



ASSIGNMENT TITLE	Classification of business activities
TASK NUMBER AND TASK DETAIL	<p>Task 1</p> <p>Produce a three-column display, with the columns labelled “Primary”, “Secondary” and “Tertiary”. At the top of each column, write a clear explanation of what the sector means.</p> <p>Within each column, provide examples of three business organisations in that sector. At least one of your examples should be from your region or locality. However, you are told that if local examples are not available, it will be acceptable to use appropriate national businesses.</p> <p>You are advised to begin each column with a sample case that has been given to you. So, for example, you might put</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shetland Catch in the primary column – you might then add a local farm in this column ▪ Ford Component Manufacturing Ltd in the secondary – perhaps there is a local factory making things that you could add in this column ▪ Siemens plc in the tertiary (for the services it provides such as ICT systems) – there might be a local gym you could add in this column.
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	<p>Task 2</p> <p>Prepare a supporting handout that can be given out after the display is explained to the trainees. The purpose of the handout is to explain the changes in the UK economy that have meant that there are fewer manufacturing firms and more service jobs today.</p> <p>To do this well, try to find out how many people work in services compared to factories. Good examples of the different types of jobs that are now available will help to explain the changes in the economy.</p> <p>P2 describe, using local and national examples, the basic classifications of business activity (primary, secondary and tertiary)</p> <p>M2 explain areas of growth or decline in the primary, secondary and tertiary classifications of business activities</p>
GRADE / LEVEL	<p>Successful completion of Task 1 will lead to a pass grade. Successful completion of Task 2 will lead to a merit grade.</p>
EXEMPLAR ANSWER	<p>Task 1</p> <p>A three-column display is suggested but this is not a requirement for passing the unit. Work will describe the three main sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary – broadly involves producing raw materials. These can be foodstuffs and livestock from farms and fisheries, or stone, timber and coal from quarries and forests. ▪ Secondary – manufacturing or constructing things using raw materials. Building is acceptable as an example of a secondary activity, as are food producers such as Cadbury and Heinz. Other manufacturing sectors



produce a broad array of products.

- Tertiary – the intangible services that are offered both by private business and public authorities. Examples include retail, travel, insurance, finance, distribution, storage, health and social services, contact centres, education, hotels and restaurants.

Learners should offer at least one local and one national example for each sector. However, if local conditions make this impossible, then alternative national or regional businesses in the sector will do.

Task 2: Presentation on different businesses

A handout is suggested in the scenario. Learners should therefore think about presentation. At this level, within each sector, there should be an overview of the changes that have occurred in the UK economy as a whole.

The primary sector has suffered a decline in farming, evidenced by many farm diversification projects (see Ramsays of Carlisle). Coal mining has declined dramatically in traditional areas.

The secondary sector has seen a fall in UK manufacturing, with especially difficult conditions in engineering, motor vehicle manufacture and shipbuilding. All manufacturers have faced intense global competition, especially from companies in the Asia-Pacific area. Some statistical information to back this up will help but is not essential.

Tertiary activity has grown significantly. Many commentators argue that we are a service economy today. Health services, leisure services, public administration and retail are now big employers in many areas. This was not always the case. Again, statistics can help to reinforce this point.

ANY ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL REQUIRED

Images could be used to show economic activities in the broadest terms.

GRADING COMMENTS

Pass-level work is descriptive and at a level showing basic but sound understanding of how the UK economy is understood in terms of the broad categories of business activity.

Merit-level work goes into more detail about how these categories are changing over time. Learners should show an awareness of the changes within each sector and the best learners will offer statistical evidence to back up their analysis.