



1. **Economic activity** - Types of jobs/employment people do – these can be categorised into primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary jobs
2. **Industry** - Any type of economic activity that produces goods or provides a service
3. **Employment structure** - The proportion of people working in primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary industries
4. **Industrialised** - A country with highly developed industries that use advanced machinery and skilled workers
5. **Primary industry** - Activities that collect and use natural resources, e.g. farming, fishing, forestry, mining
6. **Secondary industry** - Activities that make or manufacture things by processing raw materials or assembling parts to make a finished product, e.g. steelmaking and car assembly
7. **Tertiary industry** - Activities that provide a service for people, e.g. nursing, teaching, transport and retail. Also known as service industries
8. **Quaternary industry** - High-tech activities that provide information and advice or are involved in research
9. **Market** - A group of people who buy raw materials and goods or a place where the raw materials and goods are sold
10. **Manufacturing** - The making or assembling of goods e.g. steel making and car assembly
11. **Labour** – Workers, employees
12. **High-tech industries** - Industries such as computing, research, technology and telecommunications that use advanced techniques and skill
13. **Subsistence farming** - Farming which is carried out on a smaller scale to feed a family and only a little left over to trade
14. **Commercial farming** - Farming on a large scale with high inputs of fertiliser and high outputs and profit
15. **Diversification** - When farmers carry out other activities to earn money, e.g. renting out land for camp sites and paintballing
16. **Arable farming** - The ploughing of the land and the growing of crops
17. **Pastoral farming** - Where the land is left under grass for the grazing of animals
18. **Mixed farming** - When both crops are grown and animals are reared in the same area
19. **Sunrise industries** - Activities that are growing in importance, e.g. computers
20. **Sunset industries** - Activities that are declining in importance, e.g. shipbuilding
21. **Globalisation** - The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of goods, services and money
22. **Site** – The land which a factory is built on
23. **Just-in-time system (JIT)** - A way of manufacturing where components (parts) are supplied to the assembly line just minutes before they are needed. Expensive parts do not have to be stored on site so costs are reduced.