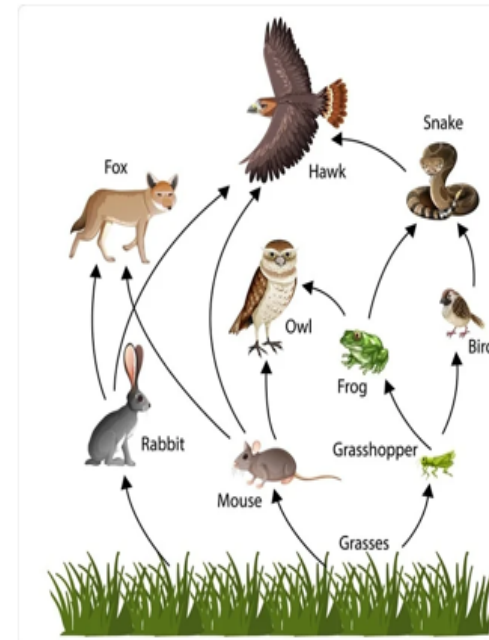
Task...

Describe the distribution of tropical rainforests.

What biome do we live in?

What is the climate like in tropical rainforests?

Explain the main causes of deforestation.



Task...

1. What would happen to the number of frogs if the snakes went extinct?
2. What would happen to the numbers of snakes if the frog and bird went extinct?
3. Explain how a decrease in owl numbers could impact the number of foxes.
4. Explain how a decrease in numbers of grasshoppers could impact the number of hawks?

Question: Describe the climate conditions in a biome you have studied and explain how organisms are adapted to these

1. BUG the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
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Homework Project: Research and create a model of the rainforest. Show the layers, plants and animals that live in it. You can make this out of anything you have at home – rubbish, cardboard, lego – whatever you have at home.