**Key Issue 12.1: Where Are Services Distributed?**

***Pages 434-435***

1. Define ***service****:*
2. What sector of the economy do services fall under?
3. What are the **three** subdivisions of the service sector of the economy?
4. Define ***consumer services:***
5. What are the **four** main types of consumer services, and provide an example of each.
6. Define ***business services:***
7. What are the **three** types of business services, and provide an example of each.
8. Define ***public services:***
9. How are the public service jobs divided?
10. How are jobs in the service sector different geographically than jobs in the primary sector? Why?
11. Define ***settlement:***
12. What factor affects the distribution of services? Why?
13. Explain where an increase and/or decrease have occurred in each of the following categories. (Use the reading and Fig. 12-3 as a guide)

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| **Changes in Number of Employees between 1975 and 2010** |
| **Business Services** |  |
| **Consumer Services** |  |

**Key Issue 12.2: Where Are Services Distributed?**

***Pages 434-443***

1. What does central place theory seek to explain?
2. Define ***central place theory:***
3. Who first proposed this theory?
4. What is a ***market area/hinterland*?**
5. Complete the pyramid below regarding the concept of ***range*.**

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| **RANGE** |
| Definition:  |
| Services with LONG ranges:  | Services with SHORTER ranges:  |

1. Complete the pyramid below regarding the concept of ***threshold***.

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| **THRESHOLD** |
| Definition:  |
| Not all people within a market area can be counted when determining location of a service by considering its threshold. Explain how this is so, and provide examples 🡪 🡪 🡪 🡪 🡪 🡪 🡪 |  |

1. **Small settlements** have services with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thresholds, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranges and \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ market areas.
2. **Larger settlements** have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thresholds, ranges and market areas.
3. However, smaller neighborhoods within larger settlements must *also* do what?
4. What shape is used to represent market areas? Why?
5. In many developed countries, the pattern of cities follows the ***rank-size-rule***. What is it?
6. What is a ***primate city***?
7. When comparing rank-size rule and primate city rule, what do the two patterns imply?
8. Can a country follow both rules?
9. What are the four levels of market area and what are the population ranges for each?
10. How would this look on a map using hexagons to illustrate each level?
11. According to geographers, where is the best location for a service (once range and threshold have justified its viability)?
12. The **gravity model** helps explain this as the optimal location is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
related to the number of people in the area and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related to the
distance they must travel to access it.
13. What **two** patterns are reflected by consumer behavior?
14. Complete the activity on page 441 “Identifying Food Deserts” scan the QR code or go to the web address provided to complete the three questions in the activity.

1.

2.

3. (Use the QR or address, click on the Food Access Research Atlas link at the bottom of the page, click on the Enter the map button. Answer the question.)

1. Define ***periodic market****:*
2. What groups of people and areas are provided goods by periodic markets?
3. What two services have had a large impact on sharing services?

**Key Issue 3: Where Are Business Services Distributed?**

***Pages 442-447***

1. Explain why business services are disproportionately concentrated in global cities.
2. Explain the three types of business services that are located in global cities.
3. What types of consumer and public services are clustered in global cities and why?
4. With regards to the global economy, developing countries specialize in what two types of business services?
5. What functions do offshore centers provide, and explain each?
6. Describe the four categories in which offshore centers fall into?
7. What are typical back-office functions?
8. Why have LDCs been able to attract back offices?
9. Define ***basic* *industry****:*
10. Define ***non-basic industry****:*
11. What is the economic base of a community?
12. Explain how a basic industry creates new types of jobs.
13. What factors influence the distribution of talent?

**Key Issue 4: Why Do Services Cluster in Settlements?**

***Pages 448-455***

1. Define ***clustered rural settlement****:*
2. Define ***dispersed rural settlement****:*
3. How are strips of land allocated in a clustered rural settlement?
4. Illustrate a circular rural settlement.

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1. In a linear rural settlement, why are settlements clustered around roads and/or rivers?
2. Why did New England colonists prefer clustered settlements?
3. Why had owning several fields around a clustered rural settlement become disadvantageous?
4. Why did many European countries convert to dispersed patterns?
5. Define ***enclosure movement:***
6. What happened to England’s displaced farmers?
7. Identify **four** potential “hearth regions” for the world’s first urban settlements.
8. Based on archaeological research, what services were most likely provided **in history’s earliest settlements?**
9. What early structures and permanent man-made features were associated with **early consumer services**?
10. What early function/features were associated with **early business services**?
11. What early structures and permanent man-made features were associated with **early public services**?
12. What services did the city-state provide to the surrounding hinterland?
13. Large cities began to supply what types of things not available in smaller settlements?
14. Why did these large centers collapse with the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century CE?
15. What role did trade play in the revival of urbanism during the Middle Ages?
16. Where were the largest cities in the world during the Middle Ages?
17. What were the functions of the largest European cities during the Middle Ages?
18. Explain the difference between ***number*** or people living in large cities and the ***percentage*** of people living in large cities as it relates to MDCs and LDCs (pages 454 & 455).
19. Complete the chart with several bullet notes detailing the characteristics of urban settlements according to Louis Wirth.

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| **Large Size** |  |
| **High Density** |  |
| **Social Heterogeneity** |  |

1. Define megacity and meta city?
2. What pattern has changed regarding location of these cities?
3. What factors are influencing this pattern of rapid-growing cities?