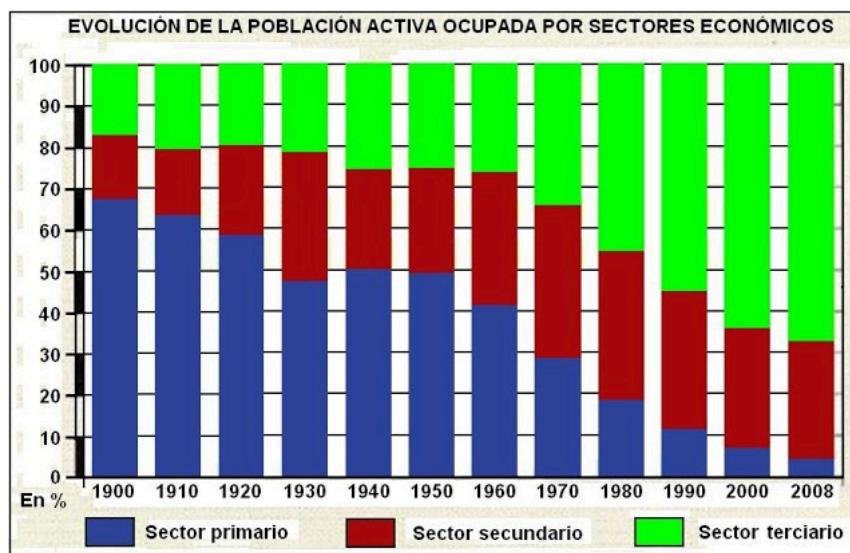


First term: UNIT 5 AND 9.

1. Read the lessons 1 and 2 of unit five. Make a clear scheme. No more than one sheet for one side. (AT HOME)

a) PRACTICE ACTIVITY (IN CLASS). Make a commentary following the given steps.

- *Describe the evolution of each sector between the indicated dates, naming possible stages and trends.*
- *Explain the causes that give rise to this evolution.*
- *Explain the consequences derived from this evolution.*



b) Research which economic systems (Capitalist, Mixed or Planned) follow more or less the following countries nowadays: North Korea, Spain, Sweden and USA.

c) Read the following table about globalisation and choose 5 concepts that summarized the positive consequences of globalisation and 5 concepts that summarized the negative consequences.

“POSITIVE” CONSEQUENCES	“NEGATIVE” CONSEQUENCES
Greater mobility of people, goods, services and information, that cause an increase of economic and cultural activity.	This increase of economic activity has provoked an increase of consumption and consumerism in the population, generating stress to the environment and human society

	at the same time.
Multinationals have specialized their production of goods and services, making them cheaper and more accessible to people.	Multinationals have become very powerful, because they monopolise part of the market and can even influence governments.
This bigger movement of information can increase our knowledge and our critical sense.	If we are not able to filter information, this amount of information can confuse us. FAKE NEWS or bulos.
It is easier to meet and know new cultures, making us more tolerant and open minded.	The developing countries can suffer from acculturation because the culture of the developed countries is imposed and the developed countries receive a lot of immigration because of the bad economic situation of the developing countries, racism or xenophobia.

3) Read the meaning of the concepts of this table and later establish which of the concepts could be causes of underdevelopment and inequalities in the world and which of them could be consequences? (some of the concepts are not causes neither consequences

4. Define the following concepts (with the help of this table, and the table of the previous activity). Answer the question in parentheses:

- Primary sector. (U.5)
- Secondary sector.(U.5)
- Tertiary sector.(U.5)
- Law of supply and demand.(U.5)
-
- GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita (U.5)
- **Globalisation** (U.5)
- Sustainable development (Propose some proposals to achieve it).(U.5)
- **HDI (Human Development Index)** (U.9)
- **Gini Index** (U.9.)
- **Neoliberalism.** (Which economic system of the before mentioned connects better with neoliberal ideas)

- **Decolonialism.**
- **Neocolonialism** (Name three countries that are victims of neo-colonialism and three countries that benefit from it)

The graph represents the evolution of the active population that is working, by economic sectors, in Spain since 1900. Analyse and answer the following questions.

- a) Describe the evolution of each sector between 1900 and 2008. Highlighting the trends and stages.
- b) Explain the causes that explain this evolution.
- c) Explain the consequences that have provoked this evolution.

SECOND TERM

● AGRARIAN ACTIVITIES

1. Define agrarian activities, and name what type of activities are included.
Presentación (Diapositiva nº 1)
2. List and explain how physical factors or conditions can condition agricultural activity.
Presentación (Diapositiva nº 6)
3. List and explain how human factors or conditions can condition agricultural activity.
Presentación (Diapositiva nº 16)
4. What physical factors provoke more than in almost all Castilla y León is impossible the cultivation of the olive tree, meanwhile in the central part of Aragon is possible?

Mainly, the temperature. In most of Castilla y León the winter frosts are very strong, because it is located in the northern sub-plateau, above 700 m. of altitude. On the other hand, mainly in the area of the Ebro valley, the altitude usually varies from 200 m of

altitude to almost sea level, this causes frosts to be much less frequent and powerful, allowing the olive tree to develop.

5. What characteristics make good soil for agriculture?

Presentación (diapositiva 11)

6. Where does industrial agriculture mainly develop? What features does it have?

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 33)

7. Table on slide 35. I can empty parts of the table and you will have to fill it out.

8. What is the origin and characteristics of industrial plantation agriculture?

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 37)

9. Comment on an image that explains the agricultural activity according to the following scheme.

A. What is produced and where is it produced? Información que se os dará.
B. What physical factors limit or favour the agricultural activity in this landscape?
C. With what technology are crops adapted to physical conditions?: Technology used: type of irrigation, greenhouses, terraces, enarenados, hydroponics, etc.
D. Cultivation methods used: Variety of crops (monoculture or polyculture), water availability (dry or irrigated), Rotation of crops, degrees in land use (intensive or extensive, explain your option).
E. Shape (regular or irregular), limits (open fields or closed fields) and plot sizes (small, medium or large):
F. Possible environmental problems (if any) due to the agricultural activity of the image.
G. The type of agriculture you think could be industrial or ecological. Explain the reasons for your choice, and if you think it could be both options also explain why.

Images that you can fall in this exercise. [Press here](#).

10. What are their advantages and disadvantages of industrial agriculture?

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 41)

11. Define organic farming, and name and explain at least two possible advantages and two possible disadvantages of it.

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 42 y 43)

12. Look at an image linked to the livestock activity, choose if it represents an intensive or extensive livestock, and explain its characteristics.

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 44, 45 y 46)

13. What are the characteristics of industrial fishing and the problems it poses? What possible solutions can be raised to try to solve these problems?

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 49 y 51)

14. Define the concept of aquaculture. Explain the problems you can help solve and the possible problems of this type of activity. What's new in aquaponics?

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 52 y 53)

15. Defines the concept of forestry and names some of the countries that practice it most in the world.

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 55, 57 y 58)

16. Name some of the main forest uses.

Presentación (Diapositiva nº 55)

17. Work with vocabulary. You do not have to learn it by heart. The activity will consist in the fact that you have to guess the concept through definition. In other words, I will give you the definition and you will have to know what concept that definition refers to.

- **INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES**

1. Work with vocabulary. You do not have to learn it by heart. The activity will consist in the fact that you have to guess the concept through definition. In other words, I will give you the definition and you will have to know what concept that definition refers to.

2. Study the following table of [sources energies](#).

3. Study the table of the different phases of industrialisation, that you should have in your notebook. If you don't have it you have in your book.

4. Activities connected with the map of the “Industrial Relocation” from page 56.

5. Definition, causes and consequences of the Real Estate Bubble.

TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

1. [Definition of Tertiary Sector.](#)