

Keywords

- **1. Primary sector** – Raw materials are taken from the land and sea (e.g. farmers, miners and forest workers).
- **2. Secondary sector** – Making things from raw materials (e.g. builders and factory workers).
- **3. Tertiary sector** – Providing a service for others (e.g. teachers, doctors, checkout assistants).
- **4. Quaternary sector** – Involves research and development (e.g. scientists developing games, technology and medicine).
- **5. Arable farms** – Where crops are grown.
- **6. Pastoral farms** – Where animals are raised (e.g. cows and chickens).
- **7. Mixed farms** – where crops are grown and animals are kept.
- **8. Market Gardens** – Where fruits, vegetables and flowers are grown.
- **9. Commercial farming** – Primary sector job that makes a profit from selling farm goods.
- **10. Profit** – Making money
- **11. Industrial revolution** – More factories were built in 1750, so there were more jobs and goods (e.g. toys and machinery).
- **12. Disposable income** – People have money to spare after paying for their bills (food, heating, healthcare).
- **13. Trade** – buying and selling of natural resources, goods and services.
- **14. Imports** – Natural resources, goods and services that a country buys.
- **15. Exports** – Natural resources, goods and services that a country sells.
- **16. Balance of trade** – Difference between the money a country earns from exports and the money it pays for imports.
- **17. Globalisation** – How manufacturing is organised on a world scale.
- **18. Transnational/Multinational company** – Sells goods and services in more than one country (e.g. Nike, MacDonald's).
- **19. Containerisation** – Goods are placed in steel containers, which are transported on ships (cheap and easy = sped up globalisation).
- **19. Globalisation** – The world's society, economy and culture have become linked through the development of transport, trade and communications.

What is an Economy?

20. UK's Employment Structure in 1791

- Primary = 75 %
- Secondary = 15 %
- Tertiary = 10 %
- Quaternary = 0 %

21. UK's Employment Structure in 2011

- Primary = 1 %
- Secondary = 18 %
- Tertiary = 57 %
- Quaternary = 24 %

22. Farming and the Economy

- Farmland covers 70 % of the land in the UK.
- **23. Inputs:** Physical, human and economic inputs which help the system to work.
- **24. Processes:** Activities that produce the outputs
- **25. Outputs:** End result of the input and processes.
- **26. Feedback:** Elements that can be put into the process to improve it.
- **27. Profit** If a farmer makes more money from the outputs than what they spent on the inputs

28. Finding the Right Site!

Manufacturing industries pick where to place their factories. To do this, they look at:

- 1) Cost (e.g. cost to buy land).
- 2) Workforce (e.g. enough people nearby to work there).
- 3) Customers (e.g. close to people they can sell to).

29. Nissan Case Study

Nissan Need:

- Skilled workforce
- Good communications to transport cars to Europe and bring in parts. This was found in Sunderland as there are good road and rail networks.
- UK government support: Government gave Nissan £40 million as they provided jobs.
- Large flat land with room to expand: Found in Sunderland as there was a 300 hectare unused airfield.
- 1986 = 500 people employed and 5,000 cars built a year.
- 30 years later = 7,000 people employed and 500,000 cars built a year.

32. Tourism Growth

- Tourism developed in the UK in 1850 in seaside resorts like Blackpool.
- These seaside towns grew quickly due to tourism and the industrial revolution.
- Railways developed which helped people to move around.
- Paid holiday from work was introduced which helped people afford holidays.
- Faster planes were made so people could travel further.
- More jobs were created in transport and holiday resorts (e.g. maids and receptionists) HINT: Tertiary sector jobs.

. Chocolate and the Economy

- **33.** Cocoa is grown naturally in tropical rainforests (e.g. South America) = **Primary sector**.
- Explorers brought cocoa to Europe where it became fashionable to drink.
- **34.** Now other ingredients have been added to turn Cocoa into chocolate bars (**Quaternary sector**) and Cocoa is being grown and sold all over the world (**Primary, Tertiary and Quaternary sector**).

30. Changes in Manufacturing

- Robots have taken peoples' jobs.
- Competition from other countries.
- E.g. China's factory workers get paid less than factory workers in the UK. So, products can be made cheaper in China. This forces UK factories to close and new ones open in China.

31. UK Trade

- The UK is the 9th largest export economy in the world.
- Most trade happens at ports.
- Ports are coastal areas that have facilities for ships to load and offload cargo so goods can be moved across the world.