

The world of work

The types of jobs that people do in the UK have changed over time. In the past, many men did manual labor while women often worked in factories or offices. People often remained in the same job all their life. Today things are very different. Men and women work in a huge variety of different workplaces. They often change career and increasingly, people work from home, linked to each other by the internet.

Primary - farmers, miners, forestry workers and fisherman



Secondary - Clothes making, baking, car manufacturing



Tertiary - Doctors, cleaners, teachers and shop assistants



Quaternary - creating new things in Media, research and develop new products



Tourism in the UK

Tourism is an example of a fast growing industry in the tertiary sector. It accounts for about 10% of the UK GDP. It supports 3.8 million jobs. This is about 11 per cent of the UK's total employment. London is by far the most popular city. In 2017, the most popular attraction was the British Museum.

Work, rest and play in the UK

Changing employment

In the past (before about 1760), most people were employed in the primary sector, particularly in farming. After the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840), manufacturing took off and the secondary sector grew. In recent decades, manufacturing has declined and the tertiary sector has become the most important.

The changing face of manufacturing

The manufacturing that remains in the UK has changed a great deal. In the past, it focused on heavy industry, such as making steel and building ships, exporting goods all over the world. Fewer people work in this sector now, with robots and technology replacing people in many factories. This is called mechanisation. The UK's workforce may be more expensive than in some countries but it is increasingly highly skilled.

Communications and transport

Almost all communication today are sent electronically. This is done with help from modern technologies such as **submarine communication cables** and **satellites**.

The internet is like spaghetti - a mass of wire and fibre optic cables. The cables make up a complicated network that provides a communication system stretching around the world. It transports 99 per cent of the world's international data. It is an extremely important link between the UK and the rest of the world. Many of the cables are placed on the seabed.



How do we spend our free time?

Many people lead busy lives. A high proportion of each day is spent working, traveling and caring for others. The time that is left - free time - is available for **leisure** and **recreation**.

Top leisure activities include: mass media (watching TV, listening to music), shopping, reading, eating out.

Leisure and recreation in the great outdoors

+money is spent in local shops and cafes boosting the local economy
+local people may be employed as shop assistants or guides
+local crafts and food production may be boosted by visitors

-attractions such as beaches and mountain peaks can become overcrowded. These are called **honeypot sites**.
-habitats may be harmed by litter, plastic.

The geography of sport

Sport in the UK is played by more men than women. The UK has the second highest number of sport workers in Europe. About 43% of people with a disability are active in sport. The most common sports activity is running, followed by fitness classes and gym work. People in south west were the most active in 2016-17.

Parkruns are held in local parks. They are designed to be safe and easy to take part. Organised by volunteers, they are a great way of encouraging people to exercise in a fun and friendly setting.

Primary sector – includes jobs in which people work with natural materials

Raw materials – basic materials, e.g. wood or metal, which can be used to make something else

Secondary sector – includes jobs in which people make products out of raw materials

Manufacturing – the making of a product from raw material, usually in a factory

Tertiary sector – includes jobs in which people provide a service for others

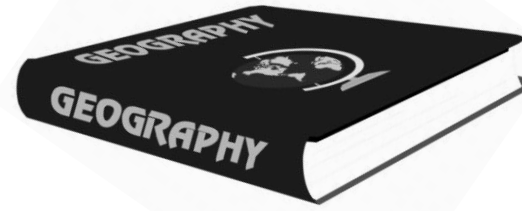
Quaternary sector – includes jobs in which people research and invent things

Silage – grass that is cut and then covered to become feed for animals in the winter

Seasonal – describes a job that is done only during part of the year, e.g. in the summer or Christmas holidays

Communication – the transfer of information

Submarine communication cable – a thick rope of wires or fibre optics on the seabed that send digital data



Satellite – a spacecraft that sends communication signals or collects information

Fibre optics – thin flexible strands of glass used in telecommunications

HS2 – a new high-speed railway project linking London with cities in northern England and beyond

Leisure – free time when people are not working, travelling, studying or doing basic activities, such as eating and sleeping

Recreation – activities during leisure time, such as reading

Honeypot site – an overcrowded location or attraction

Sports worker – someone who works in the sports industry, such as a coach or swimming teacher

Globalisation – organisations and ideas on a worldwide scale

Capacity – the maximum number that can be received

Debate – a discussion of a subject on which people have different views

Emissions – things that are released, such as carbon dioxide into the air

Greenbelt land – open land around a city, often with fields

Domestic flights – flights within the country