



Y8 Golden Thread –
How does geography impact people the environment and the economy?

Which processes have you studied?

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How have you demonstrated the skill to explain?

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KS3 Geography – Y8: Industry Knowledge Organiser

Primary industry - involves the growing, extraction or collection of raw materials from the Earth or sea. E.g. farming, fishing and mining.

Decline - introduction of machinery has reduced the need for humans and therefore jobs have fallen.

Secondary industry - take the raw materials produced by the primary industries and process them into manufactured goods and products. E.g. manufacturing.

Decline - Outsourcing of jobs and manufacturing work abroad – cheaper labour (china, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan).

Tertiary industry - also called the service sector and involves the selling of services and skills. E.g. health service, education, entertainment, sales and retail.

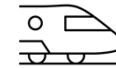
Increase - higher paid higher skilled jobs.

Quaternary industry - consists of those industries providing knowledge or information services. E.g. computing, ICT, research.

Increase – development of knowledge industries and more people in higher education.



Transport and communication has encouraged globalisation. Communication through ICT developments such as the internet allows people and businesses to communicate instantly. Improvements to transport such as HS2 will reduce journey times between major cities in the UK. Business will benefit from enhanced growth and productivity as it brings greater competition between UK regions. Businesses can expand to other cities and workers can commute easier.



Shell Oil is a TNC in Nigeria. They bring a range of benefits and costs to Nigeria.

Benefits

- Providing employment for 65,000 Nigerian workers.
- Contribute considerable amounts in taxes and income from oil profits.
- Support the growth of Nigeria's energy sector.



Costs

- Oil spills have caused water pollution and soil degradation, reducing agricultural production and fishing yields (number of fish caught).
- Oil theft and sabotage are big problems, reducing production level and costing TNCs and the government billions of dollars every year.

Sweatshops are factories that produce clothing. They are usually located in LIC/NEE countries e.g. India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh. These factories usually have poor working conditions. Workers have low workers rights and are paid very little for long hours of work.. Cheap labour means keeping the costs down, so higher profits are made for the sweatshop owner and the TNCs.



Here are some key words from this topic. **Can you add anymore?**

Industry	Any economic activity which creates jobs and generates income. All industry is made up of four sectors that are a linked together like a chain: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industry.
Globalisation	The way in which the world has become more interconnected. It refers to how people communicate as well as world trade, international investment and the sharing of ideas. Communication between people in different parts of the world can be instant.
Trans-national corporation	A large company that has workers and businesses in different countries across the world.
Sweatshop	a factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.
Regeneration	When an area has been completely transformed by the refurbishment of the buildings and landscape.

CEIAG Link: For this topic we can make links to a variety of professions:

- Farmer
- Offshore Drilling Advisor
- Automotive Production Manager
- Factory Operative
- Shop Assistant
- Nurse
- Teacher
- Clinical Research Scientist
- ICT Consultant
- Technical Research & Development Specialist



If you are interested in the above careers, don't forget you can do some research and speak to Mrs Ackroyd.