

# **Social Studies**

## **Topic 18: Trade and Manufacture**

## Topic 18: Trade and Manufacture

1. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about the **history of trade**.

traded	goods	profit	money
barter	sellers	exchanging	economies
valuable	notes	coins	

Trade means <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ something you have for something you need. For example, in the past, a farmer exchanged something he or she had grown for something different from another farmer. This was called <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The next stage might involve three people: if the farmer did not need the bananas he got, he exchanged them for a chicken from a third farmer.

At some time an exchange of <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ became insufficient. Then some form of <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was invented. Money can be coins or <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but traders used anything that they thought was <sup>f)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Shells, copper, iron bars, beads, and gold were all used as a form of money. In a money economy you can buy anything from a farmer or craftsman even if you have nothing to give him or her in exchange. You can buy pots from a potter. You give her money and she can buy food from a farmer. As <sup>g)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ became more complicated, money became simpler. Not everyone thought of shells as valuable. Iron bars were too heavy. There was not enough gold. So towns, kings, or governments made <sup>h)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

In the past people <sup>i)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ goods such as food, pottery, tools, baskets, animal skins, and cloth in the markets. Today trade still takes place in local markets. Traders often deal in fresh food. Some <sup>j)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ bring their own crops to market but many buy them first from someone else. The traders sell goods for more than they cost. That is their <sup>k)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Unscramble the letters to make words to fill the gaps in the sentences about **exports**.

epotxr	<sup>a)</sup> _____ are goods that we sell abroad.
ginrofe	The money that we get is called <sup>b)</sup> _____ exchange.
latigurlruca	Rwanda has three main <sup>c)</sup> _____ exports.

tephymurr	They are coffee, tea, and <sup>d)</sup> _____.
leimarn	Rwanda also has <sup>e)</sup> _____ exports.
nit	They are cassiterite, coltan, <sup>f)</sup> _____, and small amounts of gold.
nemadd	There is a high <sup>g)</sup> _____ for coltan.
scinorteelc	Coltan is used in the <sup>h)</sup> _____ industry.
gensnie	It is also used in and jet <sup>i)</sup> _____.
sneim	There are three open coltan <sup>j)</sup> _____ around Kamonyi near Gitarama.

3. Make sentences about **the production of pyrethrum** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	Pyrethrum is an insecticide that is produced	1	it is not poisonous to humans.
b)	Pyrethrum grows well in	2	over forty different pests.
c)	Pyrethrum is valuable as an insecticide because	3	in the flowers of the pyrethrum plant.
d)	It decays rapidly and so it is	4	the pyrethrin is extracted.
e)	Pyrethrum can kill	5	and dried in the sun.
f)	The flowers are picked by hand	6	Rwanda's volcanic soils.
g)	They are then sent to a processing plant where	7	Rwanda's third largest foreign exchange earner.
h)	For several years pyrethrum has been	8	not harmful to the environment.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)

4. Put the following stages in **the mining of coltan** in the right sequence. Write your answers in the grid below.

1. At the plant the ore is ground up and any iron is removed.
2. The merchant weighs and buys the miners' ore.
3. Finally the ore is exported to factories for separating into different metals.
4. Local miners dig the ore by hand.
5. The merchant takes the coltan to the purification plant at Gatumba.
6. The miners take the ore to a coltan merchant.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)

5. Find the words about **trade** in the word search.

S P V Z Q N S F Q I N T E N I T	barter
Z B A R T E R L T T P D C W H R	coin
S F L P E X X N P E Z N M I T I	earn
O E U R O C A T U P I O E G M A	economy
I X A F O H O U R T M R O M O T	exchange
T L B O C A S N M A V Q O N Q K	export
R E L R K N F E O A C K O A L O	extract
F W E E Z G L X N M G T S R I E	foreign
X M D I B E E B E A Y K L R I R	goods
G P A G H V L T Y R E U V R F D	market
R H G N E L H P V K A T R N E V	merchant
B K C E X T R A D E R T J S L F	money
H E J C P R O F I T N M U C W F	pay
D G G O O D S Y I O T R K S A R	profit
Z E J I R R A S C P M N E L Q R	trader
O R T N T P O R E J E I I E V O	valuable

6. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences that complete the text about **fair trade**. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

One of the problems for countries like Rwanda is that the international price for goods such as pyrethrum or coltan keeps changing.

a)	if lots of countries	at the same time	sell pyrethrum	the price	goes down.	For example,
Correct sentence:						
.....						

Another problem is that prices are decided on international stock exchanges. Buyers are not interested in the producers or even the product.

b)	and the profit	they can buy it for	they will make	about the price	when they sell it.	They only care
Correct sentence:						
.....						

Over the last twenty years the fair trade movement has developed.

c)	overseas fair	through international markets	with the local producer.	deal directly	trade organisations	Instead of buying
Correct sentence:						
.....						

The producer may be an individual coffee farmer or basket maker, but they are usually a member of an association or co-operative. The fair trade organisation pays producers a fair price for their product.

d)	use some	of producers.	to benefit	of their profits	the working conditions	Fair trade organisations
Correct sentence:						
.....						

Fair trade organisations also often give training in how to run a small business. Sometimes they provide schools and health facilities for the families of producers. Fair trade organisations also campaign for changes in international trade rules.

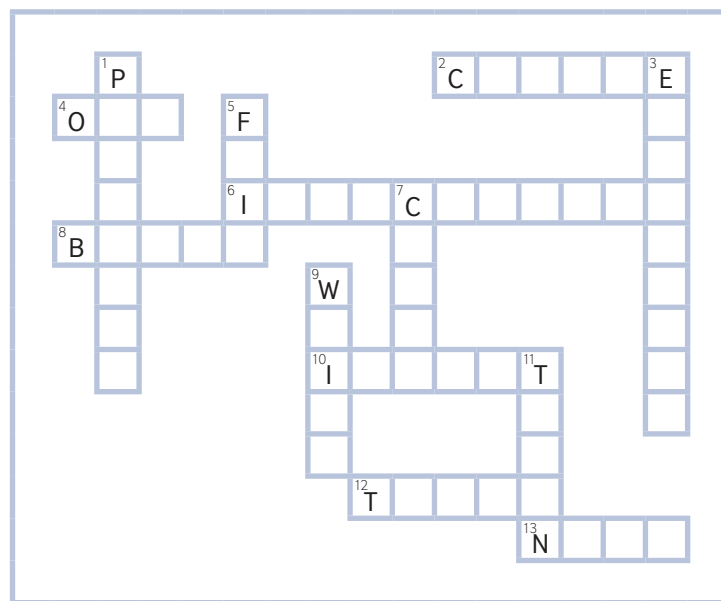
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **trade**.

**Across**

2. A piece of printed paper that you can use instead of money to pay for things.
4. Rock or earth from which metal can be obtained.
5. A chemical for killing insects, especially those that damage plants or crops.
7. Someone who buys something.
9. To buy a product from another country and bring it to your country.
11. The activities of buying and selling goods or services.
12. A piece of paper money.

**Down**

1. A person or company that grows food or makes goods to be sold.
3. Costing a lot of money.
5. Reasonable and morally right.
6. Not expensive.
8. To measure how heavy someone or something is.
10. A small flat round piece of metal or plastic that you use instead of money.



## Glossary

abroad	/ə'brɔ:d/ adv. in or to a foreign country: <i>We try to go abroad at least once a year.</i>
accounts	/ə'kaʊntz/ noun [plural] a record of how much money a company owes other people or companies for goods and services.
amount	/ə'maʊnt/ noun [C] a quantity of money: <i>This amount should be paid within two weeks.</i>
bank account	/bæŋk ə'kaʊnt/ noun [C] an arrangement with a bank that allows you to keep your money there and to pay money in and take money out: <i>We'll pay the money directly into your bank account.</i>
barter	/ˈbɑ:(r)tə(r)/ noun [U] the system of paying for goods or services with other goods or services instead of using money: <i>a barter economy.</i>
basket	/ˈbɑ:skɪt/ noun [C] a container for carrying or keeping things in, made from thin pieces of plastic, wire, or wood woven together, and sometimes with a handle: <i>a picnic basket.</i>
bead	/bi:d/ noun [C] usually plural, a small usually round piece of plastic, glass, metal etc with a hole through it, that you put on a string or chain with other beads and wear as jewellery: <i>a string of beads.</i>
business	/ˈbɪznəs/ noun [U] the work of buying or selling products or services for money: <i>I found them very easy to do business with.</i>
buyer	/ˈbaɪə(r)/ noun [C] someone who buys something: <i>the problem of finding overseas buyers for our products.</i>
by hand	/baɪ hænd/ phrase, using your hands rather than a machine.
cassiterite	/kə'sɪtə,raɪt/ noun a black or brown mineral, found in igneous rocks and hydrothermal veins. It is a source of tin.
cattle	/ˈkæt(ə)l/ noun [plural] cows and bulls kept by farmers for their milk or meat. <i>dairy cattle. A cattle ranch.</i>
charge	/tʃɑ:(r)dʒ/ verb [I/T] to ask someone to pay an amount of money for something that you are selling to them or doing for them: <i>Most clubs charge for the use of tennis courts.</i>
cheap	/tʃi:p/ adj not expensive: <i>People should have access to cheap, fresh food. The local buses are cheap and reliable.</i>
cheque	/tʃek/ noun [C] a piece of printed paper that you can use instead of money to pay for things: <i>a cheque for £50. Can I pay by cheque?</i>
cloth	/klɒθ/ noun [C/U] material used for making clothes, curtains etc that is made by weaving fibres together: <i>linen/cotton cloth.</i>
clothes	/ˈkləʊðz/ noun [plural] shirts, dresses, trousers, and other things that people wear: <i>a clothes shop. I'm going to put on some clean clothes.</i>
coin	/kɔɪn/ noun [C] a flat round piece of metal with special designs on it, used as money.
coltan	/ˈkɒl,tæn/ noun a metallic ore found esp. in the E Congo, consisting of columbite and tantalite and used as a source of tantalum.
co-operative	/kəʊ'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/ noun [C] a business or other organization owned by the people who work in it who also share the profits: <i>agricultural/fishing cooperatives.</i>
copper	/ˈkɒpə(r)/ noun [U] a red-brown metal used especially for making wire or pipes: <i>a copper pipe/pan/kettle.</i>
cost	/kɒst/ verb [T] if something costs an amount of money, that amount is needed in order to buy it, pay for it, or do it: <i>A new computer costs around £1,000.</i>

craft	/kra:ft/ noun [C] a traditional skill of making things by hand, for example furniture or jewellery: <i>the promotion of traditional Egyptian arts and crafts. Skilled craft workers</i>
credit card	/'kredit kɑ:(r)d/ noun [C] a small plastic card that you use to buy things now and pay for them later.
deal	/di:l/verb [T/I] to buy and sell: <i>deal with a merchant.</i>
development	/dɪ'veləpmənt/ noun [U] the process of improving the economy of a country or region by increasing the amount of business activity: <i>the government's regional development policy.</i>
dig	/dɪg/ verb [I/T] to make a hole in earth or sand using your hands, a machine, or a tool, especially a spade: <i>to dig ores.</i>
drop	/drɒp/ noun [C] a fall in the amount or value of something: <i>There was a sharp drop in the temperature during the night.</i>
dry	/draɪ/verb [T] to remove the water from food or plants as a way of preserving them: <i>dry flowers in the sun.</i>
earn	/ɜ:(r)n/ verb [I/T] to receive money in exchange for working: <i>Most people here earn about \$10 a day. She earns a good living.</i>
earner	/'ɜ:(r)nə(r)/ noun [C] something that earns money: <i>Sugar and tourism are their top foreign exchange earners.</i>
economic	/i:kə'nɒmɪk/ adj relating to the economy of a particular country or region: <i>Economic growth is slowing down.</i>
economy	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/ noun [C] the system by which a country's trade, industry, and money are organized: <i>a modern industrial economy.</i>
electronics	/ˌelek'trɒnɪks/ noun [U] the science and technology that uses or produces electronic equipment: <i>the electronics industry.</i>
exchange	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ noun [C/U] a system or institution for changing the money of one country for the money of another country: <i>foreign exchange</i>
expensive	/ɪk'spensɪv/ adj something that is expensive costs a lot of money: <i>He always wears expensive clothes.</i>
export	/ɪk'spɔ:(r)t/ verb [I/T] to send a product to another country so that it can be sold there: <i>Their flowers are exported around the world.</i>
export	/'ekspɔ:(r)t/ noun [C] a product that is sold to another country: <i>Agricultural products are the country's largest export.</i>
extract	/ɪk'strækt/ verb [T] to remove a substance from another substance: <i>a method of extracting sulphur from copper ore.</i>
fair	/feə(r)/ adj reasonable and morally right: <i>We aim to provide healthy food at fair prices.</i>
fair trade	/feə(r) treɪd/ noun [U] the principle of charging a price for goods that does not put producers in developing countries at a disadvantage.
foreign exchange	/'fɔ:rɪn ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ phrase: a system or institution for changing the money of one country for the money of another country.
go down	/gəʊ daʊn/ phrasal verb [I] to become less: <i>No one expects house prices to go down in the near future.</i>
go up	/gəʊ ʌp/ phrasal verb [I] to increase: <i>The price of oil has gone up by over 50 per cent in less than a year.</i>
gold.	/gəʊld/ noun [U] a valuable yellow metal used for making jewellery: <i>The picture frames were made of solid gold.</i>
goods	/gʊdz/ noun [plural] objects that are produced for sale: <i>electrical goods.</i>



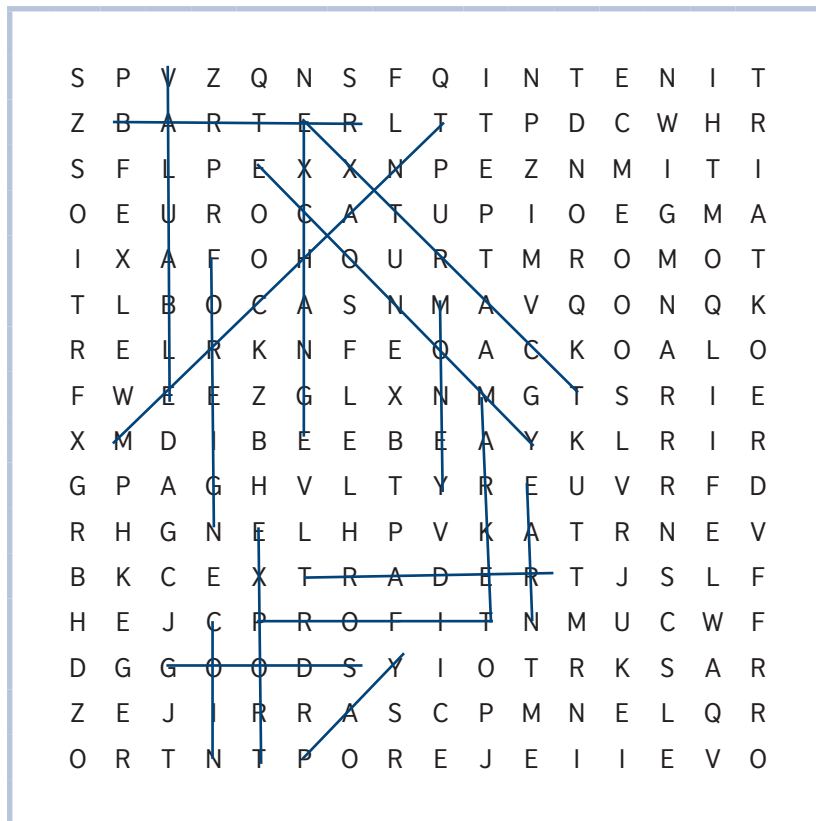
grind (up)	/graɪnd ʌp/ phrasal verb [T] to break something into very small pieces or powder, by using a machine or by crushing it between two hard surfaces: <i>The mill was used for grinding corn until the 17th century.</i>
harmful	/ˈhɑː(r)m(ə)l/ adj causing harm: <i>The bacteria digest some of the harmful substances in the sewage.</i>
import	/ɪmˈpɔː(r)t/ verb [T] to buy a product from another country and bring it to your country: <i>Germany imports clothing, textiles, and leather goods from Pakistan.</i>
insecticide	/ɪnˈsektɪsaɪd/ noun [C] a chemical for killing insects, especially those that damage plants or crops.
jet engine	/dʒet ˈendʒɪn/ noun [C] a type of engine that combines air and burning fuel to create power for a jet plane.
link	/lɪŋk/ noun [C] a means of travel or communication connecting two or more places: <i>a road/rail link. Transport links.</i>
living	/ˈlɪvɪŋ/ noun [singular] money that you earn to live on: <i>They sell antiques for a living. She earns a living as a music teacher.</i>
low	/ləʊ/ adj small in amount or level: <i>people on low incomes. The bigger shops are able to keep their prices low.</i>
magnet	/ˈmæɡnɪt/ noun [C] a piece of metal that attracts iron or steel objects so that they seem to stick to it.
market	/ˈmɑː(r)kɪt/ noun [C] a public building or place where people sell goods on tables called stalls: <i>a flower/fish.</i>
merchant	/ˈmɜː(r)tʃ(ə)nt/ noun [C] a person or business that buys and sells goods, especially one that trades with other countries: <i>a cotton merchant.</i>
mine	/maɪn/ verb [I/T] to dig a large hole or tunnel in the ground in order to get coal, gold etc, or to take coal, gold etc from such a hole or tunnel: <i>an area where tin is mined.</i>
miner	/ˈmaɪnə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to dig coal, gold etc from the ground
money	/ˈmʌni/ noun [U] what you earn, save, invest and use to pay for things.
note	/nəʊt/ noun [C] a piece of paper money: <i>a £5 note.</i>
ore	/ɔː(r)/ noun [U/C] rock or earth from which metal can be obtained: <i>a company that mines and smelts iron ore.</i>
pest	/pest/ noun [C] an insect or small animal that damages plants or supplies of food.
pick	/pɪk/ verb [T] to get flowers or fruit by breaking them off their stems: <i>They spent the summer picking strawberries. Freshly picked flowers.</i>
plant	/plɑːnt/ noun [C] a factory that produces power, or processes chemicals etc: <i>a nuclear/chemical plant. A power/processing plant</i>
plant	/plɑːnt/ noun [C] an organism that grows in soil or water and usually has green leaves.
pot	/pɒt/ noun [C] a deep round metal container used for cooking food in on a cooker: <i>a set of pots and pans.</i>
potter	/ˈpɒtə(r)/ noun [C] someone who makes dishes or other objects out of clay.
pottery	/ˈpɒtəri/ noun [U] objects such as plates and cups that are made out of clay and baked in an oven so that they become hard: <i>hand-painted pottery.</i>
price	/praɪs/ noun [C] the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy something: <i>The cameras range in price from \$150 to over \$600.</i>

processing	/ˈprəʊsesɪŋ/ noun [U] preparing or putting through a prescribed procedure: <i>food processing industry. Processing plant.</i>
producer	/prəˈdjuːsə(r)/ noun [C] a person or company that grows food or makes goods to be sold: <i>an oil/steel/livestock/cereal producer.</i>
profit	/ˈprɒfɪt/ noun [C/U] money that you make by selling something or from your business, especially the money that remains after you have paid all your business costs. <i>Profits rose 31% to £144 million.</i>
purification	/ˌpjʊərɪfɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of making something clean by removing dirty or harmful substances from it: <i>water purification.</i>
pyrethrin	/paɪˈriːθrɪn/ noun [U] an oily water-insoluble compound used as an insecticide.
pyrethrum	/paɪˈriːθrəm/ noun any insecticide prepared from the dried flowers of several cultivated Eurasian chrysanthemums.
remove	/rɪˈmuːv/ verb [T] to take something or someone away from a place: <i>Medical crews removed two people from the collapsed building.</i>
run	/rʌn/ verb [T] to control and organize something such as a business, organization, or event: <i>He was the man who ran Clinton's election campaign.</i>
sell	/sel/ verb [T] to exchange something for money: <i>They've already sold over two million copies of their record.</i>
seller	/ˈselə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to sell something.
shell	/ʃel/ noun [C/I] the hard outer part that protects the body of a sea creature: <i>a crab shell The kids were collecting shells on the beach.</i>
shop	/ʃɒp/ noun [C] a place where you buy things or where you pay for a service: <i>I'm just going to the shop.</i>
stall	/stɔːl/ noun [C] a large table or a small building that is open at the front, used for selling things or for giving people information: <i>a flower/cake/souvenir stall They used to run a market stall together.</i>
stock exchange	/stɒk ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ noun [C] a place where people buy and sell shares in companies.
surgery	/ˈsɜː(r)dʒəri/ noun [C/U] medical treatment in which a doctor cuts open someone's body: <i>doctors who perform several surgeries a day.</i>
tea	/tiː/ noun [U] the dried cut leaves of the tea bush, used for making tea: <i>a packet of tea.</i>
tin	/tɪn/ noun [U] a soft light silver metal, often used for covering iron or steel.
token	/ˈtəʊkən/ noun [C] a small flat round piece of metal or plastic that you use instead of money.
tool	/tuːl/ noun [C] a piece of equipment, usually one that you hold in your hand, that is designed to do a particular type of work: <i>kitchen/gardening/dental tools.</i>
trade	/treɪd/ verb [I] to buy or sell goods or services: <i>We need to trade with Eastern Europe more.</i>
trade	/treɪd/ noun [U] the activities of buying and selling goods or services: <i>Global trade in manufactured goods has increased dramatically.</i>
training	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ noun [U] the process of training people or of being trained for a profession or activity: <i>Counselling is a difficult job requiring skill and training.</i>
travel	/ˈtræv(ə)l/ [I] to go from one place to another, especially in a vehicle: <i>Did you have to travel far to get here?</i>
valuable	/ˈvæljuəb(ə)l/ adj worth a lot of money: <i>The necklace is not very valuable. A valuable antique.</i>

weigh	/weɪ/ verb [T] to measure how heavy someone or something is: <i>They will weigh your package at the post office.</i>
working conditions	/'wɜː(r)kɪŋ kən'dɪʃ(ə)nz/ phrase, the environment in which people must work.

## Key:

1. a) exchanging, b) barter, c) goods, d) money, e) notes, f) valuable, g) economies, h) coins, i) traded, j) sellers, k) profit
2. a) exports, b) foreign, c) agricultural, d) pyrethrum, e) mineral, f) tin, g) demand, h) electronics, i) engines, j) mines
3. a) 3, b) 6, c) 1, d) 8, e) 2, f) 5, g) 4, h) 7
4. a) 5, b) 3, c) 6, d) 1, e) 4, f) 2
- 5.



6.
  - a) For example, if lots of countries sell pyrethrum at the same time, the price goes down.
  - b) They only care about the price they can buy it for and the profit they will make when they sell it.
  - c) Instead of buying through international markets, overseas trade organisations deal directly with the local producer.
  - d) Fair trade organisations use some of their profits to benefit the working conditions of producers.
7. **Across:** 2. cheque, 4. ore, 6. insecticide, 8. buyer, 10. import, 12. trade, 13. note; **Down:** 1. producer, 3. expensive, 5. fair, 7. cheap, 9. weigh, 11. token