

4th GRADE MINIMUM CONTENTS-SOCIAL SCIENCE

UNIT 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

► THE PRIMARY SECTOR IN SPAIN

PRIMARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES

People working in the **primary sector** obtain resources directly from nature. The main activities of the primary sector are **farming, stockbreeding, fishing and mining**. Other jobs include **forestry, beekeeping and fish farming**. These days, the number of jobs in the primary sector in Spain is declining.



CROP FARMING

The number of people working in crop farming has declined in recent years. However, production has increased due to modern farming techniques. There are two main types of crops in Spain:

- **Irrigated crops:** These crops need a lot of water in order to grow. They include oranges, lemons, peaches and other fruit and vegetables, such as lettuces, tomatoes and peppers.
- **Dry crop:** These do not need much water in order to grow. They include olives and grains, such as wheat.

STOCKBREEDING

Stockbreeding involves different animals. Pigs are very important for fresh meat and cold meats, such as ham. Poultry farms provide us with chicken and eggs. Cows are important for dairy products and meat. Sheep provide us with meat and milk, as well as wool.



MINING

Not many people are employed in mining in Spain. However, a wide variety of materials are mined, such as coal, zinc, mercury, granite, marble and slate.



FISHING

Fishing is still an important part of the primary sector in Spain. However, fishing has declined over the last fifty years. There are two reasons for this:

- **Overfishing**, when too many fish are caught, this reduces many species.
- **Restrictions** on fishing areas at sea have been imposed by European and international policies.



► THE SECONDARY SECTOR IN SPAIN

WHAT IS THE SECONDARY SECTOR?

The **secondary sector** transforms **raw materials** into **manufactured products**. Industries in the sector include factory work, and several industries such as construction, car manufacturing, the food industry and craft industries among others.



THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Construction is one of the most important activities in the secondary sector. It was very important in Spain until the economic crisis of recent years. Construction carries out **private and public works**. The construction of houses generally belongs to the private sector. The building of roads, bridges and tunnels is usually carried out by the public sector.



MAIN INDUSTRIES IN SPAIN

Several industries are very important in Spain. These include the food industry, car manufacturing, the metallurgical industry and the chemical industry. The graphic art industry publishes newspapers, books and magazines. In recent years, technological industries are becoming important. These include factories that produce electronic products and computer components.



► THE TERTIARY SECTOR IN SPAIN

SERVICES

The tertiary sector is also called the **service sector**. Jobs related to services do not produce material goods, they provide services for other people. Some examples are education, health, transport, communication, tourism and cultural and financial services.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Health services are provided in hospitals, clinics and health centres. Most of these services are public in some self-governing regions in Spain, such as Andalucía.



Education services consist of primary, secondary and university education. The government provides free, compulsory education in primary and secondary schools.

TRADE

Trade is the buying and selling of products, for example when shopkeepers sell products to customers.

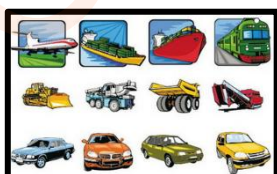


- **Domestic trade** means buying and selling products within a country. It includes products we buy in shops and supermarkets.
- **Foreign trade** means buying and selling products to and from other countries.

Imports are products which we buy from other countries. **Exports** are products which we sell to other countries. Spain buys, or imports, more products than it sells.

TOURISM

Tourism is very important for Spain. Tourism creates **many jobs** in hotels, restaurants, monuments and so on.



TRANSPORT

Transport is another important service. We need transport to go from one town to another. Tourists and businessmen also use transport services.

Transport is also essential for moving merchandise. Passengers and merchandise travel by road, rail, sea and air.

OTHER SERVICES

- **Financial services.** Banks provides financial services.
- **Public services,** such as rubbish collection and street lighting are provided by the local council.
- **Other services,** such as legal services, telecommunications and electricity are provided by private companies.



UNIT 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES

1.-There is one mistake in each sentence. Write the sentences correctly

- In the primary sector, resources are obtained from factories.

- In Spain, every year there are more jobs in the primary sector.

- Stockbreeding, farming and teaching are the main activities in the primary sector. _____

2.- Use the words to complete the text.

secondary sector

Construction industry

Raw materials

Activities that transform _____ into manufactured products belong to the _____. Craft industries, factory work and the _____ form part of this sector.

3.-Which industries make these products? Classify.

lorry - magazine - fertilizer - MP3 player - bread - van -
bronze - crisps - mobile phone - newspaper - pesticide - steel

INDUSTRIES					
Car	Food	Metallurgical	Chemicals	Graphic arts	Technological

4.- Put the pictures in order. Then, use the words to complete the text.



cereal

grows

lorries

factories

boxes

consumer

harvested

The farmer _____ the wheat. The wheat is _____.
Lorries transport the wheat to the _____. The wheat is
turned into _____. The cereal is put in _____.
The boxes of cereal are transported in _____ to the
shops. The _____ buys the cereal.

5.- Answer the questions.

a. Domestic trade means buying and selling products within a country.
What is foreign trade? _____
_____.

b. Are these examples of domestic trade or foreign trade? Write **D**
(domestic) or **F** (foreign)

_____ Spain produces tomatoes. The tomatoes are sold to Germany.

_____ Andalucía produces wine. The wine is sold in Madrid.

_____ Spain produces olives. The olives are sold to England.

_____ In Italy grapes are used to make wine. The wine is sold in Italy.

c. Israel obtains oranges from Spain to make marmalade. Is Israel importing or exporting oranges? _____.

d. Ireland sells lamb to foreign countries. Is Ireland importing or exporting lamb? _____.

6.- Complete your bilingual dictionary.

E C O N O M I C A C T I V I T I E S		
- Job: _____	- Wide: _____	- Belong: _____
-Primary sector: _____	- Slate: _____	- Several: _____
- Resources: _____	- Overfishing: _____	- Tertiary sector: _____
-Farming: _____	- Raw materials: _____	- Material goods: _____
-Stockbreeding: _____	- Turn into: _____	- Consist of: _____
- Decline: _____	- Manufactured products: _____	- Compulsory: _____
- Increase: _____	_____	- Trade: _____
-Crop farming: _____	- Factory work: _____	- Buy: _____
_____	- Craft industry: _____	- Sell: _____
- Irrigated crops: _____	- Food industry: _____	- Domestic trade: _____
- Dry crops: _____	- Metallurgical industry: _____	- Foreign trade: _____
- Involve: _____	_____	- Import: _____
- Pig: _____	- Chemical industry: _____	- Export: _____
- Poultry: _____	_____	- Shopkeeper: _____
- Dairy products: _____	- Graphic arts: _____	- Customer: _____
- Be employed: _____	- Among others: _____	- Consumer: _____
- Be mined: _____	- Carry out: _____	- Passenger: _____
		- Merchandise: _____