

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 25 Changes to the UK's population and economy

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) Jobs in primary industries fell from 22% to 2% between 1841 and 2011. There are some fluctuations but there is a steady decline up to 1914. From 1914 onwards the decline was much slower.
- ii) Jobs in tertiary industries rose steadily from 32% to 45% between 1841 and 1931. In the earlier period the rise was quite gentle, but between 1950 and 2011 there was a rapid rise to 80%.
- iii) Jobs in primary occupations fall steadily as people leave the land to work in urban industrial areas in secondary and tertiary industries. Tertiary service industries, rise at an accelerating rate in the latter half of the 20th century. This reflects the decline in secondary manufacturing industries. Secondary manufacturing fluctuates, with a notable fall in the 'depression' years of the 1930s before declining markedly from the 1960s as de-industrialisation prevails and the economy moves into the post-industrial stage. This current stage also sees the introduction and steady rise of quaternary based occupations from the 1980s. By 2011 the quaternary sector employed a higher percentage than either the secondary or tertiary sectors.

b)

- i) Migration is the movement of people.
- ii) London remains the most popular destination for both national and international immigration. These migrants tend to be in their 20s and 30s who are economic migrants and so London tends to have a more youthful population than other parts of the UK. The southeast also benefits from migration with over spill from London. There is also the effect of counter urbanisation, where people have moved from the urban areas into the countryside. In contrast, peripheral regions of the UK, such as Wales and the Northeast receive fewer international migrants. Many peripheral regions also experience a net out migration as migrants leave to the more prosperous and populated core regions of London and the southeast of England.

c)

- i) De-industrialisation is the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets, rise of globalisation, and competition from emerging countries.
- ii) The decline of both these sectors have led to direct increases in unemployment. This has had a negative knock-on effect on other industries that also might need to lose jobs. With a declining economy, there is less money to spend in local shops and services and so further job losses might take place.

d)

- i) Jobs in research, IT, consultancy, and the media.
- ii) Both urban and rural areas benefit from the creation of more tertiary and quaternary employment; much of this is higher skilled work and so salaries are higher. Urban areas, particularly London and the South East, with their higher density of population, universities, government bodies and international companies, attract most of the tertiary and quaternary industries. Urban areas which have undergone de-industrialisation, because of the decline of the heavy basic industries based on the coalfields, often are given government grants to retrain redundant workers in the new skills necessary in these 'new' industries. Firms can be given tax breaks and other advantages if they move to these centres of high unemployment. Rural areas benefit because, unlike heavy industries, many of these 'new' industries are 'footloose.' This means they are not tied to a specific location and might be attracted to rural or semi-rural areas where land prices are cheaper and the quality of the environment better. Widespread access to faster broadband has supported this as well as increased working from home and the need for only occasional travel to the urban area.

e) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make logical connections throughout.</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument. Judgements are supported with evidence throughout.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports arguments.</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make some logical connections.</li> <li>• Imbalanced argument with mostly relevant information. Judgements are occasionally supported with evidence.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that occasionally supports arguments.</li> </ul>

Level	Marks	Description
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but this is flawed.</li> <li>Unbalanced or incomplete argument with limited understanding. Judgements are supported with limited evidence.</li> <li>Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy.</li> </ul>
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: *The UK has links all over the world. There are physical links because the UK is an important communications hub. Heathrow is one of world's busiest airports with links to all continents. Increasingly there are also submarine cables, primarily across the Atlantic to North America, but more are being built to link to economic hubs like the Far East and south-east Asia. Despite leaving the EU, the UK has strong links with Europe with its membership of EFTA and the Commonwealth means there are strong connections with many different countries. These physical and political links mean that the UK and the rest of the world have become increasingly interdependent and so the UK is being shaped by the wider world. Globalisation, because of developments in transport, communications, and the internet have allowed there to be an interchange of ideas and information between the UK and the wider world. The UK is an important trading country and trades with many countries especially if there free trade with no tariffs or quotas. The UK benefits from investment from foreign countries such as Japan, France, and India. TNCs frequently locate their headquarters in the UK, giving this country indirect links with countries where TNCs have other parts of their business. The UK and London in particular, is important financially, with many countries making use of the banks and insurance companies located here.*

2.

a)

- i) The population density will be significantly higher in an urban core compared with the sparsely populated rural areas. There will be large areas of the rural periphery, like the area of the Scottish Highland shown in Figure 1, where virtually no people live. There will be a wider range and greater concentration of economic activities in an urban core than in the rural periphery. The urban core will have a greater concentration of tertiary and quaternary sector employment whereas the rural periphery is likely to have more primary employment such as farming and quarrying. Attractive rural areas will have benefitted from the growth of tourism. There will be a greater number of larger settlements including towns, cities, and conurbations in the urban core, but the main settlements in the rural periphery will be small hamlets and villages. Associated with the larger settlements will be a range of communications as seen in Figure 2. The settlements will have many multi-storey buildings to make as much use of the land because it is much more valuable than in the rural periphery.