

Industry



Name: _____

Class: _____

Contents

<u>Page</u>	
3	Job Classification How Do Global Employment Patters Vary?
4	How Can Industry Be Described As A System?
6	What Influences Industry Location?
8	How Has Industry Changed?
9	What Is A Science Park?
10	What Is Industry Like In LEDCs?



Job Classification

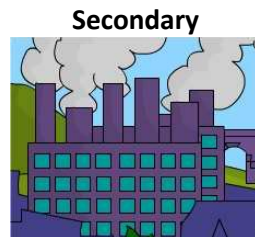
Most people do plenty of unpaid work around the home but before leaving school many of you will have a part-time job of one sort or another. Full-time work is very different!

People have always needed work to survive; we all need food, clothing and shelter. The earth provides these things, some of our food is caught by hunters or fishermen and most of our food is produced by farmers.

There are many different types of industry and these can be categorised into four groups:



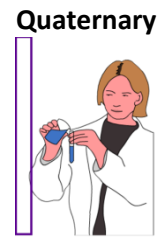
These industries extract raw materials directly from the earth or sea



These industries process and manufacture products from raw materials



These industries provide a service.



These industries incorporate a high degree of research and technology in their processes and employ highly qualified people.

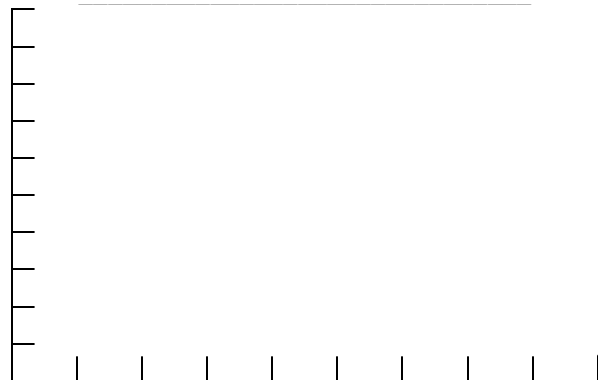
Tick the boxes to show whether these jobs are primary, secondary or tertiary. Add three of your own to test your partner:

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Car Manufacturing			
Retailing			
Coal-Mining			
Iron And Steel Industry			
Teaching			
Farming			
Fishing			
Dentistry			

How Do Global Employment Patters Vary?

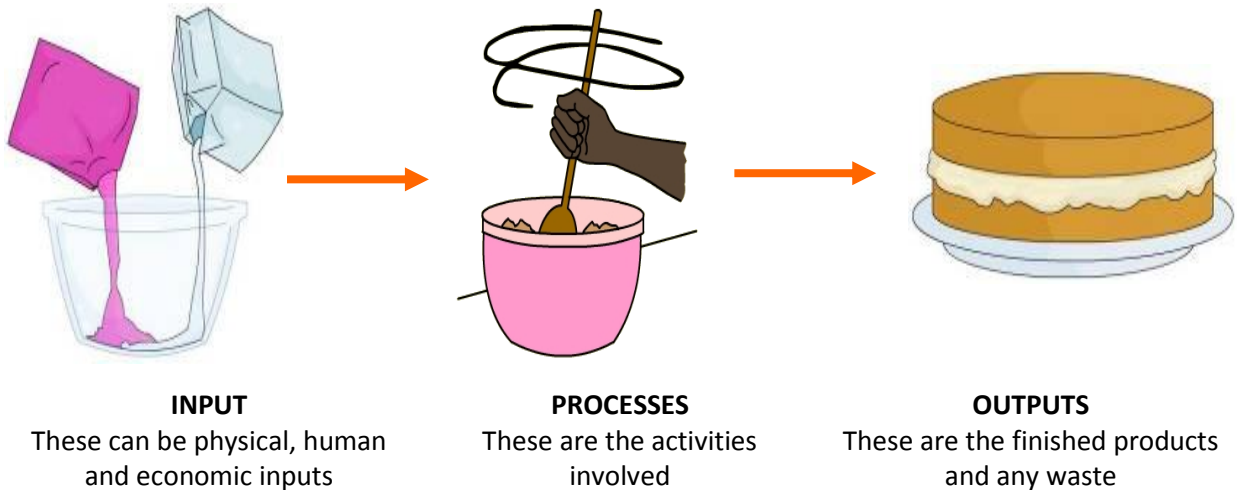
The balance of jobs between the three categories in a particular area or county is called the employment structure. Use the table to complete the series graph on the next page:

	Primary %	Secondary %	Tertiary %
Bangladesh	63	11	26
Brazil	23	24	52
Cameroon	79	12	17
France	4	24	72
India	60	12	23
Italy	5	32	63
Japan	5	25	70
UK	1	25	74
America	2	24	74



How Can Industry Be Described As A System?

You can think of the industry system as a cake-making process!



How Useful Are Cows?

They produce:

- ◊ milk which is made into butter and
- ◊ hide which is made into leather
- ◊ meat which we eat
- ◊ hair which is made into bristles for brushes
- ◊ hooves which are made into glue
- ◊ waste which is used as fertilizer

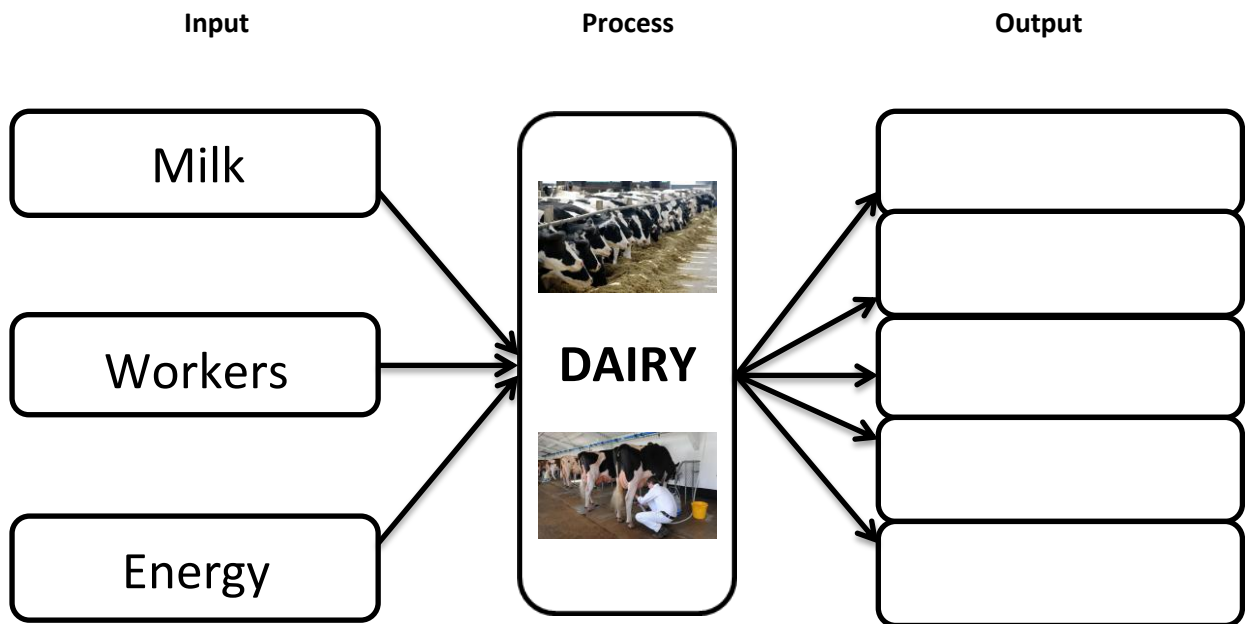
But they also:

- ◊ pollute the environment
- ◊ moo a lot!!!



Using milk to make butter or hide to make leather is an _____ industry.

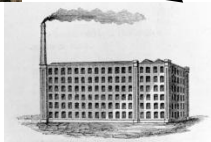
Complete the diagram below to show what can be produced using milk:



Most goods or products are made in factories which can be categorized in one of two ways:

Heavy Industry – This is making large product such as ships, lorries and cars

Light Industry – This is making small products such as clothes and household goods



These are both secondary activities as products are manufactured from raw materials. In the past factories were built near to the primary industries and raw materials. People moved to these areas to live and work. This causes manufacturing towns to grow around local industry.

Today most people live on the edge of towns and cities and industry tends to follow. Factories employ local people and are near relative markets or trade routes.

Match the keywords to their definitions:

Heavy Industry

Goods to be sold

Light Industry

Natural materials from the earth or sea

Manufacture

To make goods

Products

When small goods are made

Raw Materials

A place where goods are made

Locate

To find a place for a factory or business

Factory

Where large goods are made

Secondary Activity

When raw materials are made into goods

What Influences Industry Location?

Location is a high priority for any business. It needs to be near the right resources, appropriate skilled workers and routes to correct markets.

Match the keywords to their meanings:

Skilled Labour Working In The Area



Good Electricity And Water Supply



Good Land As Cheap As Possible



TRANSPORT

FLAT LAND

LABOUR

POWER

MARKETS

LAND PRICE

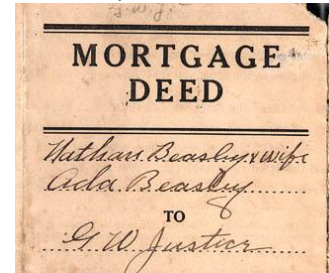
Towns And Cities Where Goods Will Sell



Good transport Links To Move Materials And Products



To Make Building Easier And Keep Costs Down

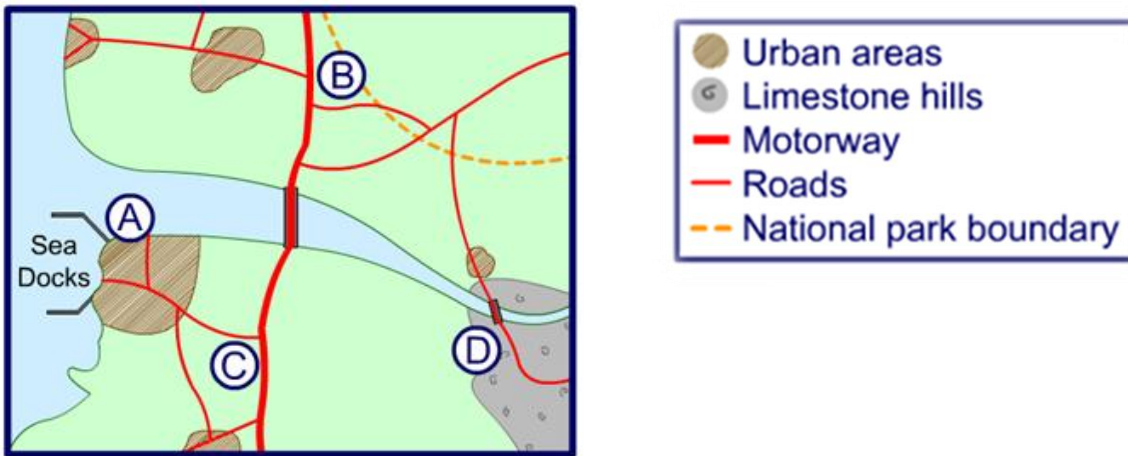


There are a lot of factors which need to be taken into consideration when deciding where to locate a factory; these factors are grouped as physical or human and economical.

Highlight the words below to show whether they are physical or human or economical:

	Physical	Human And Economical
Raw Materials		
Labour		
Transport		
Power		
Markets		
Leisure Facilities		
Site		
Natural Routes		
Government Policies		

Look at the map below, use the key do decide which is the best location for each industry ad explain why:



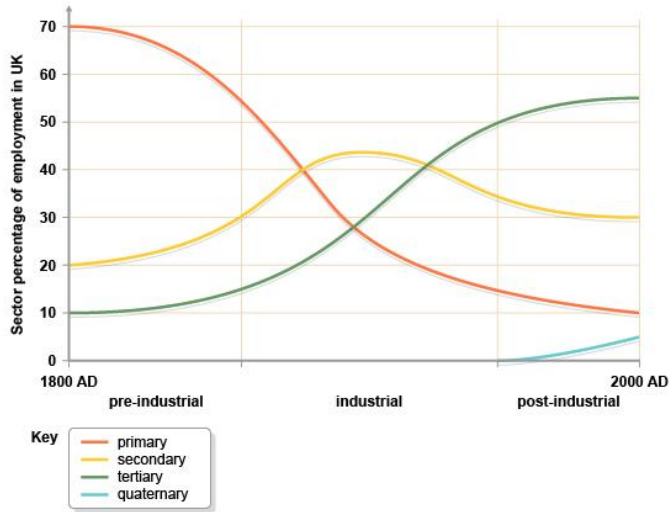
_____ - Integrated Steelworks

_____ - Software Design

_____ - Hypermarket

_____ - Cement Works

How Has Industry Changed?



By 1800 ____% of people were working in primary jobs. They would have mostly been _____.

At this time 20% of people worked in the _____ industry. This would have included _____.

The least worked in industry worked in 1800 was the _____ industry with ____%.

The industry which grew the most during the pre-industrial era was _____ by ____% increase

Describe what happened during the industrial era:

Which type of industry appeared in the post-industrial era? How much as it grown? Why do you think this is?

_____ industry, ____%, _____

Which industry has had the greatest downturn?
_____ industry

This means there are less people working on farms in Britain, so where do we get our food from?

What do you think will happen to each type of industry in the future? Why do you think this?

Primary - _____

Secondary - _____

Tertiary - _____

Quaternary - _____

What Is A Science Park?

A science park is a planned industrial complex which contains quaternary companies. Hi-tech industry is very modern. Its uses and even designs the latest technology and scientific equipment. Hi-tech companies often have laboratories and workshops where new products are tested. Some new or existing hi-tech firms set up on a science park. Science Parks provide small and large units used a laboratories, workshops and offices. Science parks, such as Heriot Watt have other special features:

- ◇ on a greenfield site, on the edge of the town
- ◇ links with a university
- ◇ mainly research and not factories
- ◇ landscaped, well spaces, modern landscape
- ◇ good access to main roads, motorways and parking spaces



Science parks started in America, at Boston on the East Coast and at Stamford in California on the West Coast.

The first two science parks in the UK were at Cambridge in England and Edinburgh in Scotland. Both started in the early 1970s. By 1849 there were still only eight science parks in the UK. By 1990 this number had raised to 35.

Heriot Watt Science Park in Edinburgh is at Riccarton on the south west edge of the city. It is on the new university site. There are 36 companies and 600 staff.

As a result of traffic congesting in the centre of Edinburgh, Heriot Watt University is moving out to this new site at Riccarton on the edge of the city. Staff and students move when the new buildings are finished.

The move started in 1973 and the new site was finished in the mid-1990s. The Science Park shares the site with the university; this has helped keep strong links between the science departments and the companies. This has helped set up links between the companies too.

