STOKE
DAMEREL

Be World Class

Autumn Term
Term 1

Geography

Year 11

Name: ______________________

Tutor: ______________________

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	**English** Exam Question	**English** Sparx	**Maths** Sparx
Tuesday	**Option A** Exam Question	**Science** Carousel	**Science** Sparx
Wednesday	**Option B** Exam Question	**Option A** Carousel	**Maths** Sparx
Thursday	**Option C** Exam Question	**Option B** Carousel	**Science** Sparx
Friday	**Science** Exam Question	**Option C** Carousel	**Catch Up** Sparx

Sparx Science

• Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

• Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
Computer Science
Languages
Geography
History

Option B
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Drama
Music
Geography
Health and Social Care
ICT
Media Studies
Music
Sport
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Art
Business Studies
Hospitality and Catering
Computer Science
Drama
Photography
Science (Triple)
Sport

Half Term 1 (7 weeks) - Year 11	
Week / Date	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 1 7st September 2026	**Question 1**: Which of the following is the best definition for 'development'? (1) **Question 2**: Which is the more effective measure of development, HDI or GNI? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
Week 2 14th September 2026	**Question 1**: Which of the following is a reason for falling death rates in stage 2 of the DTM. (1) **Question 2**: Compare the characteristics of countries at stages 1, 3 and 5 of the demographic transition model. (6)
Week 3 21th September 2026	**Question 1**: Complete the table below, putting each cause of uneven development in the correct box. (1) **Question 2**: Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (4)
Week 4 28th September 2026	**Question 1**: What is fair trade? (1) **Question 2**: How can industrial development and investment reduce the development gap? (6)
Week 5 5th October 2026	**Question 1**: What key geographical concept is this phrase describing? 'Industrial development can generate a __________________, bringing employment, with higher incomes and subsequently more tax revenue for the government, which provides opportunities to invest in housing, education, and infrastructure. (1) **Question 2**: How can fair trade and debt relief reduce the development gap? (6)
Week 6 12th October 2026	**Question 1**: Which statement best describes a benefit of transnational corporation (TNC) investment into LICs and NEEs? (1) **Question 2**: Explain how Jamaica's government is using tourism to reduce the development gap. (6)
Week 7 19th October 2026	**Question 1**: State the location of Nigeria. (1) **Question 2**: Assess the importance of Nigeria in Africa (regionally) and to the rest of the world (globally). (6)

Half Term 2 (6 weeks) - Year 11	
Week / Date	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 8 9th November 2026	**Question 1**: What is a TNC? (1) **Question 2:** Outline the advantages of a TNC operating in an LIC/NEE you have studied. (4)
Week 9 16th November 2026	**Question 1**: Define the term deindustrialisation. (1) **Question 2:** Discuss the causes of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6)
Week 10 23th November 2026	**Question 1**: What is a post industrial economy? (2) **Question 2:** Suggest how the UK might now best be described as a post-industrial economy. (6)
Week 11 30th November 2026	**Question 1**: Name the case study for rural population growth(1) **Question 2:** Suggest reasons for the economic and social changes in the rural landscape in an area of population growth. (6)
Week 12 7th December 2026	**Question 1**: Outline 1 example of improving the UK railway network. (1) **Question 2:** Suggest reasons why the UK's ports are so important to the UK economy. (4)
Week 13 14th December 2026	**Question 1**: What is meant by the term Brexit? (1) **Question 2:** Describe the UK’s role in the wider world. (6)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World</th></tr>
<tr><th>Session</th><th>Key terms</th><th>Specific knowledge</th><th>Geographical Concepts</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 1

Measuring development</td>
<td>Quality of life looks at economic and social measures of a person’s well-being.
Social indicator: assess how well a country is developing in key areas such as health, education and diet
Economic indicator: relating to money</td>
<td><u>Development indicators</u>
GNI: Gross National Income is an economic measure of development
HDI: Human Development Index is a social and economic measure that includes GNI, life expectancy and the number of years in education.
Infant mortality: A social indicator measuring the number of babies that die under the age of one year (per 1000 births).
Literacy Rate: Measures the number of people in a country who have basic reading and writing skills (social).
Birth Rate: Measures number of babies born per 1000 per year (social).
Death rate: Measures the number of deaths per 1000 per year (social).
Life Expectancy: The age you can expect to live until (social).
Access to safe water: Identifies the percentage of people who have access to safe/clean/potable water (social).
People per doctor: Measures the number of doctors per 1000 people.</td>
<td>Measuring Development: Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is.

Limitations of Development Indicators: A single measure of development can give a false picture as it gives an average of a whole country; The data may also be out of date.

Causes and consequences of uneven development: Africa has 1% of World Wealth; North America has 35% of Global Wealth. Causes are the reasons for this uneven development and consequences are the results and what happens because of the uneven development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week 2

Demographic transition model (DTM)</td>
<td>The demographic transition model shows how a country’s population changes as it becomes more developed from subsistence farming cultures to HICs.</td>
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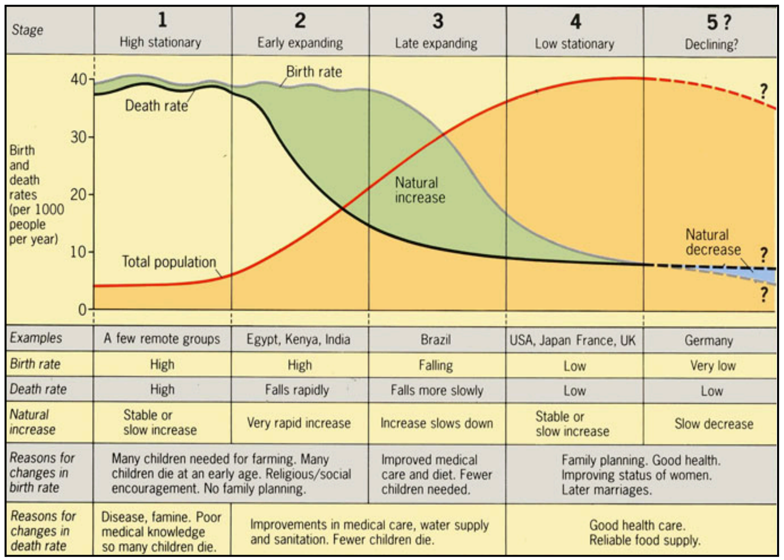

</td>
<td>The Demographic Transition Model and development

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) shows population changes over time. There are five stages in the DTM and these stages can be linked to levels of development.</td>
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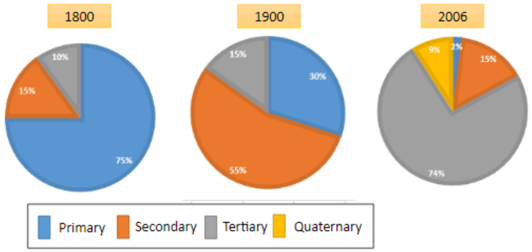
Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World		
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**
Week 3 Causes of uneven development	**Uneven Development**: development takes place at different rates in different regions **Primary products:** goods from primary services e.g. farming, fishing, forestry. **Colonialism:** control by one power over a dependent area or people e.g. when the UK controlled Nigeria.	<u>**Causes of uneven development**</u> **Physical Environment**:Areas without fertile land, natural resources, water and energy suffer. Natural hazards make little progress with development e.g. Haiti. **Health:** Diseases can make people too weak to work or go to school. LIC's are unable to invest in good quality health care **Economic: Trade:** Trade blocs e.g. The EU favours its members. Primary products (coffee) sold by LIC's are sold for cheap prices that can fluctuate. HICs make more expensive products so earn more. History: Colonialism: Many countries in Asia, S. America and Africa have spent a lot of time and money on civil wars and political struggles for power since being made separate from European superpowers. <u>**Consequence of uneven development**</u> **Poverty:** People have to live without access to safe water, education, inadequate food supplies and unsafe shelters. **Migration:** The movement of people from place to place. International immigration is across country borders. Migration can be forced or voluntary **Immigrant** - a person moving into a country / **Emigrant** - a person moving out of a country. **Refugees** - a person forced to leave as a result of natural disasters or civil war **Economic Migrant** - someone who moves for work **Health:** Lower levels of development affects causes of deaths • LIC have poor access to medication and a low number of doctors per 1000.
Week 4 Reducing the development gap (investment, industrial development, and fair trade)	**Multiplier effect**: The introduction of a new industry or the expansion of an existing industry in an area also encourages growth in other industrial sectors. This is known as the **multiplier effect** which in its simplest form is how many times money spent circulates through a country's economy.	**1. Investment** Both countries and transnational corporations (TNCs) invest money and expertise in LiCs to increase their profits. This supports LIC development by providing work, training, new industries, and infrastructure. For example, 10 000 Chinese companies now operate in Africa - many are involved in massive infrastructure projects, including railways, port developments, and communications. **2. Industrial Development** Brings employment, higher incomes and opportunities to invest in education and infrastructure. Attracts more industry and a better educated workforce which improves the economy: A multiplier effect. **3. Fairtrade** Fairtrade is paying producers a reasonable price for the goods that they produce. Many farmers in LICs are paid very low wages. This means that they cannot escape poverty. Fairtrade gives farmers a better chance in life.

Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World			
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**	
Week 5 Reducing the development gap (aid, Intermediate technology, microfinance and debt relief)	**Infrastructure** refers to structures, systems and facilities serving the economy of a business, industry, country, city, town, or area;	**Solutions to uneven development:** I. **AID (**given from country to country or by NGOs) Aid can take the form of money, emergency supplies, food and technology. **2. Intermediate Technology** Sustainable and appropriate to the needs, knowledge and wealth of the local population. It takes on the form of small scale projects. A hand water pump (e.g. WaterAid) is appropriate because it is cheap to install, cheap to repair and can be fixed by locals 3. **Microfinance (**small scale financial support loans to LICs) It is available from banks that are set up to help the poor. Microfinance enable people in poverty to start-up small businesses 4. **Debt (**amount of money which is owed or due) **Cancellation** In 2005 the G8 (powerful HICs) identified 39 Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and agreed to cancel their debt. Despite debt relief African countries still owe $300 billion.	<u>**International aid: types and impacts on the receiving country**</u> Long term aid reduces the development gap by enabling countries to invest in development projects like roads and focusing on health care, education and services at a local scale. A disadvantage is countries can become dependent on aid. + In 2014 the world bank approved a $500m loan for development projects. - Corruption and by receiving aid, countries become dependent. In 2008, the UK gave £50m to the National Malaria Programme which aims to distribute two insecticidal nets to every household.
Week 6 Reducing the development gap (tourism)	**Agriculture**: farming **Rastafarian** : a religious movement. Rastafarians have distinctive codes of behaviour and dress, including dreadlocks **Tourist**: a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.	**Reducing the development gap Tourism in Jamaica (NEE)** Jamaica is one of the largest islands in the West Indies which is located in the Caribbean. It has a population of 2.7 Million. It has an economy based on a few minerals - Bauxite and Oil. Agriculture is based on sugar and rum. Jamaica suffers from high unemployment and slow growth. However, Jamaica has used its natural landscape, high temperatures and beautiful beaches as an asset to develop its economy through Tourism. The Travel Foundation started working in Jamaica because tourism is a key driver for economic growth. An example of their work is the Rastafarian community, helping them to increase income from tourism. By assisting them in meeting the requirements of the Jamaica Tourist Board they were able to sign a contract with Tui to welcome guests as part of package tours.	<u>**Positive impacts of tourism:**</u> **Economic:** Contributes 24% of Jamaica's wealth / Income is $2 Billion each year / Provides 200 000 jobs both Directly in Hotels and Indirectly local shops. **Infrastructure:** Investment in roads and ports **Quality of Life:** In the northern tourist resort of Montego Bay many Jamaicans have a high standard of living. <u>**Negative impacts of tourism**</u> **Economic:** Many of the top managerial jobs go to foreign workers from the TNCs who own the hotels. **Infrastructure:** Some non-tourist areas remain isolated. **Quality of life:** There are a large number of locals who live in poor housing, with poor access to health and education.

Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World			
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**	
Week 7 Nigeria's location and importance	**Regional:** an area of land that has common features - can be defined by natural or human features. **Global scale**: broad patterns encompassing the entire world.	<u>**Location of Nigeria**</u> **Nigeria is a NEE (Newly Emerging Economy) in West Africa, j**ust north of the Equator. The capital city is Abuja, Lagos is the most populous. <u>**Political, social, cultural and environmental context**</u> **Political context:** Nigeria was ruled by the UK as a colony during the colonial period, independence in 1960. **Social context:** Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts. **Cultural context:** The country has a rich film industry (Nollywood) and a successful national football side. **Environmental context:** Warm wet climate in the south. Mainly rainforest, becomes semi-desert to the north.	<u>**Regional and Global importance of Nigeria**</u> **Regionally**: Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa, with Africa's highest GDP. **Globally** ● Nigeria supplies 2.7% of the world's oil. ● Nigeria is the 21st largest economy in the world (2014) ● Nigeria is the 5th largest contributor to UN peacekeeping

Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World			
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**	
Week 8 The role of TNC's in the Niger Delta	**TNC:** Transnational Corporations Companies that operate in several countries around the world. **Niger Delta:** a vast low-lying region through which the waters of the Niger River drain into the Gulf of Guinea.	**<u>The role of TNCs - Example: SHELL OIL</u>** Shell Oil is one of the world's largest oil companies, with its headquarters in the Netherlands. Shell oil began operating in Nigeria after oil was discovered in the Niger delta in 1958. **Advantages and disadvantages of SHELL** + Shell employs 65 000 Nigerian workers and earns 95% of exports from oil. + 250 000 jobs have been created in industries related to Shell + Investment in local infrastructure and education. + In 2013 Shell paid $20 Billion in overseas taxation. - Working Conditions are often poor and low wages - Weaker environmental laws in LIC/NEES which can be exploited, causing pollution, damaging agriculture and fishing. - Most profits go abroad to the TNC's Headquarters and management Jobs often go to foreign workers.	**Environmental impact of TNCs** **The Bodo Oil Spill:** In 2008 and 2009 two large oil spills devastated the livelihoods of farmers and fishermen living around the town of Bodo. 11m gallons of crude oil spilled over a 20 km^2 area. In 2015 Shell agreed to pay £55 Million in compensation to individuals and to the community of Bodo.
Week 9 Changes in the UK economy	**Primary industry**: based on producing / extracting raw materials; eg farming. **Secondary:** Manufacturing industries; Car factories, Power stations. **Tertiary:** Service Based Industries; Armed Forces, Teaching, Chef Footballer. **Quaternary:** Research and Development; Research Scientist.	**3 causes of economic change in the UK;** **1. De-industrialisation** - The decline of traditional manufacturing industries such as manufacturing due to; • Machines and technology replacing people and • Other countries produce cheaper goods e.g. China. **2. Globalisation -** The spread of technology, culture and ideas around the world. • Many people now work for Global Brands in the IT sector. • Importing goods has become cheaper. **3. Government Policies.** **1945-79:** Unprofitable state run businesses, e.g. British Rail propped up the Government. **1979-2010**: State businesses sold off (privatisation). Improve efficiency and reduce costs. Unprofitable closed down. **2010**+: Rebalancing the economy. Increase manufacturing - encourage new businesses, by improving transport.	**Sectors of the Economy** The UK has shifted from an agricultural primary economy In 1800s through a secondary manufacturing economy following the Industrial Revolution in the 1900s to a Present day post-industrial economy 

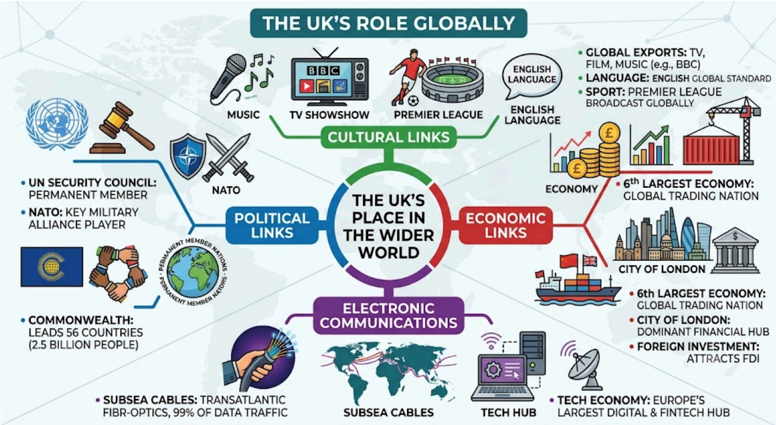
Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World			
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**	
Week 10 **Post UK economy**	**Post-industrial economy:** Manufacturing is replaced by tertiary and quaternary. **Science park:** Scientific and technical businesses on a single site. **Business park** : land occupied by a cluster of businesses.	**3 reasons the UK has moved to a post industrial economy.** **1. Development of Information Technology** IT has grown massively over the last 20 years. (1.3M work in IT). Internet connections give people the option to work from home. **2. Services and Finance** The quaternary sector has grown since the 1970's, 79% of UK GDP (finance accounting for 10% of GDP). **3. Research Science and business parks.** Research employs over 60 000 highly qualified people and are estimated to contribute £3 Billion to the economy.	**Example: Plymouth Science Park** ● Located close to **Derriford Hospital** and the **University of Plymouth** so they can share expertise and equipment. ● Shared labs and central reception to reduce cost to the small businesses. ● Cheap land on the outskirts so an open landscaped site could be created. ● Easy access to the A38 so workers and products can move easily in and out of the park.

Knowledge Organiser: Changing Economic World			
Session	**Key terms**	**Specific knowledge**	
Week 11 **Social and economic changes in rural areas**	**Rural**: Countryside **Gentrification:** The improvement of built-up areas by individual property owners.	**Population Growth: South Cambridgeshire** *Economic effects:* Reduction in agricultural employment as farmers sell land for construction Lack of affordable housing Growing population puts pressure on services *Social effects;* communities still use Cambridge services, negatively impacting the local rural economy. 80% car ownership reduces demand for (and so provision of) public transport. Modern developments and gentrification in villages breaks down community spirit.	**Population Decline: Outer Hebrides** *Economic effects:* Sheep farming is declining Local deep-sea fishing has declined, but shell fishing has increased. Environmentally controversial fish farming is limited. Tourism is restricted by insufficient infrastructure, including poor ferry services. *Social effects:* School closures as pupil numbers fall Fewer people of working age An increasing ageing population
Week 12 **Improving transport links**	**Levelling-up:** A programme aiming to spread opportunity more equally across the UK.	**Road and rail improvements.** Government strategies aim to increase capacity and improve the condition of the UKs **roads**, including: new motorway and A road links, adding lanes and improving smart motorways and leveling up strategies to improve access to the north. The government's levelling up agenda also involves **rail** improvements: The New Elisabeth line - 1.5 million people will be ale to commute to work in central London within 45 minutes. Electrification of the Transpennine way between Manchester and York Electrification of the London to Bristol line - reducing journey times to 70 minutes	**Developing UK ports** The UK ports industry is the largest in Europe, due to the length of the coastline and the UKs long trading history. The ports handle both freight (container trade) and passengers. **Liverpool2** is a £400m deep-water container terminal in Liverpool. Its channel was dredged to 16.5m, allowing it to handle massive post-Panamax ships. Built on 16 hectares of reclaimed land with giant Megamax cranes, it handles two large ships at once, doubling port capacity to 1.5 million containers annually. **Developing UK airports** Heathrow's £14bn third runway aims to solve UK aviation capacity issues, boosting the economy by £61bn and creating 77,000 jobs. However, it creates severe sustainability conflicts, including increased carbon emissions, heightened noise pollution for London, and the destruction of 750 local homes.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Knowledge Organiser: The changing UK economy</th></tr>
<tr><th>Session</th><th>Key terms</th><th colspan="2">Subject knowledge</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 13

UK and the wider world</td>
<td>Brexit: an abbreviation of ‘Britain’ and ‘exit’, referring to the withdrawal process of the UK from the European Union.

Colonies: Distant territories belonging to or under the control of another nation.

European Union: An economic and political union of 27 European countries designed to establish pece, common agreements and laws.</td>
<td>
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<td>1. The European Union (EU)

Though the UK left the EU in 2020, it remains its biggest trading partner, receiving 45% of UK exports. While political ties and free movement have ended, the UK-EU Trade Agreement ensures tariff-free goods exchange, and both continue cooperating on European security and climate change.

2. The Commonwealth

This voluntary alliance of 56 countries (2.5 billion people) mostly spans former British colonies. Politically, it promotes democracy and human rights through global summits. Economically, shared legal systems and the English language reduce business costs, boosting trade with surging economies like India and Australia.

3. Global Super-Alliances

The UK maintains global dominance through elite organizations. Politically, it holds a permanent UN Security Council veto and leads NATO’s military alliance. Economically, it sits in the G7 alongside the world's largest advanced economies to direct global financial policies and international security.</td>
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WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Which of the following is the best definition for 'development'? (1)

A	The number of transnational companies (TNC's) in the country	
B	How rich a country is.	
C	The progress a country has made economically and socially.	
D	The number of factories and office buildings the country has built	

Question 2: Which is the more effective measure of development, HDI or GNI? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Which of the following is the best definition for ‘development’? (1)

A	The number of transnational companies (TNC’s) in the country	
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Question 2: Which is the more effective measure of development, HDI or GNI? Give reasons for your answer. (6)

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Which of the following is a reason for falling death rates in stage 2 of the DTM. (1)

A	An increase in conflict (war) between neighbouring countries	
B	More people work from home	
C	Famine causes malnutrition in the population	
D	Hygiene and healthcare improves thanks to economic development	

Question 2: Compare the characteristics of countries at stages 1, 3 and 5 of the demographic transition model. (6)

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Which of the following is a reason for falling death rates in stage 2 of the DTM. (1)

A	An increase in conflict (war) between neighbouring countries	
B	More people work from home	
C	Famine causes malnutrition in the population	
D	Hygiene and healthcare improves thanks to economic development	

Question 2: Compare the characteristics of countries at stages 1, 3 and 5 of the demographic transition model. (6)

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Complete the table below, putting each cause of uneven development in the correct box. (1)

- Poverty prevents improvements to infrastructure
- Many LIC's have a history of being exploited by colonial countries
- Landlocked countries are cut off from sea trade opportunities

Physical causes of uneven development	**Economic causes of uneven development**	**Historical causes of uneven development**
1. Harsh relief make it difficult to build infrastructure	1. Trade is stacked in HIC's favour as they can dictate prices	1. Following independence, power struggles have led to civil war holding back development.
2.	2.	2.

Question 2: Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (4)

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WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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Physical causes of uneven development	**Economic causes of uneven development**	**Historical causes of uneven development**
2. Harsh relief make it difficult to build infrastructure	3. Trade is stacked in HIC's favour as they can dictate prices	2. Following independence, power struggles have led to civil war holding back development.
4.	3.	3.

Question 2: Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (4)

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is fair trade? (1)

Question 2: How can industrial development and investment reduce the development gap? (6)

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is fair trade? (1)

Question 2: How can industrial development and investment reduce the development gap? (6)

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What key geographical concept is this phrase describing? ‘Industrial development can generate a ___________________, bringing employment, with higher incomes and subsequently more tax revenue for the government, which provides opportunities to invest in housing, education, and infrastructure. (1)

A	Greenhouse effect	
B	Multiplier effect	
C	Coriolis effect	
D	Sustainability	

Question 2: How can fair trade and debt relief reduce the development gap? (6)

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WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What key geographical concept is this phrase describing? ‘Industrial development can generate a ____________________, bringing employment, with higher incomes and subsequently more tax revenue for the government, which provides opportunities to invest in housing, education, and infrastructure. (1)

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B	Multiplier effect	
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D	Sustainability	

Question 2: How can fair trade and debt relief reduce the development gap? (6)

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WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Which statement best describes a benefit of transnational corporation (TNC) investment into LICs and NEEs? (1)

A	TNCs have been known to create poor working conditions.	
B	TNCs provide work, training, and infrastructure.	
C	TNC profits are often returned to their country of origin.	
D	TNCs may bring in managers from other countries.	

Question 1: Explain how Jamaica's government is using tourism to reduce the development gap. (6)

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Which statement best describes a benefit of transnational corporation (TNC) investment into LICs and NEEs? (1)

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Question 1: Explain how Jamaica's government is using tourism to reduce the development gap. (6)

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: State the location of Nigeria. (1)

Question 2: Assess the importance of Nigeria in Africa (regionally) and to the rest of the world (globally). (6)

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: State the location of Nigeria. (1)

Question 2: Assess the importance of Nigeria in Africa (regionally) and to the rest of the world (globally). (6)

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is a TNC? (1)

Question 2: Outline the advantages of a TNC operating in an LIC/NEE you have studied. (4)

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is a TNC? (1)

Question 2: Outline the advantages of a TNC operating in an LIC/NEE you have studied. (4)

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Define the term deindustrialisation. (1)

Question 2: Discuss the causes of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6)

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Define the term deindustrialisation. (1)

Question 2: Discuss the causes of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6)

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is a post industrial economy? (2)

Question 2: Suggest how the UK might now best be described as a post-industrial economy. (6)

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is a post industrial economy? (2)

Question 2: Suggest how the UK might now best be described as a post-industrial economy. (6)

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Name the case study for rural population growth(1)

Question 2: Suggest reasons for the economic and social changes in the rural landscape in an area of population growth. (6)

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Name the case study for rural population growth(1)

Question 2: Suggest reasons for the economic and social changes in the rural landscape in an area of population growth. (6)

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1:Outline 1 example of improving the UK railway network. (1)

Question 2: Suggest reasons why the UK's ports are so important to the UK economy. (4)

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1:Outline 1 example of improving the UK railway network. (1)

Question 2: Suggest reasons why the UK's ports are so important to the UK economy. (4)

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is meant by the term Brexit? (1)

Question 2:Describe the UK's role in the wider world. (6)

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is meant by the term Brexit? (1)

Question 2:Describe the UK's role in the wider world. (6)