

Geography

Paper I (Physical)

Task I

Watch the clip on a presentation about the Jurassic coasts: [20 Years, 95 Miles, 185 Million Years: A Celebration of the Jurassic Coast - YouTube](#) Apologies for the adverts!

Start at 16:12 finish at 44.30 mins

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Jurassic coastline located?
2. When did it become a world heritage site and why?
3. Over how many years did this stretch of coastline take to form?
4. In what direction to the rocks get younger?
5. What was the UK like when the Triassic rocks were formed?
6. As we move through geological time what was the UK like when Jurassic rocks were being formed?
7. When we get to the Cretaceous time describe what the UK was like?
8. Give the name of the stacks formed in the Triassic rocks.
9. Name a place example of mass movement (the downward movement of material under gravity).
10. What is Chesil beach an example of?
11. What is Durdle Door and how is it formed? We will visit here on a day trip!
12. How is Lulworth cove formed? We will visit here on a day trip!
13. What is Old Harry Rocks made of? When was this rock formed?
14. How does erosion of the Jurassic coastline help the fossil hunters?
15. Why is managing the coastal path difficult?
16. Which areas of the coastline aren't part of the world heritage designation?
17. Why are coastal defences the biggest threat to the world heritage site?
18. Why does this create conflict? Give examples of groups of people in conflict with sea defences. You can use Lyme Regis as an example.
19. Using Lyme Regis how was this conflict resolved?
20. Using your own research what is meant by a discordant and concordant coastline. Draw two diagrams of these and give example from the Jurassic coastline.

Task 2

Complete the following coastal glossary which will set you up well for the first topic.

Key term	Meaning
Igneous rock	
Metamorphic rock	
Sedimentary rock	
Abrasion	
Attrition	
Hydraulic action	
Solution	
Littoral zone	
Permeable	
Impermeable	
Rock strata	
Rock joints	
Rock bedding planes	
Rock dip	
Lithology	
Concordant coastline	
Discordant coastline	
Constructive wave	
Destructive wave	
Coastal recession	
Sub-aerial processes	
Traction	
Saltation	
Solution	
Suspension	

Task 3

Draw annotated diagrams of the following landforms explaining how they are created:

1. Cave, arch, stack and stump.
2. Wave cut platform.
3. Spit

Geography

Paper 2 (Human)

Task 1

Watch the you tube video about the Clark Fisher Model: [Geography - The Clark Fisher Model](#)

Task 2

Answer the following 10 questions based on the video:

1. What is the primary focus of the Clark Fisher model?

- a. The impact of technology on education
- b. Changes in a country's main industries over time
- c. The role of agriculture in urban development
- d. The importance of secondary industries in developing countries

2. Which industry involves extracting raw materials?

- a. Secondary industry
- b. Tertiary industry
- c. Primary industry
- d. Quaternary industry

3. What is an example of a secondary industry?

- a. Farming
- b. Fishing
- c. Manufacturing cloth from cotton
- d. Medical care

4. In which phase of the Clark Fisher model do robots become more prevalent in factories?

- a. Pre-industrial phase
- b. Industrial phase
- c. Post-industrial phase
- d. Quaternary phase

5. What trend occurs in the primary industry during the industrial phase?

- a. Increase in employment
- b. Decrease in employment
- c. No change in employment
- d. Equal division of labour

6. What happens to the tertiary sector as countries become more advanced?

- a. It declines significantly
- b. It remains stable
- c. It gains importance
- d. It becomes obsolete

7. Which of the following best describes developing countries in the context of the Clark Fisher model?

- a. They rely heavily on secondary industries
- b. They are primarily dependent on primary industries
- c. They have a balanced workforce across all sectors
- d. They focus mainly on quaternary industries

8. What is a characteristic of the pre-industrial phase in the Clark Fisher model?

- a. High technology usage in factories
- b. Dominance of primary jobs
- c. Emphasis on service industries
- d. Advanced manufacturing processes

9. What does the term "quaternary industry" refer to?

- a. Agriculture and fishing
- b. Manufacturing and construction
- c. High-tech work like research and design
- d. Providing basic services to the public

10. What is a common trend for economies as they develop according to the Clark Fisher model?

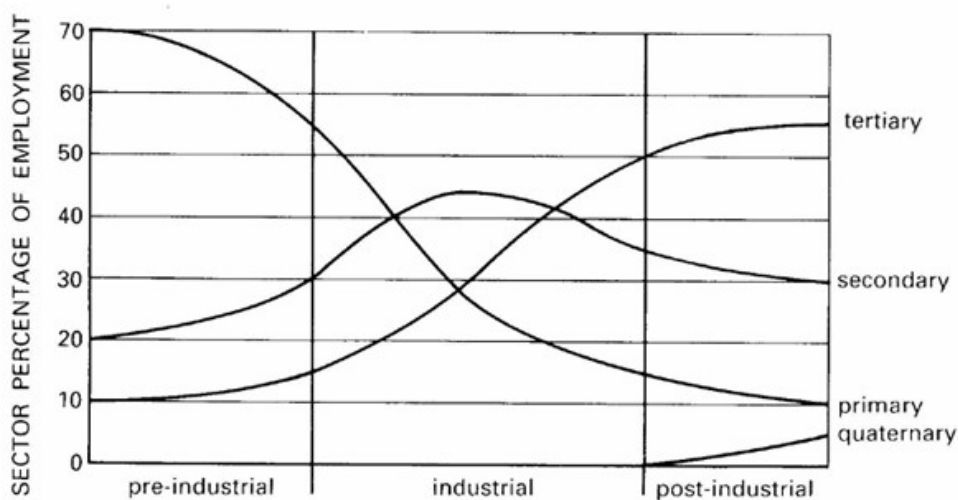
- a. Increase in primary industry jobs
- b. Shift towards tertiary and quaternary sectors

- c. Constant reliance on agriculture
- d. Decrease in all industry types

Task 3

Make your own copy of the Clark Fisher Model:

The Clark Fisher Employment Sector Model



The model shows how as an economy grows the relative importance of each employment sector changes

Task 4

Answer this question:

Overall, what does the Clark fisher model suggest happens to the employment structure of a country as it develops economically? You should refer to changes in the proportion of people employed in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors in your answer.

Task 5

Use the text below to explain what the **Quinary sector** is and how it is different to the quaternary sector.

The **quinary** sector may be unfamiliar but is an important aspect of the increasing 'knowledge economy', creating prosperity in distinctive areas of the UK such as the Cambridge triangle, M4 corridor and London. It is a type of tertiary employment.

Quinary: The highest levels of decision making in an economy - the top business executives and officials in government, science, universities, non-profit organisations, healthcare, culture and the media. It is concentrated in STEM employment (science, technology, engineering and mathematics).

The Quaternary sector is used for people employed in industries providing hi-tech information services, such as computing, ICT, consultancy (offering advice to businesses) and Research and Development (R&D) e.g. hi-tech research, particularly in scientific fields. Think developing covid vaccines for example. But who decides when a vaccine is ready and should be rolled out?

Task 6

Watch the you tube video about the UK's transition to a Post Industrial Economy: [IMO: Why Is Britain A Post-Industrial Economy? \(E007\)](#)

Task 7

Answer the following 10 questions based on the video:

I. What type of economy does the UK have?

- a. Pre industrial
- b. Industrial
- c. Post Industrial
- d. Primary

2. What is described as the dominant sector of Britain's economy?

- a. Manufacturing
- b. Agriculture
- c. Service sector
- d. Technology

3. In which decade did the shift to a post-industrial economy begin?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1970s
- c. 1980s
- d. 1990s

4. What were the two solutions to the problems faced by capitalism mentioned in the video?

- a. Spatial fix and financial fix
- b. Technological fix and spatial fix
- c. Labour fix and technological fix
- d. Global fix and local fix

5. What does the term "technological fix" refer to in the context of the video?

- a. Increasing manual labour
- b. Replacing workers with automation
- c. Improving worker wages
- d. Relocating production

6. What does the term "spatial fix" refer to in the context of the video?

- a. Increasing manual labour
- b. Replacing workers with automation
- c. Improving worker wages
- d. Relocating production overseas

7. Which region is mentioned as a place where production was relocated due to lower wages?

- a. North America
- b. Western Europe

- c. China
- d. Australia

8. Which industries were significantly reduced in the post-industrial economy?

- a. Agriculture and textiles
- b. Mining and public transport
- c. Technology and finance
- d. Education and healthcare

9. What impact did the technological fix and spatial fix have on working class people in Britain?

- a. Increasing unemployment
- b. Higher wages
- c. Greater employment
- d. Higher levels of migration

10. What trend is suggested for Indonesia and Africa in the future?

- a. They will become less expensive for capital
- b. They will industrialize in the future
- c. They will stop automation
- d. They will experience stagnant wages

Task 8

Read the text below and then answer this question using everything you have learnt so far:

Overall, suggest why the transition of the UK to a ‘post-industrial economy’ may create the need for ‘regeneration’ in some urban and rural locations.

Consider what happens to a place dominated by farming, mining, fishing, heavy industry or manufacturing when those industries decline and close due to automation and competition from abroad. What impacts would this have on the people and place there? How does a government go about tackling this?

What are the causes and impacts of Urban and Rural change?

Urban Change involves any change within the urban environment associated with growth or decline of an urban area. Some changes are for the benefit of people, whilst others are negative. In high income countries like the UK (an HIC or AC), Inner city locations have suffered from **deindustrialisation** over the last 50 years (see below). Such locations also tend to be avoided by newer manufacturers and service industries today in favour of edge of city sites with easier access and cheaper land (**decentralisation** – see below). This results in Urban decline in inner city areas.

Rural Change occurs due to the decline of traditional extractive industries such as farming, fishing, mining and their supportive industries. Rural areas that no longer make a living ‘off the land’ are described as being in the ‘**post-production countryside**’.

Deindustrialisation

One of the major causes of urban change in the past 50 years have been Deindustrialisation and the relocation of manufacturing industry and jobs. Deindustrialisation is a process involving the loss of manufacturing industries in many HICs (ACs). This has occurred because of multiple factors such as;

1. **Competition from abroad** – this resulted in deindustrialisation in British cities, particularly from emerging industrialising economies such as the Asian Tigers and BRIC economies
2. **Mechanisation/Automation** -the process of changing from working largely or exclusively by hand or with animals to doing that work with machinery. Resulted in unemployment in many manufacturing industries and continues to this day with increasing use of robotics, computers and automation.

The table below shows how the number of workers in manufacturing has changed in the UK:

	Number of manufacturing workers in UK

1978	6.711 million
2000	2.563 million
2017	2.685 million

This deindustrialisation process has been accompanied at the same time by the decentralisation of industries and the rise of the service economy.

Decentralisation & the rise of service economy

Decentralisation is the movement of population, shops, offices and industry away from urban centres in HICs (ACs) and Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs / EDCs) into housing estates, retail and business parks in the suburbs and on the fringes of cities. This has occurred at the same time as the rise of service economy (the increased importance of the service sector in industrialized economies). These service industries are not tied to transport links and major raw materials in the same way as traditional heavy industries that arose in the industrial revolution and thereafter. Their products and raw materials are light or non-existent if they are based in the knowledge industries. This means that the Service industries can be said to be **Footloose**. Footloose relates to commercial, industrial, or financial operations that are unrestricted in their location or field of operations and able to respond to fluctuations in the market. This applies to many service industries and to many TNCs.

Impacts of decentralisation, deindustrialisation and the rise of the service economy.

Social Impacts of deindustrialisation in urban and rural areas include an increase in **unemployment**, higher levels of social issues such as crime, drug abuse and family breakdown, and the out migration of skilled population. This had had an economic impact too, with a **negative-multiplier effect**, decline in property prices, loss of jobs, lower disposable incomes, loss of local tax base. The environment of central areas suffered too, with dereliction of buildings, land pollution, reduced housing maintenance. Unemployment has also been an issue for people in areas worst hit by these processes. In more remote rural areas, isolation (particularly for the elderly) and a decline of services is also an issue if younger people move away following decline of industries there.

Link to Regeneration

As a result of these changes and consequences, the UK national and local government have had to invest billions of pounds in urban and rural regeneration schemes. This is to help villages in rural areas and parts of towns and cities find new economic functions and generate new sources of income and employment in our post-industrial economy. **Urban and rural regeneration** involves redeveloping and revitalising areas that have experienced decay or decline. The processes can include installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as renewal) or opting for redevelopment (i.e. demolishing existing buildings to create brownfield sites for new developments). In rural areas it may involve diversifying the economy away from activities which rely on the land like farming, fishing or mining. The aim is to improve urban and rural area's physical, economic, and social conditions, making them more vibrant and attractive to residents, businesses, and visitors.

And that in a nutshell is what our first human unit is all about.

Task 9

Create a glossary of key terms for this part of the Regenerating Places unit:

Key term	Meaning
Primary Sector	
Secondary Sector	
Tertiary Sector	
Quaternary Sector	
Quinary	
Clark Fisher Model	
Post Industrial Economy	
Function (of a place)	
Deindustrialisation	
Regeneration (urban or rural)	
Deprivation	
Automation/Mechanisation	
Outsourcing	
Footloose	
Decentralisation	
Global Shift	
Negative Multiplier Effect	
Post-Production Countryside	