

## GEOGRAFIA: RESUMENES PARA EXAMEN:

### UNIT 8: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE.THE THREE SECTORS

#### 1) THE ACTIVE POPULATION:

The active population include all those aged sixteen and above who undertake or seek paid work.Features:

**The active population participation rate is high:** percentage of the adult population and the high number of women who work outside the household,although there are important differences between countries.

**The active population participation rate undergoes variations:** tends to fall amongst young people due to the extended periods they spend in education or training.It rises amongst old workers due to the postponement of retirement.It is lower for people with a lower level education or training and amongst women there are distinctions between the higher figure of the Northern and Eastern European countries and lower figures of the Southern countries.

**The active population varies according to economic sectors and countries:** the primary sector has fallen.The secondary sector grew up until 1970s and since then it has fallen due to the economic crisis.The tertiary sector has grown thanks to the improvement in living standards.There are differences between countries.The primary and the secondary sector predominate in Eastern countries and the tertiary in Northern and Mediterranean countries.

## 1.2) PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE ACTIVE POPULATION:

**Unemployment:** periods of crisis(2008 for example).Higher amongst young people,people with lower educational qualifications and in some countries women.To generated employment countries seek to improve workers' training,encourage company recruitment and support business creation.

**The ageing of the active population:** fall in birth rate(give rise to many problems related to pensions and many countries have delayed the retirement age,promoted selective immigrations) and the increase in life expectancy.

**Gender inequalities:** have fallen.Women:lowest activity and employment rates(because of household),earn lower salaries(carry out low paid and part-time Jobs,fewer positions of responsibility in companies)For this reason European countries have adopted measures to favor women's employment.

## UNIT 9: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN

### 1) AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE:

CHARACTERISTICS	OCEANIC	MEDITERRANEAN	CANARY ISLAND
LOCATION	North and north east of the peninsula	South of the oceanic climate zone ,in the Balearic islands,Ceuta and Melilla	Canary island
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	In a physical terrain that has rugged relief and oceanic climate	Flat terrain and a Mediterranean climate	Rugged,volcanic terrain and sub-tropical climate
POPULATION	Dispersed	Peninsulas`s inland regions:dense population Mediterranean coast: predominantly dispersed	Dispersed
PLOT TYPES	Small, numerous and enclosed by hedgerows	Small	Extensive use of coastal land and small-scale farming in inland zone
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	Limited to lower valleys áreas,specialised in growing market garden crops(potatoes,vegetables) and forage plants	Interior dryland región: extensive(cereals,grape s and olives) Irrigated farming áreas: forage crops and plants for industrial use. Open air or polytunnels:fruit tres and market garden crops	Monoculture crops for export(bananas,tomatoes, potatoes),polytunnels crops(cucumber, peppers) and tropical fruits(papayas,avocados)In land regions;crops for local comsupton,polyculture methods(vines,wheat)
LIVESTOCK FARMING	Cattle,undertaken extensively in the mountains where región`s abundant natural pastures are located ,intensive form in the coastal áreas or those near to the main cities.	Is extensive(intensive cattle and pig livestock farming)at the outskirts of the cities	Very limited,poor-quality pastures.Predominantly pigs and poultry(using intensive methods)
SILVICULTURE	Principal species: oak,pine,eucalyptus	Exploits pine(Soria/Segovia) and eucaliptus forests	Scarce,limited to the wood extracted from forest of certain islands

## 2)THE SECONDARY SECTOR IN SPAIN:MINING AND ENERGY

### MINING PRODUCTION:

**Metallic minerals:** hardly mined anymore because many mines have closed.Least value(29.3%)

**Industrial minerals:** used in a range of industries.Most important:halite,sea salt...(29.5%)

**Quarried and ornamental rocks:** most extensively mined products.Quarried stones for industry(limestone,granite plaster)and ornamental rocks are used for decorative purpose(marble).(41.2%)has the greatest value.

### ENERGY PRODUCTION:

**Hydraulic energy and a number of alternative energy supplies:** wind,solar and biomass energy(9.4%)

**Nuclear energy:** generated in power stations ,it provide the greatest value(43.8%)

**Coal:** mined in Asturias,Leon,Palencia.(5 %)

**Petroleum:** from the oil Wells located in Burgos(1.1%)

**Natural gas:** from Tarragona, it's production is insignificant(0.1%)

### ENERGY CONSUMPTION:

Based on non-renewable energy sources:

**Crude oil:** brought by sea from the Middle East and Nigeria and is then transformed into petrol products.(43.5%)the greatest level

**Natural gas:** arrives in liquefied natural gas carriers or by pipeline to produce electricity or heat in industry and household.(21.4%)

**Uranium:** from Niger,consumed in the nuclear power stations. (12.1%)  
**coal** (8.7%)

## **2) THE SECONDARY SECTOR.THE INDUSTRY AND ITS LOCATION:**

### **INDUSTRIAL REGIONS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION:**

#### **Where are the most industrialised áreas in Spain?**

**Madrid and Barcelona.Both cities provide the location for the offices and facilities of major national and multinational companies and industries linked to the new technologies.**

#### **What types of industry can be found in each área?**

**Industrial axes are linear concentrations of industrial installations and are located along the river Ebro and the Mediterranean coast,where multinational industries have been set up.**

**Other minor industrial axes have developed from Madrid to the bordering provinces of Castilla- la mancha.Other have developed alongside motorways such as Tordesillas-Valladolid-Palencia.**

**The Cantabrian coast's main industrial sectors:Steel ,iron and shipbuilding industries.**

**The rest of the península ,two archipelagos and Ceuta and Melilla: little industrial activity.Ej:pockects of industrialisation(Valladolid and Sevilla)above all traditional and small-scale industries.**

#### **What are the principal industrial sectors in your autonomous community?**

**Metallurgy and metallic products**

### **3) TERTIARY SECTOR.TRANSPORT AND COMMERCE:**

**What are the three main products Spain imports and exports?**

**In terms of imports:energy production,capital goods and chemical products.**

**In terms of exports:equipment products,food,drink and tobacco and automotive sector.**

**Is the balance of trade for these three products a surplus or a déficit?**

**Is a déficit because of the less number of exports**

**Which products have a surplus balance of trade?**

**Durable consumer goods,forms of merchandise**

### **4) TERTIARY SECTOR.TOURISM:**

**Where are the áreas of high and low tourism density located?**

**High density:Mediterranean península,the Balearic and Canary Islands (beach holiday)and the centre of Madrid(cultural tourism)**

**Low density: the rest of the península in heritage sites and cities and ski resorts(Extremadura,castilla –leon,Aragon...)**

**What is the main type of tourism linked to each of them?**

**In high density áreas are beach holiday tourism**

**In the médium density áreas are cultural tourism**

**In low density áreas are alpine tourism**

**Where are the snow-related tourism activities focused?**

**The majority of these activities are focused in the upper part of Aragon and Catalonia.**

## UNIT 10: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

### 1) PROBLEMS AFFECTING RELIEF AND SOIL:

	RELIEF	SOIL
CAUSES	Exploitation of mines and quarries and transport infrastructure	Deforestation, agriculture and livestock farming. Erosion and overexploitation of water resources. Input of chemical substances by agriculture and industry.
CONSEQUENCE	Marred landscape, destruction of riches of geological value	Erosion, desertification and pollution
AFFECTED AREAS	Poor countries	Developed and underdeveloped countries

### 2) PROBLEMS AFFECTING WATER SOURCES AND THE ATMOSPHERE:

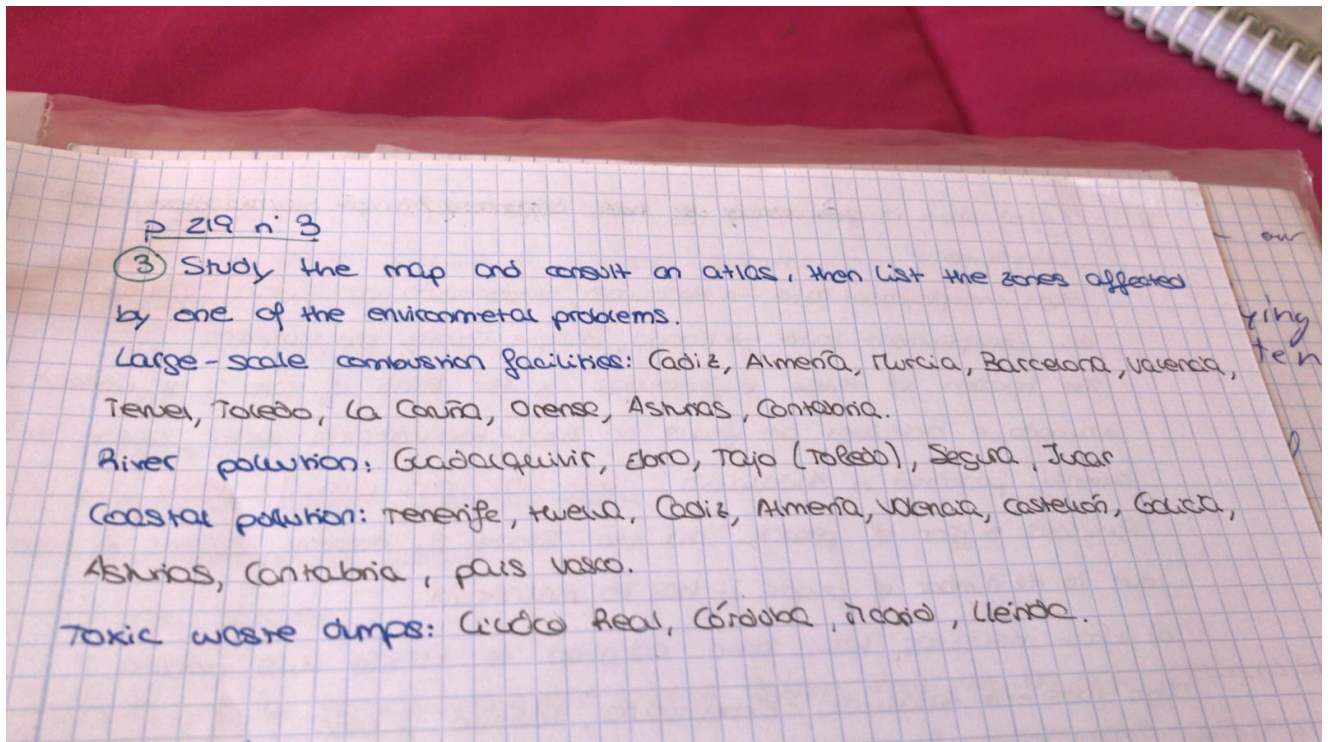
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	CAUSES	CONSEQUENCES	REGIONS OF THE ORIGIN
WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS	• Overexploitation	• Drop in river, lake and aquifer water levels	• Arid environments
	• Pollution	• Loss of water quality for consumption, also appearance of aquatic plants and animals.	• Coastal river sectors: enclosed seas such as the Mediterranean Sea; in the poorest countries.
AIR-RELATED PROBLEMS	• Global warming	• Progressive rise in the Earth's temperature	• The whole planet, but most serious for arid and semi-arid environments of Africa, southern Asia and small island states undergoing development.
	• Air pollution	• Acid rain and urban air pollution	• Major cities in developed and poor countries.

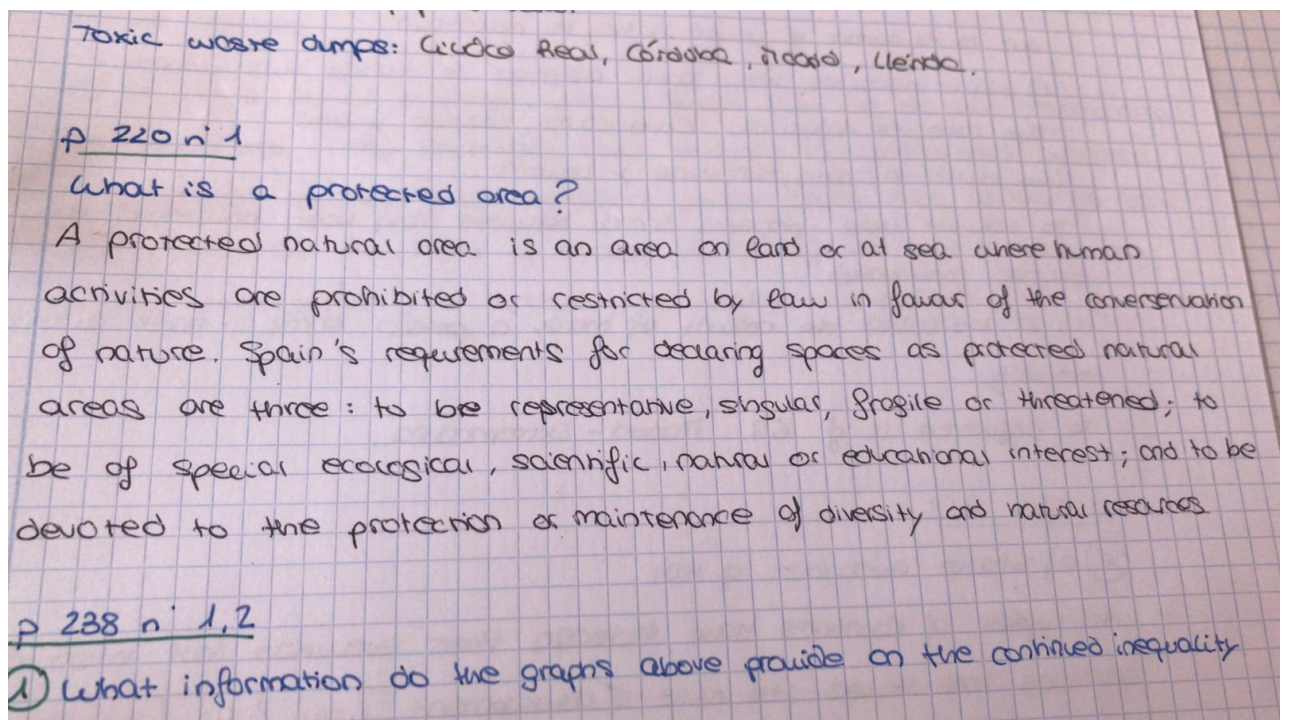
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### 3) ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN SPAIN:



### 4) EUROPE AND SPAIN'S PROTECTED REGIONS:



## UNIT 11: SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS:

### 1) HOW ARE INEQUALITIES MEASURED?

#### WELFARE,SOME CONTEMPORARY INDICATORS:

Economic wealth includes other dimensions that affect people's quality life:

- The provision of basic needs (food,healthcare,education) and non-basic needs (consumer goods)
- Social cohesion or the level of social equality
- Social relations and participation: freedom,rights,political participation,safety
- Environmental quality

Welfare is measure by the **Human Development Index (HDI)** and the **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**.Both are produced by UN and are based on: living standards,education and health.

### 2) CAUSES OF DEVELOPMENT INEQUALITIES:

#### DOMESTIC



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	CAUSES	CONSEQUENCES	REGIONS OF THE EARTH
WATER-RELATED PROBLEMS	• Overexploitation	• Drop in river, lake and aquifer water levels	• Arid environments
	• Pollution	• Loss of water quality for consumption, disappearance of aquatic plants and animals.	• Coastal river sectors: enclosed seas such as the Mediterranean Sea; in the poorest countries.
AIR-RELATED PROBLEMS	• Global warming	• Progressive rise in the earth's temperature	• The whole planet, but most serious for arid and semi-arid environments of Africa, southern Asia and small island states undergoing development.
	• Air pollution	• Acid rain and urban air pollution	• Major cities in developed and poor countries.

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③ Study the map and consult an atlas, then list the zones affected by one of the environmental problems.

Large-scale combustion facilities: Cadiz, Almería, Murcia, Barcelona, Valencia, Tenerife, Toledo, La Coruña, Orense, Asturias, Cantabria.

River pollution: Guadalquivir, Ebro, Tago (Toledo), Segura, Júcar

Coastal pollution: Tenerife, Fuerteventura, Cadiz, Almería, Valencia, Castellón, Girona, Asturias, Cantabria, País Vasco.

Toxic waste dumps: Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Madrid, Lleida.

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What is a protected area?

A protected natural area is an area on land or at sea where human activities are prohibited or restricted by law in favour of the conservation of nature. Spain's requirements for declaring spaces as protected natural areas are three: to be representative, singular, fragile or threatened; to be of special ecological, scientific, natural or educational interest; and to be devoted to the protection or maintenance of diversity and natural resources.