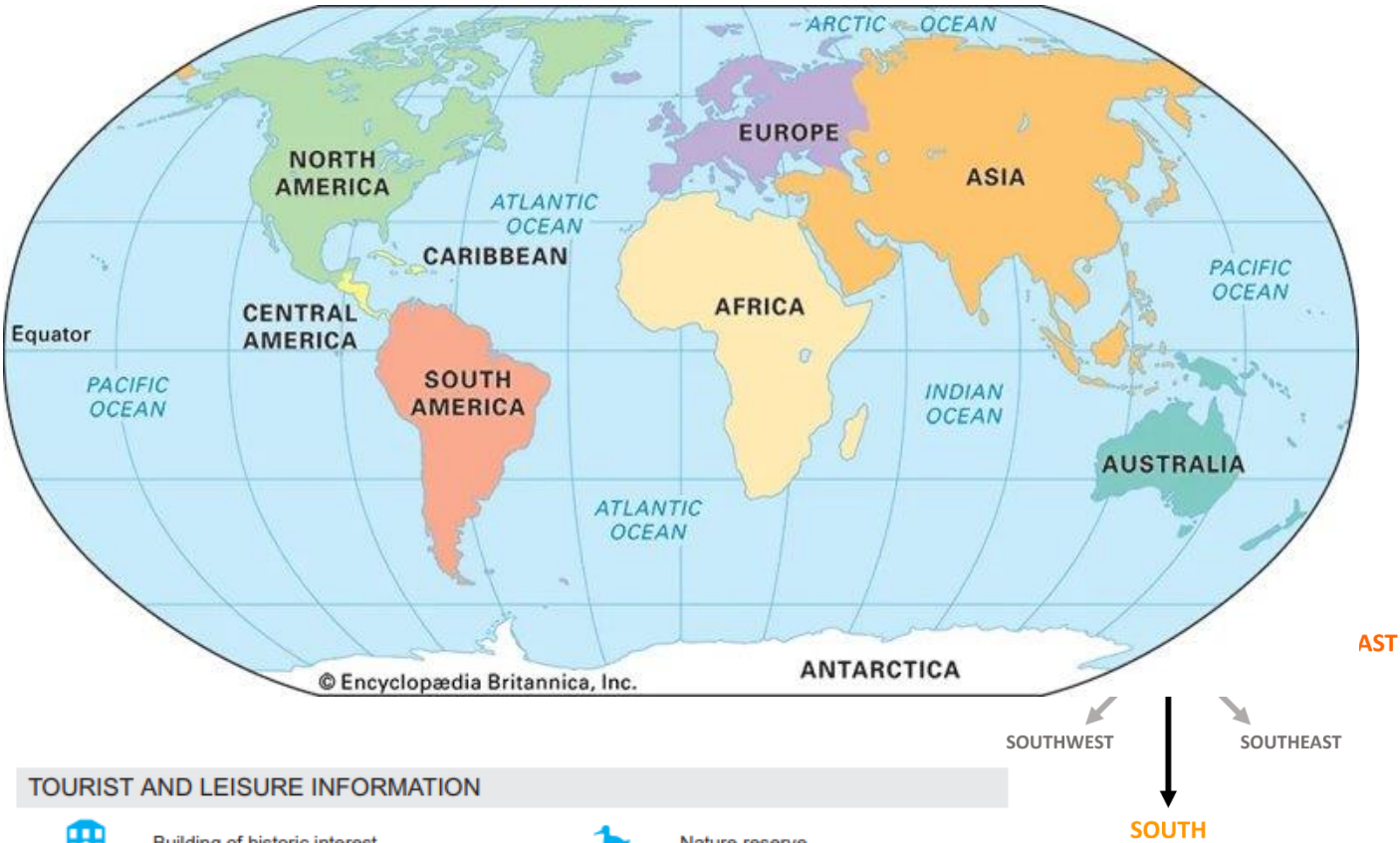






























Year 7 Geography Autumn 2 – The UK

Key Word	Meaning
Agriculture	Farming
Anomaly	Data that doesn't fit the usual trend.
Artificial Intelligence	Computers and technology completing jobs that humans used to do.
Employment structure	How the workforce is divided up between the three main employment sectors – primary, secondary and tertiary.
GB	Great Britain – The largest island in the British Isles (England, Wales, Scotland).
Industrial Revolution	A period of technological advancements, where more people start working in the secondary sector.
Internal migration	The movement of people within the same country.
International migration	The movement of people from one country to another.
Mechanisation	Machines completing jobs that humans used to do.
Megacity	A city with a population over 10 million.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Physical Feature	A naturally-occurring feature e.g. rivers, mountains, and seas.
Primary Sector	Jobs that involve the extraction of raw materials.
Pull Factor	Good things that make people want to move to an area.
Push Factor	Bad things that make people want to leave an area.
Quaternary Sector	Jobs that involve IT, research and development.
Research and Development	Work directed towards the innovation, introduction, and improvement of products.
Rural	Countryside
Rural – Urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to cities.
Secondary Sector	Jobs that involve processing or assembly.
Settlement	A place where people live, e.g. village, town, city.
Site	The place where a settlement is located.
T.E.A	A method to describe patterns - Trend, Evidence, Anomaly.
Tertiary Sector	Jobs that provide a service.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
UK	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland).
Urban	Towns and cities

Urbanisation	The increase in proportion of people living in towns and cities.
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TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

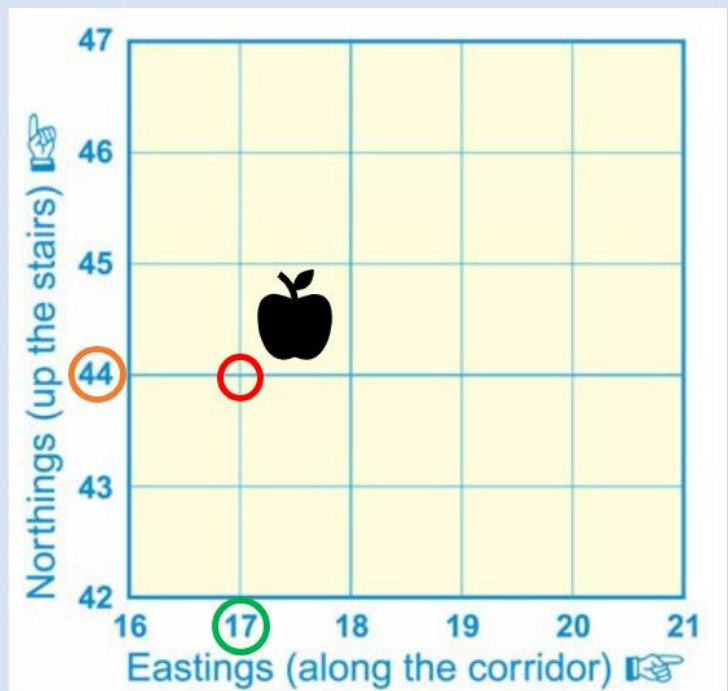
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Building of historic interest |  | Nature reserve |
|  | Cadw (Welsh heritage) |  | National Trust property |
|  | Camp site |  | Other tourist feature |
|  | Caravan site |  | Parking |
|  | Camping and caravan site |  | Park and ride, all year / seasonal |
|  | Castle / fort |  | Picnic site |
|  | Cathedral / Abbey |  | Preserved railway |
|  | Country park |  | Public Convenience |
|  | Cycle trail |  | Public house/s |
|  | English Heritage property |  | Recreation / leisure / sports centre |
|  | Fishing |  | Slipway |
|  | Forestry Commission visitor centre |  | Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency) |
|  | Garden / arboretum |  | Theme / pleasure park |
|  | Golf course or links |  | Viewpoint |
|  | Information centre |  | Visitor centre |
|  | Information centre, seasonal |  | National Park Information Point |
|  | Horse riding |  | Walks / trails |
|  | Museum |  | Water activities |



What is the 4 figure grid reference for the apple?

1. Find the bottom left of the box.
2. Go 'along the corridor'. Which number is in line with your circle? These are your first two figures.
3. Go 'up the stairs'. Which number is in line with your circle? These are your second two figures.

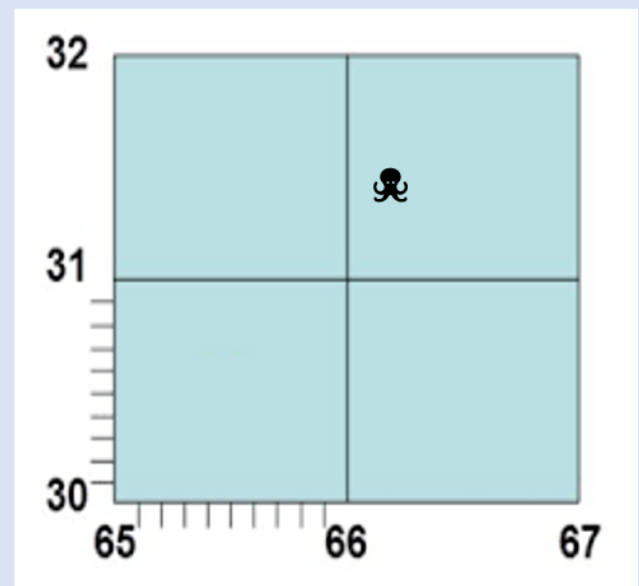
17 44



What is the 6 figure grid reference for the octopus?

1. Work out the 4 figure grid reference.
2. What percentage across the box is your symbol? The first number is your 3rd figure.
3. What percentage up the box is the symbol? The first number is your 6th figure.

66 2 31 4



<p>Where are the key geographical features in the UK?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitals of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland = London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast • Tallest mountains in the UK. Scotland: Ben Nevis; Wales: Snowdon; England: Scafell Pike; N. Ireland: Slieve Donard. • Mountain Ranges: Lake District, Peak District, Snowdonia, Scottish Highlands, Pennines. • Longest rivers in the UK: Severn, Thames, Trent, Wye, Great Ouse. • Bodies of Water: North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Atlantic Ocean.
<p>What makes a good settlement?</p>	<p>Aspect: sunny side of the mountain Resources: close to industrial resources Bridging Point: close to ford or bridge Shelter: protected from wind and rain Gap Town: between two areas of high ground Defensive: higher ground Dry Point: away from flooding Wet Point: good water supply Trading Centre: natural route ways and rivers</p>
<p>What was the UK like before 1750?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 1760, 90% of people lived in rural areas (countryside). • Most people worked in the primary sector. These jobs included farming, fishing and mining. • People lived on the land where they farmed. • The vast majority of people were poor and rented their land from very wealthy people.
<p>What was the Industrial Revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisation of agriculture meant that there were lots of farmers no longer needed to work on farms. • Many of these people started working in factories, where machines were being used to manufacture and assemble goods. • These jobs are in the secondary sector. • Children were still needed to work in the factories.
<p>How did the Industrial Revolution change the UK?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As fewer farmers were needed to work on farms, people started working in factories. • However, typically the factories were in cities, so people had to migrate (move) from rural areas to urban areas. • Push factors = bad things that make you want to leave an area. • Pull factors = good things that make you want to move to an area.
<p>How did the UK change after World War 2?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After World War 2, British companies started manufacturing goods in other parts of the world where it was cheaper. • This meant that fewer factory workers were needed in the UK.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of these factory workers started working in the tertiary sector where people provide services, such as nursing, teaching, cleaner, supermarket worker.
What does the future of the UK look like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nowadays, jobs continue to evolve. About 10-15% of the UK work in the quaternary sector (jobs that involve IT, research and development.) More recently, there has been increased research and innovation into AI technologies.

Useful Links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm38q6f/articles/ztpgbqt>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm38q6f/articles/zhnrg7h>

Homework

- Geography homework will be set every two weeks.
- Homework will comprise of questions on Microsoft Forms for students to practice their UK knowledge and skills taught in lesson.