



**Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision 

Define the following terms:

- Primary Industry
- Secondary Industry
- Tertiary Industry
- Quaternary Industry

**Answer(s)** 

**Primary industry** – involves acquiring raw materials – e.g. fishing / farming

**Secondary industry** – involves manufacturing goods (converting raw materials into finished goods)

**Tertiary industry** – this is the service industry – providing services such as finance, teaching, health care etc.

**Quaternary industry** – involves ICT, consultancy / research and development

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**Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision 


Describe the main changes in the UK's employment structure.

**Answer(s)** 


- In 1800 most worked in the primary sector
- Industrial revolution in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century led to an increase in manufacturing and more working in the secondary sector
- In the 20<sup>th</sup> century both the primary and secondary sector saw a decrease due to the increase in mechanisation
- Cheaper labour and competition from abroad also saw secondary sector fall
- Significant increase in numbers working in the tertiary sector and since the 1980s also the quaternary sector

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**Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision 


Give the three main reasons why the UK's economy has changed.

**Answer(s)** 


The decline of traditional industries, initially with the closure of primary industries such as coal mining and then manufacturing with the closure of shipbuilding textiles and steel.

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**Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision 


What is meant by deindustrialisation?

**Answer(s)** 


The decline of traditional industries, initially with the closure of primary industries such as coal mining and then manufacturing with the closure of shipbuilding textiles and steel.

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**Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision 

What was the cause of deindustrialisation in the UK and what was its impact?

**Answer(s)** 

**Cause:**



- cost of importing raw materials e.g. coal has become cheaper than mining it in the UK.
- machines and technology have replaced many people
- other countries can produce cheaper goods due to cheaper labour.

**Impact**


It has left a legacy of unemployment, low incomes and environmental dereliction in the NE regions.

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 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is meant by the term globalisation?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

The process which has created an increasingly connected world as ideas, businesses and lifestyles spread rapidly around the round due to improvements in transport and technology.

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

 **Question(s)** AQA GCSE Geography Revision  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline two of the impacts of globalisation on the UK's economy.


**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

*Cheaper goods and services* – many things we buy are produced where wages are lower  
*Economic growth* (1-2% growth per annum) – mainly due to trade with rest of the world  
*Reduction in manufacturing* (factories closed / jobs lost) – due to cheaper imports  
*Foreign investment* – companies from abroad bring in new ideas / technologies and provide jobs for workers in the UK  
*Outsourcing jobs* – jobs that used to be done in the UK are now done elsewhere – reduces wages / less jobs for those in the UK  
*Inequality* – greater gap between unskilled workers and skilled high paid

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INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE



Outline how government policy between 1970-2010 affected the UK's economy.

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School


Privatisation -heavy industries closed and jobs were lost – government and private sector investment has transformed areas like the Docklands

Government Policies to revitalize areas in the NE affected by deindustrialisation – the UK government encouraged foreign investment from TNCs – e.g. Nissan car plant opened in Sunderland in 1986.

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INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline how government policy has affected the UK's economy since 2010

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

Investment in infrastructure – e.g. most recently HS2 high speed rail link – with aim to help reduce north-south inequalities

Encouraged investment in hi-tech manufacturing industry e.g. 2012 – local enterprise scheme supporting businesses and improve skills

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What is meant by the UK's post-industrial economy?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

This is where manufacturing industry has declined and has been replaced by growth in the service and quaternary sectors - happened in the UK from the 1970s.

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List the four main sectors which play an important role in the UK's post-industrial economy.


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Development of information technology  
Service industries and finance  
Research and development  
Science and Business Parks.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
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What are science parks and where are they usually located?

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School


**What are they?**  
A group of scientific / technical knowledge based businesses located on a single site.

**Where are they usually located?**  
usually locate on the edge of university cities, benefiting from good transport links and attractive working environments.  
tap into research and employ recent graduates. Many business collaborate and share facilities.

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Give two facts about Cambridge Science Park.

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School


**Example – Cambridge Science Park**

- excellent access to the A15 / M11
- opened in 1970 by Trinity college – and many of the university colleges have links to businesses here and many graduates from the university are in turn employed here
- majority of the companies are involved in biomedical research, technical consulting or computer-telecommunications.

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What are Business Parks and what are their main characteristics?

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

**What are they?**  
Usually involve a cluster of businesses on a single site – often on the edge of towns.

**What are their characteristics?**

- Locational benefits – land is cheaper and available; access is good with less congestion and businesses benefit from working together.
- may include retailing and small-scale manufacturing as well as research and development.

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Outline two possible impacts of industry on the environment.


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

Waste materials may be toxic and pollute land and water  
In coal mining areas – landscapes become affected by ugly spoil heaps  
Manufacturing processes and the transport of raw materials can increase air pollution.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

The Nissan car plant (Sunderland) is a good example of how modern industry can be more environmentally sustainable having less impact on the environment – outline ways in which Nissan have achieved this.


**Answer(s)** 

7,000 people employed and over 500,000 employed – they have done several things to improve environmental sustainability...

1. 7% of its energy is from wind turbines
2. New Nissan models are more fuel efficient with restrictions on gas emissions
3. Developed Nissan 'leaf' – an electric car which is 100% electric (rather than hybrid of electric and petrol)
4. Materials used to make the cars are more readily recyclable (to help reduce waste in landfill).


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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Name an example of rural area experiencing population growth

Name an example of a rural area experiencing population decline.


**Answer(s)** 

**South Cambridgeshire** (rural area around Cambridge) – seeing significant population growth


**Outer Hebrides** – seeing significant population decrease

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Outline 2 social and 2 economic effects of increasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

**Answer(s)** 

**Example: South Cambridgeshire**

**Social effects:**  
80% car ownership – high levels of traffic on narrow roads (e.g. Hemingford)  
rising house prices and modern developments in villages causes conflict with locals and may force young locals may to move away.  
Villages with high numbers of commuters become very quiet during the day and can experience a reduction in community spirit e.g. Hemingford

**Economic effects:**  
lack of affordable housing for locals  
sale of agricultural land for housing can result in local unemployment  
high demand in area puts up fuel and shop prices  
some villages may see local shops close if have lots of commuters which may use major super-markets in the places where they work, whereas services such as pubs may thrive in evenings and weekends.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Outline 2 social effects of decreasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

**Answer(s)** 


**Example: Outer Hebrides**

**Social Effects:**


- increasing ageing population due to out-migration of your people
- this result in increasing amounts of social care needed
- fewer children – may result in school closures
- fewer people of working age – result in further decline in fishing / farming.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Outline 2 economic effects of decreasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

**Answer(s)** 


**Example: Outer Hebrides**

**Economic Effects:**


- To maintain ferries and other services is costly – some post offices have had to close
- traditional prawn / lobster fishing has declined – only a few boats left
- most small crofts (farms) only provide work for two days a week
- tourism has increased but the current infrastructure struggles to cope with the number of visitors.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Give an example of a road improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

**Answer(s)** 

A14 Improvement project – currently taking place – will cost £1.5 billion and employ 1,800 in construction jobs. It is due to be completed in 2021.

The scheme will upgrade 21 miles of the A14, adding additional capacity and cutting up to 20 minutes off journeys and will include a major bypass for Huntingdon

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Give an example of a rail improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

**Answer(s)** 

**EITHER:**

**1. HS2 (High Speed Rail)** – a £50 billion project which began in November 2017 with the aim of increasing capacity, slashing journey times and providing thousands of extra seats per day. It will significantly benefit journey times in the NE which will also help economic growth. It will run between London and Birmingham and then onto Manchester Leeds and Sheffield with future phases proposed further north.

**2. London’s Crossrail**– a new railway across London (West to East - reducing journey times across London and bringing an additional 1.5 million people within 45 minutes commuting distance of London’s key business areas.)

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Give an example of a port improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

**Answer(s)** 

**Liverpool2 – Planned Port Improvement**


Liverpool2 – a new container terminal being constructed at the Port of Liverpool

Will double the ports capacity to over 1.5 million containers a year


Phase one opened in 2016 -when complete, thousands of jobs will be created in the NW, freight traffic on the roads will be reduced and the regional economy will be boosted.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 

Give an example of an airport improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.


**Answer(s)** 

**Heathrow Airport – Planned Improvement**


2015 – a new third runway was recommended at Heathrow at a cost of £18.6 billion predicted to create more jobs and make more money for the UK. There are concerns from people living nearby about noise and air pollution from planes however.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision** 


What is meant by the term ‘north-south’ divide in the context of the UK?

**Answer(s)** 


The term is used to describe the cultural and economic inequalities between the north and south (particularly SE) of the UK.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Describe 2 characteristics of the UK's north-south divide.


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- house prices - higher in the south than north due to high demand
- unemployment rates are higher in the north than south as areas continue to adjust to deindustrialization
- Incomes, life expectancy and standard of living higher in the south.
- Population growth - slower in the north as people move south find work which causes quicker population growth in

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
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What has caused the UK's north-south divide?

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School


During the industrial revolution – UK's industrial growth was concentrated in the north but deindustrialisation in the 1970s saw closure of industry and a decline in the northern economy / reduced prosperity.

South however saw rapid development from the 1970s/80s with growth of service sector and London became major financial sector – boosted economy in the south.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Name and outline two possible strategies that have been used to try and reduce the north-south differences in the UK.

**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- Improved transport infrastructure** (e.g. new HighSpeed Rail link – designed to link cities in North with economic strength of south – making the north stronger).
- Assisted area status** – financial support given to businesses in these areas.
- Government incentive packages** – incentives such as superfast broadband / discounted rates to encourage businesses to set up in deprived areas
- Enterprise zones** – offer benefits such as reduced taxes / improved infrastructure / financial benefits to encourage companies to locate in areas of high unemployment
- Local Enterprise Partnerships** – e.g. Lancashire – to encourage investment /

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline the UK's trade links with the wider world


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- Trades with many countries by sea / air / road / rail
- Most important trading links currently with EU (may change after Brexit)
- USA main destination for UK exports – German is main source of UK imports
- China – recently become a major trading link – likely to strengthen links after Brexit.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline the UK's cultural links with the wider world


**Answer(s)**  St. Ivo Grammar School

- TV – one of UK's major creative industries – many programmes exported worldwide – e.g. Sherlock, Downtown Abbey, Blue Planet
- Music, Books and films from across the UK – important exports – e.g. One Direction / Films such as Star Wars / James Bond and books such as Harry Potter.
- Increasingly migrants have brought their own culture to the UK as well.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline the UK's transport links with the wider world


**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

- London Heathrow – one of the busiest airports in the world – provides major links to cities across the world
- Links to mainland Europe via ferry and channel tunnel
- UK's trading heritage has led to major ports / airports developing.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

Outline the UK's electronic communication links with the wider world

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

- Internet – important aspect of global communications – 90% of UK's population has access
- UK is a hub for the global network of submarine cables linking Europe with the UK – responsible for 99% of all internet traffic.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is the Commonwealth and how does this link the UK to other countries?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

The commonwealth is made up of 53 independent states, mostly former British colonies.

Exists to improve the well-being of everyone in the Commonwealth countries and cooperation between them. There has been movement of people between them (e.g. people from India / Nigeria / Caribbean to the UK.

Also important cultural sporting links – e.g. Commonwealth Games

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What happened to the UK's relationship with the European Union in 2016?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

As of 2016 the UK voted to leave the EU, the impacts of Brexit. The UK officially left the EU in 2020.

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**Question(s)** **AQA GCSE Geography Revision**  Astrea Academy Trust  
INSPIRING BEYOND MEASURE

What is the EU? When did the UK originally join it and how did membership help the UK when it was part of it?

**Answer(s)**  St Ivo Grammar School

EU – European Union – allows free movement of people, goods and services between member countries

UK joined EU in 1973

UK farmers / disadvantaged areas in the UK have received financial support from the UK

The free movement of goods, services, capital and labour has encouraged trading benefiting the UK

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