

Year 11 Trial Exams 1
Geography Revision
Paper 2

Changing Economic World 2
UK Economy



PiXL Independence: Ranking Triangle

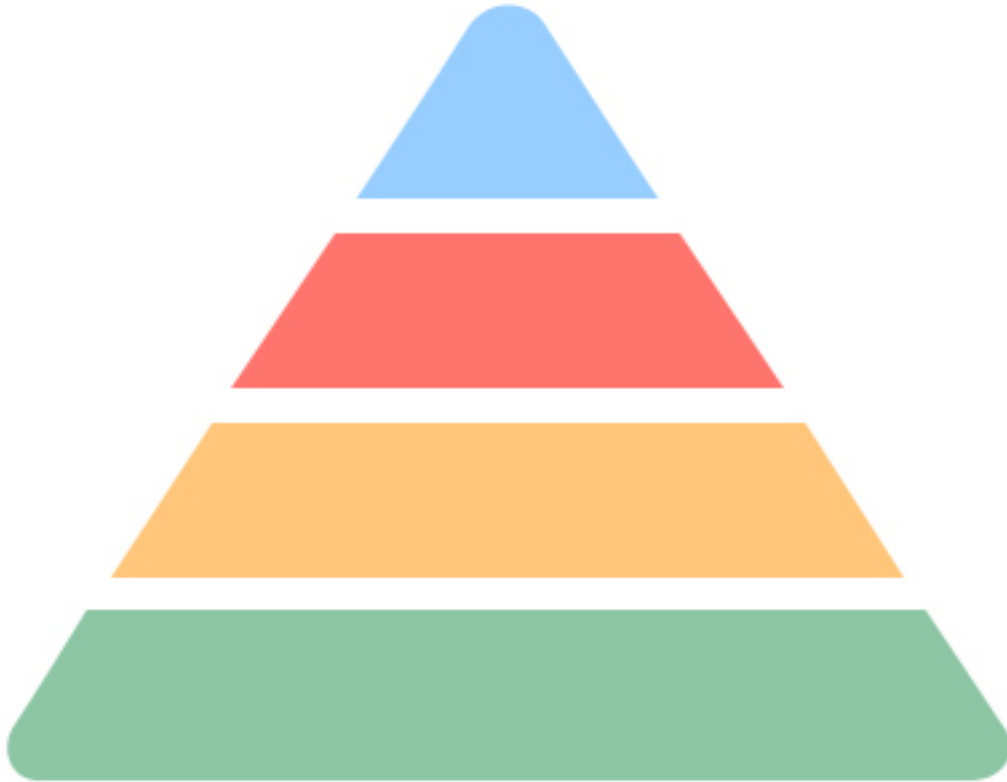
Changes in the UK Economy

Rank the different causes of changes in the UK economy.

Decide what criteria to use.

Justify your choices.

The most important information goes at the top and then the least important at the bottom.
Make sure you justify WHY you think it the most/least important.





PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

Business & Science Parks- Cambridge Case Study

Location

Close to M11. High speed rail links close by, 1 Hour to London from Cambridge. Close to Stansted Airport

A case study on the location of economic activity in a MEDC

Cambridge Science Park is an example of high-tech industry and is relatively footloose.

Background knowledge:

Opened 1972 by Trinity College, Cambridge University

There are over 100 tenants employing over 5000 people

Over 50 hectares

Examples of companies at the site are WorldPay, Napp, Jaygaze.

A majority of the companies are in bio-medical research, or computer/telecoms.

What benefits does the science park bring to Cambridge?

- Hi-technology industries provide jobs, they now employ almost one quarter of workers in the Cambridge area.
- Other companies have developed in Cambridge to supply the hi-technology firms with equipment, services etc. These companies will also employ people, in this way a multiplier effect begins to develop.

The science park employs around 5,000 people

Over 90 Research and Development (R and D) companies within Cambridge Science Park (well over 700 high tech companies within the Cambridge region).

- Epsom
- Toshiba Research Europe
- Kodak European Research
- Microsoft

Development of **synergy** (the intense localised interaction between different companies on the same sites which creates benefits for all participants).

The Cambridge Science Park has a wide range of on-site facilities for its companies which include:

- choice of five broadband services
- park wide CCTV system
- conference facilities
- restaurant and bar
- child care nursery
- health and fitness centre
- electric car charging points in the car parks of buildings 320 and 332
- recreational walks and jogging paths in 20 acres of landscaped grounds.

Attractions of Cambridge Science Park to

Industries:

Historic city of Cambridge

Attractive, modern and spacious site

Skilled and large workforce nearby - Cambridge University

Lots of greenery and relaxing site, with lots of amenities - gym, nursery, restaurant etc

Transport links

Links to other hi-tech companies – agglomeration

Cheap land

The location of Cambridge Science Park at a national and regional scale

By train from Cambridge Science Park it takes 52 minutes to get to London

Close to Stansted airport (Gatwick and Heathrow via the M25)

Background information

The Cambridge Science Park, founded by Trinity College in 1970 is the oldest Science Park in the United Kingdom. It is a concentration of science and technology related businesses, and has strong links with the nearby city of Cambridge. Cambridge Science park is home to more than 100 businesses which are involved in lots of areas of expertise such as medical, IT and environmental. There is a large range of services on site to help the people who work in the Park. Some of the environmentally friendly services include recycling facilities and landscaping to attract more wildlife to the area.

The science Park is close to Cambridge University so that it can draw on scientific knowledge of many experts.

Facilities:

- Landscaped surroundings
- Nurseries
- Health and fitness centre
- Cafes
- Conference facilities

Microsoft

Cambridge science park received a huge boost when Microsoft pledged £50 million to build its first European computer research centre there in 1997.

Disadvantages:

House demand and prices soaring

Congestion

Taking over green land, more needed for expansion too

Mainly graduate jobs

Cambridge Science Park is attractive to prospective businesses for several reasons:

1. Close to Cambridge University (Trinity College set it up). Mutually beneficial link: Cambridge University gets laboratory space, the science park gets future employees.
2. Links to London via the M11 (links onto M25). Allows for easy access to administrative and financial centre of the country.
3. Easy access to two airports: Cambridge and London Stanstead. Has easy access to raw materials and foreign expertise from abroad.
4. Simple vehicular access to key administrative centres in the region (Cambridge, Ipswich, Norwich and Chelmsford) allows easier distribution of finished goods.
5. Vehicular access to ports (Harwich and Felixstowe) allow easier distribution of goods and receipt of raw materials



PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

Business & Science Parks- Cambridge Case Study

Take the text and do the following:

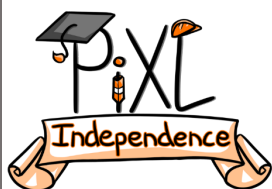
- 1) Prioritise: Underline the three most important sentences and write them here. Rank 1-3, briefly explain number 1. Cross out the least important sentence

- 2) Reduce: Reduce the key information into 12 words

- 3) Transform: Transform this information into 4 pictures or images (no words allowed)

- 4) Categorise: Sort this information into three categories. Highlight and think of a suitable title for each category.

- 5) Extend: Write down three questions you'd like to ask an expert in this subject.



PiXL Independence: 'Boxing Up' Activity

Impact of Industry – Hanson Cement Case Study

Read the text and then put your thoughts in to different boxes so that you have 'boxed up' the text.

Box 1 – 3 things I did not know

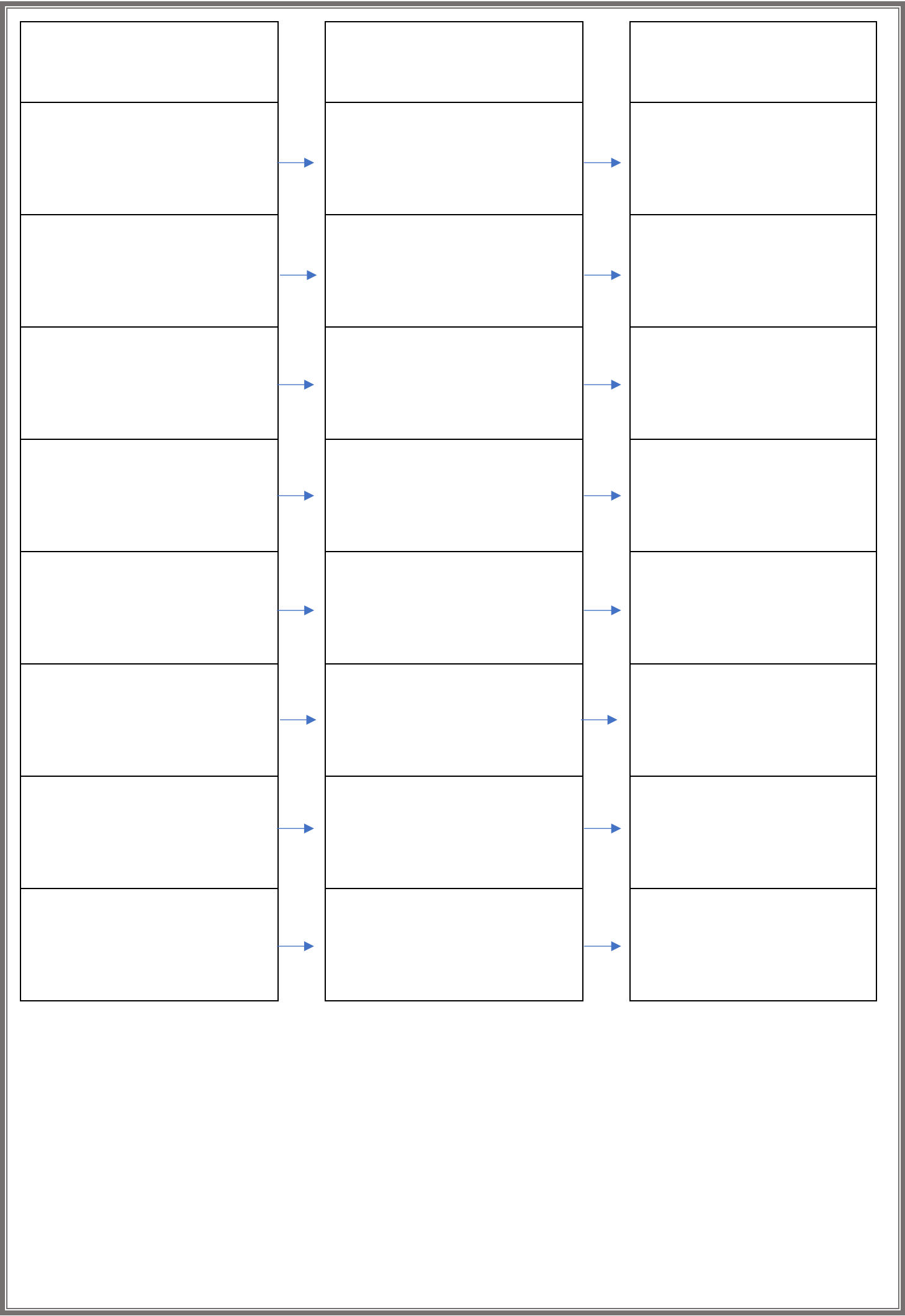
Box 2 – 3 things I understand better now

Box 3 – 3 things I already knew

Box 4 – 3 things I need to research further

Box 5 – 3 things I must remember for the exam

[illegible]





PiXL Independence: Thinking Hard Model

The North-South Divide

Take the text and do the following:

6) Prioritise: Underline the three most important sentences and write them here. Rank 1-3, briefly explain number 1. Cross out the least important sentence

7) Reduce: Reduce the key information into 12 words

8) Transform: Transform this information into 4 pictures or images (no words allowed)

9) Categorise: Sort this information into three categories. Highlight and think of a suitable title for each category.

10) Extend: Write down three questions you'd like to ask an expert in this subject.



PiXL Independence: Quizzing

Transport & Infrastructure in the UK

Read the text and come up with 20 questions to ask someone about the text.

Swap with a partner and answer their questions.

Mark the answers.

	Question	Answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		



PiXL Independence: Transforming

The UK in the Wider World

Turn the material you have read into up to 6 pictures – one per paragraph or one per key piece of information. The pictures must represent the information so that they can act as a reminder of what the text said. Underneath each picture, explain your thinking.

1.

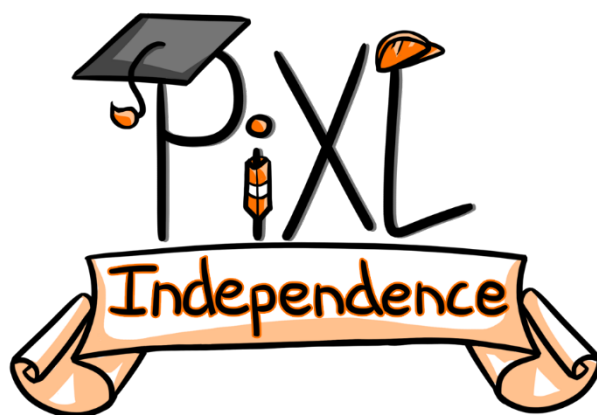
2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



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