

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 24 How is the UK's economy changing?

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1 (a)

(i) C

(ii) The UK's core economic hubs are mainly found in the centre of England, the east of England and the south of England. There is one economic hub – Newcastle upon Tyne – in the north of England.

(iii) Any **two** from: large local economies; lots of businesses and employment opportunities; lots of jobs in the knowledge economy; lots of new businesses; a young, highly skilled workforce; diverse communities; good local and national accessibility

2 (a) 46 61

(b) 475 606

(c) North-east

(d) 452 585

(e) There is the M11 to the west of the map, Cambridge International Airport to the south-east, and many A roads connecting different parts of the city. There is also a train line to the east of the map.

3 (a) One UK economic hub is Cambridge. Cambridge has a young, highly skilled workforce, largely due to graduates from the University of Cambridge who choose to stay and work in the area. The average weekly earnings of people in Cambridge is higher than the national average. 239 000 people in the area are employed in knowledge-intensive sectors such as IT, biotechnology, and AI, generating £50 billion of turnover. There are many new start-up businesses in the area, and Cambridge Science Park was established in 1970. In addition to this, there are good transport links in Cambridge; the M11 links with London and both Stansted Airport and Cambridge City Airport are nearby. *Accept suitable alternative examples/answers.*

(b) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Thorough)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples • Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding • Communicates using well-developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives to fully explore ideas) • Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary
2 (Reasonable)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable throughout with some supporting evidence and examples • Communicates some knowledge and understanding • Communicates using developed, linked statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives, but needs further development) • Some use of geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (Basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples • Communicates limited knowledge and understanding • Communicates using simple statements that are not developed • Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant content

Example answer: *Cambridge's economy is growing – In 2021 it grew by 7.6%. This growth may be due to a significant increase in the number of available jobs in the area, as well as an increase in university and research organisations.*

Cambridge's population increased by 6.9% between 2010 and 2020. There is lots of new available housing to try and meet demand.

An improved A14 road link has been built between Cambridge and Huntingdon to facilitate better transport for goods and people. Transport infrastructure has also been improved around Cambridge Science Park.

(c) Any **two** from: high cost of living (due to well-paid professionals earning high incomes); high house prices (due to the shortage of homes and higher incomes); more homes needed (the population is growing rapidly due to new job opportunities and desirability of the area); congestion (due to high use of private transport and limited accessibility around the city)

4 (a) £29 377.60

(b) South East

(c) West Midlands

(d) Any **one** from: a bar chart; a proportional symbol map

(e) This question is level-marked:

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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant content

Example answer: *South East England and East England have a higher GDP per head than areas in the North East and West Midlands. The economy of South East England is also growing the most, with annual growth in GDP of 1.6%, compared to 0% in the West Midlands and 0.9% in the North East. This is because deindustrialisation affected some areas of the UK more than others, causing closure of manufacturing businesses and job losses in the UK's traditional industries, e.g. in coal mining, shipbuilding, and textiles. Now, the highest unemployment rates are found in areas of the UK which previously relied on manufacturing, such as the North East.*

5 (a) A

(b) A casual contract for a job without fixed hours where there is no guarantee of work.

(c) Primary sector employment has decreased. Secondary sector employment increased to a peak in the Industrial Revolution and then decreased. Tertiary sector employment has increased. Quaternary sector employment has appeared recently and is beginning to increase.

(d) The closure of offices and workplaces during the Covid-19 pandemic meant that people had to work from home. The trend in remote working has continued. *Accept suitable alternative examples/answers.*

(e) This question is level-marked:

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3 (Thorough)	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough, detailed, organised, and relevant throughout with supporting evidence and examples • Communicates detailed, clear knowledge and understanding • Communicates using well-developed statements and ideas (e.g., uses connectives to fully explore ideas) • Good use of geographical terms and vocabulary
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	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant content

Example answer: *There have been many changes to the UK economy since 2001. The UK unemployment rate rose between 2001 and 2011, but has since fallen to around 3.6%. The number of self-employed people has increased. There has also been an increase in people working part-time, in the gig economy, and on zero-hours contracts. The average number of weekly hours worked has stayed the same for full-time workers, and risen for part-time workers. The closure of offices and workplaces during the Covid-19 pandemic meant that people had to work from home. The trend in remote working has continued.*

- 6 (a) Most growth is explained by net migration (the difference between immigration and emigration). Most immigrants are young, which in part accounts for rises in birth rates.
- (b) Any **two** from: perceptions of migrants ‘taking’ low-paid jobs to the exclusion of the existing population; pressure on local services, such as health care and schools; pressure on housing and employment; teaching children whose first language is not English; integration of immigrants into the wider community.