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



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.



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.



 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 r	1.UK's relationship with the wider world				
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
2. UK's i Union	relationship	with the C	Commonwe	alth and E	uropean
a.					
b.					
c.					
-	ercentage ary indsutri		_	he primary	and
a.					
b.					
c.					
	ercentage ary sectors		_	he teritary	and
a.					
b.					
c.					

	1	2	3	4	5
5. The N	lorth-South	divide			
a.					
b.					
c.					
6. Popul	ation grow	th and dec	line in rura	l areas	
a.					
b.					
c.					
7. The ii	-	of transpoi	t improven	nents to th	e UK
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	Key words and terms: goods: things that are made service: the action of doing something for someone to trade: to buy or sell
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	goods or services raw materials: the basic material from which a product is made. imports: goods/services that have been brought into a country
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	exports: goods/services that are sold to another country stock exchange: a place where companies are bought and sold
The UK is connected to other countries through transport infrastructure	e.g Heathrow airport flights to 84 countries	encourages tourism	spreads UK culture	

Retrieval practice: 1. The UK's relationships with the wider world				d
a. Quiz questions on key ideas.		a. Quiz questions on	evider	nce/ examples.
 are things that are made. is the action of doing something for something f	roduct is made. rought into a country other country ught and sold.	2. What is the total va3. Give an example of	alue of an ele	Iture that is experienced around the world. UK imports and exports? ctronic communications cable. e number of countries you can fly to from it.
b. Chains of reasoning practice				
1.	I ▶ I	nks in the UK to trade ial data	•	2.
3.	many countries	s speak English	•	3.
4.	encourages tourism spreads UK culture		spreads UK culture	
5.	UK does not have end	_	•	6.

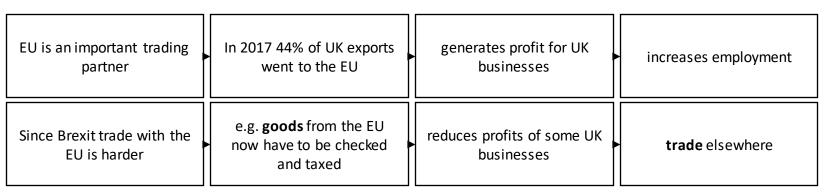
Retrieval practice: 1. The UK's relationships with the wider world (ANSWERS)			
a. Quiz questions on vocabulary		a. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples.	
 Goods are things that are made. A service is the action of doing something for someone to trade is to buy or sell goods or services raw materials are the basic material from which a product is made. imports are goods/services that have been brought into a country exports are goods/services that are sold to another country a stock exchange is a place where companies are bought and sold. electronic communications/ culture/ transport infrastructure/ trade 		 The BBC/Ed Sheeran in 2020 exports of goods and services totalled £578 billion and imports totalled £586 billion Trans-Atlantic cables Heathrow flies to 84 countries. 	
b. Chains of reasoning practice			
1. The UK is connected to other countries through an electronic communications network	the cables allow ban financi	▶	
3. The UK has cultural links with the wider world	many countries speak English 4. UK media and music watched arou world		
4. The UK is connected to other countries through transport infrastructure	encourage	es tourism spreads UK culture	
5. The UK is linked to other countries through trade	JK does not have eno	bugh raw materials or population 6. the UK imports manufactured goods and raw materials	

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 Commonwealth e.g. 53 countries meet international agreements enables the UK to improves UK relationship every year representing can be made faster in with these countries cooperate with a wide-1/3 of world population other organisations range of countries e.g. 20 commonwealth The commonwealth has there is no way to hold the countries have no legal members impose the little influence over its governments accountable obligation to each other death penalty and 36 members to their agreements criminalise homosexuality

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				
 Quiz questions on key ideas What is the EU? What is the Commonwealth? Give one benefit of the EU for the UK. Give one limitation of the EU for the UK. Give one benefit of The Commonwealth for the Give one limitation of The Commonwealth for the 		3. What percentage of U4. What percentage of U5. Give an example of ho	- ·	
b. Chains of reasoning practice				
1.	· ·	ionship with these atries	2.	
3.	countries have no leg	gal obligation to each ner	4.	
5.	generates profit fo	or UK businesses	6.	
7.	reduces profits of sc	ome UK businesses	8.	

Retrieval practice: 2. The UK's relationships with the Commonwealth and the European Union (ANSWERS)				
 Quiz questions on key ideas A group of countries that make laws and mostly share the euro as a common currency. A group of countries that discuss international issues. important trading partner since Brexit trade with the EU is harder the UK can cooperate with a wide-range of countries It has little influence over its members. 		c. Quiz questions on e 1. 28 2. 53 3. 44% 4. 9% 5. 20 Commonwealth criminalise homose	me	embers impose the death penalty and 36
b. Chains of reasoning practice 1. The Commonwealth enables the UK to improves UK relationship with these 2. international agreements can be made				2. international agreements can be made
cooperate with a wide-range of countries	· ·	ntries		faster in other organisations
3. The Commonwealth has little influence over its members	countries have no legal obligation to each other		 	4. there is no way to hold the governments accountable to their agreements
5. EU is an important trading partner	generates profit for UK businesses		 	6. increases employment
7. Since Brexit trade with the EU is harder	reduces profits of so	ome UK businesses	 	8. trade elsewhere

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



four different employment sectors:



Primary Industries: collect raw materials such as; farming, logging, oil rigging and mining

Secondary Industries: manufacture goods/products such as; car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders



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



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

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

Mechanisation (machines are used to do the work people used to)

The wages in LICs and NEEs are lower

fewer people are needed to work in agriculture

cheaper to import raw materials
from LICs and NEES

the number of jobs in the primary sector has decreased. E.g. 2016 only 1% of people worked in the primary sector.

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.

E.g.The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has reduced barriers to trade

The UK government has

reduced barriers to trade

international trade has increased

e.g. **deregulation** of British steel in the 1980s

increased competition between UK and NEEs where the wages are lower closure of secondary industries e.g. 150,000 jobs have been lost in the steel industry. Tata steel once a British company is now owned by a Chinese company.

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

Retrieval practice: 3.The percentage of people working in th	e primary and secondary sectors has decreased (ANSWERS)
 Quiz questions on key ideas Define the primary sector. List examples of jobs in the primary sector. Define the secondary sector. List examples of jobs in the secondary sector. Define the tertiary sector. List examples of jobs in the tertiary sector. Define the quaternary sector. List examples of jobs in the tertiary sector. The percentage of people working in the primary sector in the UK has over time. 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
agric	needed to work in ulture 3.
	w materials from LICs NEES
4. international trade has increased 5.	closure of secondary industries

Retrieval practice: 3. The percentage of people working in the primary and secondary sectors has decreased (ANSWERS) a. Quiz questions on key ideas c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples 1. Collect raw material 1. 1% 2. farming, logging, oil rigging and mining 2. 150.000 3. manufacture goods 3. The deregulation of the steel industry. 4. car manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, 4. Tata steel once a British company is now owned by a Chinese builders company. 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. b. Chains of reasoning practice 1. Mechanisation (machines are used to do fewer people are needed to work in the work people used to) agriculture 3. the number of jobs in the primary sector has decreased cheaper to import raw materials from LICs 2. The wages in LICs and NEEs are lower and NEES 4. E.g. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has reduced barriers to trade 6. increased competition international trade has increased between UK and NEEs where the closure of secondary industries wages are lower 5. The UK government has reduced barriers to trade

4_____e parcentage of people working in the tertiary and quaternary sector in the UK has increased

tage 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:

people spend the disposable income in retail and leisure and store it in banks

government tax revenues have increased investment in public services

employment in public services, such as education and healthcare

The percentage of people working in the quaternary sector has increased. But, the quaternary sector is the smallest sector in the UK.

UK universities have a world-class reputation

highly skilled people and access to laboratory equipment

attracts companies in the quaternary sector

e.g. the AstraZeneca Covid vaccine was created with Oxford university

e.g. in 2016 80% of people

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

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

Close to high quality housing to accommodate the workforce

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: hitech, 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: 4.1 ne percentage (of people working in the tertiary has increased
sector has increased in f Give one reason why the quaternary industry has What is a business park? What is a science park?	ne. Iblic service. entage of people working in the tertiary the UK. e percentage of people working in the increased in the UK.	 c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples In 2016, what percentage of people in the UK worked in the tertiary sector? Give an example of a science park in the UK. Give an example of a business park in the UK.
b. Chains of reasoning pract	people spend the disposable income in retail and leisure and store it in banks	
2.	increased investment in public services	3.
4.	highly skilled people and access to laboratory equipment	5.

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

Increase in disposable income

people spend the disposable income in retail and leisure and store it in banks

government tax revenues have increased

increased investment in public services

employment in public services, such as education and healthcare

UK universities have a world-class reputation

highly skilled people and access to laboratory equipment

attracts companies in the quaternary sector

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

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

Devolution: some northern cities (e.g. Manchester) have directly elected mayors

some taxes from local businesses are paid to the Mayor who has control of some public services e.g. policing

Mayor has knowledge of the local area

spending decisions are more effective

Enterprise zones e.g. The Manchester Enterprise Zone reduced taxes, simpler planning rules, improved infrastructure (e.g. superfast broadband, road links).

attracts businesses

creates employment

Northern Powerhouse: a plan **to inves**t in the North

investment in transport e.g. HS2, improve education, deliver superfast broadband

attracts businesses

creates employment

Limitations

Spending in London is still higher than the north

e.g. transport spending in Lond on is 2.5 times more per person than in the north of England

London's **economy** is growing faster than the rest of the UK

businesses attracted to London not the north

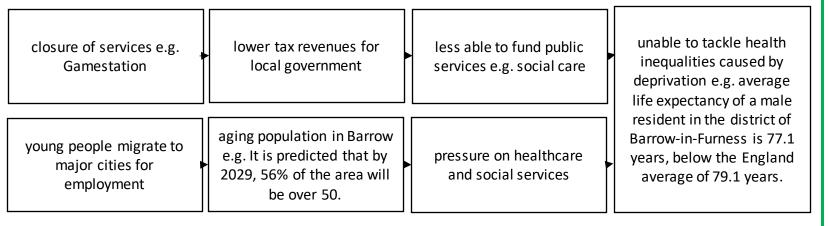
Retrieval practice: 5. The North-South divide				
 a. Quiz questions on key ideas 1. What is the largest regional dif 2. Which area of the UK performs indicators? 3. Give three causes of this inequal 4. Give three impacts of this inequal 5. Give 3 strategies to reduce the 	strongest in economic and social ality in the UK uality in the UK	 b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples Give an evidence that wages are lower in the north than in the south of the UK. Give evidence that health is worse in the north than in the south of the UK. Give evidence that London makes a large contributions to the UK economy. Give an example of devolution. Give an example of investment in transport. Give an example of high spending in London Give an example of an enterprise zone. 		
b. Chains of reasoning practice				
1.	some taxes from local businesses are paid to the Mayor who has control of some public services e.g. policing	Mayor has knowledge of the local area		
3.	reduced taxes, simpler planning rules, improved infrastructure (e.g. superfast broadband, road links).	• creates employment		
5.	investment in transport improve education, deliver superfast broadband	attracts businesses 6.		
7.	London's economy is growing faster than the rest of the UK	8.		

	Retrieval practice: 5. The N	lorth-South divide (ANSWERS)			
 Quiz questions on key ideas The North-South divide the south de-industrialisation has negatively affect the north of the UK/ the south has benefitted from the service industry/ people and businesses cluster in London heath/ educational standards/ wages are lower in the north 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					
Devolution: some northern cities (e.g. Manchester) have directly elected mayors	some taxes from local businesses are paid to the Mayor who has control of some public services e.g. policing	Mayor has knowledge of the local area 2. spending decisions are more effective			
3. Enterprise zones e.g. The Manchester Enterprise Zone	reduced taxes, simpler planning rules, improved infrastructure (e.g. superfast broadband, road links).	▶ 4. attracts businesses creates employment			
5. Northern Powerhouse: a plan to invest in the North	investment in transport e.g. HS2, improve education, deliver superfast broadband	attracts businesses 6. creates employment			
7. Spending in London is still higher than the north	London's economy is growing faster than the rest of the UK	8. businesses attracted to London not the north			

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

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

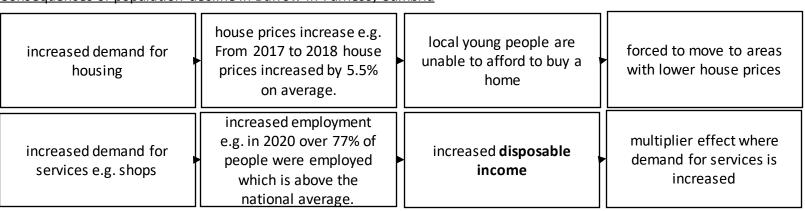
- The population of the region decreased by 4% from 2005-2015.
- Closure of the shipbuilding and steel industries has reduced employment opportunities.
- Location on a peninsular of the Lake District Park is inaccessible. E.g Leeds the nearest major city is over 2hrs away. Consequences of population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

em ployment 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 p	ractice: 6. Economic change has cause	d area	s of population growth and d	eclin	e in rural areas
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 	 Quiz questions on key ideas. Give 2 reasons why population growth has occurred in Taunton, Somerset. Give 2 reasons why population decline has occurred in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria Give an economic impact of population growth. Give a social impact of population growth. Give an economic impact of population decline. 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		<u>-</u>			
	1.	lower tax revenues for local government	•	2.		unable to tackle health inequalities caused by
	3.	aging population in Barrow	>	4.	•	deprivation
			- <u>-</u>			
	5.	house prices increase	>	6.		forced to move to areas with lower house prices
	7.	increased employment	•	8.		multiplier effect where demand for services is increased

Retrieval practice: 6	i. Economic change has caused areas	of population growth and decline in rur	al areas (ANSWERS)
 Quiz questions on key ideas. accessibility of jobs in Bristol, mig perceived higher quality of life in inaccessibility and the closure of industry reducing employment of increased employment. increased house prices/ demand aging population. closure of services reduced employment. 	rural areas. the ship building industry/ steel oportunities. for housing	 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. 	
. Chains of reasoning practice			
1. closure of services e.g. Gamestation	lower tax revenues for local government	2. less able to fund public services e.g. social care	unable to tackle health inequalities caused by deprivation e.g. average life expectancy of a male resident in the district of Barrow-in-Furness is 77.1 years, below the England average of 79.1 years.
3. young people migrate to major cities for employment	aging population in Barrow e.g. It is predicted that by 2029, 56% of the area will be over 50.	4. pressure on healthcare and social services	
5. increased demand for housing	house prices increase e.g. From 2017 to 2018 house prices increased by 5.5% on average.	6. local young people are unable to afford to buy a home	forced to move to areas with lower house prices
7. increased demand for services e.g. shops	increased employment e.g. in 2020 over 77% of people were employed which is above the national average.	8. increased disposable income	multiplier effect where demand for services is increased

7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy

Key words and terms:						
Felixstowe port expansion	world's largest container ships will be able to use to port	increased trade	Income of the port will double/ employment will increase	port: where ships load and unload goods		
e.g. port will double in size	Salt marsh and mudflats will be damaged	loss of habitats	decline of water bird species e.g. declined by 15% in the past 15 yrs	traffic congestion: traffic jams economic productivity: the		
Smart motorways have a speed limit that automatically lowers if	reduce traffic congestion	fewer delays in the transport of goods and workers	increased economic productivity	ability of workers and business to make money efficiently		
there is congestion and the hard shoulder can be used as a live lane	no hard shoulder means broken down traffic can block lanes and emergency services are delayed	concerns about the safety	government now building more emergency stop areas off the road	to trade: to buy or sell goods and services enhanced greenhouse effect: humans adding		
Heathrow airport	new runway e.g. cost £14 billion, will allow 700 more planes to land a day	increased trade / easier to move goods and people in/out of the UK	UK could attract more TNCs	additional greenhouse gases to the atmosphere caused the Earth's temperature to increase		
expansion	adds to the UK's carbon dioxide emissions	Makes the UK less likely to meet its targets in the 2015 Paris Agreement	Contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect	ecosystem: a natural system in which living an non-living components		
HS2: a railway to connect between London,	reduced journey times between London and the north e.g. London Manchester journey time reduced by 54mins	enables businesses to attract workers from a larger area	could make the north more attractive to businesses			
Birmingham, Crewe, Leeds and Manchester.	affects 108 ancient woodlands	some parts of the woodland are being translocated (moved)	ecosystems will be disrupted			

Re	trieval practice: 7. The importance of tr	ansport improvements to the UK eco	nomy
 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			,
	world's largest container ships will be able to use to port	2.	Income of the port will double/ employment will increase
1.	Salt marsh and mudflats will be damaged	3.	decline of water bird species e.g. declined by 15% in the past 15 yrs
	reduce traffic congestion	5.	increased economic productivity
4.	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
7.	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
10.	affects 108 ancient woodlands	12.	ecosystem will be disrupted

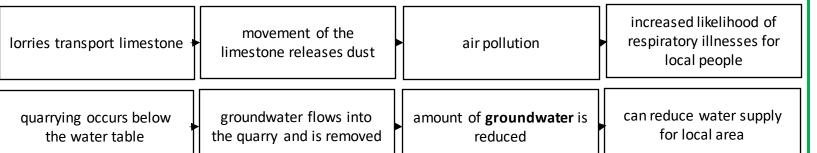
Retrieval practice: 7. The importance of transport improvements to the UK economy (ANSWERS)						
 a. Quiz questions on key ideas. 1. Smart motorways 2. HS2 3. Heathrow airport expansion 4. Felixstowe port expansion 		 b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples 1. Felixstowe port will double in size 2. £14 billion 3. HS2 will reduce the travel time between London and Manchester by 54mins 				
b. Chains of reasoning practice						
	world's largest container ships will be able to use to port	2. increased trade	Income of the port will double/ employment will increase			
1. Felixstowe port expansion	Salt marsh and mudflats will be damaged	3. loss of habitats	decline of water bird species e.g. declined by 15% in the past 15 yrs			
4. Smart motorways have a speed limit that automatically lowers if there is congestion and	reduce traffic congestion	5. fewer delays in the transport of goods and workers	increased economic productivity			
the hard shoulder can be used as a live lane	no hard shoulder means broken down traffic can block lanes and emergency services are delayed	6. concerns about the safety	government now building more emergency stop areas off the road			
7. Heathrow airport expansion	new runway	8. increased trade/ easier to move goods and people in/out of the UK	UK could attract more TNCs			
7. Heatinow an port expansion	adds to the UK's carbon dioxide emissions	9. Makes the UK less likely to meet its targets in the 2015 Paris Agreement	contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect			
10. HS2: a railway to connect between London, Birmingham,	reduced journey times between London and the north	11. enables businesses to attract workers from a larger area	could make the north more attractive to businesses			
Crewe, Leeds and Manchester.	affects 108 ancient woodlands	12. some parts of the woodland are being translocated (moved)	ecosystem will be disrupted			

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

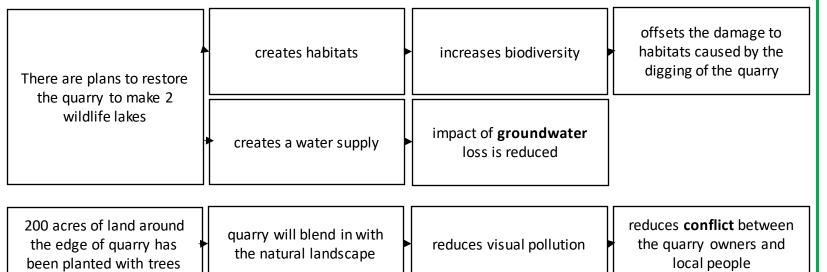
Torr Quarry is a limestone quarry that extracts 6 million tonnes of limestone a year making it one of the largest quarries in the UK.

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:

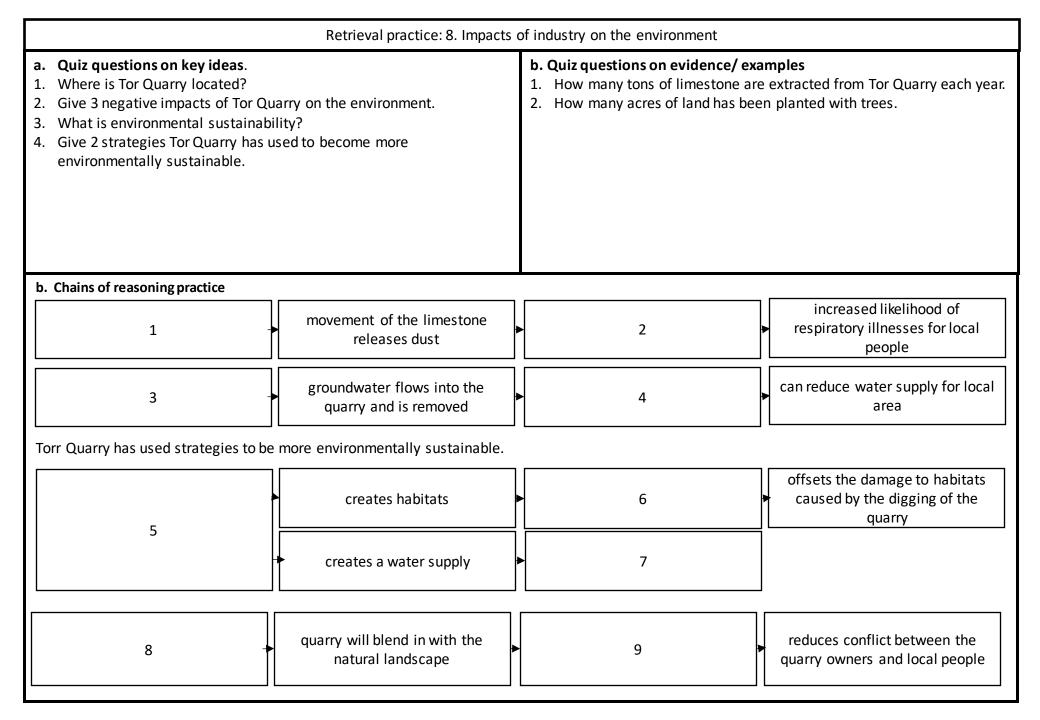
to offset: to balance the effect of something else

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 indu	ustry on the environment (ANSWERS)		
 a. Quiz questions on key ideas. 1. Somerset 2. Potential for contaminated water placed on nearby energy and wat trucks and trains to transport lime blasting/ It has created a visually 3. something that meets people's enthe needs to the environment. 4. plans to restore the quarry to creat around the edge of the quarry 	er sources/air pollution (from estone)/ noise pollution from unattractive landscape, conomic and social needs as well as	 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				
1. lorries transport limestone	movement of the limestone releases dust	2. air pollution	increased likelihood of respiratory illnesses for local people	
3. quarrying occurs below the water table	groundwater flows into the quarry and is removed	4. amount of groundwater is reduced	can reduce water supply for local area	
Torr Quarry has used strategies to be	more environmentally sustainable.			
5. there are plans to restore the	creates habitats	6. increases biodiversity	offsets the damage to habitats caused by the digging of the quarry	
quarry to make 2 wildlife lakes	creates a water supply	7. impact of ground water loss is reduced		
8. tree planting around the edge of the quarry	quarry will blend in with the natural landscape	9. reduces visual pollution	reduces conflict between the quarry owners and local people	