

INDUSTRY

Warm up.

1. Which is a complex definition of the term “industry”? Why?

- A. *Industry is the production of a good or service within an economy.*
- B. *The word industry covers a number of activities which involve the making, supplying or delivering of goods and services to the population of a country.*

2. Take into consideration the following list of words: *mining, sand, quarrying, car manufacture, furniture-making, shipbuilding, coal, crushed rock, food processing, iron ore, brewing, manufacture of chemicals, clay, textiles, computers, salt, aircraft, clothing, pharmaceuticals, computers, gravel, microelectronics, oil.* Put them into the correct category:

A. **industries:**

B. **raw materials used by industries:**

1. Classification of industries.

Industries can be classified in a variety of ways. At the top level, industry is often classified into sectors.

Activity 1. In pairs, match each sector with its definition.

Sector	Definition
1. Primary	a. This group is involved in the delivery and sale of goods. They include truck drivers and retail workers, for example.
2. Secondary	b. This involves the extraction of resources directly from the Earth; this includes farming, mining and logging. They do not process the products at all. They send it off to factories to make a profit.
3. Tertiary	c. Some consider there to be a branch of the quaternary sector which includes the highest levels of decision making in a society or economy. This sector would include the top executives or officials in such fields as government, science, universities, nonprofit, healthcare, culture, and the media.
4. Quaternary	d. This group is involved in the processing products from primary industries. This includes all factories—those that refine metals, produce furniture, or pack farm products such as meat.
5. Quinary Sector	e. This group is involved in the research of science and technology and other high level tasks. They include scientists, doctors, and lawyers.

Activity 2. You are given the following list of industries. In pairs, put them in the correct column.

health service; heavy manufacturing; computing; food processing; transportation; light manufacturing; oil refining; education; consultancy; entertainment; tourism; ICT; energy production; R&D;

Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	Quaternary industry

2. Industrial location factors

Industry is not evenly spread around the UK. Some areas have a high concentration of industry and others have few industries. Industries are more likely to locate where these inputs are readily and cheaply available. Factors that influence where an industry locates include:

- power supply
- communications - including transport, telecommunications
- labour supply - including workers with the right skills
- access to market - where the goods are sold
- grants and financial incentives - usually from governments
- raw materials

Different industries have very specific needs, which influence their location. In order to establish location, we have to differentiate between:

- I. **heavy industries;**
- II. **light industries;**

Activity 3. Which types of industry do the factors enumerated below belong to: *light* or *heavy*?

- *use lightweight materials and components to produce small, high value goods;*
- *rely on raw materials;*
- *less tied to a particular location;*
- *found close to raw materials sources;*

2.1. Agglomeration and footloose industries

These are two 'special cases' of industrial location: agglomeration and footloose industries.

Activity 4. Match the “special case” of industrial location with its definition.

1. Agglomeration	A. are those that are less dependent on factors that tie them to a specific geographical location. Unlike manufacturing industries, tertiary or services, companies do not have to be near a source of raw materials. As long as they have suitable transport, energy and communications links, they can locate
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	themselves virtually anywhere in the world.
2. Footloose industries	B. is when a number of producers in the same or related industries group themselves together. They do this to benefit from local skill pools, economies of scale or the prowess of a locality in a particular field.

Activity 5. Below, there are some examples of industrial locations. In pairs, decide which belong to agglomerations and which to footloose industries.

- *computer software development*
- *financial services companies (e.g. banks and insurance companies) which are headquartered in the City of London*
- *telephone sales*
- *call centres*

4. Changing employment structures over time

Activity 6. Read the following text and answer the following questions:

1. *Where did most of the people work in 1800?*
2. *Which were the industries included within the secondary sector?*
3. *What was the result of mechanisation?*
4. *What consequences did foreign industries have?*
5. *Why did people live rural areas?*
6. *In which sectors did the British work by the year 2000?*
7. *Which industrial sector is growing in the UK? Why?*

Employment structures can also change over time within the same country.

In the UK in 1800 most people were employed in the primary sector. Many people worked on the land and made their living from agriculture and related products.

During the industrial revolution, more people were needed to build ships, work in steel making and with textiles. All of these jobs are found in the secondary sector. By 1900 over half of the workers in the UK were employed in secondary industries.

Since 1900 mechanisation meant that less people were required to work on the land and in industry, as machines could carry out most of the work that people previously did.

Foreign industries also became more competitive and imports such as coal became more affordable. As the availability of coal declined in the UK and also became more expensive to extract, more coal was imported. This led to a further decline in primary sector employment in the UK.

The demand for work increased in schools, hospitals and retail industries. Many people left the rural areas in the search for jobs in the towns and cities. By the year 2000 over half of the UK workforce was employed in tertiary industries and only a small number were employed in primary industries. This has changed the work that people do and also where they work.

Quaternary industries are a relatively new concept, and it is only recently that they have been added to these figures. However it is becoming an important and growing sector in the UK as many firms want to carry out research and development for their products.

Activity 7. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT an industrial location factor?
 - A. Power supply
 - B. Raw materials
 - C. Labour
 - D. Climate
2. What is secondary industry?
 - A. Where a farm makes a lot of money, to set up another farm

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- B. When natural resources are processed and turned into a product
 - C. When a farm or factory is making a loss and has to shut down
 - D. When a company is not making enough profit
3. What are the key areas of employment in the primary sector?
- A. Farming, mining and fishing
 - B. Construction and building
 - C. Manufacturing and production
 - D. Banking and financial services
 - E. Teaching, education and schools
4. Tertiary activity refers to employment in:
- A. extractive industries.
 - B. manufacturing industries.
 - C. service industries.
 - D. improving industries.
 - E. employment industries
5. Which of these jobs is part of the quaternary sector?
- A. Research and development
 - B. Forestry and fishing
 - C. Selling goods and services
 - D. Rearing animals and growing crops
 - E. Mining and quarrying