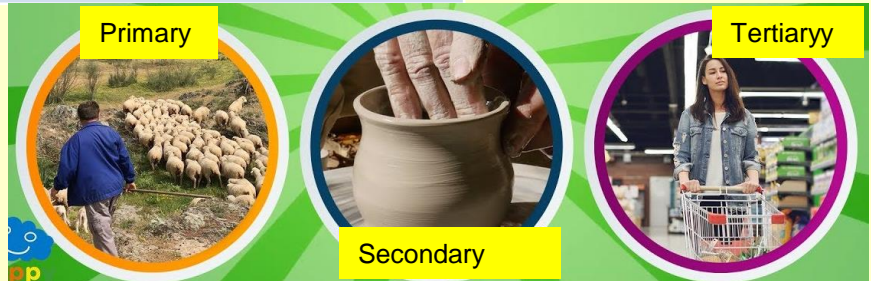
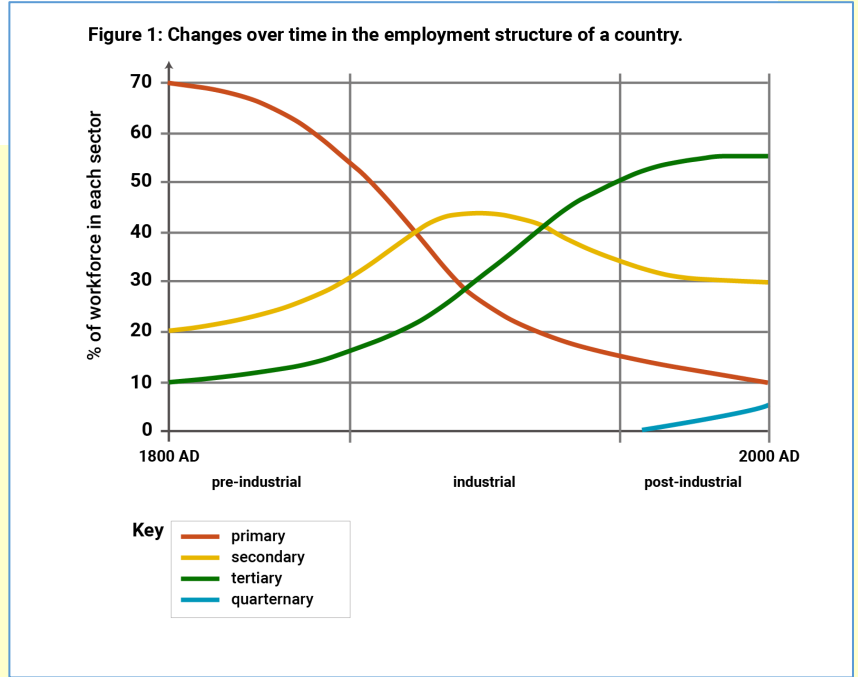
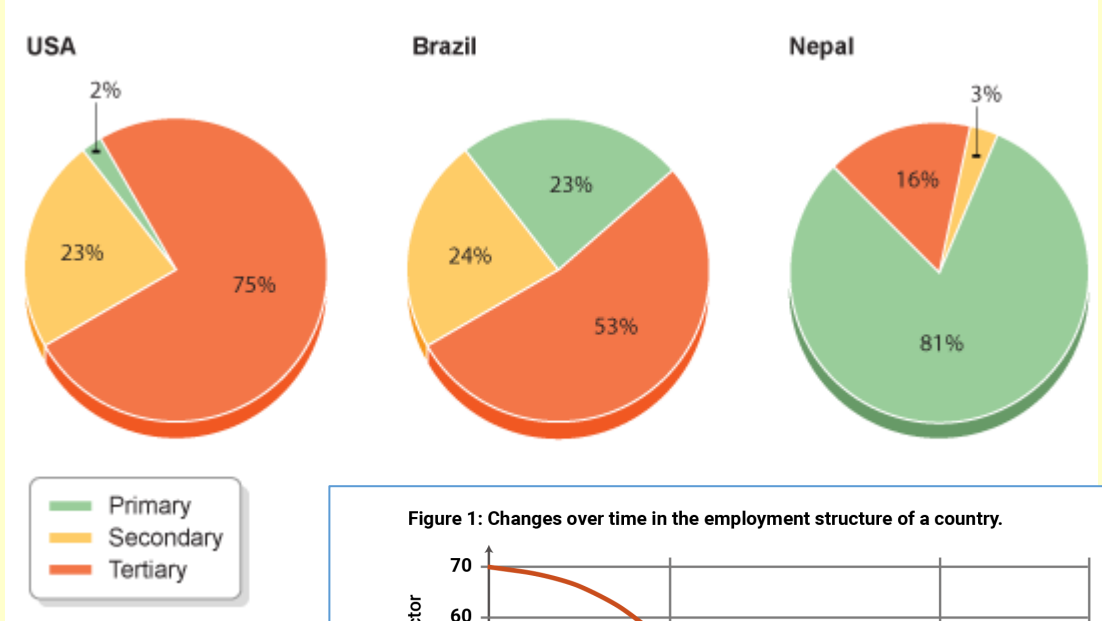
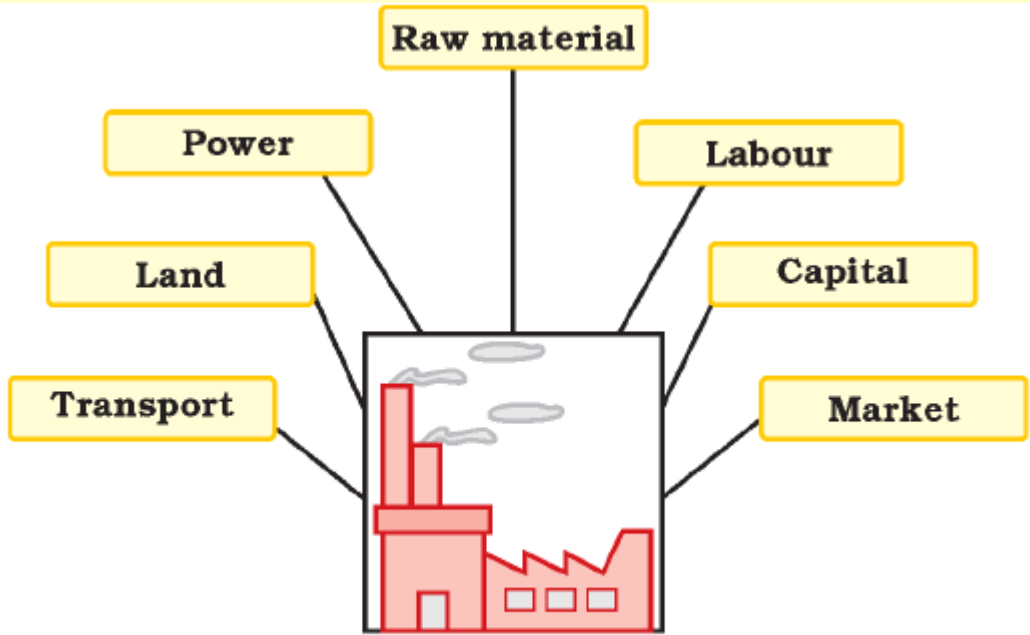


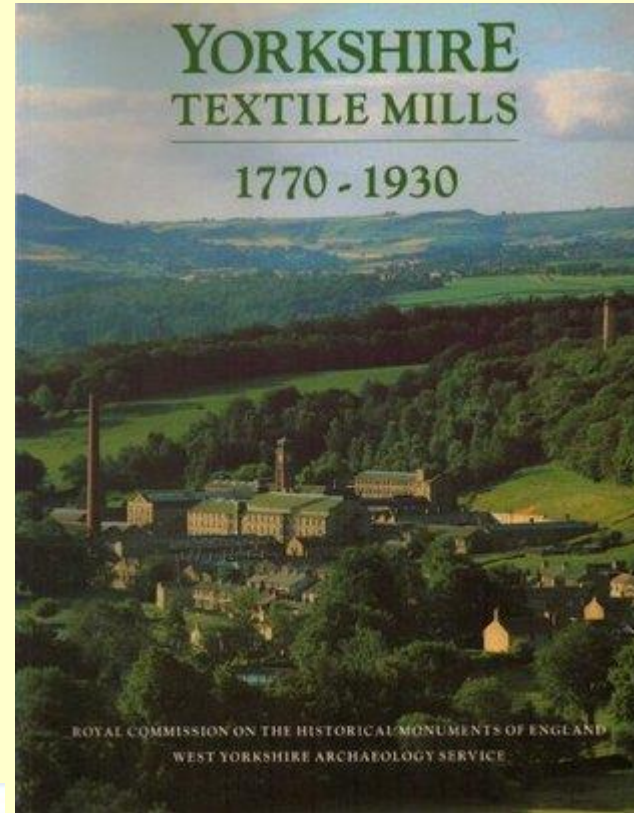
YEAR 7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: What sort of jobs do people do?

Key Term	Definition
Industry	This means 'jobs'.
Primary industry	Jobs where people are taking raw materials out of the ground or sea e.g. farmer, miner, fishing.
Secondary industry	Jobs where people are making something e.g. factory, rope making, brewery.
Tertiary industry	Jobs where people provide a service e.g. teachers, nurses, shop workers, office workers, entertainers, taxi driver, soldier, café worker.
Quaternary industry	Jobs where people are providing specialist and high-tech information services e.g. the scientists that developed a vaccine for Covid, NASA scientists.
Employment structure	The way jobs are divided into 4 groups: primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary.
Factors	Things
Raw materials	The ingredients needed to make something e.g. hemp and flax are used to make ropes.
Market	In Geography this is the area and people that you could possibly sell your product to.





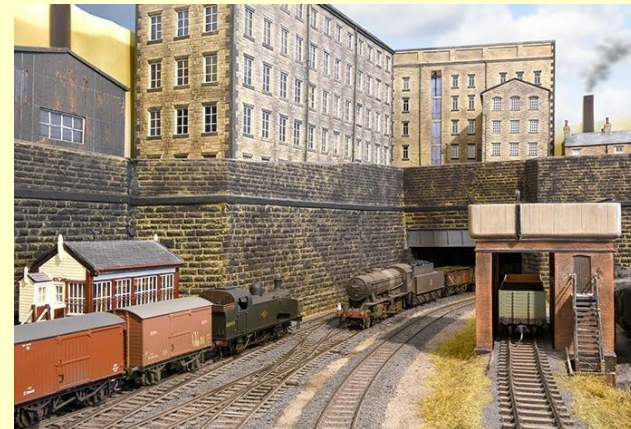
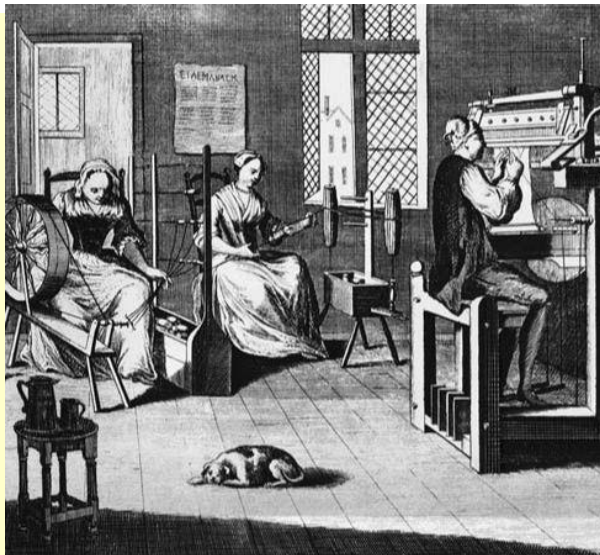
Locational factors for industries



Yorkshire hillsides were used to keep sheep.

Textiles started as a cottage industry with people making the wool by hand in their own home.

Later on factories started to use water wheels as a source of power. So the first factories were located next to rivers.



The form of power changed to steam. The factories had to locate in the valley bottoms where railway lines delivered coal.

Globalisation is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.



Key term	Definition
sweatshop	This is a crowded workplace with very poor, socially unacceptable or illegal working conditions.
transnational corporation (TNC)	Companies that operate in more than one country. Nike, McDonalds and Apple are all examples of TNCs. TNCs tend to have offices and headquarters located in HICs and factories in LICs.
fair trade	Trade between companies in HICs and producers in LICs in which fair prices are paid to the producers. The producers may be farmers or factory workers.
sustainability	The practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can be used now and in the future.
HICs	High income countries that richer and more developed e.g. U.K, France, U.S.A.
LICs	Low income countries that are poorer and less developed e.g. Kenya, Nepal, Cambodia.
NEEs	Newly emerging economies e.g. Brazil, China, India.

The impact of TNCs on LICs and NEEs

Advantages	Disadvantages
Jobs	Low paid jobs
May lead to new technologies being used	Poor working conditions
May build infrastructure e.g. roads	Damage to the environment
Multiplier effect	Most of the profits go overseas