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.



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



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



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



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.





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.

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.								
с.								
d.								
2. UK's i Union	relationship	o with the C	Commonwe	alth and E	uropean			
a.								
b.								
с.								
	ercentage ary indsutrie		-	he primary	and			
a.								
b.								
с.								
4. The percentage of people working in the teritary and quaternary sectors has increased								
a.								
b.								
с.								

	1	2	3	4	5			
5. The North-South divide								
a.								
b.								
с.								
6. Popul	ation grow	th and dec	line in rura	l areas				
a.								
b.								
С.								
7. The ii econom	mportance Y	of transpor	t improven	nents to th	e UK			
a.								
b.								
с.								
8. Impacts of industry on the environment								
a.								
b.								
с.								

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 madeservice: the action of doing something for someoneto trade: to buy or sell goods or services
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	 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					
 a. Quiz questions on key ideas. 1 are things that are made. 2 is the action of doing something for someor 3. to is to buy or sell goods or services 4 are the basic material from which a product if 5 are goods/services that have been brought 6 are goods/services that are sold to another of 7. a is a place where companies are bought an 8. List 5 ways the UK is connected to the wider world. 	 What is the total Give an example 	of UK cu value of of an ele	nce/ examples. Iture that is experienced around the world. UK imports and exports? ectronic communications cable. The number of countries you can fly to from it.		
b. Chains of reasoning practice	the cables allow ban financia			2.	
3.	many countries	speak English	•	3.	
4.	es tourism		spreads UK culture		
5 . U	K does not have enou goods for its	ugh raw materials or population	▶	6.	

Retrieval practice: 1. The UK's relationships with the wider world (ANSWERS)					
 a. Quiz questions on vocabulary 1. <u>Goods</u> are things that are made. 2. <u>A service</u> is the action of doing something for 3. to <u>trade</u> is to buy or sell goods or services 4. <u>raw materials</u> are the basic material from white 5. <u>imports</u> are goods/services that have been broc 6. <u>exports</u> are goods/services that are sold to an 7. a <u>stock exchange</u> is a place where companies 8. electronic communications/ culture/ transport 	ch a product is made. ought into a country other country are bought and sold.	 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 1. The UK is connected to other countries through an electronic communications network 		ial data 2. connects London stock exchange to stock exchanges in other countries			
3. The UK has cultural links with the wider world	many countries	s speak English 4. UK media and music watched around the world			
4. The UK is connected to other countries through transport infrastructure	encourag	es tourism			
5. The UK is linked to other countries through trade	UK does not have end goods for its				

goods: things that are The Commonwealth is a group of 53 countries that meet to hold discussions on international issues. The Commonwealth made is not able to make laws. Only 9% of UK trade is with Commonwealth countries. to trade: to buy or sell The Commonwealth goods or services. e.g. 53 countries meet international agreements enables the UK to improves UK relationship can be made faster in every year representing cooperate with a widewith these countries **imports**: goods/services 1/3 of world population other organisations range of countries that have been brought into a country e.g. 20 commonwealth The commonwealth has there is no way to hold the countries have no legal members impose the **exports**: goods/services little influence over its governments accountable obligation to each other death penalty and 36 that are sold to another members to their agreements criminalise homosexuality country international: between two or more countries

Key words and terms:

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.

EU is an important trading partner	In 2017 44% of UK exports went to the EU	generates profit for UK businesses	increases employment
Since Brexit trade with the EU is harder	e.g. goods from the EU now have to be checked and taxed	reduces profits of some UK businesses	trade elsewhere

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 6. Give one limitation of The Commonwealth for 	 What percentage of Give an example of 	es are in es are in f UK exp f UK exp how so	the EU?		
b. Chains of reasoning practice					
1.	-	ionship with these ntries	▶	2.	
3.		gal obligation to each ner	•	4.	
5. ►	generates profit f	or UK businesses	•	6.	
7. ▶	reduces profits of so	ome UK businesses	•	8.	

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 common currency. 2. A group of countries that discuss international 3. important trading partner 4. since Brexit trade with the EU is harder 5. the UK can cooperate with a wide-range of cou 6. It has little influence over its members. 	issues.	 c. Quiz questions on ev 1. 28 2. 53 3. 44% 4. 9% 5. 20 Commonwealth criminalise homoses 	m	embers impose the death penalty and 36	
b. Chains of reasoning practice					
1. The Commonwealth enables the UK to cooperate with a wide-range of countries ►	1 ·	tionship with these ntries	≯	2. international agreements can be made faster in other organisations	
3. The Commonwealth has little influence over its members		egal obligation to each her	 ►	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 s	ome UK businesses	•	8. trade elsewhere	

. 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



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



manufacturers, food processing plants, toy assembly plants, builders **Quaternary Industries**: hi-tech, research and design such as: hardware and software designers for

Secondary Industries: manufacture

goods/products such as; car

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.

a computer. fewer people are needed to work in Mechanisation (machines are used the number of jobs in the primary to do the work people used to) agriculture **software:** the programs and sector has decreased. E.g. 2016 apps used by electronic only 1% of people worked in the cheaper to import raw materials The wages in LICs and NEEs are products. primary sector. from LICs and NEES lower agriculture: farming

deregulation: the removal of rules

Key words and terms:

raw materials: the basic

engineering: to do with the

manufacturing of medicinal

a eronautical engineering:

to do the manufacturing of

hardware the electronics in

material from which a

employment: jobs

product is made.

pharmaceutical

aeroplanes.

drugs and vaccines.

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	international trade has increased	increased competition	closure of secondary industries e.g. 150,000 jobs have been lost in the
The UK government has reduced barriers to trade	e.g. deregulation of British steel in the 1980s	between UK and NEEs • where the wages are lower	steel industry. Tata steel once a British company is now owned by a Chinese company.

Retrieval practice: 3. The percentage of people working in the	e 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			
	needed to work in ulture		
	w materials from LICs NEES		
4. international trade has increased 5.	6. 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 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 <u>decreased</u> over time. 10. The percentage of people working in the secondary sector in the UK has <u>decreased</u> since the <u>1980s</u>. 	 c. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples 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. 			
the work people used to) agric 2 The wages in LICs and NEEs are lower cheaper to import rate	a needed to work in culture aw materials from LICs NEES			
 4. E.g. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) has reduced barriers to trade 5. The UK government has reduced barriers to trade 	 6. increased competition between UK and NEEs where the wages are lower 			

e percentage of people working in the tertiary and quaternary sector in the UK has increased

Listage 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 have more disposable income	people spend the disposable income in retail and leisure and store it in banks		e.g. in 2016 80% of people	have been met. to invest: to spend money on something in return fo social, environmental or
government tax revenues have increased	increased investment in public services	employment in public services, such as education and healthcare	in the UK worked in the tertiary sector.	economic benefits. quaternary Industries : hi tech, research and design such as: hardware and software designers for

The percentage of people working in the guaternary 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
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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)

hin 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 1. 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.				

	Retr	ieval practice: 4.The percentage	vorking in the tertiary has increased (ANSWERS)	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	 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	people spend the disposable income in retail and leisure and store it in banks		
	government tax revenues have increased	increased investment in public services	services, s	ment in public uch as education healthcare
	UK universities have a world-class reputation	highly skilled people and access to laboratory equipment		ompanies in the rnary sector

5. The North-South Divide

higher than the north

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 <u>Solutions</u>

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.

London not the north

<u> </u>				
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	broadband: high internet to invest: to spen money on somet
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	return for social, environmental or economic ber employment: jo
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	economy: system to trade, the creat use of products, money
<u>Limitations</u>				
Spending in London is still	e.g. transport spending in Lond on is 2.5 times more per	London's economy is growing faster than the	businesses attracted to	

rest of the UK

person than in the north of England

are built to provide essential services such as water electricity, transport h speed

infrastructure: things that

Key words and terms:

finance: activities to do

status: importance

with banking

end ething in enefits.

obs

ems relating eation and and

	Retrieval practice: 5. The North-South divide					
1. 2. 3. 4.	Quiz questions on key ideas What is the largest regional diffe Which area of the UK performs s indicators? Give three causes of this inequal Give three impacts of this inequa Give 3 strategies to reduce the n	trongest in economic and social ity in the UK Ility in the UK	 b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples 1. Give an evidence that wages are lower in the north than in the sout 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					
	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	2.	
	3.	reduced taxes, simpler planning rules, improved infrastructure (e.g. superfast broadband, road links).		4.	 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 No	orth-South divide (ANSWERS)		
 a. Quiz questions on key ideas 1. The North-South divide 2. the south 3. de-industrialisation has negative south has benefitted from the s businesses cluster in London 4. heath/ educational standards/v 5. devolution/ enterprise zones/ n 	ervice industry/ people and vages are lower in the north	 b. Quiz questions on evidence/ examples 1. The average London salary is £44,000 whereas in the north-west it £35,000. 2. London has a life expectancy of 80 years, whereas the north-west h 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				
1. 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. ٠
- Location on a peninsular of the Lake District Park is inaccessible. E.g Leeds the nearest major city is over 2hrs away. ٠ Consequences of population decline in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria

closure of services e.g. Gamestation	lower tax revenues for local government	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	having low income, low education attainment a poor health peninsular: a large area
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.	pressure on healthcare and social services	resident in the district of Barrow-in-Furness is 77.1 years, below the England average of 79.1 years.	land that sticks out into sea demand: the want/ nee something

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 guality 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

increased demand for housing	house prices increase e.g. From 2017 to 2018 house prices increased by 5.5% on average.	local young people are unable to afford to buy a home	forced to move to areas with lower house prices
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.	increased disposable income	multiplier effect where demand for services is increased

Key words and terms:

employment opportunities: jobs

deprivation: the state of nd

of the

ed of

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

	Retrieval pract	tice: 6. Economic change has caused	areas	s of population growth and decline	e in rural areas
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	 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. 			Quiz questions on evidence/ exa Give evidence that your Taunton population growth. Give evidence that Barrow-in-Fu population decline. Give evidence there is an aging p Give evidence of poor health in Give evidence house prices have Give evidence of high employme	n, Somerset has experienced rness, Cumbria has experienced population in Barrow-in-Furness. Barrow-in-Furness. e increased in Taunton.
b.	Chains of reasoning practice				
	1.	lower tax revenues for local government	•	2.	unable to tackle health inequalities caused by
	3. aging population in Barrow		►	4.	deprivation
	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. 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	
1. closure of services e.g. Gamestation	2. less able to fund public services e.g. social care deprivation e.g. average life expectancy of a male resident in
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 is 77.1 years, below the England average of 79.1 years.
5. increased demand for housing busiced by 5.5% on average.	6. local young people are unable to afford to buy a home 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

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	Key words and terms: 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	

R	etrieval 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
	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					
	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		
	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.

Key words and terms:

to offset: to balance the

effect of something else

sustainable: something that

meets people's economic

environmentally

lorries transport limestone	movement of the limestone releases dust	► air pollution	increased likelihood of respiratory illnesses for local people	and social needs as well as the needs to the environment.
quarrying occurs below the water table	groundwater flows into the quarry and is removed	amount of groundwater is reduced	can reduce water supply for local area	to contaminate: to make something unclean/ to add another substance groundwater: water stored
Torr Quarry has used strategie	in the rock layer conflict: a serious disagreement			
There are plans to restore the quarry to make 2 wildlife lakes	creates habitats	 increases biodiversity 	offsets the damage to habitats caused by the digging of the quarry	
	creates a water supply	impact of groundwater loss is reduced		
200 acres of land around the edge of quarry has been planted with trees	quarry will blend in with the natural landscape	 reduces visual pollution 	reduces conflict between the quarry owners and local people	

		Retrieval practice: 8. Impact	s 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						
	1	movement of the limestone releases dust	▶	2	▶	increased likelihood of respiratory illnesses for local people	
	3	groundwater flows into the quarry and is removed	▶	4	▶	can reduce water supply for local area	
То	orr Quarry has used strategies to be	more environmentally sustainable.					
	5	creates habitats		6		offsets the damage to habitats caused by the digging of the quarry	
		creates a water supply		7			
	8	quarry will blend in with the natural landscape		9	▶	reduces conflict between the quarry owners and local people	

		Retrieval practice: 8. Impacts of indu	on the environme	ent (ANSWERS)	
1. 2. 3.	Quiz questions on key ideas. Somerset Potential for contaminated water splaced on nearby energy and water trucks and trains to transport lime blasting/It has created a visually us something that meets people's ec the needs to the environment. plans to restore the quarry to created 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				
	1. lorries transport limestone	movement of the limestone releases dust	2. air pollu	ition i	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 grou reduced	n n	can reduce water supply for local area
Тс	orr Quarry has used strategies to be	more environmentally sustainable.			
	5. there are plans to restore the quarry to make 2 wildlife lakes	creates habitats	6. increases bio	odiversity	offsets the damage to habitats caused by the digging of the quarry
		creates a water supply	impact of ground reduce		
8	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