

Exercise walk-through

7.2

Economic Sectors and Patterns

AP Human Geography

Economic sectors: classify the activity

Sector	Activity and example
Primary sector	Obtains raw materials: farming, fishing or mining.
Secondary sector	Manufactures goods: assembling cars or processing metal.
Tertiary sector	Provides services: retail, transport or healthcare.
Quaternary quinary	/ Information and research / high-level decision-making. Often treated as specialised services; check dataset categories.

Manufacturing and automation



Robotic welding equipment

Classify work by the activity being performed.

An assembly operator manufactures; a research scientist develops knowledge. Both may work for a car company.

Visible robots do not establish the number of employees, their wages or the absence of human work.

Classifying jobs: original attempt

A wheat farmer sells to a food company. The company employs an assembly operator, a delivery driver, a research scientist and a senior strategy director.

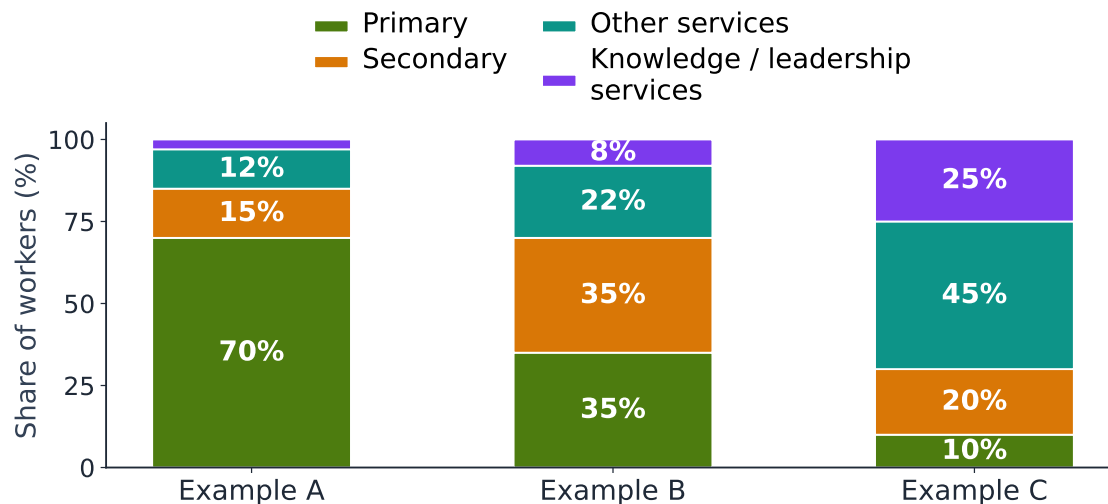
Classify the five activities. Does selling a farm product make farming a tertiary activity?

Explain why counting all service workers and then adding the information workers again could misstate total employment.

Classifying jobs: worked check

Activity	Classification
Farming	Primary, even when the crop is sold commercially.
Assembly / delivery	Secondary production / tertiary transport service.
Research / strategy	Quaternary information / quinary high-level decisions.
Counting	If specialised services are already included in tertiary totals, adding them again double-counts workers.

Illustrative employment composition



Invented comparisons; exclusive groups total 100%.
Not a required development sequence.

The four groups are exclusive and sum to 100%. These fictional examples do not prove an inevitable sequence.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Define the secondary sector and give one example job.

[2]

2.2 Explain how the sector mix changes as a country develops.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Define the secondary sector and give one example job. [2]

2.1

- manufacturing/processing raw materials into goods; e.g. a factory/assembly worker
-

2.2 Explain how the sector mix changes as a country develops. [2]

2.2

- employment shifts from primary to secondary and then to tertiary/quaternary services

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(a) A farmer.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(a) A farmer.

[1]

(a)

- primary

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(b) A software researcher.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(b) A software researcher.

[1]

(b)

- quaternary

Exercise 2.3 (c)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(c) A shop cashier.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (c)

2.3 Classify each job by sector.

(c) A shop cashier.

[1]

(c)

- tertiary

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A worker in a car factory is employed in the

[1]

☐

- A primary sector
- B secondary sector
- C tertiary sector
- D quinary sector

3.2 As countries develop, the share of workers in the primary sector usually

[1]

☐

- A rises
- B falls
- C stays fixed
- D reaches 100%

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 A worker in a car factory is employed in the

[1]

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- A primary sector
- B secondary sector
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3.1 B

- manufacturing a car = secondary sector

3.2 As countries develop, the share of workers in the primary sector usually

[1]

☐

- A rises
- B falls
- C stays fixed
- D reaches 100%

3.2 B

- primary employment falls with development

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A country's economy is dominated by information technology and research firms.

(a) Which sector dominates?

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- the quaternary sector

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country's economy is dominated by information technology and research firms.

(b) What does this suggest about its development level?

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A country's economy is dominated by information technology and research firms.

(b) What does this suggest about its development level? [1]

(b)

- it is highly developed