

# 6 Trade and specialisation – Part 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

| English          | 中文   | Write it 3 times (English) |
|------------------|------|----------------------------|
| exports          | 出口   | _____                      |
| imports          | 进口   | _____                      |
| specialisation   | 专业化  | _____                      |
| trade protection | 贸易保护 | _____                      |
| tariff           | 关税   | _____                      |

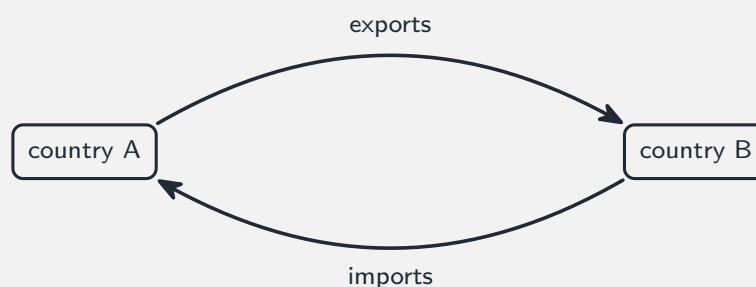
## Recall

Countries trade with each other. They sell **exports** 出口 and buy **imports** 进口.

## New ideas

Read these first, then do the Practice.

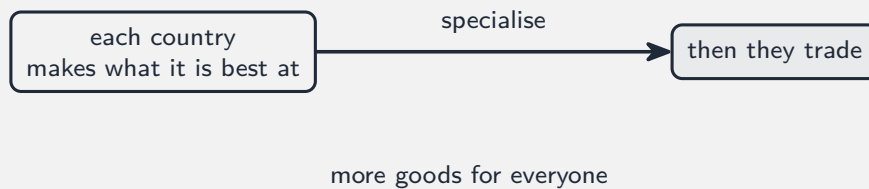
### ■ 1 International trade



- **exports** are goods a country sells abroad;
- **imports** are goods a country buys from abroad.

## ■ 2 Specialisation

With **specialisation** 专业化, each country makes what it is best at, then trades — so everyone gets more:



Some governments use **trade protection** 贸易保护—like a **tariff** 关税 (a tax on imports) —to protect their own industries.

**Watch out:** **exports** are sold *abroad* (money in); **imports** are bought *from abroad* (money out) —don't swap them. With **specialisation** each country makes what it is best at and trades, so total output and choice rise. A **tariff** is a *tax on imports*.

## Practice

Try these in order.

6.1 What are *exports*? [1]

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6.2 What are *imports*? [1]

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6.3 What is *specialisation*? [1]

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6.4 Give one benefit of countries specialising and trading. [1]

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6.5 What is a *tariff*? [1]

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6.6 **Challenge.** Explain one benefit and one drawback of a government putting a tariff

on imported cars.

[2]

