

Geography retrieval practice booklet

Year 10

Economic change in the UK

Name:

Geography teacher:

Tutor group/room:

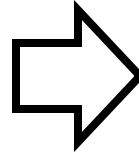
Homework day:

How we complete home study

Why we do it



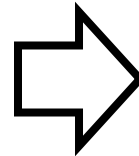
1. Complete the retrieval activity which you have been set on scrap paper. Make sure you **cover up the answers** and the **knowledge organiser** and that you complete the answers **from memory**. Attempt **every question**.



Scientific research suggests that you can remember things better over a long period of time if you spend time retrieving it from your long-term memory without support, even if you get the answer wrong and then correct it. This is called the testing effect.



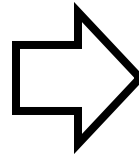
2. Mark and **correct** your answers using green pen.



You need to be aware of what you have got wrong so you don't accidentally embed misconceptions. Scientific research suggests that attempting a question, getting it wrong, and then correcting your answer is better than not attempting a question and then just reading the correct answer.



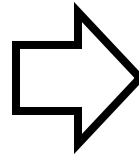
3. Go back to the **knowledge organiser** to strengthen your knowledge for any questions you answered incorrectly.



Reading the knowledge organiser after a retrieval activity will strengthen your understanding and allows you to make connections between pieces of information. This will make pieces of information easier to remember.



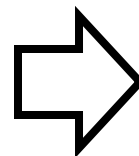
4. Fill in your score on the '**Track your scores**' page.



Tracking your scores allows you to see where you need to improve and where you have made progress. This will make it much easier for you to revise on your own and will allow teachers to easily see how they can help you.



5. Bring the scrap paper you have used with you to your Humanities lesson.



Teachers need to see that you have completed your home study and that you have completed it to a high standard. Checking your answers also allows teachers to collect information on any topics which you are finding difficult or where you might need further support.

Track your scores!

Use these tables to track how your retrieval of key information improves over time and to identify which areas you need to focus on.

Remember: you don't have to get 100% straight away!

	1	2	3	4	5
1. UK's relationship with the wider world					
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
2. UK's relationship with the Commonwealth and European Union					
a.					
b.					
c.					
3. The percentage of people working in the primary and secondary industries has decreased					
a.					
b.					
c.					
4. The percentage of people working in the tertiary and quaternary sectors has increased					
a.					
b.					
c.					

	1	2	3	4	5
5. The North-South divide					
a.					
b.					
c.					
6. Population growth and decline in rural areas					
a.					
b.					
c.					
7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy					
a.					
b.					
c.					
8. Impacts of industry on the environment					
a.					
b.					
c.					

1. The UK's relationships with the wider world

The UK has cultural links with the wider world

many countries speak English

UK media and music watched around the world

E.g. BBC world service, Ed Sheeran

The UK is linked to other countries through trade

UK does not have enough raw materials or goods for its population

the UK imports manufactured goods and raw materials

e.g. in 2020 exports of goods and services totalled £578 billion and imports totalled £586 billion

The UK is connected to other countries through an electronic communications network

e.g. Trans-Atlantic cables

the cables allow banks in the UK to trade financial data

connects London stock exchange to stock exchanges in other countries

The UK is connected to other countries through transport infrastructure

e.g. Heathrow airport flights to 84 countries

encourages tourism

spreads UK culture

Key words and terms:

goods: things that are made

service: the action of doing something for someone

to trade: to buy or sell goods or services

raw materials: the basic material from which a product is made.

imports: goods/services that have been brought into a country

exports: goods/services that are sold to another country

stock exchange: a place where companies are bought and sold

Retrieval practice: 1. The UK's relationships with the wider world

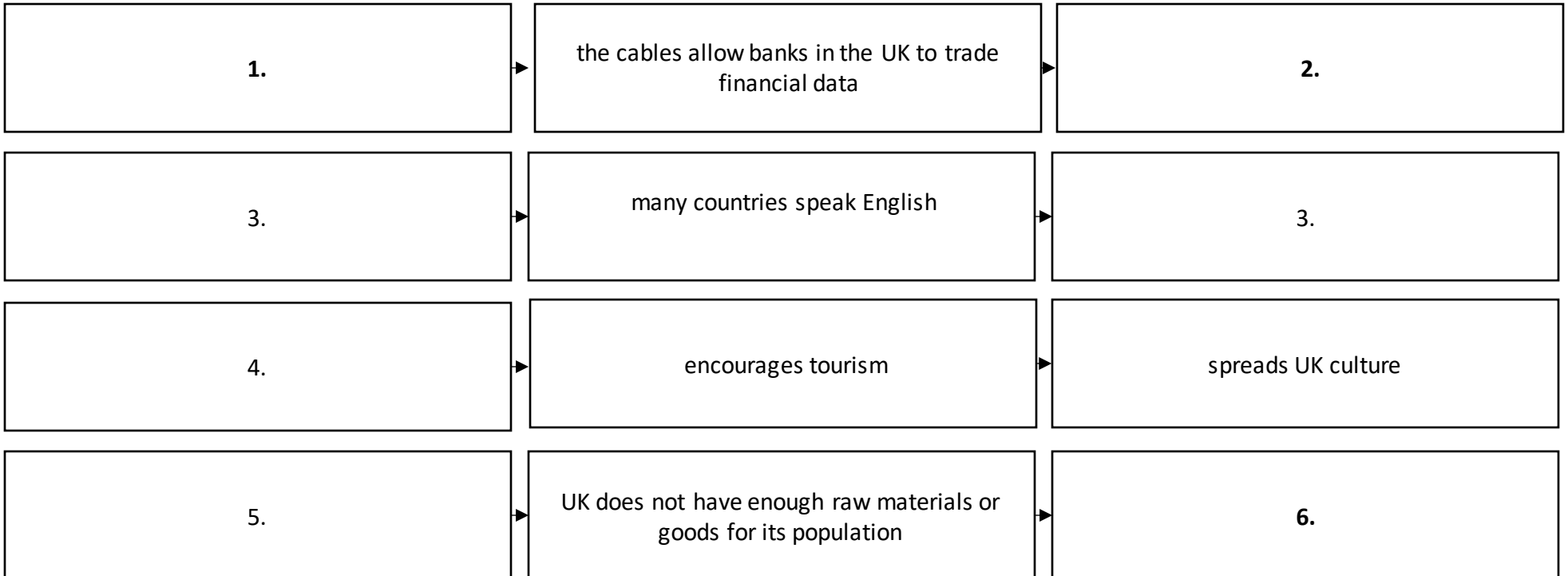
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. _____ are things that are made.
2. _____ is the action of doing something for someone
3. to _____ is to buy or sell goods or services
4. _____ are the basic material from which a product is made.
5. _____ are goods/services that have been brought into a country
6. _____ are goods/services that are sold to another country
7. a _____ is a place where companies are bought and sold.
8. List 5 ways the UK is connected to the wider world.

a. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples.

1. Give an example of UK culture that is experienced around the world.
2. What is the total value of UK imports and exports?
3. Give an example of an electronic communications cable.
4. Name a UK airport and the number of countries you can fly to from it.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice: 1. The UK's relationships with the wider world (ANSWERS)

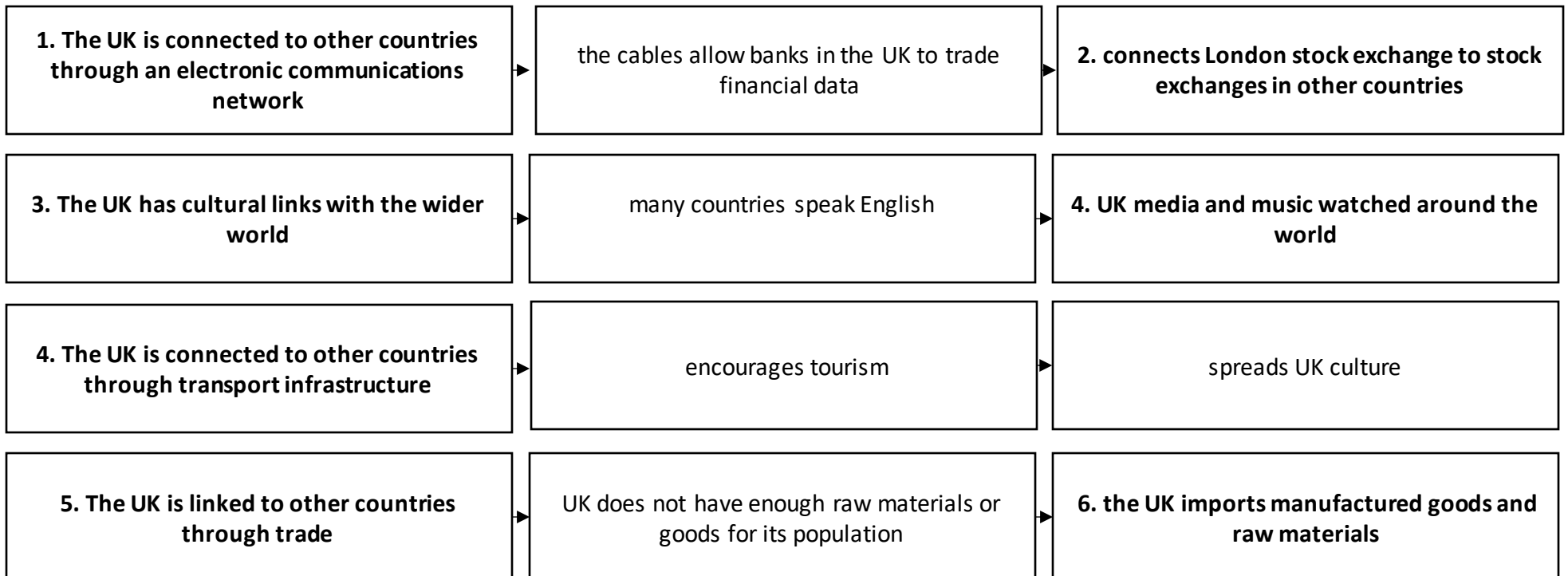
a. Quiz questions on vocabulary

1. Goods are things that are made.
2. A service is the action of doing something for someone
3. to trade is to buy or sell goods or services
4. raw materials are the basic material from which a product is made.
5. imports are goods/services that have been brought into a country
6. exports are goods/services that are sold to another country
7. a stock exchange is a place where companies are bought and sold.
8. electronic communications/ culture/ transport infrastructure/ trade

a. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples.

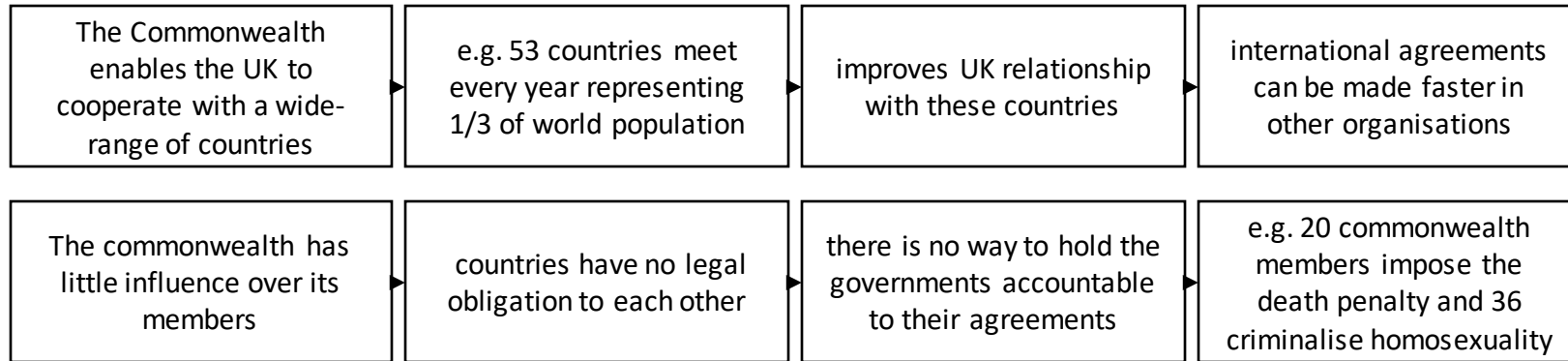
1. The BBC/ Ed Sheeran
2. in 2020 exports of goods and services totalled £578 billion and imports totalled £586 billion
3. Trans-Atlantic cables
4. Heathrow flies to 84 countries.

b. Chains of reasoning practice

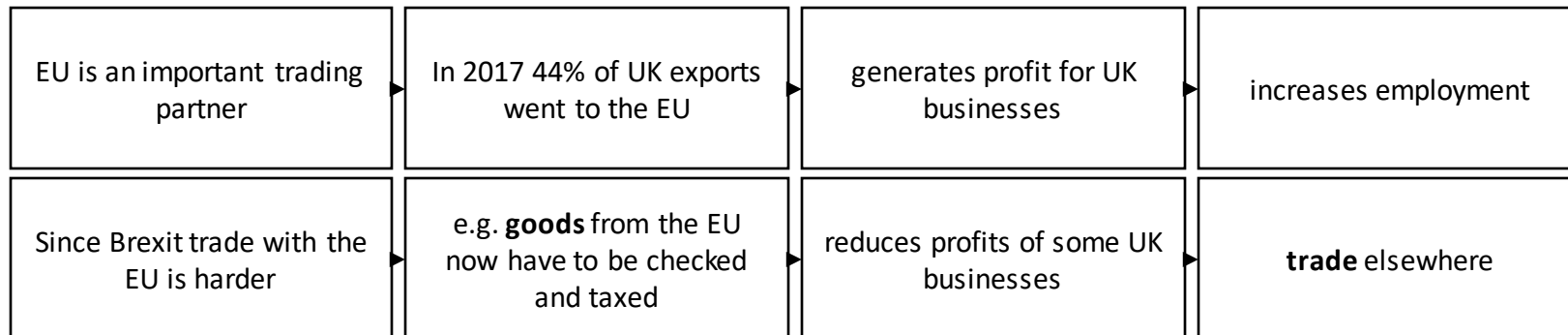


2. The UK's relationships with the Commonwealth and the European Union

The Commonwealth is a group of 53 countries that meet to hold discussions on international issues. The Commonwealth is not able to make laws. Only 9% of UK **trade** is with Commonwealth countries.



The European Union is a group of 28 countries. Most of the countries use the euro as currency. The EU makes laws including laws to protect the environment and trade. People and goods are free to move around the EU.



Key words and terms:

goods: things that are made

to trade: to buy or sell goods or services.

imports: goods/services that have been brought into a country

exports: goods/services that are sold to another country

international: between two or more countries

Retrieval practice: 2. The UK's relationships with the Commonwealth and the European Union

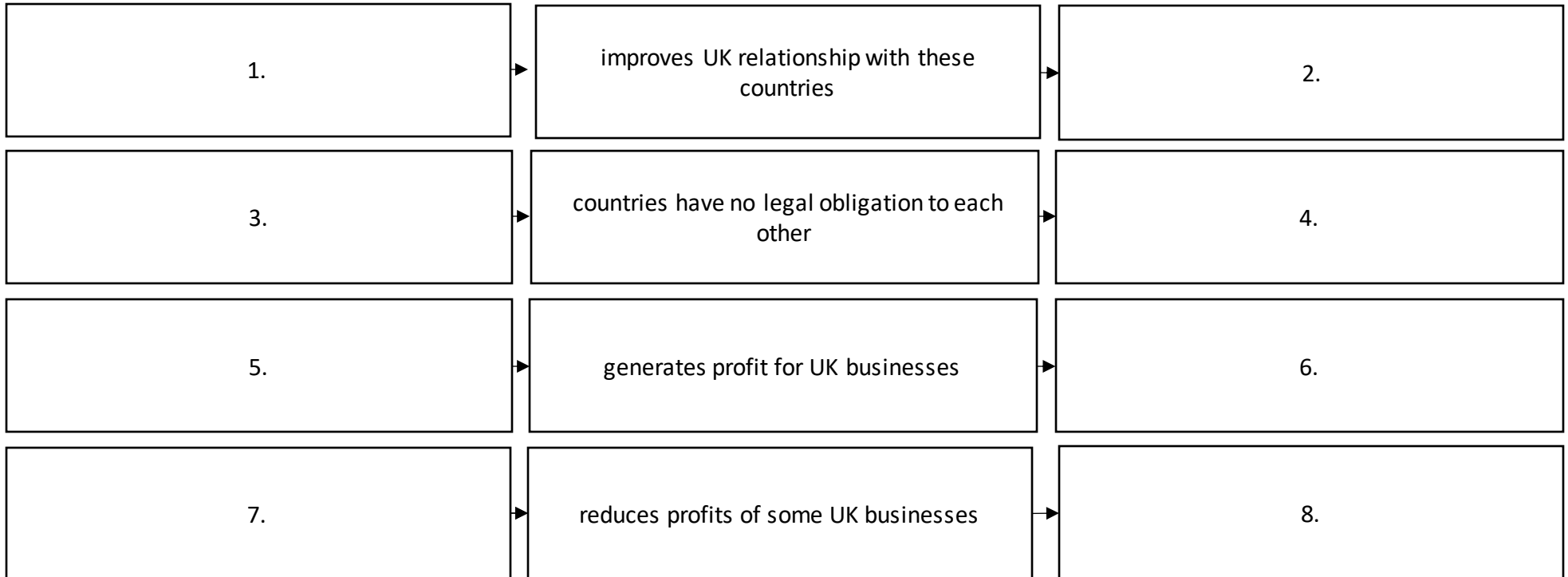
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. What is the EU?
2. What is the Commonwealth?
3. Give one benefit of the EU for the UK.
4. Give one limitation of the EU for the UK.
5. Give one benefit of The Commonwealth for the UK.
6. Give one limitation of The Commonwealth for the UK.

c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. How many countries are in the EU?
2. How many countries are in the Commonwealth?
3. What percentage of UK exports went to the EU in 2017?
4. What percentage of UK exports go to the commonwealth.
5. Give an example of how some Commonwealth countries have not been influenced by The Commonwealths discussion on human rights.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice:2. The UK's relationships with the Commonwealth and the European Union (ANSWERS)

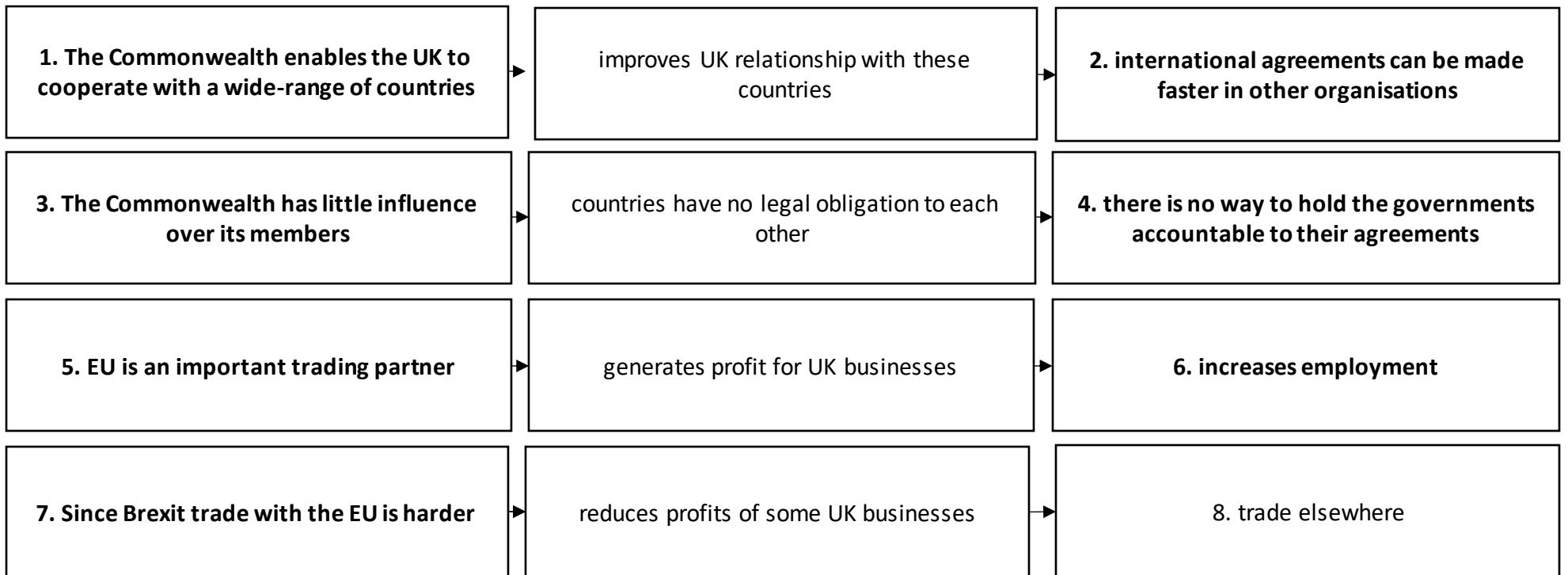
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. A group of countries that make laws and mostly share the euro as a common currency.
2. A group of countries that discuss international issues.
3. important trading partner
4. since Brexit trade with the EU is harder
5. the UK can cooperate with a wide-range of countries
6. It has little influence over its members.

c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. 28
2. 53
3. 44%
4. 9%
5. 20 Commonwealth members impose the death penalty and 36 criminalise homosexuality




b. Chains of reasoning practice



3. The percentage of people working in the primary and secondary sectors has decreased



four different employment sectors:

 <p>Primary Industries: collect raw materials such as; farming, logging, oil rigging and mining</p>	<p>Secondary Industries: manufacture goods/products such as; car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders</p>
 <p>Tertiary Industries: provide a service such as; teaching, accounting, health care, sales assistants etc.</p>	 <p>Quaternary Industries: hi-tech, research and design such as: hardware and software designers for computers, pharmaceutical companies, and aeronautical engineering.</p>

Key words and terms:

employment: jobs

raw materials: the basic material from which a product is made.

pharmaceutical engineering: to do with the manufacturing of medicinal drugs and vaccines.

aeronautical engineering: to do the manufacturing of aeroplanes.

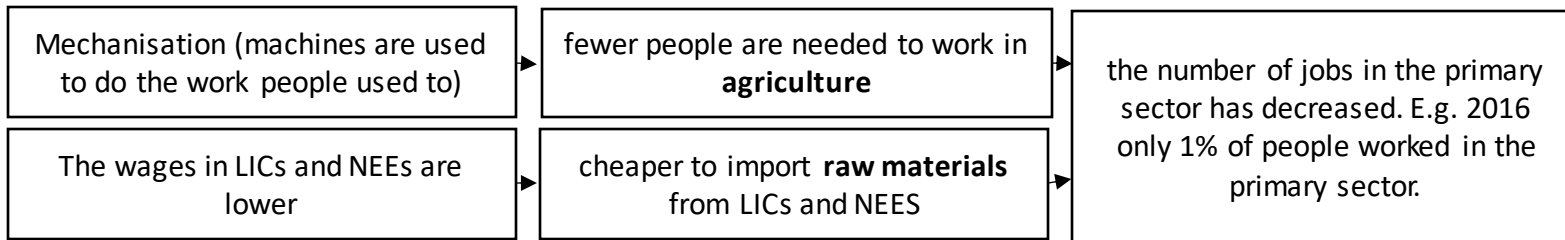
hardware the electronics in a computer.

software: the programs and apps used by electronic products.

agriculture: farming

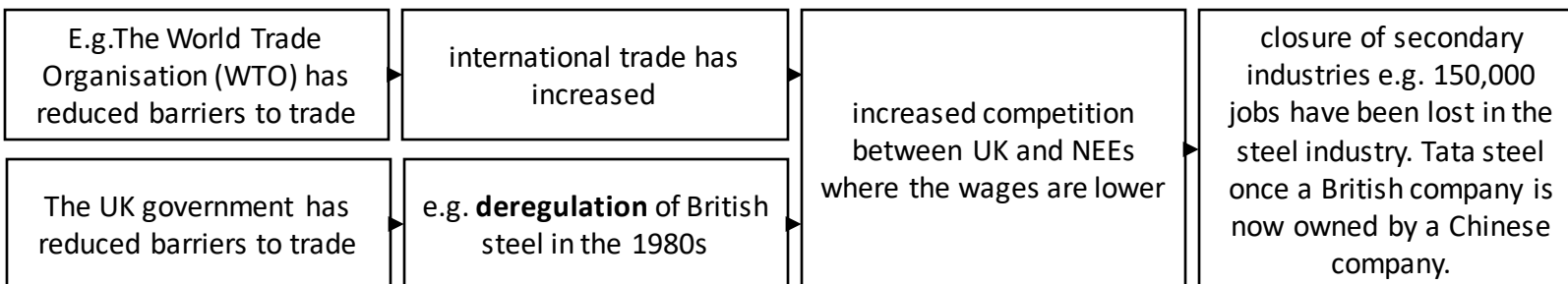
deregulation: the removal of rules

The percentage of people working in the primary sector in the UK has decreased over time.



The percentage of people working in the secondary sector in the UK has decreased since the 1980's.

Countries are now more interconnected. This is called globalisation.



Retrieval practice: 3.The percentage of people working in the primary and secondary sectors has decreased (ANSWERS)

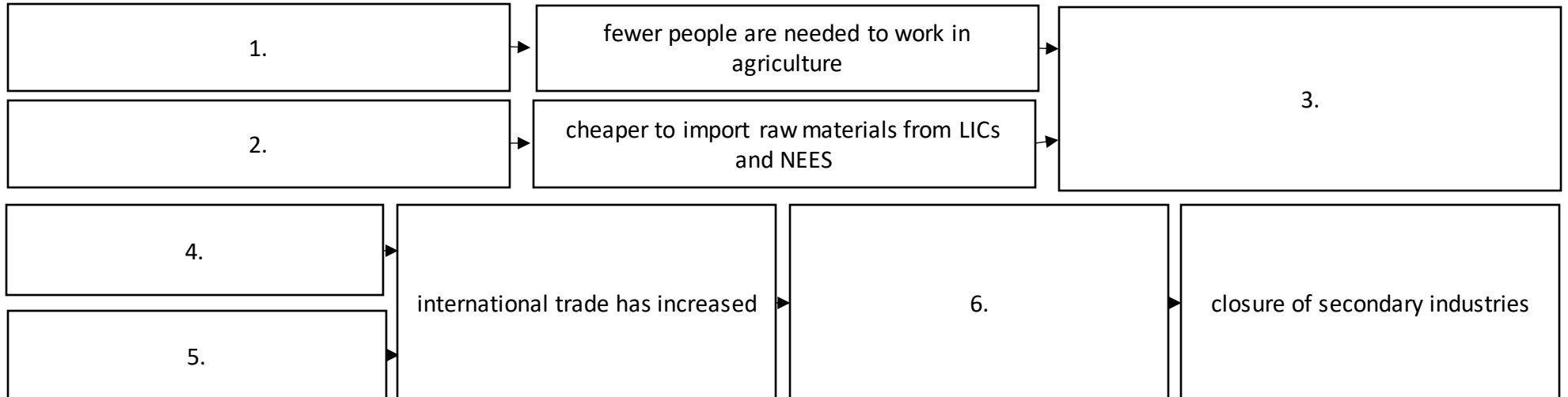
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. Define the primary sector.
2. List examples of jobs in the primary sector.
3. Define the secondary sector.
4. List examples of jobs in the secondary sector.
5. Define the tertiary sector.
6. List examples of jobs in the tertiary sector.
7. Define the quaternary sector.
8. List examples of jobs in the tertiary sector.
9. The percentage of people working in the primary sector in the UK has _____ over time.
10. The percentage of people working in the secondary sector in the UK has _____ since the _____.

c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. In 2013, what percentage of people were employed in the primary sector?
2. How many jobs have been lost in the UK steel industry?
3. Give an example of the UK government reducing barriers to trade.
4. _____ steel once a British company is now owned by a _____.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice: 3. The percentage of people working in the primary and secondary sectors has decreased (ANSWERS)

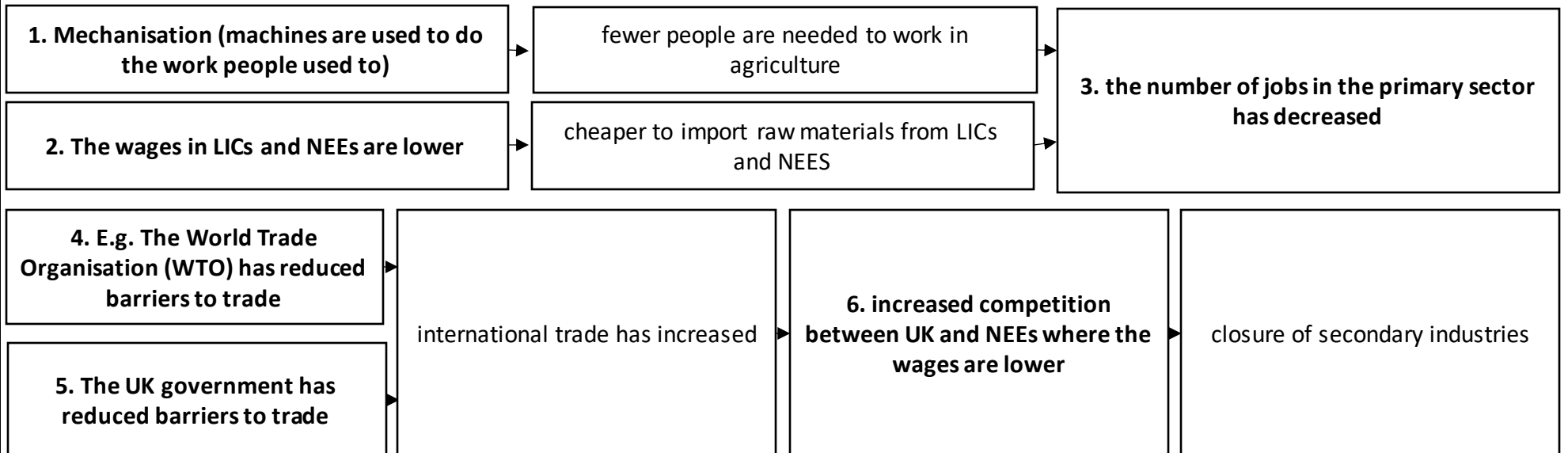
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. Collect raw material
2. farming, logging, oil rigging and mining
3. manufacture goods
4. car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders
5. provides a service
6. teaching, accounting, health care, sales assistants etc.
7. hi-tech, research and design
8. hardware and software designers for computers, pharmaceutical companies, and aeronautical engineering.
9. The percentage of people working in the primary sector in the UK has decreased over time.
10. The percentage of people working in the secondary sector in the UK has decreased since the 1980s.

c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. 1%
2. 150,000
3. The deregulation of the steel industry.
4. Tata steel once a British company is now owned by a Chinese company.

b. Chains of reasoning practice

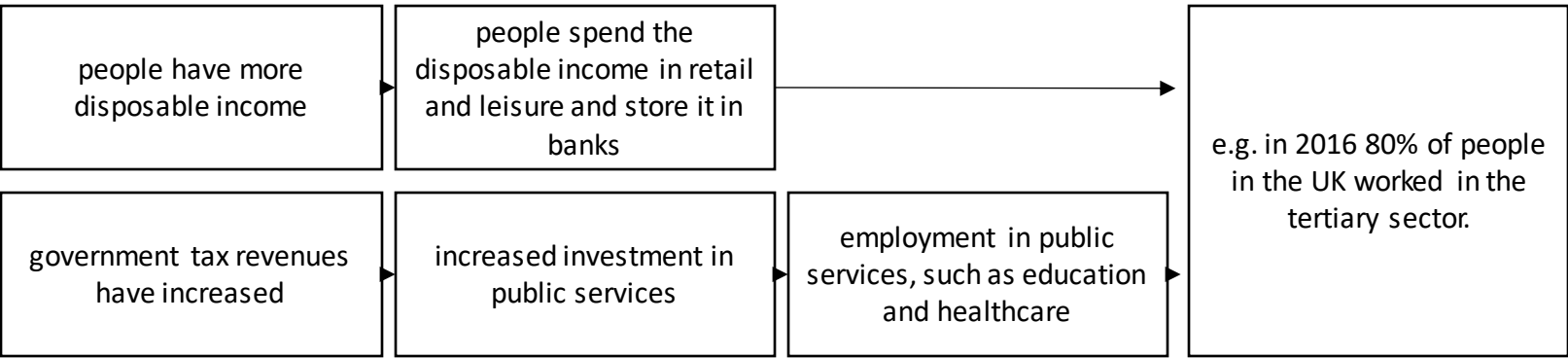


4. The percentage of people working in the tertiary and quaternary sector in the UK has increased

The percentage of people working in the tertiary sector in the UK has increased over time.

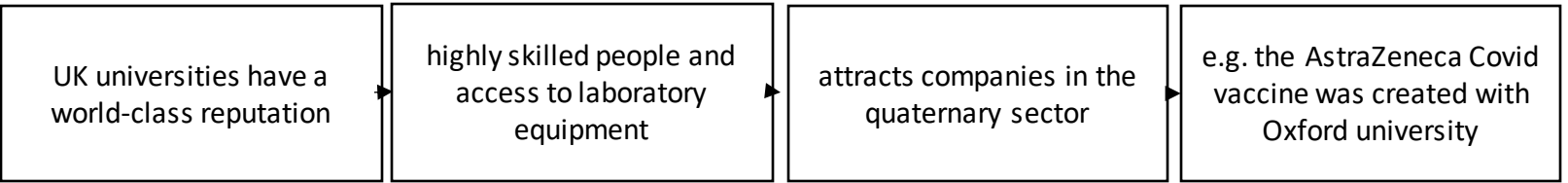
E.g. In 2016 over 80% of people in the UK were employed in the tertiary sector.

The increase in tertiary sector jobs has occurred for several reasons:



The percentage of people working in the quaternary sector has increased.

But, the quaternary sector is the smallest sector in the UK.



Quaternary industries are found in science parks or business parks. A science park is a group of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses located on a single site. There are over a hundred science parks in the UK e.g the Oxford science park, a collection of medical and engineering businesses. A business park is an area of land occupied by a cluster of businesses e.g. Windmill Hill Swindon which includes the headquarters of Nationwide. Science and businesses parks locate near:

On the outskirts of cities near transport links
e.g. motorways and airports

Close to high quality housing to accommodate the workforce

Near universities to get the best workers and so they have access to university research, allowing them to develop cutting edge technology

Next to other similar businesses to share ideas and expertise.

Key words and terms:

disposable income: money that is left after people's basic needs (food, shelter) have been met.

to invest: to spend money on something in return for social, environmental or economic benefits.

quaternary Industries: hi-tech, research and design such as: hardware and software designers for computers, **pharmaceutical** companies, and **aeronautical** engineering.

tertiary Industries: provide a service such as; teaching, accounting, health care, sales assistants etc.

Retrieval practice: 4.The percentage of people working in the tertiary has increased

a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. Define disposable income.
2. Define tax revenues.
3. Define to invest.
4. Give an example of a public service.
5. Give 2 reasons the percentage of people working in the tertiary sector has increased in the UK.
6. Give one reason why the percentage of people working in the quaternary industry has increased in the UK.
7. What is a business park?
8. What is a science park?
9. List 4 features that science and business parks often locate near.

c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. In 2016, what percentage of people in the UK worked in the tertiary sector?
2. Give an example of a science park in the UK.
3. Give an example of a business park in the UK.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice: 4.The percentage of people working in the tertiary has increased (ANSWERS)

a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. money that is left after people's basic needs (food, shelter) have been met.
2. Money paid to the government by people and businesses that is used to pay for public services.
3. to spend money on something in return for social, environmental or economic benefits.
4. healthcare, education, police, fire service
5. an increase in disposable income/ increase in tax revenues
6. high quality university education
7. outskirts of cities near transport links, close to high quality housing, near universities and similar businesses.

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. 80%
2. The Oxford Science Park
3. Windmill Hill Swindon which includes the headquarters of Nationwide

b. Chains of reasoning practice

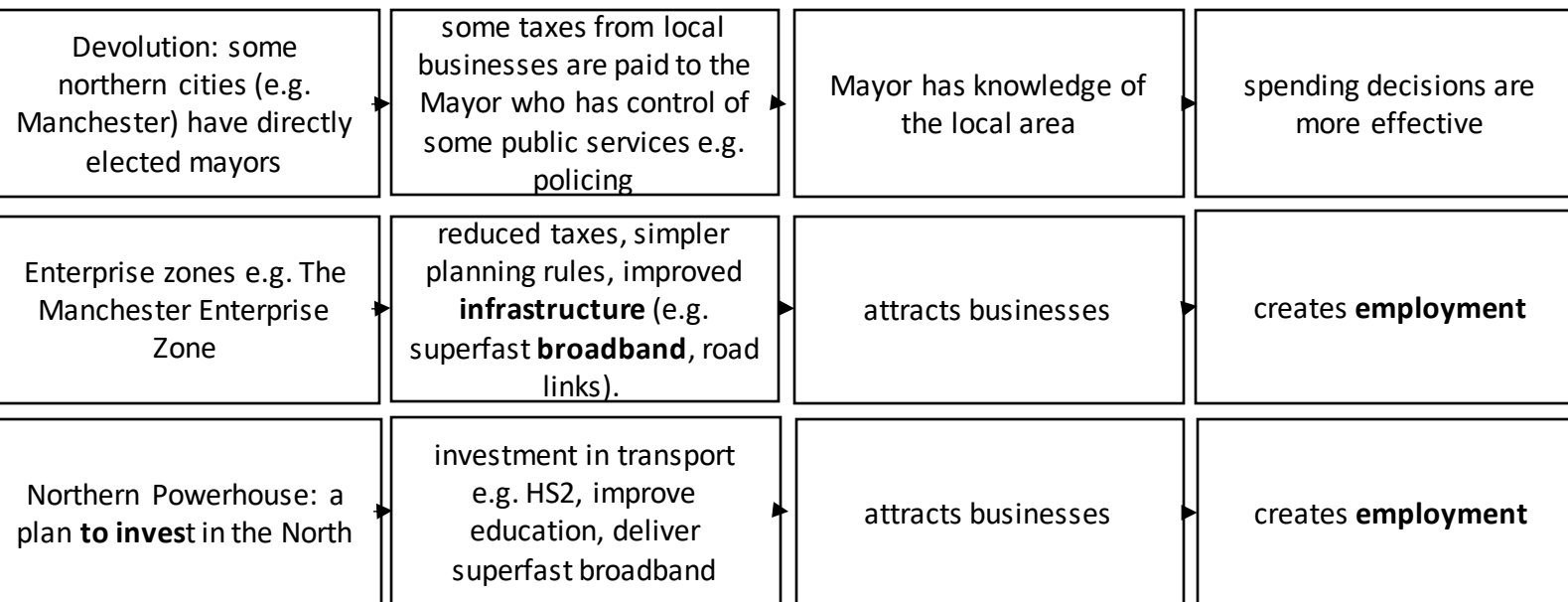


5. The North-South Divide

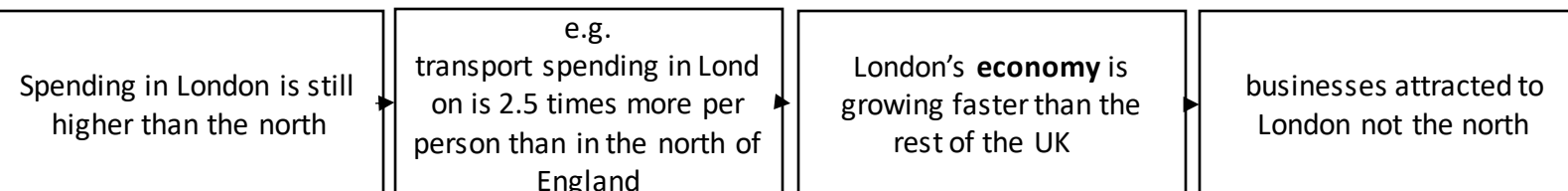
Economic and social indicators are more positive in the south of the UK than the north. This is known as the north-south divide.

- Wages are lower in the north e.g the average London salary is £44,000 whereas in the north-west it is £35,000.
- Health is worse in the north – London has a life expectancy of 80 years, whereas the north-west has a life expectancy of 78 yrs.
- Educational outcomes e.g. 67% of students achieve 5 GCSE passes in London compared to over 59% in the north-west

Solutions



Limitations



Causes of the North-South divide

- Deindustrialisation and the decline of heavy industry had a greater negative impact on the north of the UK.
- The growth of service industry jobs has benefitted the south more than the north.
- People and businesses cluster in the southeast of England because it has a global **status** in **finance** and culture and is where the UK government are located. This creates a positive multiplier effect that attracts other businesses. E.g. London generates 22% of the UK's GDP.

Key words and terms:

finance: activities to do with banking

status: importance

infrastructure: things that are built to provide essential services such as water electricity, transport

broadband: high speed internet

to invest: to spend money on something in return for social, environmental or economic benefits.

employment: jobs

economy: systems relating to trade, the creation and use of products, and money

Retrieval practice: 5. The North-South divide

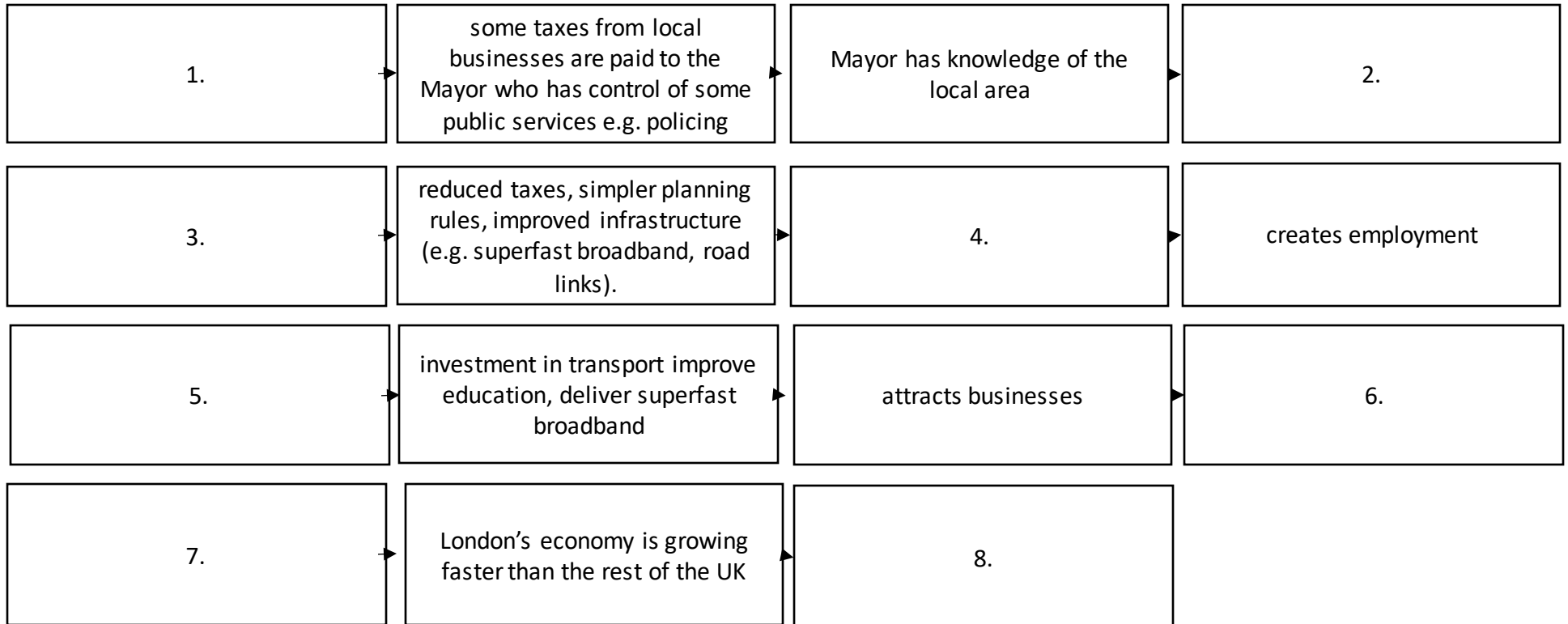
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. What is the largest regional difference in the UK?
2. Which area of the UK performs strongest in economic and social indicators?
3. Give three causes of this inequality in the UK
4. Give three impacts of this inequality in the UK
5. Give 3 strategies to reduce the north-south divide.

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. Give an evidence that wages are lower in the north than in the south of the UK.
2. Give evidence that health is worse in the north than in the south of the UK.
3. Give evidence that London makes a large contributions to the UK economy.
4. Give an example of devolution.
5. Give an example of investment in transport.
6. Give an example of high spending in London
7. Give an example of an enterprise zone.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice: 5. The North-South divide (ANSWERS)

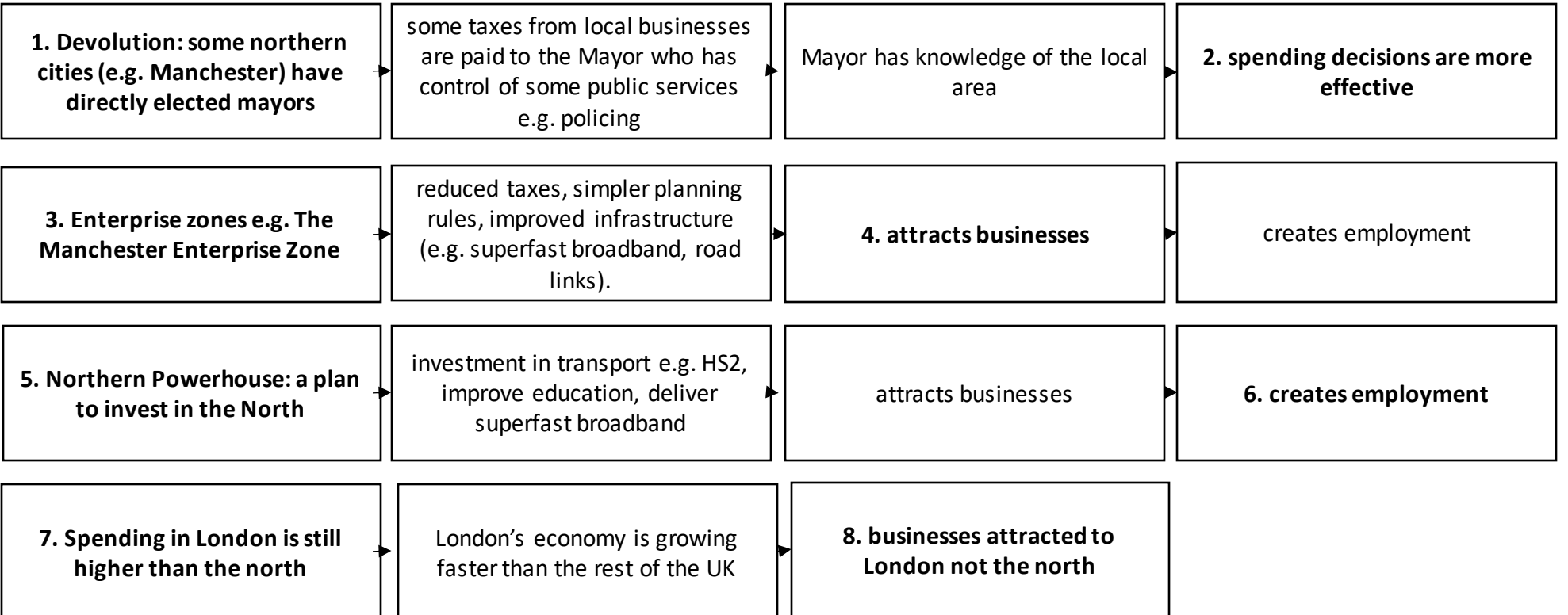
a. Quiz questions on key ideas

1. The North-South divide
2. the south
3. de-industrialisation has negatively affect the north of the UK/ the south has benefitted from the service industry/ people and businesses cluster in London
4. heath/ educational standards/ wages are lower in the north
5. devolution/ enterprise zones/ norther powerhouse

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. The average London salary is £44,000 whereas in the north-west it is £35,000.
2. London has a life expectancy of 80 years, whereas the north-west has a life expectancy of 78 yrs.
3. 22% of the UK's GDP comes from London.
4. The Manchester mayor
5. HS2
6. transport spending in London is 2.5 times more per person than in the north of England
7. The Manchester Enterprise Zone

b. Chains of reasoning practice

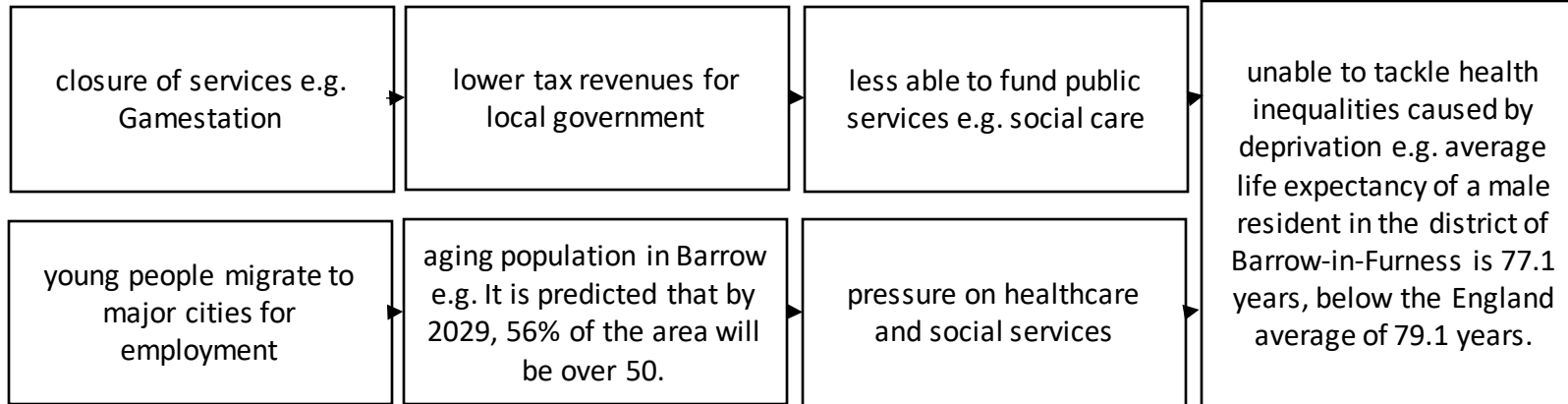


6. Economic change has caused areas of population growth and decline in rural areas

Causes of population decline in in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria

- The population of the region decreased by 4% from 2005-2015.
- Closure of the shipbuilding and steel industries has reduced employment opportunities.
- Location on a peninsular of the Lake District Park is inaccessible. E.g Leeds the nearest major city is over 2hrs away.

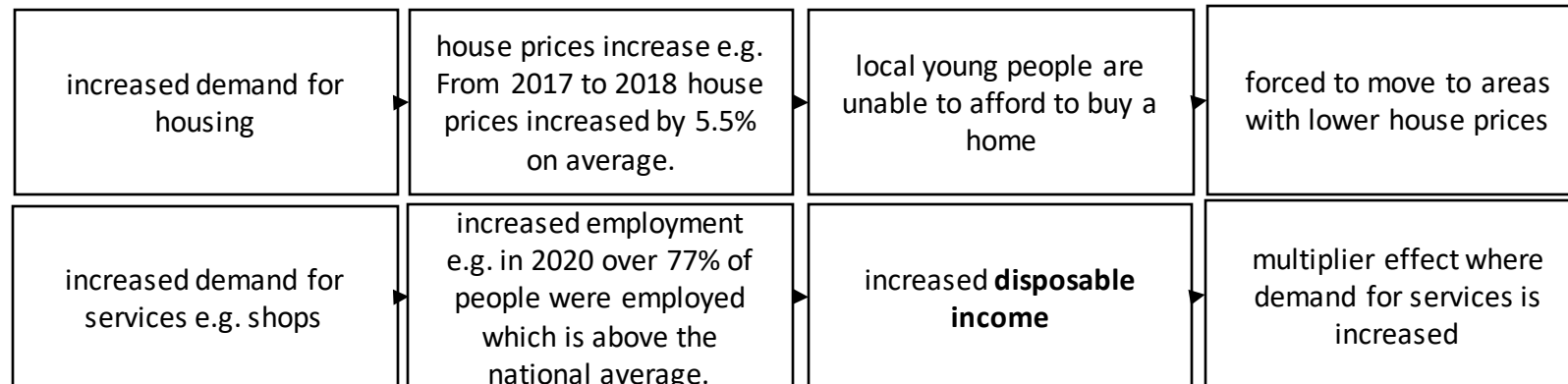
Consequences of population decline in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria



Causes of population growth in Taunton, Somerset

- The population of the region increased by 8% on average from 2005-2015.
- Good transport links to Bristol e.g. the M4 motorway, the A370 main road and a 30 minute train to Bristol
- Lower house prices than Bristol
- Perception that quality of life is better in rural locations with more green spaces, less crime, and less pollution.

Consequences of population decline in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria



Key words and terms:

employment opportunities:
jobs

deprivation: the state of having low income, low education attainment and poor health

peninsular: a large area of land that sticks out into the sea

demand: the want/ need of something

disposable income: money that is left after people's basic needs (food, shelter) have been met.

Retrieval practice: 6. Economic change has caused areas of population growth and decline in rural areas

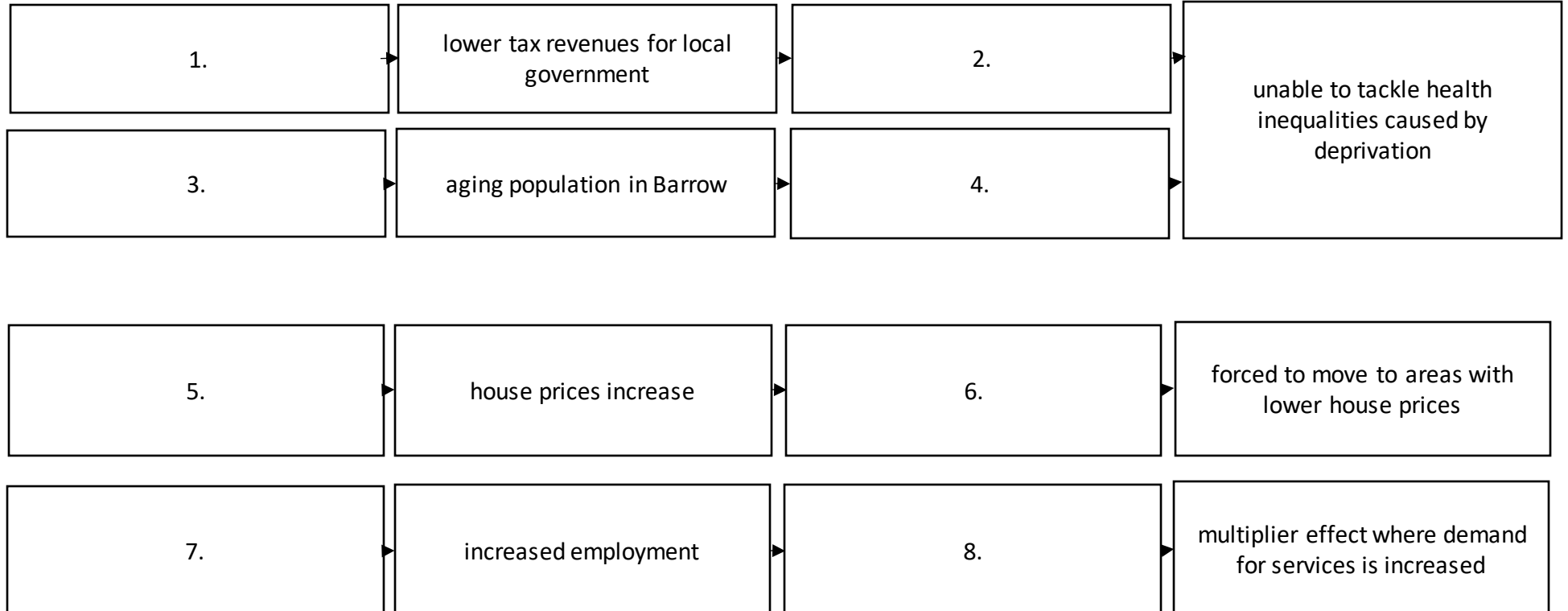
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. Give 2 reasons why population growth has occurred in Taunton, Somerset.
2. Give 2 reasons why population decline has occurred in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria
3. Give an economic impact of population growth.
4. Give a social impact of population growth.
5. Give an economic impact of population decline.
6. Give an economic impact of population growth.

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. Give evidence that your Taunton, Somerset has experienced population growth.
2. Give evidence that Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria has experienced population decline.
3. Give evidence there is an aging population in Barrow-in-Furness.
4. Give evidence of poor health in Barrow-in-Furness.
5. Give evidence house prices have increased in Taunton.
6. Give evidence of high employment in Taunton.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Retrieval practice: 6. Economic change has caused areas of population growth and decline in rural areas (ANSWERS)

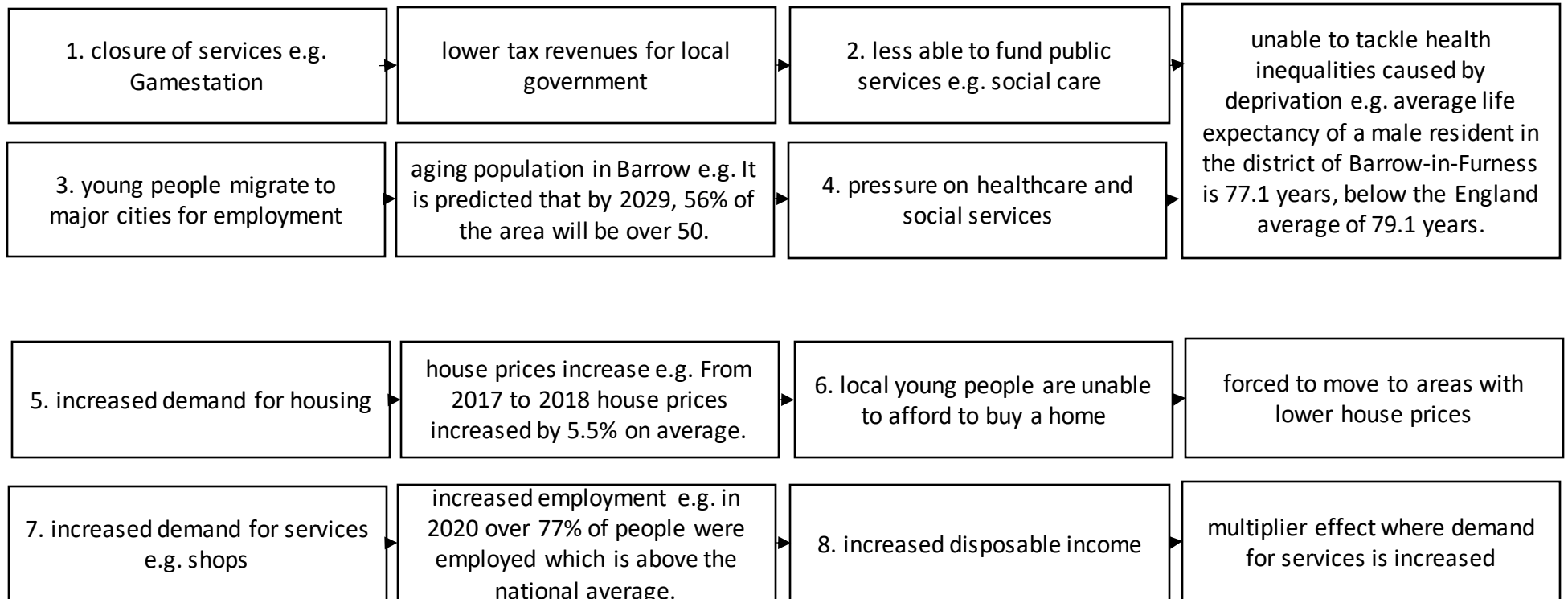
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. accessibility of jobs in Bristol, migration of older people for the perceived higher quality of life in rural areas.
2. inaccessibility and the closure of the ship building industry/ steel industry reducing employment opportunities.
3. increased employment
4. increased house prices/ demand for housing
5. aging population
6. closure of services reduced employment

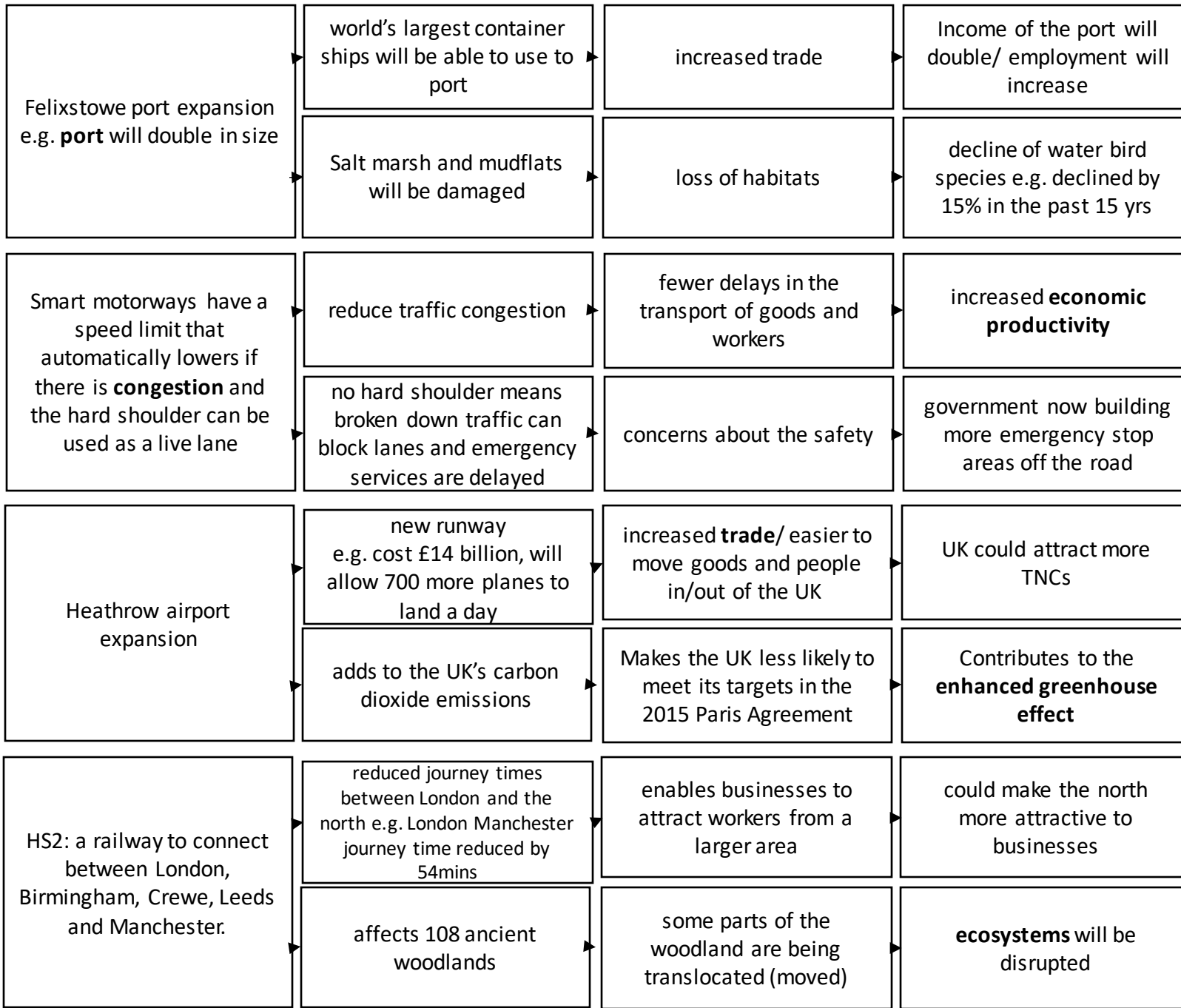
b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. The population of the region increased by 8% from 2005-2015.
2. The population of the region increased by 4% from 2005-2015.
3. Give evidence there is an aging population in Barrow-in-Furness.
4. It is predicted that by 2029, 56% of the area will be over 50.
5. From 2017 to 2018 house prices increased by 5.5% on average.
6. in 2020 over 77% of people were employed which is above the national average.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy



Key words and terms:

port: where ships load and unload goods

traffic congestion: traffic jams

economic productivity: the ability of workers and business to make money efficiently

to trade: to buy or sell goods and services

enhanced greenhouse effect: humans adding additional greenhouse gases to the atmosphere caused the Earth's temperature to increase

ecosystem: a natural system in which living and non-living components

Retrieval practice: 7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy

a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. How is the UK improving road transport networks?
2. How is the UK improving railway networks?
3. How is the UK improving airports?
4. How is the UK improving ports?

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. Give evidence a UK port will increase in size.
2. Give the cost of improvements to a UK airport
3. Give evidence improvements to a railway have decrease travel times.

b. Chains of reasoning practice

1.	world's largest container ships will be able to use to port	2.	Income of the port will double/ employment will increase
	Salt marsh and mudflats will be damaged	3.	decline of water bird species e.g. declined by 15% in the past 15 yrs
4.	reduce traffic congestion	5.	increased economic productivity
	no hard shoulder means broken down traffic can block lanes and emergency services are delayed	6.	government now building more emergency stop areas off the road
7.	new runway	8.	UK could attract more TNCs
	adds to the UK's carbon dioxide emissions	9.	Contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect
10.	reduced journey times between London and the north	11.	could make the north more attractive to businesses
	affects 108 ancient woodlands	12.	ecosystem will be disrupted

Retrieval practice: 7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy (ANSWERS)

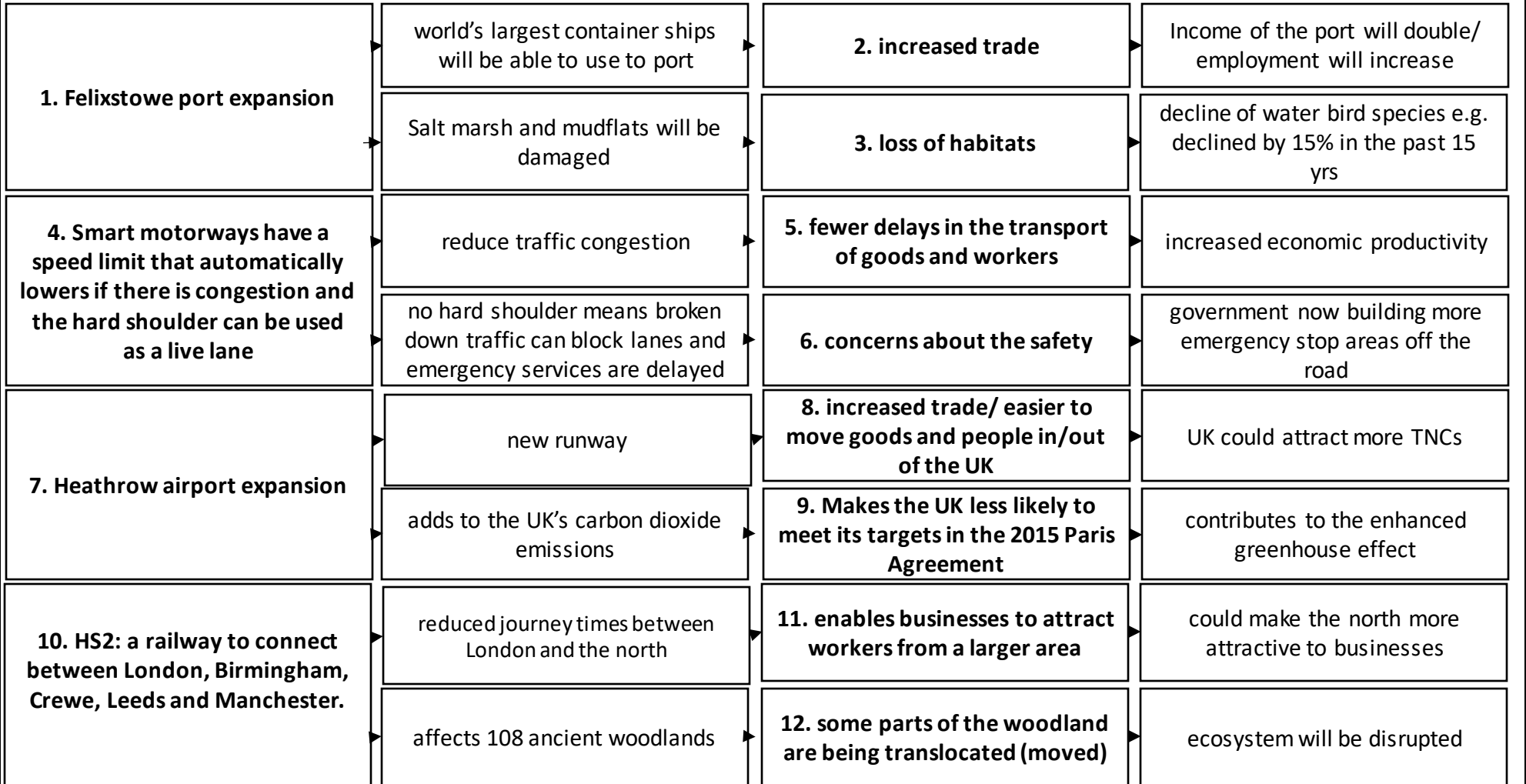
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. Smart motorways
2. HS2
3. Heathrow airport expansion
4. Felixstowe port expansion

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. Felixstowe port will double in size
2. £14 billion
3. HS2 will reduce the travel time between London and Manchester by 54mins

b. Chains of reasoning practice

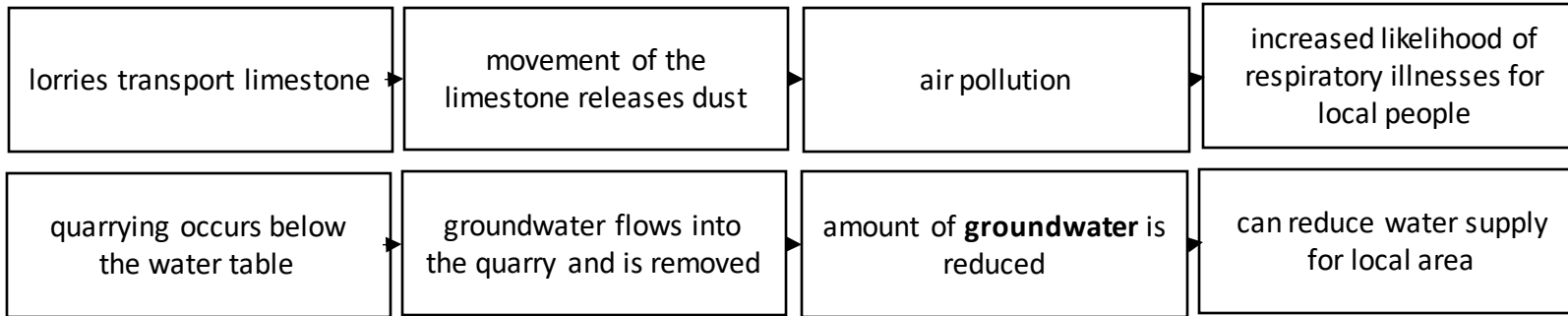


8. Impacts of industry on the environment, Torr Quarry, Somerset

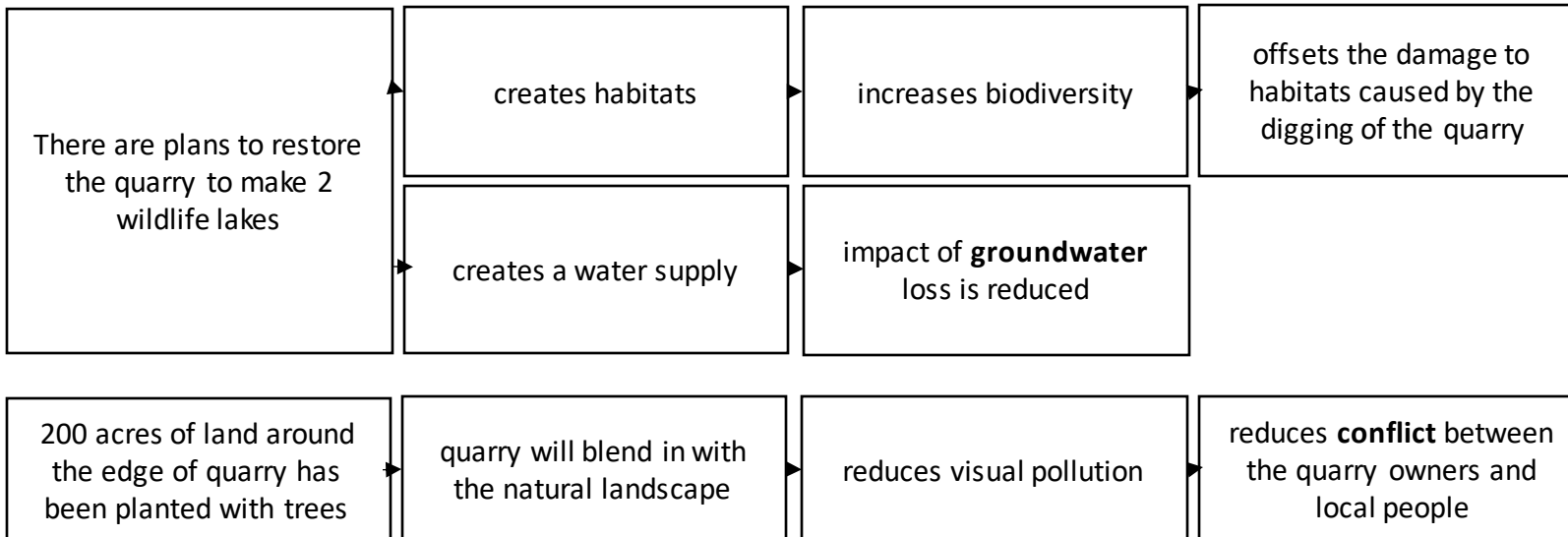
Torr Quarry is a limestone quarry that extracts 6 million tonnes of limestone a year making it one of the largest quarries in the UK.

Torr Quarry has negative impacts on the environment.

- air pollution (from trucks and trains to transport limestone)
- Noise pollution from blasting
- It has created a visually unattractive landscape
- Potential for **contaminated** water supplies
- Extra pressure will be placed on nearby energy and water sources.



Torr Quarry has used strategies to be more environmentally sustainable.



Key words and terms:

to offset: to balance the effect of something else

environmentally sustainable: something that meets people's economic and social needs as well as the needs to the environment.

to contaminate: to make something unclean/ to add another substance

groundwater: water stored in the rock layer

conflict: a serious disagreement

Retrieval practice: 8. Impacts of industry on the environment

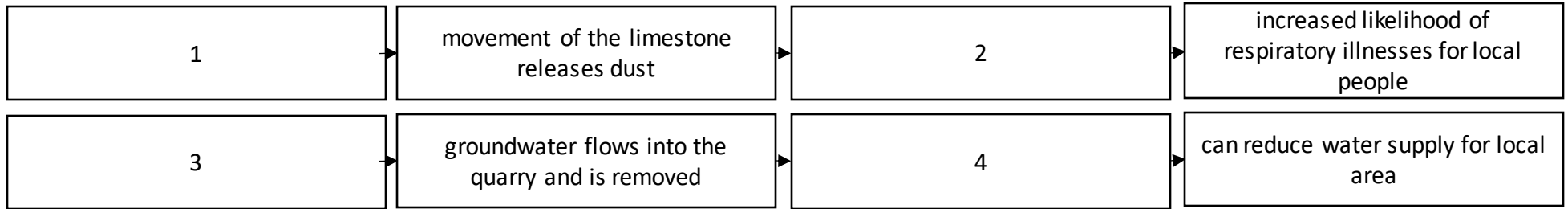
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. Where is Tor Quarry located?
2. Give 3 negative impacts of Tor Quarry on the environment.
3. What is environmental sustainability?
4. Give 2 strategies Tor Quarry has used to become more environmentally sustainable.

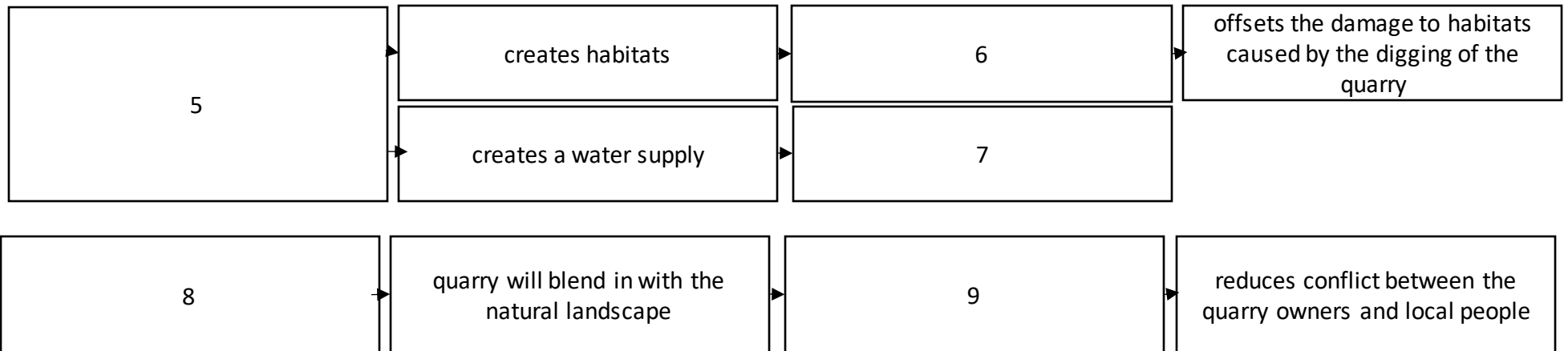
b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. How many tons of limestone are extracted from Tor Quarry each year.
2. How many acres of land has been planted with trees.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Torr Quarry has used strategies to be more environmentally sustainable.



Retrieval practice: 8. Impacts of industry on the environment (ANSWERS)

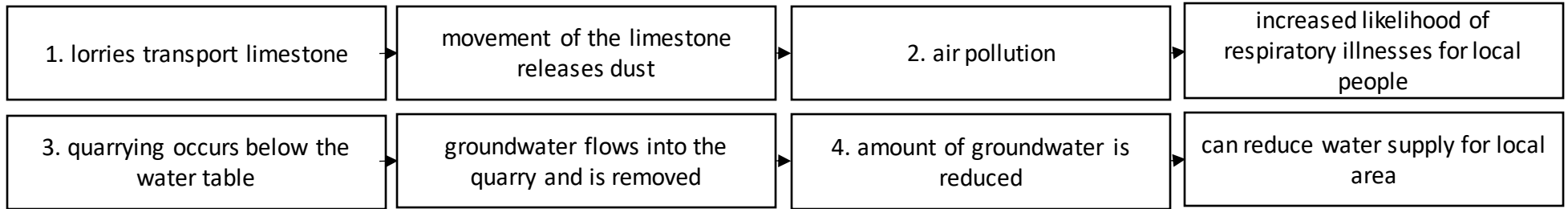
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.

1. Somerset
2. Potential for contaminated water supplies/ extra pressure will be placed on nearby energy and water sources/ air pollution (from trucks and trains to transport limestone)/ noise pollution from blasting/ It has created a visually unattractive landscape,
3. something that meets people's economic and social needs as well as the needs to the environment.
4. plans to restore the quarry to create 2 wildlife lakes/ tree planting around the edge of the quarry

b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples

1. How many tons of limestone are extracted from Tor Quarry each year.
2. How many acres of land has been planted with trees.

b. Chains of reasoning practice



Torr Quarry has used strategies to be more environmentally sustainable.

