

1.2 Classification of businesses

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 21 marks

KEY WORDS private sector 私营部门 • tertiary 第三产业 • secondary 第二产业
• manufacturing 制造业 • public sector 公共部门

Objective

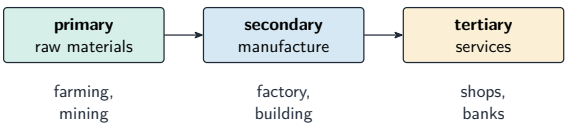
Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **classification of businesses** 企业分类 — the **primary, secondary and tertiary** 第一、第二、第三 sectors, **de-industrialisation** 去工业化, and the **private and public** 私营与公共 sectors.

You must be able to:

- describe the three sectors and give examples
- explain how the sectors change as a country develops
- distinguish the private sector from the public sector

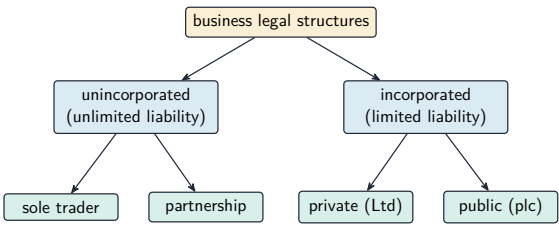
1 Worked examples

■ The three sectors



Primary (extract) → secondary (make) → tertiary (services)

- **Primary** 第一产业: takes natural resources (farming, mining). **Secondary** 第二产业: makes goods (**manufacturing** 制造业). **Tertiary** 第三产业: provides services (shops, banks).
- **De-industrialisation** 去工业化: the secondary sector shrinks and the tertiary sector grows.
- **Private sector** 私营部门: owned by private people (usually for profit). **Public sector** 公共部门: owned by the government (to provide services).



Businesses are also classified by legal form — sole trader, partnership, Ltd, plc

Answer shapes: K + App + An + Ev (a justified judgement, for “do you think” questions).

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *secondary sector*. [2]

2.2 Identify which sector each belongs to: (a) a fishing boat; (b) a bakery; (c) a hair-dresser. [3]

2.3 State the difference between the private and the public sector. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Identify two examples of tertiary-sector businesses. [2]

3.2 Explain two features of the public sector. [6]

3.3 Do you think de-industrialisation is always bad for a country? Justify your answer.[6]
