

WARM UP.

Activity 1. Match the words and phrases in the table to their definitions.

1. reigning monarch	2. seat	3. issues	4. bodies	5. addressed
6. deal with	7. waste collection	8. provision	9. in excess of	10. links

Definitions:

- a. subjects or problems people are thinking about
- b. taking away rubbish
- c. official place or centre
- d. take action to solve a problem
- e. present king or queen
- f. connections
- g. supply
- h. more than
- i. official groups of people
- j. given attention

Read the following text.

The reigning monarch is Queen Elizabeth II whose main residence is in Buckingham Palace in London. Although titled as a kingdom, the UK is in fact a democracy with its seat of Government situated in the capital city London at the Houses of Parliament.

The Government is divided into two levels known as houses – the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister who leads the House of Commons and it's in this House where locally elected representatives, known as Members of Parliament, sit and debate issues of national concern and agree national laws. In addition to the national government, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have separate parliamentary bodies to deal with some local matters such as health and education.

The UK is divided into administrative units (often referred to as local government or local authorities) where local issues are addressed by local councils. The community is represented on these authorities by locally elected Councillors. Details of your local Councillor can be obtained from your local authority. All of these authorities need to raise income for the provision of services such as waste collection and road maintenance. This is done through local 'council tax'.

Over the centuries Britain has welcomed people from all over the world both as residents and as tourists. Having embraced people of different ethnic origin and religion it's now seen as a genuinely multi-cultural country with a population in excess of 60 million.

Having said that, 92% of the population is white and the predominant religion is Christian, but Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism and others are all practised in various parts of the Country.

The Queen, her links to British law and her role as head of the Church of England demonstrates the link between Christianity and the State.

Activity 2. Comprehension Task 1

Select the correct answer to the questions from the list.

<u>Questions:</u> 1. What is the title of the head of the UK	<u>Answers:</u> a. Buckingham Palace
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government? 2. The House of Commons is one part of the UK government. What is the other? 3. What is the title of a locally elected representative? 4. How many other major religions are mentioned, apart from Christianity? 5. Who is the head of the Church of England?	b. Councillor c. The Prime Minister d. Five e. Six f. The House of Lords g. Queen Elizabeth II
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Activity 3. Comprehension Task 2

1. '...the UK is in fact a democracy with its seat of Government situated in the capital city London...'

What does 'its' refer to?

- a. democracy's
- b. London's
- c. The UK's

2. 'All of these authorities need to raise income for the provision of services such as waste collection and road maintenance. This is done through local 'council tax'.

What does 'This' refer to?

- a. road maintenance
- b. providing services
- c. raising income

3. 'Over the centuries Britain has welcomed people from all over the world both as residents and as tourists. Having embraced people of different ethnic origin and religion it's now seen as...'

What does 'it' refer to?

- a. the world
- b. Britain
- c. people

4. '...the predominant religion is Christian, but Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism and others are all practised in various parts of the Country. '

What does 'others' refer to?

- a. other parts
- b. other Judaisms
- c. other religions

1. What is the population of the UK?

A census of the population in the UK has been taken every 10 years since 1801 (with the exception of 1941, when the UK was at war).

According to the 2011 census, the total population of the United Kingdom is around 63,182,000. It is the third-largest in the European Union (behind Germany and France) and the 22nd-largest in the world.

Great Britain is heavily populated compared with many other countries; it is more than twice as densely populated as France (106 people per sq.km), nine times as densely populated as the USA (27 people per sq.km) and 100 times as densely populated as Australia (2 people per sq.km).

Population Distribution.

Distribution describes the way in which people are spread out across the UK. The population is very unequally distributed over the four parts of the UK: England more or less constantly makes up 84% of the total population, Wales around 5%, Scotland roughly 8.5 %, and Northern Ireland (since 1921) less than 3%.

2. Population density

Activity 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is population density?

Answer:

2. Take into consideration the information in the chart below and calculate the population density.

Administrative division	Population (2011 Census)	Area (sq. km)	Population density (people per sq.km)
ENGLAND	53,012,456	130,281	
NORTHERN IRELAND	1,810,863	13,576	
SCOTLAND	5,295,000	77,925	
WALES	3,063,456	20,732	
UNITED KINGDOM		242,514	

Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, March, 2014

2.1. Factors affecting population density

Environmental and human factors affect the spread of people across the world.

Activity 5. Choose the factors that influence the population density of the UK.

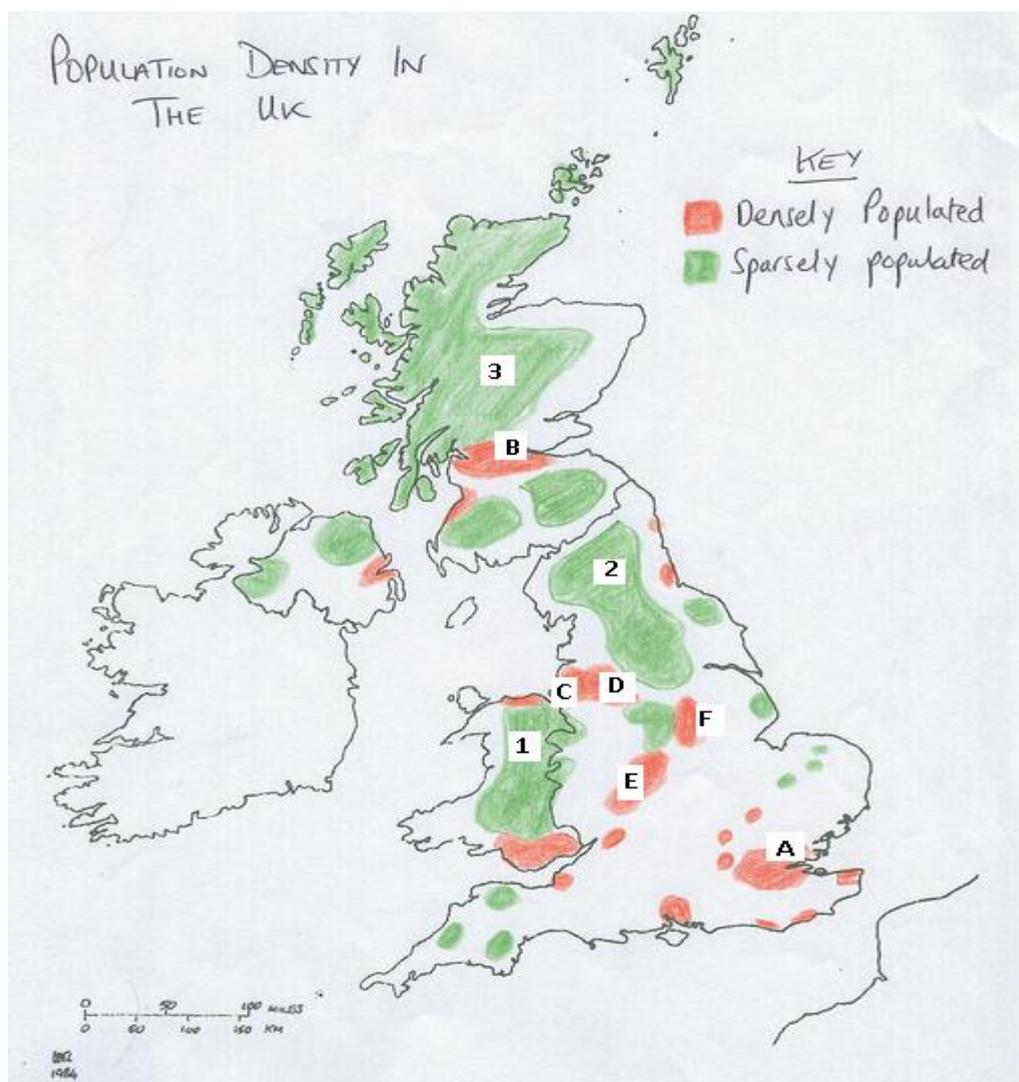
1. Factors attracting settlement
 - temperate climate
 - low-lying flat fertile land
 - good supplies of natural resources
2. Factors discouraging settlement
 - extreme climates
 - mountainous or highland areas
 - dense vegetation

Places with a high population density are said to be *densely populated*, whereas those with a low population density are *sparsely populated*. High-density areas are associated with cities. When merged, they form a large continuous built-up area called *conurbation*.

Activity 5. Identify the densely populated areas marked with letters on the map below and the sparsely populated ones marked with numbers.

Densely populated areas	Sparsely populated areas
Greater London	Snowdonia (Wales)
Greater Manchester	Scottish Highlands (Scotland)
Liverpool and Merseyside	Lake District and Pennines (England)
Glasgow	
West Yorkshire (Leeds)	

West (Birmingham)	Midlands		
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3. Population change

Population numbers change over time, influenced by births, deaths and migration into or out of the area.

The three main causes of population change:

- Births - usually measured using the birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 of the population per year).
- Deaths - usually measured using the death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year).
- Migration - the movement of people in and out of an area.

Births and deaths are natural causes of population change. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country or place is called the **natural increase**.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. The reasons for migration can be economic, social, political or environmental. There are usually push factors and pull factors at work.

Migration impacts on both the place left behind, and on the place where migrants settle.

- **Internal migration** is when people migrate within the same country or region - for example, moving from London to Plymouth.
- **International migration** is when people migrate from one country to another - for example, moving from Romania to the UK.

Two key migration terms:

- Emigration - when someone leaves a country.
- Immigration - when someone enters a country.

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area.

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area.

Activity 6. Divide the reasons for migration into *push* and *pull factors*:

rural depopulation, work needed in ports, growing industrial towns, more job opportunities, improved living conditions, family links, decline of older industries;

Push factors	Pull factors

4. Population structure

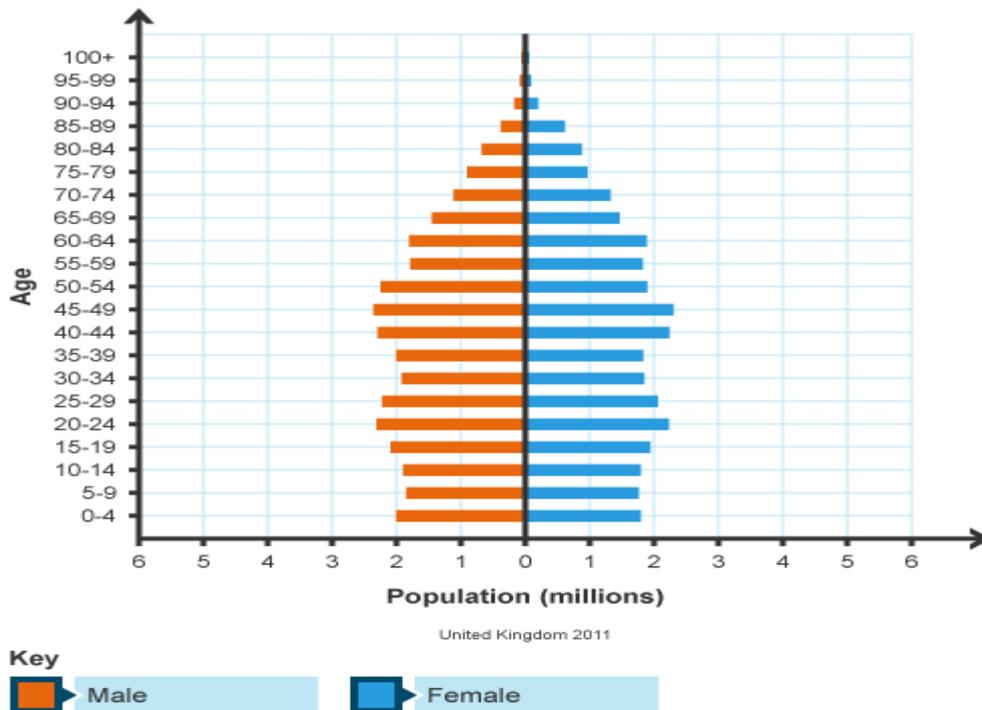
Population structure means the composition of a population. Looking at the population structure of a place shows how the population is divided up between males and females of different age groups. Population structure is usually shown using a **population pyramid**.

Activity 7. Take into consideration the following pieces of information, the population pyramid of the UK and characterize the population of the UK.

How to analyze a population pyramid

- **A wide base** means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate.
- **A narrow base** means a smaller proportion of young people, suggesting a low birth rate.
- **A wide middle, tall pyramid** means an ageing population, suggesting that there is a long life expectancy.

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Activity 8. Answer the following questions:

1. What does population distribution describe?
 - A. The way people are spread out across the world
 - B. The number of people per sq km
 - C. The age range of people in a population
2. How is population density worked out?
 - A. Land area divided by number of people
 - B. Land area multiplied by number of people
 - C. Number of people in an area divided by land area
3. Which of the following factors encourage people to live in an area?
 - A. Poor soils
 - B. Good job opportunities
 - C. Very cold weather
4. What is migration?
 - A. People moving into a country
 - B. People moving out of a country
 - C. People moving both into and out of a country
5. What does a population pyramid show?
 - A. Changes in death rates
 - B. The structure of the population
 - C. Changes in birth rates
6. In migration, which of the following is a push factor?
 - A. Good job opportunities
 - B. Floods
 - C. A fair, stable government
7. The three main factors that cause population change to a specified area are:
 - A. births, deaths and marriage.
 - B. births, deaths and migration.

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C. births, deaths and life expectancy.

8. The natural increase of a population is the difference between the country's birth rate and what?
 - A. Migration rate
 - B. Marriage rate
 - C. Death rate
9. What does population structure refer to?
 - A. The different types of buildings that people live in.
 - B. How the population of a region or country get along with one another.
 - C. The composition of the population of an area.
10. What is a population pyramid?
 - A. A graphical representation of the population structure of an area
 - B. When the population density of a location is so high that people have to live in high rise properties
 - C. The pattern of population distribution in large urban areas
11. When people are attracted to an area it becomes densely populated. Factors that influence this are:
 - A. Temperate climate
 - B. Good supplies of natural resources
 - C. Fertile land
 - D. All of the above