

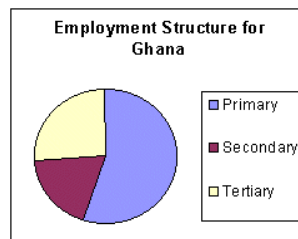
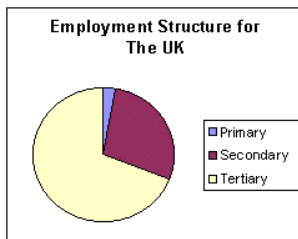
Week 1

Different employment sectors

Primary Industries – Industries which collect raw materials such as; farming, logging, oil rigging, mining, quarrying etc.

Secondary Industries – Industries which manufacture goods into products such as; car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders etc.

Tertiary Industries – Industries which provide a service such as; teaching, accounting, health care, sales assistants etc.



- As can be seen from the graphs above, countries **do not** have the same number of people in each employment sector.
- For example, the **UK** has just over **2/3s** of the population (66%) working in **tertiary industries**. Very few people work in primary industries. **This is typical of developed countries.**
- However, **Ghana** has just over half the population employed in **primary industries (60% approx.)**. Tertiary industrial employment is low at only around 25%. **This is typical of developing countries.**
- Did you know?** If more people work in primary industries the country will be classed as developing, as raw materials which have not been manufactured into something useful will not earn the country as much as manufactured goods. Therefore, the country will most likely have a smaller GDP.

Week 2

Why do employment structures vary across the world?

Primary and secondary industries are in decline in developed countries: Machines can do the work, meaning less workers are needed, and it's cheaper to import which means these industries have closed.

Tertiary is on the increase in developed countries: People are wealthier so there is a greater demand for shops, more people go on holiday, so the tourist industry has grown, education is widely provided so more educators needed etc.

The opposite is the case in some developing countries:

Most people work in primary industries as many can't afford machines so have to complete work by hand.

Tertiary industries only make up a small proportion of the employment sector in developing countries as there is less disposable cash. The government has less taxes for schools and hospitals meaning people are not employed in this sector on the same large scale as found in developed countries.

Employment structure change overtime:

- However, **employment structures do change over time.**
- For example, in the early **19th century** most people in the **UK** worked in **primary** industries.
- During the industrial revolution the number of people employed in factories grew, as workers were needed to manufacture the goods which were driving change at the time; resulting in more people in secondary industries.
- This indicates that **developing countries' economies** may become **more tertiary in the years** ahead, as they develop.

Week 3

Factors affecting the location of industries

Primary:



Physical Factors:

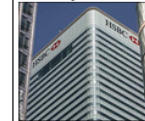
Are very important, as they must locate near **RAW MATERIALS**.

Human Factors:

Being near **transport links** and a market to sell goods is quite important.

Not Footloose – They can only be where the raw materials are.

Tertiary:



Physical Factors:

None.

Human Factors: Near a market to sell to, near a **town** for workers, skilled work force needed. **Transport links** for customers and workers.

Government subsidies for more profit.

Footloose – They can move as do not rely on physical factors.

Secondary:



Physical Factors:

These are normally big factories, so **flat land** and a large site for expansion in the future is preferred. Possibly near a **port**. Industries like steel making need to be near **raw materials**.

Human Factors: Being near a **town** for workers, a **market** to sell to, **transport links** for imports and exports.

Could be Footloose: But all conditions need to be perfect.

Quaternary:



Physical Factors:

None.

Human Factors: Near **other companies** to share ideas and workers. In a well-known place, good transport links,

near a **university** for skilled workers. Government subsidies for more profit.

Very footloose – Will up and move if a more popular science park develops.

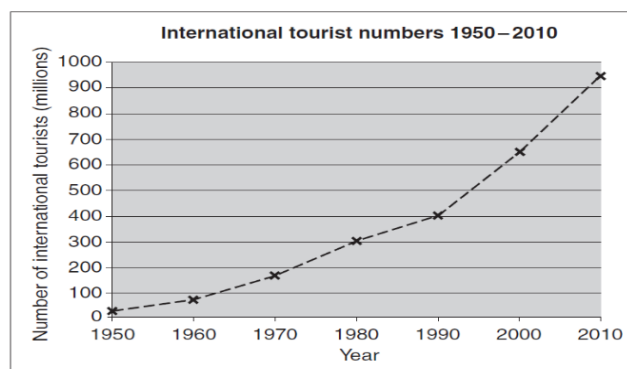
Quaternary Industries

- Defined as **hi-tech**, research and design. They include hardware and software designers for computers, **pharmaceutical companies** which are designing the new medicines for tomorrow, or aeronautical (planes and space) engineering. These are the growing industries in developed countries.



Week 4

The growth of tourism



As can be seen international **tourist numbers have grown dramatically** since 1950. With an approximate increase of around 925 million international tourists between 1950 to 2010.

There are many reasons for this, including:

- Growth of **air travel** meaning more people can go abroad.
- People have more money (**disposable cash**) meaning they can afford holidays abroad.
- People are given **more time off work** meaning they have the time to spend a week away.
- High expectations** in developed countries, so people save hard to pay for trips abroad.
- More advertising**, this means people are encouraged to go on holidays abroad.

Year 7 Geography: World of work

Week 6

Revision and assessment

- Students will be provided with revision materials and assessed on a piece of extended writing.

Week 5

The impacts of tourism in Kenya

Background

- The **Maasai Mara National Reserve** is found in **Southern Kenya**.
- It is in the **savannah** grasslands which is home to the nomadic pastoralists the **Maasai**.



Benefits of this type of tourism for Kenya and the Maasai

- 11% of Kenya's GDP** comes from tourism.
- Tourism has led to areas being **protected** like the famous **Maasai Mara National Reserve**, this helps to **protect endangered** animals such as cheetahs.
- The large number of tourists have been an advantage for the **local farmers** in Kenya, by creating jobs supplying hotels with food.
- Infrastructure projects** such as road improvements have been funded by overseas companies, this has helped local businesses.

Negatives of this type of tourism for Kenya and the Maasai

- Minibuses are causing severe **soil erosion** of the savannah grassland as they are not sticking to routes, this is having a negative effect on animal habitats.
- Hot air balloons** create **shadows** which can scare animals such as cheetahs, this has affected mating behaviour.
- Hotels are using up **vital water** resources, meaning farmers must go without.
- People are **feeding** animals, and this is making animals **dependent**, and could impact the food chain.
- Only 2% of the profit from the Maasai Mara National Reserve returns to the Maasai, much is lost to tour companies.

Key words:

- Employment:** When people are in work, receiving a wage and paying tax.
- Unemployment:** When people are not in work, therefore do not receive a wage and do not pay tax.
- Imports:** Goods brought into a country.
- Export:** Sending goods to another country for sale.
- Industrialisation:** When a country begins to move from primary employment to secondary employment, with a rise in manufacturing.
- Mechanisation:** When machinery begins to do the jobs which once required
- Transport links:** The links which allow goods and workers to be transported in and out of industries.
- Positive Multiplier Effect:** The introduction of a new industry in an area also encourages growth in other industrial sectors, leading to further growth.
- Butler Model:** Shows how tourist resorts go through six stages, from discovery, growth, success, stagnation to rejuvenation or decline.
- The Maasai Mara:** A National Reserve, in southern Kenya.

Week 1

Questions	Answers
Name some tertiary industry jobs.	Tertiary industry jobs include; teachers, doctors, food serves and shop assistants.
What is the general trend of pay and skill in the primary sector?	Generally, primary sector jobs are considered low pay and low skill (you don't often need high qualifications to work in the sector).
Why do country's wealth increase when they move away from primary industry?	Countries generally increase in wealth due to moves into the secondary sector because their products can be sold at higher profits and their workforce are earning more so are paying more tax.
What percentage of the UK's population work in tertiary industries?	66% of the UK's population work in tertiary industries.
Where do people work across the world?	Typically, LICs have a higher percentage of people working in the primary sector, this decreases as a country develops.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Which industry sectors generally decline in developed countries?	The primary sector usually declines as a country develops.
How did industrialisation effect the UK's employment structure?	Industrialisation caused an increase in secondary sector jobs as more people moved to cities to work in factories.
What positives does mechanisation promote?	Mechanisation means that products can be produced more quickly and cheaply.
Why do so many people in developing countries work in primary industries?	A lot of people work in the primary industries in developing countries because the machines are too expensive, so more people are needed to do the work by hand.
Where do people work across the world?	Industry sectors change as countries move through stages of development.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
Why do physical factors affect primary industries more than the other industry sectors?	Physical factors affect primary industries because they include taking natural materials out of the ground/sea which can't happen if those resources are not there.
Why are there less limiting physical factors to tertiary industries?	The tertiary industries involve the sale of time or expertise and therefore can be done in most areas where humans live.
Why did the quaternary sector only come into existence in the last 50 years?	The quaternary sector is more recent due to jobs that require new ideas, designs and innovation evolving as technology and medicine develop.
Why have many secondary industry jobs moved to developing/emerging countries?	As countries develop, they often move to more tertiary industries; secondary industry jobs in factories offer more to less developed countries.
Where do people work across the world?	People often try to seek out well paid jobs by acquiring better qualifications, which will impact where they are willing to work.

Year 7 Geography: World of Work

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What is the trend in international tourism?	International tourism has increased dramatically in the last 70 years.
Why does tourism rely on disposable income?	People need to pay bills and other essential expenses before they can afford holidays (out of disposable income).
What role does advertising play in the rise in tourism?	Advertising encourages people to go abroad on holiday and showcases the activities and opportunities in countries people haven't visited.
Why is tourism preferred over manufacturing industries?	Tourism is a tertiary sector industry and therefore generates more money in taxes because jobs in them can often be higher paying.
Where do people work across the world?	People often work in tourist related jobs in areas of natural beauty or historical significance because they attract large numbers of tourists.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
How has the tourism industry benefited Kenya?	Tourism has boosted Kenya's GDP per capita, and the used money has been used to improve infrastructure and protect Nature Reserves and animals.
What activities does Kenya promote to encourage tourism?	Kenya offers exciting animal safaris, hot air balloon trips, beach holidays and diving/snorkelling in coral reefs.
Name a positive impact that tourism has had on Kenya.	Tourism has provided many jobs for local people and has therefore decreased unemployment.
Name a negative impact that tourism has had on Kenya.	Safaris by jeep have caused severe soil erosion and hot air balloons scare local wildlife, which can affect their natural behaviours.
Where do people work across the world?	The percentage of workers in each industry sector varies between countries. Usually, more development means lower numbers in primary sectors.

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