

GEOGREVISE

by internet geography



STEP 1 – REVIEW YOUR LEARNING

Before you start your revision, you need to be clear about what it is you need to revise. This means going over everything covered in the unit you have studied then deciding how much you understand. This will give you an idea of what areas you need to focus your revision on. Complete the challenge of resource management personal learning check list (PLC) to check what you feel confident about and what you need to work on.

STEP 2 – REVISION

Technique 1 - Revision Cards

1. Make notes on an area of study. This could involve highlighting information in a revision book or writing information out. Successful students avoid copying huge chunks of text. They read the information - then summarise it.
2. Once you have gathered notes summarise your notes on revision cards - blank postcards or post-it notes are good for this. You can then stick them all around your bedroom, toilet, bathroom etc! See an example here: <https://www.internetgeography.net/revision-techniques/>
3. Read your cards through regularly. Once you're confident about knowing the information write keywords about the topic on a card. Then revise from these. As your knowledge base builds up you will need fewer prompts to remember information. BRAIN SCIENCE ALERT: By displaying this information and regularly reading it you will create stronger connections between the neurons in your brain which will help you retain information.

Technique 2 - Mind Maps A mind map is a spider diagram that contains information in the form of pictures and text. Mind maps can be used to plot information relevant to the different topics in geography. To find out more on mind mapping see this page: <https://www.internetgeography.net/revision-techniques/>

Technique 3 - Asking questions when taking notes This technique involves you asking questions when making notes. The example below considers the main features of earthquakes.

	What	When	Why	Where	Who	So what?
Earthquakes						

Question cues you can use are what?, when?, why?, where?, who? and how? There are more - can you think of any?

Technique 4 - Change the form of information

Your textbooks contain a lot of information. Some people can read this information and remember it! If you find it hard to retain information that you read, then do something with it. For example, take a piece of text and transform it into a diagram.

Technique 5 - Teach It!

Another useful method of learning information is to try and teach someone else what you have learnt.

A good method to use is to write down the key points of what has been learnt over a set period e.g. 3 lessons and try to teach the other person, who questions everything he or she cannot clearly understand.

Try also setting a test on what you have taught. The other person's answers will clarify your own thinking!

Technique 6 - What would you tell your brother?

Simplify some text about the topic you are revising and write down what you would tell someone younger than you.

Technique 7 - Condense it

Read a paragraph of text and condense it into one sentence.

Technique 8 - Condense it with a friend

Complete technique 5 and/or 6 with a friend. Compare your answers and discuss your choices.

Resources to support revision for this unit are available here:

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/the-changing-economic-world/>

STEP 3 – RETRIEVAL PRACTICE

Improve learning by reducing forgetting using retrieval practice

Retrieval practice involves retrieving and using knowledge. Through thinking about and using what we know we strengthen learning. Low stakes quizzes, flashcards and quick writing can be used to improve learning. This booklet contains questions for retrieval practice from p5. Ask a friend or parent to quiz you using the questions.

STEP 4 – EXAM QUESTIONS

Once you're feeling confident have a go at completing some past exam papers. Your teacher will be able to provide you with these.

The Changing Economic World PLC

Red = Not confident at all

Amber = Some confidence

Green = Very confident



	Red	Amber	Green
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.			
I know the different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.			
I know the different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).			
I know the limitations of economic and social measures.			
I know the link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.			
I know the causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.			
I know the consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.			
Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.			
I can give an overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fair trade, debt relief, microfinance loans.			
I know an example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.			
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.			
I know a case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:			
• the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally			
• the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed			
• the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development			
• the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country			

• the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world			
• international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country			
• the environmental impacts of economic development			
• the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.			
Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.			
Economic futures in the UK. I know:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how the UK is moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. 			



Retrieval Practice

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. What term is used to describe the progress of the country as it becomes more economically and technologically advanced?
2. Identify the three broad groups used by the World Bank to classify countries according to their economic and social development.
3. Which type of country are those that have a poor quality of life few opportunities and adequate services?
4. Which type of country is one where most people enjoy a good standard of living based on high levels of income?
5. Where are the majority of the worlds low-income countries located?
6. Where are the majority of the worlds high-income countries located?
7. How is the UK classified in terms of its economic and social development?
8. Where are the majority of the worlds newly emerging economies located?
9. Identify three economic and/or social measures of development
10. What are the limitations of gross domestic income as a measure of development?
11. What are the limitations of using death rates as a measure of a country's development?
12. What are the limitations of using infant mortality as a measure of development?
13. Why is the human development index one of the most commonly used measures of development?
14. What is the demographic transition model?
15. What does the demographic transition model not show the effects of?
16. Which stage of the demographic transition model features high birth and death rates?
17. In which stage of the demographic transition model does natural increase in population decline most rapidly?
18. What happens to the total population in stage five of the demographic transition model?
19. Why do death rates drop rapidly during stage two of the demographic transition model?
20. In which stage of the demographic transition model at the majority of the world's high-income countries?
21. Use a labelled sketch to outline the main characteristics of the demographic transition model.
22. What is the development gap?
23. Identify three physical causes of uneven development.
24. Why are landlocked countries typically less developed?
25. How do weather and climate affect development?
26. Identify the two main economic factors that cause uneven development.
27. Why does a country's reliance on trading raw materials limit its economic development?

28. How has the colonisation of many low-income countries led to many of them not experiencing significant economic growth?
29. Identify two consequences of uneven development.
30. Which continent Holds 35% of the world's total wealth?
31. Which continent accounts for only about 1% of the world's wealth?
32. Why do the majority of people in low-income countries tend to experience poor healthcare?
33. Identify the two different types of international migrants.
34. Outline the difference between an economic migrant and a refugee?

REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

1. Identify at least three strategies that can be used to reduce the development gap.
2. Outline how aid can be used to reduce the development gap.
3. What are microfinance loans?
4. Outline how tourism can help reduce the development gap.
5. Using an example explain how the growth of tourism can reduce the development gap in an LIC or NEE.

RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEADS TO CHANGE

The specification requires you to study economic development in a low-income country (LIC) or a newly emerging economy (NEE). This section focusses on Nigeria. If you studied a different case study you can still complete the questions below, however, you will need to use your study notes or revision resources to check your answers.

1. Describe Nigeria's location and importance?
2. Give two characteristics of Nigeria's political context.
3. Give two characteristics of Nigeria's social context.
4. Give two characteristics of Nigeria's cultural context.
5. Give two characteristics of Nigeria's environmental context.
6. How is Nigeria's industrial structure changing?
7. How can the manufacturing industry stimulate economic growth?
8. What is a TNC?
9. How important are TNCs in Nigeria's economic development?
10. What are the advantages of TNCs?
11. What are the disadvantages of TNCs?
12. How have Nigeria's political relationships with the rest of the world changed?
13. How have Nigeria's trading relationships with the rest of the world changed?
14. What are the different types of international aid?
15. How have poor people benefited from international aid?
16. Give two environmental impacts of economic development in Nigeria.
17. Give three ways economic development in Nigeria has had an impact on people's quality of life.
18. What challenges must Nigeria overcome for its population to benefit from further economic development?

CHANGING UK ECONOMY

Economic change in the UK

1. Which type of industry dominated the UK's economy at the height of the industrial revolution?
2. Why did the primary sector decline during the 20th century?
3. Since the 1960s the manufacturing sector in the UK has declined dramatically. Give two reasons for this.
4. What are the three main courses of economic change in the UK?
5. What is deindustrialisation?
6. Identify at least one region affected by deindustrialisation in the UK
7. Give one impact of the decline of manufacturing and closure of coal mines from the 1970s.
8. What is globalisation?
9. Give a brief overview of how government policy addressed economic change between 1945 and 1979
10. Give a brief overview of how government policy addressed economic change between 1979 and 2010.
11. Give a brief overview of how government policy addressed economic change from 2010 onwards

The UK's post-industrial economy

1. Since the 1970s the UK has moved towards a post-industrial economy. Identify the three main sectors this has involved.
2. Give three ways information technology has affected people's lives and economic development in the UK
3. What are service industries?
4. What is the importance of service industries in the UK economy?
5. Give two effects developments in the research have had on the UK economy.
6. What have been the benefits of science parks on the UK economy?
7. Where are science parks typically located?
8. What is a business Park?

What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?

1. Identify two impacts industrial growth has had on the physical environment in the past?
2. For an example you have studied explain how a modern UK industry is environmentally sustainable.

Changes in the Rural landscape

1. Why are some rural landscapes in the UK experience in population decline?
2. Why are some rural landscapes in the UK Experiencing population growth?
3. For a rural area you have studied, identify the social and economic changes as the result of population growth.
4. For a rural area you have studied, identify the social and economic changes as the result of population decline.

Developments in infrastructure

1. Why is the U.K.'s transport infrastructure under pressure?
2. What did the government launch in 2014 to improve road condition and capacity?
3. Give an overview of the strategy.
4. Identify two benefits of the road improvement strategy.

5. Describe two ways the UK rail network is being developed.
6. Give two reasons why HS2 should go ahead.
7. Give two reasons for objections to HS2.
8. Give two reasons why ports are so important to the U.K. economy.
9. What developments have occurred in UK airports?

The north-south divide

1. What is the north-south divide?
2. Give two economic disparities between the south of England and the rest of the UK
3. Explain the cause of the north south-divide.
4. Identify three strategies being used to address the north-south divide

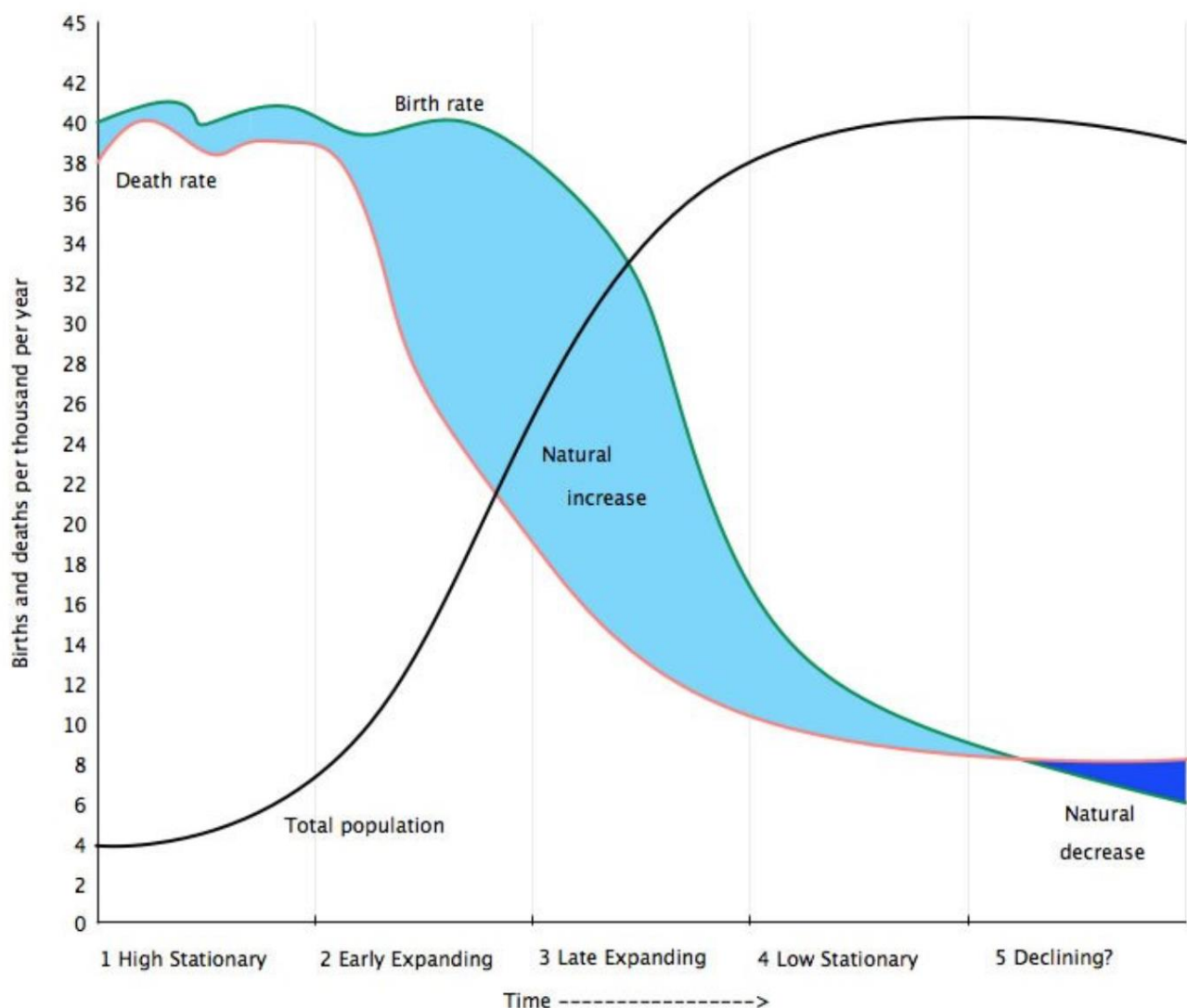
The UK in the wider world

1. Why did the UK use to be one of the world's most powerful political and trading nations?
2. How does the UK have political, economic and cultural influence around the world?
3. Identify two ways the UK has trade links with the wider world.
4. Identify two ways the UK has cultural links with the wider world.
5. Identify two ways the UK has transport links with the wider world.
6. Identify two ways the UK has electronic communications with the wider world.
7. What effect has membership of the EU had on the UK?
8. Give two examples of the U.K.'s political and economic links with the Commonwealth.

Answers

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Development
2. Low-income countries, newly emerging economies and high-income countries.
3. Low-income countries
4. High-income country
5. Africa
6. Europe, North America and Australasia
7. A high-income country
8. South America, Asia and Africa
9. Gross national income, birthrate, death rate, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water and human development index
10. The average figures used can be misleading, if you very wealthy people in the country can distort the figures. In poorer countries, many people work in the informal sector or in agriculture where their income is not taken into account. People may not always be honest about their income because this data is sensitive.
11. Death rates can be high in some low-income countries due to poverty but can also be high in high-income countries where there are many elderly people dying of old age
12. In the poorest countries, not all deaths of children are reported particularly in remote rural areas. The true death rate may be even higher.
13. It takes into consideration a range of data which means it is a fairer measure of development.
14. It is a graph that plots changes in birthrates and death rates over time and shows how the total population grows as the results of these.
15. Migration
16. Stage one
17. Stage three
18. It declines
19. Improvements in healthcare living conditions reduce the infant mortality rate. This lowers the death rate as my children are likely to survive beyond infancy.
20. Stage four



- 21.
22. Variations in levels of development across the world.
23. Weather and climate, relief, landlocked countries, tropical environment and water shortages.
24. Countries without a coastline cannot trade using the sea.
25. Areas that experience extreme conditions such as heavy rainfall, droughts, extreme heat or cold and vulnerability to tropical storms generate challenging conditions but economic development.
26. Poverty and trade
27. Raw materials such as agricultural products or minerals have a lower value than higher value processed goods. Also, the value of raw materials fluctuates wildly, causing great uncertainty and instability as countries try to become developed. This imbalance has made high-income countries richer and increased the global development gap
28. Many of the countries colonised by powerful European empires were exploited for their raw materials. Over 10 million people were exported from Africa to North America to work as slaves. During the colonial era, global development became uneven and populations were scattered. Since independence, many former colonies have been affected by power struggles and civil wars. They have also had to cope with the legacy of hundreds of years of exploitation. They've face huge challenges including poor infrastructure, political instability and lack administrative experience.
29. Significant differences in wealth and health along with high levels of international migration.
30. North America

31. Africa
32. Limited access to doctors, health clinics or hospitals. In extreme cases, people can suffer from malnutrition or malnourishment. Diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis account for many deaths.
33. Economic migrants and refugees.
34. An economic migrant is a person who moves voluntarily to seek a better life in another country, whereas a refugee is a person who is been forced to move, often due to conflict or a natural disaster and seeks safety in a foreign country.

REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

1. Investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, intermediate technology, fair trade, debt relief and microfinance loans.
2. Long-term aid can support development projects such as improving water supply, sanitation and the provision of energy.
3. Small-scale financial Support to help community groups or individuals to start small businesses. When successful, these businesses create jobs and increase people's incomes.
4. Tourism provides a valuable source of foreign exchange and can often lead to improvements in infrastructure, education and health care. Tourism also creates employment opportunities to raise incomes.
5. Tunisia – created 370,000 jobs, boosting income and increasing money circulating the economy. Local businesses in construction, shop owners and taxis have benefited from the development of coastal resorts. The agricultural sector has benefited by providing food for tourists. The government has invested money Made from the tourist industry in the health service and in education. Life expectancy and literacy levels have increased as a result of this.

Jamaica - 24% of Jamaica's gross domestic product came from tourism in 2014. US\$2 billion is made from tourism each year. Tourism is the primary source of employment with over 200,000 local people employed in tourism-related Industries. The infrastructure has improved to support tourism such as new roads, hotels and port facilities. The environment has benefited from the designation of nature parks which helps protect the natural environment.

RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEADS TO CHANGE

1. Nigeria is located in West Africa and is bordered by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Benin. To the south it borders the Gulf of Guinea on the Atlantic Ocean. It experiences a range of climates including tropical rainforest in the south and semi-desert in the north. It is around 3 times the size of the UK and has a population of around 180 million. It is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Its economic growth is the result of oil, helping the country transform from an LIC to an NEE.

Nigeria's global importance - World's 21st largest economy. 7th largest population in the world. Twelfth largest oil producer in the world. Lagos is a thriving world city, with a strong financial and economic base. Nigeria plays an important role in peacekeeping around the world.

Nigeria's regional importance – Nigeria is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa and has the highest GNP on the continent. Third largest manufacturing sector in Africa. It

has the highest agricultural output in Africa. It is viewed as a development indicator for the whole continent.

2. European superpowers created the political map of Africa in 1883. Europeans exploited African resources and promoted slavery for many years. Nigeria achieved independence from the UK in 1960. Your experience instability as different factions battled for control with a bit of Civil War occurring between 1967 and 1970. Abuja became Nigeria's capital city in 1991. Since 1999 the country has been relatively stable, enjoying free and fair elections in 2011 and 2015. This has encouraged investment from countries such as China South Africa and the USA.
3. Nigeria has a multicultural, multi-faith society. It has several tribes including the Yoruba, Hausa and Fulani. Christianity and Islam are practiced widely. One of Nigeria's greatest strengths is its social diversity; however, it has led to regional conflicts. Economic development has been hindered by the rise of the Islamic fundamentalist group Boko Haram.
4. Social diversity has created a rich and varied culture. It has a thriving music film and literary sectors. Its film industry is known as Nollywood and is one of the largest in the world. The national football team has won the African cup of Nations three times, and several players feature in the Premier League.
5. To the south of Nigeria, high rainfall and high temperatures have encouraged tropical rainforest growth. Cocoa, rubber and palm oil are common crops in this region. To the drier north Grassland replaces rainforest. Field crops such as cotton, groundnuts and millet are common as is cattle grazing. To the very north, the semi-desert conditions are ideal for nomadic grazing of cattle
6. Nigeria's industrial structure has changed significantly. The agricultural sector once dominated it. However, rapid industrialisation has led to over 50% of the country's gross domestic product coming from the manufacturing and service sectors. Manufacturing is the fastest growing sector in Nigeria. This is because it has a large, cheap workforce and its large population provides a significant market.
7. Manufacturing can stimulate economic growth because it encourages the establishment and growth of the industry is linked to the sector such as supplying raw materials or components. It stimulates the growth of the service sector including finance, retail and communications. Increased employment and wages lead to greater consumer demand Which leads to market growth leading to further demand for goods and investment in the Manufacturing industry.
8. A trans-national corporation.
9. TNCs are very important to Nigeria. There are currently around 40 TNCs operating in Nigeria. They have played a very important role in Nigeria's recent economic growth.
10. Advantages of TNCs:
 - provide employment and training
 - Introduce modern technology
 - They often invest in developing the local infrastructure such as roads, electric and social amenities
 - International business links help industries thrive
 - Export taxes collected by the government can be spent on improving healthcare, education and services.
11. Disadvantages of TNCs:
 - TNCs can exploit the low wage economy
 - TNCs can avoid paying local taxes

- Compared to developed countries, working conditions may be poor, with lower wages and poorer working conditions
- Environmental damage may occur
- Foreign nationals tend to take the higher paid management jobs
- Most profits leave the country and benefit the TNCs home country
- Incentives used to encourage TNCs to locate within a country could be spent on developing industry within the country

12.

- Since becoming independent in 1960, Nigeria has been part of the Commonwealth maintaining strong links with the UK and has developed links with other countries.
- It plays a leading role in Africa through economic planning through the African Union and peace-keeping with the United Nations.
- It has benefited building links with China, including the development of a new US\$12 billion 1,400 km railway.

13.

- Strong trading relationships with the rest of the world including imports of refined petroleum products from the EU and the USA, mobile phones from China, cars from Brazil and food from China.
- 50% of Nigeria's exports are to the EU, including crude oil, natural gas, cotton, rubber and cocoa. Most crude oil is exported to India, Japan, China and South Korea. 30% of its cotton is exported to Australia.
- Nigeria is also a member of a number of trading unions including ECOWAS and OPEC.

14. Official development assistance (ODA) as multilateral or bilateral aid. Voluntary aid given through short-term emergency relief or long-term development assistance.

15.

- Poor people have benefited through community-based projects that are supported by small charities and NGOs.
- The Aduwan Health Centre, which is supported by ActionAid and the World Bank, has provided vaccinations and health care for mothers and babies.
- Orphans and vulnerable children have benefited from Community Care funded by USA Aid
- Anti-mosquito nets have been provided by 'Nets for Life'.
- People have been educated and protected from HIV by aid from the USA.

16. Environmental impacts include:

- Oil spills and fires in the Niger Delta, damaging marine ecosystems
- Tin mining has polluted water supplies
- 20 km² of natural swamps have been devastated by oil spills close to Bodo on the Niger Delta.
- In major cities such as Lagos, toxic chemicals are released into drains and open sewers threatening human life and ecosystems
- Manufacturing plants release gases that affect local people and contribute towards CO₂ release into the atmosphere.
- Up to 80% of Nigeria's rainforest has been deforested. Burning forest results in CO₂ being released into the atmosphere. Forest removal also results in soil erosion.
- Ground water supplies have been poisoned as the result of waste disposal

17. The impact of economic development on the quality of life since 1980 includes:

- an increase in life expectancy from 45.6 to 52.5
- safe water access has increased from 46% to 64%
- years of schooling has increased from 6.7 to 9.0
- 37% of Nigerians have access to the internet and 70% has mobile phones

The impact of economic development on quality of life since 1980 includes:

- an increase in life expectancy from 45.6 to 52.5

18. Answers will include:

- Government corruption will need to be challenged
- Money made from oil will need to be reinvested across other areas of the economy
- Environmental issues such as rainforest deforestation, soil erosion and desertification will need to be reversed
- Ethnic conflicts will need to be addressed sensitively
- Basic water provision and sanitation needs to be available to all

CHANGING UK ECONOMY

Economic change in the UK

1. Manufacturing or secondary industry
2. The primary sector declined due to the increased use of machinery
3. Increased mechanisation and competition from abroad
4. Deindustrialisation, globalisation and government policies.
5. Deindustrialisation is the decline in traditional heavy industries
6. South Wales, Yorkshire, north-east England and Clydeside.
7. Unemployment, low incomes and environmental dereliction.
8. The process by which businesses or other organisations develop international influence or start operating on a global scale.
9. The government created state run industries support the declining heavy industries in the UK and protect jobs.
10. State-run industries were privatised and many heavy industries closed down causing job losses. Former industrial areas such as London's Docklands were transformed into financial centres, offices and retail parks as a service sector started to grow
11. Since 2010 the government has attempted to rebalance the economy by encouraging investment in the high-tech manufacturing sector, which includes aerospace and computer engineering. This also involves investing in transport infrastructure including HS2. Financial incentives and support are now available to encourage small businesses to set up in the UK.

The UK's post-industrial economy

1. Information technology, service industries, research and development.
2. 1.3 million people work in the IT sector in the UK. The Internet and computers enable people to work from home and be self-employed. Information can be accessed almost any way using mobile devices such as smartphones. Computers can store and process significant

amounts of information quickly. Specialist manufacturing industries as well as service industries have been stimulated by developments in technology.

3. Service industries provide support and services rather than manufacturing physical products.
4. It is the largest sector in the UK in terms of employment and economic output. Financial sector employs over 2 million people. It also contributes around 10% of the U.K.'s gross domestic product. The UK is the world's leading centre for financial management.
5. Over 60,000 educated people are employed in research. Research contributes £3 billion to the UK economy. Research is linked to UK universities such as Cambridge, Oxford and Manchester. Research is likely to be one of the U.K.'s fastest growing industrial sectors in the future.
6. Many recent graduates are employed in research and development in science parks where they apply their academic knowledge to business development. Many businesses in science parks benefit from sharing facilities and collaboration. Around 75,000 people are employed in over 100 science parks in the UK.
7. Science parks are often located on the edge of university cities where they benefit from good transport links and often enjoy attractive working environments.
8. A business park is a group of small businesses on a single plot of land. They are usually located on the edge of towns and cities, but land values are cheaper and there are good road communications.

What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?

1. In coal mining areas ugly spoil heaps transformed the natural landscape. Land and water supplies were polluted by waste materials. Air pollution from gas and soot emissions from burning coal created smog in built-up areas in the 1950s.
2. **Example 1 - Nissan car plant, Sunderland**
7% of the energy used by the car plant comes from wind turbines. New models are designed to be more fuel efficient and reduced exhaust gas emissions. Electric and hybrid cars are manufactured there. Cars are manufactured using materials that can be easily recycled, this reduces waste going to landfill sites.

Example 2 - Torr quarry, Somerset

Limestone chippings are transported by rail instead of road, to reduce the environmental impact. Noise, water quality and airborne emissions are monitored regularly. 80 ha of land has already been restored with grass and trees. In the future restoration will include the creation of lakes for wildlife and recreation.

Changes in the Rural landscape

1. Some rural areas are experiencing population decline as young people move away to seek jobs elsewhere.
2. Some rural areas are experiencing population growth particularly those close to thriving towns and cities as people are prepared to commute.
3. The exam requires you to study social and economic changes in one area of population growth. In this example we will discuss South Cambridgeshire.

Social changes

- Increased demand for housing and modern developments in villages result in rising house prices which causes tensions with local people.
- If the majority of residents are commuters then the village can become very quiet during the day and lose that sense of community and identity.
- Resentment may be felt towards migrants in the community.

- Public transport and services may be reduced due to car-owning commuters.

Economic changes

- There becomes a lack of affordable housing for local people.
 - Local services, such as village shops, may be forced to close as commuters shop in larger urban areas.
 - Farm employment may be reduced as agricultural land is sold.
 - Pressure can be placed on social services due to the influx of poor migrants.
4. The exam requires you to study social and economic changes in one area of population decline. In this example, we will discuss the Outer Hebrides.

Social changes

- The islands have an ageing population due to the outmigration of young people.
- The ageing population will require more care which will have social and economic impact.
- Further decline in farming and fishing could occur as there are fewer people of working age in the area.
- Schools close due to fewer children.

Economic changes

- Some post offices have had to close due to the decline in population. Continuing to provide various other services is expensive.
- Traditional fishing has significantly declined a few boats in the area.
- Due to foreign boats, shellfish production has increased.
- The infrastructure is struggling to cope with the increasing number of tourists which has now become an essential economic activity in the area.

Developments in infrastructure

1. The U.K.'s transport infrastructure is under pressure as car ownership increases and economic growth requires greater rail, airport and port capacity.
2. The government launched a £15 billion road improvement strategy
3. The strategy involves many stretches of the motorway being converted into smart motorways which helps traffic flow to the controlled reducing congestion. Over 100 new road schemes, will be in place by 2020. 1600 km of new lanes will be added to motorways and major roads.
4. Benefits will include creating jobs in construction for hundreds of people and the development should boost local and regional economies.
5. - London's Crossrail, due for completion in 2018, is a £15 billion project creating 32 km of new lines, reducing commuting times from east to west.
 - The Trans-Pennine railway is due to be electrified by 2020 improving connections between Manchester and York and Liverpool and Newcastle.
 - HS2 is a £50 billion project that involves constructing a high-speed rail line between London and Birmingham then onto Manchester Leeds and Sheffield.
6. - Reasons for HS2 to go ahead include:
 - It will create thousands of jobs; it is estimated it will generate £40 billion to the UK economy.
 - The number of rail passengers will increase making transport more sustainable.
 - It will help reduce the number of people flying between UK cities.
 - Travel between the cities will be quicker.
 - Due to the reduced journeys that use other transport it will be carbon neutral.

7. Objections to HS2 include:
 - It is likely to benefit London as people will commute there instead.
 - The cost of HS2 is estimated to be £42 billion and it is impossible to predict how much money it will generate.
 - Existing rail routes could be improved to increase capacity.
 - The number of people flying between cities is already decreasing.
 - Carbon emissions will increase because high-speed trains use more power.
8. Ports are important to the UK economy as the UK is a trading nation importing and exporting goods through many of its large ports. The port industry is the largest in Europe employing 120,000 people and handling 32 million passengers a year.
9. Airports account for 3.6% of the U.K.'s gross domestic product. They are extremely important to the U.K.'s economic development, thousands of jobs are provided boosting local economies. 750,000 flights depart from the UK every year and 2 million tons of freight pass through the U.K.'s airports.

The north-south divide

1. The north-south divide is used to describe the cultural and economic differences between the south of England and the rest of the UK.
2. People in the south tend to have a higher standard of living, higher incomes and longer life expectancy than those in the north.
House prices are higher in the south due to high demand.
Unemployment rates in the north are higher than in the south.
3. Deindustrialisation is the main cause of the north-south divide as traditional industries were traditionally located close to raw materials which are largely found in the north as well as South Wales. As the northern economy declined the south grew rapidly due to the growth of the service sector and the dominance of London.
4. A number of schemes provide regional aid such as the Regional Growth Fund, The Regional Selective Assistance, which invest in projects in the Highlands and Islands, The Welsh Government Business Finance offers financial support to businesses and Selective Financial Assistance provides support for investment in Northern Ireland. Other strategies include Government incentive packages to TNCs, planned transport improvements, Enterprise Zones, the Northern Powerhouse concept and Local Enterprise Partnerships.

The UK in the wider world

1. The British Empire once covered 1/3 of the world's land area.
2. It has influence in organisations such as the G8, NATO and the United Nations Security Council.
3. It trades with many countries by air, sea and rail (Channel Tunnel). Its main trading partner is the EU. The USA is the main destination for exports and Germany is the main source of imports. The internet is increasingly important in the world of finance and in creative sectors. After Brexit the UK is likely to have stronger links with countries beyond the EU.
4. TV is one of the main creative industries worth over £1.2 billion. The UK exports popular TV series such as Downton Abbey and Doctor Who. Music, fashion and films are particularly important exports to the English-speaking world.
5. The UK's trading history has led to the development of major ports and airports. The UK is linked to mainland Europe by the Channel Tunnel. Cruises, from ports such as Southampton, transport people to destinations around the world.
6. The internet is becoming an increasingly important aspect of global communications. The UK is a hub for the global network of submarine cables.

7. Goods, labour, services and money can move freely between countries. European Funds support regional development. Migrant labour complete jobs that are unpopular with UK citizens. The Single Payment Scheme supports farmers. EU laws and regulations affect working practices, product standards, consumer rights and environmental standards. The UK pays around 1.1% of Government spending into the EU Budget.
 8. The heads of each country meet every two years to discuss concerns and work together to promote sustainable development. Many people of British descent now live in Commonwealth countries and vice-versa. This has established strong cultural links between countries and has encouraged trade and business. The Commonwealth Games is an example of a cultural and sporting event.
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