Beyond the Bar

Trace how goods, services, and ideas cross borders.

WG.4.13 "Identify contemporary spatial patterns in the movement of goods, services, and ideas throughout the world."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each place named in the passage. Then number the places in the order the cocoa beans and chocolate bars travel, starting with the beans in Ghana; do not number the places mentioned only in the service and idea routes.

A Chocolate Bar's Many Routes

1. A chocolate bar on a shelf in Osaka, Japan, may have crossed several borders before anyone unwraps it. Imagine a company in Toronto, Canada, buying cocoa beans grown in Ghana. The beans travel by cargo ship to the Netherlands, where a processor turns them into cocoa ingredients. Those ingredients then move to Toronto, where the company makes and wraps bars. Finished bars travel across the Pacific to a shop in Osaka. This is not one straight trip from farm to customer. Goods move through places that do different jobs, and their route can include raw materials and finished products.

2. The company's other connections do not fit inside a shipping container. A graphic designer working in India emails a new wrapper design to the Toronto company. That work is a service, even though the finished design moves as a digital file. When a customer in Japan buys a bar through the company's website, a payment firm based in the United States processes the transaction. The customer and the company do not need to visit the firm's office. These service links connect workers and customers across borders, while the cocoa and bars still need trucks or ships for their physical journey.

3. An idea can take a different route from either a bean or a payment. A baker in Mexico City posts a short video showing a chocolate-and-orange flavor combination. Someone at the Toronto company sees it and suggests trying that flavor in a new bar. Later, customers in Japan share posts about how they use the bar in desserts, and the company notices those posts back in Canada. The idea moves from Mexico to Canada; responses move from Japan to Canada. People can share or change ideas online long before a shipment arrives, but seeing a post does not guarantee a company will use it.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Trace the goods from the cocoa farm to the shop. Which countries do they pass through, in order, and where do they become chocolate bars?

2. What service moves from India to Canada, and how does it reach the company?

3. A customer in Japan buys a bar online from the company in Canada. Which third country is connected to that purchase through a service, and what does the firm there do?

4. Identify two directions ideas or responses move in paragraph 3. How do those movements differ from the bar's journey?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A shop in Canada orders bike frames made in Vietnam. A company based in the United States processes the shop's online payments. A mechanic in Germany posts a repair video that customers in Canada watch. Write four sentences tracing these three movements and explaining which travels physically and which can travel digitally.

ANSWER KEY

Beyond the Bar

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each place named in the passage. Then number the places in the order the cocoa beans and chocolate bars travel, starting with the beans in Ghana; do not number the places mentioned only in the service and idea routes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Trace the goods from the cocoa farm to the shop. Which countries do they pass through, in order, and where do they become chocolate bars?	**Ghana, the Netherlands, Canada, then Japan. The company makes the bars in Toronto, Canada.**
2	What service moves from India to Canada, and how does it reach the company?	**A graphic designer in India provides wrapper design work to the Toronto company by emailing a digital file.**
3	A customer in Japan buys a bar online from the company in Canada. Which third country is connected to that purchase through a service, and what does the firm there do?	**The United States is connected through a payment firm that processes the online transaction.**
4	Identify two directions ideas or responses move in paragraph 3. How do those movements differ from the bar's journey?	**A flavor idea moves from Mexico to Canada, and customers' responses move from Japan to Canada. People share them online, while the physical goods travel by ship or truck through several places.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Bike frames travel physically from Vietnam to the shop in Canada. A company in the United States provides an online payment service to the Canadian shop. A repair idea reaches customers in Canada through a video posted by a mechanic in Germany. Unlike the frames, the payment service and repair idea can cross borders through digital connections.

For the marking job, accept Ghana 1, the Netherlands 2, Canada 3, and Japan 4. Students may number Toronto and Osaka instead of their countries; repeated mentions of a place do not need repeated numbers.