

Economic Activities are	the owner or manager of a hotel
Primary Industry refers to	ways of making a living, also known as 'industry'
Raw Materials are	the collection or production of raw materials
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Manufacturing is	turning raw materials into goods we use
Construction means	making goods
Tertiary Industry is	building, such as houses, roads, bridges
Retailing is	the provision of services
Farming is	the business of selling things (usually in shops)
Agriculture is	the growing of crops or rearing of animals, usually for food
Fishing means	another term for farming

# GEOGRAPHY

Forestry is	the catching of fish; usually (though not always) for food
Quarrying means	managing trees or woodland for the production of timber
Mining means	extracting rocks and minerals from the earth's surface
Resource Exploitation is	extracting rocks and minerals from below the earth's surface
A coalfield is	developing or using natural resources for the benefit of people
Communications means	an area where there are layers of coal under the ground that are suitable for mining
Engineering is	a system for sending information, people or goods from one place to another
Heavy Industry is	the activity of designing things such as roads, railways, bridges, or machines

# GEOGRAPHY

Light Industry is

industry that uses large heavy machines to produce materials such as coal or steel or large objects such as cars or ships

Marketing means

industry in which small goods are produced, for example things that you use in the house

Raw Materials are

the ways in which a company encourages people to buy its products by deciding on price, type of customer, and advertising policy

Telecommunications means

substances such as coal or iron that are in their natural state before being processed or made into something

Health Care refers to

the science and technology of sending information by telephone, radio, or television

Infrastructure is

the services that look after people's health

# GEOGRAPHY

Leisure Industry is

the set of systems within a place or organization that affect how well it operates, for example the telephone and transport systems in a country

A secretary is

the industry built around activities that people do to relax or enjoy themselves

A sightseer is

someone in an office who works for someone else and does jobs such as arranging meetings, making phone calls, and preparing letters

Tourism is

a tourist who is travelling around a place and looking at interesting things

A hotelier is

the business of providing services for people who are travelling for their holiday

## How to carry out a Question Loop activity

### Procedure

You can do this fun interactive integrated speaking, reading and listening activity at any moment. It suits the beginning of a new topic like 'Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Economy' to introduce new material, or the end of a topic to revise material already learned.

Cut up the strips of parts of sentences and hand out one strip to each student in the class. This means that each student will have one part of a sentence or one piece of information, or one sentence starter, which will not match with the ending. NB - print as many strips as you have students. If there are more students than strips, just print extra copies of repeated strips, or add some extra ones of your own.

- Ask one of the students to read the first half of their strip out loud. Stress the need to read out the text loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear. If others are talking, ask the student to read again until you have everyone's attention.
- Somewhere around the class, someone will have the answer/end of the sentence.
- The first time you try this, students may be a little unsure about what is expected.
- There may also be students who know the answer but don't have it written down on their strip. If the person who has the answer doesn't realise they have it, encourage others to say the answer and then ask who has ...
- Then ask the student to read out the 'answer' again.
- Then they read their 'question' and the process continues until all the strips have been read out and you come back to the beginning again.

You may like to repeat the task and this time tell students 'If you can do it in under a minute, you won't have any homework tonight!'