

SHOPPING

HISTORY

BARTERING

It's the simplest and earliest form of economic activity.

When person had more then he needed and wanted something they had little. So they exchanged it for what they needed.

MONETARY SYSTEM

The first who invented were the Babylonians.

You can always trade money for goods and services and don't have to wait until someone wants to exchange what they have for what you have.

MARKET PACES

HAGGLING

The two people negotiated the price.

Still typical in many parts of the world (from Asia to the Middle East)

FLEA MARKET

Great place to find a bargain or collector's item.

BARGAIN

To agree on something on sale at a lower price than its true value

SPECIALISED SHOPS

Backery, butcher's, greengrocer's, fishmonger's, tailor, cobbler, carpenter, blacksmith

SUPERMARKET

SHOPPING UNDER ONE ROOF:

SPREAD OF SUBURBS + INCREASE OF AUTOMOBILE

Is linked to the growth of supermarkets. People could drive and do a big shopping trip for the week (or even month).

INTRODUCTION OF TROLLEYS

Shopping became even more convenient.

ADVANTAGES

They could buy goods in bulk and so sell them cheaper than smaller stores.

DISADVANTAGES

Many people feel that supermarkets lack the individual service.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Can be found all kinds of goods (from armchairs to zombie masks).

example: Bloomingdales, Wal-Mart and Tesco

SHOPPING CENTRES/SHOPPING MALLS

Are large buildings which contain one or more department stores, a couple of supermarkets and many specialty stores.

Typical shops: bookstores, pharmacy (drugstore), shoe shops, sporting wear stores, camping goods stores and fashion boutiques

They are open around the clock especially in major cities

HALF-DAY TRADING

Many shops in Britain didn't open on Sundays and closed at noon on Saturdays.

SECOND HAND SHOP/OP SHOP/THRIFT SHOP/OXFAM

Responsible for running them is the charity.
Most of it is junk, but you can find some hidden gems for a very low price. Also there are antique stores, second hand book stores, furniture stores or record stores.

ONLINE SHOPPING

You don't have to leave the comfort of your own flat.

ADVANTAGES: no queues, no impolite staff, no parking problems, usually most things are cheaper than in usual stores

DISADVANTAGES: We miss out on the opportunity to touch the products and look at them in more depth