

**London**

**A city in the UK**

**Multiple choice knowledge checker**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | True or false? London is the capital city of the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**The Location and Importance of London**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | Where in the UK is London located? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Southwest |
| ⭘ | B. | Northeast |
| ⭘ | C. | Southeast |
| ⭘ | D. | Northwest |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | Identify the river London is located on. | |
| ⭘ | A. | River Humber |
| ⭘ | B. | River Trent |
| ⭘ | C. | River Severn |
| ⭘ | D. | River Thames |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | True or false? Greater London, or London as it is commonly known, is an administrative area governed by the Greater London Authority. It is organised into 32 local government districts also known as boroughs along with the City of London. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | According to the 2021 Census, what was the population of Greater London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 7.7 million |
| ⭘ | B. | 8.8 million |
| ⭘ | C. | 9.9 million |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | How much did London's population increase between the 2011 and 2021 Census? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 7.7 million |
| ⭘ | B. | 8.8 million |
| ⭘ | C. | 9.9 million |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7. | Identify the two main factors that were important to London's success as a city. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The city was constructed at the lowest bridging point on the Thames. |
| ⭘ | B. | The area had a wealth of natural resources including coal and natural gas. |
| ⭘ | C. | The city became a port because the Thames is a tidal river. |
| ⭘ | D. | There are several reservoirs close by that provide fresh water. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 8. | Who founded London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The Egyptians |
| ⭘ | B. | The Celts |
| ⭘ | C. | The Romans |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 9. | True or false? Towards the end of the twentieth century, London’s role as a port had significantly declined, however, it remains a hub for the UK’s transport network. Both the UK’s rail and road network focus on London. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 10. | Which of the following illustrate the national importance of London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 47 per cent of the city consists of green space. |
| ⭘ | B. | London generates around 22 per cent of the UK’s GDP. |
| ⭘ | C. | The headquarters of many international companies are located in London. |
| ⭘ | D. | London accounts for 12.5% of the UK's population. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | Which of the following are examples of London's international importance? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The city attracts highly skilled workers from across the globe. |
| ⭘ | B. | London has the second-best global air connections in the world after Dubai. |
| ⭘ | C. | London generates around 22 per cent of the UK’s GDP. |
| ⭘ | D. | The headquarters of many international companies are in London as well as major British companies. |
| ⭘ | E. | London recently became the world’s first National Park. |

**The Growth of London**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 12. | True or false? London was the largest city in the world in 1801. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 13. | Why did the population of London grow during the Industrial Revolution? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Internal migration |
| ⭘ | B. | International migration |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 14. | True or false? London reached its previous population peak at the start of the Second World War. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 15. | True or false? London's population fell after 1941 due to bombing. Numbers continued to decline after the war as housing was demolished. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | True or false? London’s population has been increasing since 1991 and is predicted to become a mega city by 2030. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 17. | True or false? The average age of London's population is high compared to other UK cities. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 18. | Which of the following reasons is London's population's average age lower than in other UK cities? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A high birth rate due to London's youthful population. |
| ⭘ | B. | The influx of young migrants. |
| ⭘ | C. | Older people migrating from London. |
| ⭘ | D. | High rates of international migration from London. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 19. | True or false? London is the most ethnically diverse city in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 20. | True or false? Less than half of London's population is of white British origin. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | Which of the following are examples of ethnic groups who have helped change the character of Spitalfields in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe who arrived in the nineteenth century. |
| ⭘ | B. | French protestant refugees who arrived in the seventeenth century. |
| ⭘ | C. | Economic migrants from Bangladesh who arrived more recently. |
| ⭘ | D. | Russian migrants who arrived during the twentieth century. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 22. | True or false? Today, London’s population come from all over the world. The largest numbers are from Jamaica, Nigeria, and India, as each was part of the British Empire. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | True or false? Since 2007, more migrants have come from Eastern Europe due to EU freedom of movement. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**The Impact of Migration on London**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 24. | True or false? London’s population has been growing for most of the last two hundred years. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 25. | When did London's population reach 1 million? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1701 |
| ⭘ | B. | 1801 |
| ⭘ | C. | 1901 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | Why did London's population increase rapidly during the nineteenth century? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The industrial revolution led to a high level of internal migration. |
| ⭘ | B. | Migration from the European Union. |
| ⭘ | C. | International migration from British Colonies. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 27. | True or false? Following World War 2 London's population declined as bomb-damaged housing was demolished and slum housing was cleared. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | True or false? London's population is the highest of all cities in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 29. | True or false? London has a similar population structure to the rest of England. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 30. | True or false? London's population is more youthful than the rest of the England. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | True or false? London's rate of natural increase is higher than the rest of England and this is the result of having a younger population. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 32. | True or false? International migration contributes to London's youthful population and higher than average natural increase. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 33. | Which of the following are features of the ethnic composition of London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London is the most diverse city in the UK. |
| ⭘ | B. | London has a diverse and cosmopolitan population. |
| ⭘ | C. | London's second highest ethnic group is white other. |
| ⭘ | D. | Less than half of London's population is of white British origin. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 34. | True or false? Migration into London is a significant phenomenon that has shaped the city's cultural, economic, and demographic landscape. Over the years, London has been a magnet for migrants from various parts of the world, resulting in a diverse and cosmopolitan population. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 35. | Which of the following are examples of the impact of national and international migration in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Economic contributions |
| ⭘ | B. | Urban development |
| ⭘ | C. | Decreasing birth rate |
| ⭘ | D. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | E. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | F. | Cultural diversity |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  Migration has led to debates and discussions on immigration policies, integration, and social cohesion. The city's authorities have implemented various policies to manage migration and promote community cohesion, recognising the importance of balanced and inclusive growth. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 37. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  Migrants have filled gaps in the labour market, particularly in sectors such as healthcare, hospitality, construction, and finance. Migrants have brought valuable skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurship, leading to innovation and financial growth in the city. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 38. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  Both national and international migrants have influenced the demand for housing, services, and infrastructure, transforming the physical landscape of the city. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 39. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  London's migrant population has brought an incredible diversity of cultures, languages, and traditions to the city. This has enriched London's social fabric, creating a vibrant and multicultural environment. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  The rapid influx of migrants has placed pressure on public services, including healthcare, education, and housing. Additionally, tensions can arise between different cultural groups, leading to social integration issues that need to be addressed. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | Classify the impact of national and international migration described below.  Increased population and economic activity have placed demands on transportation systems, necessitating expansions and improvements. Additionally, cultural diversity has influenced the demand for specific amenities and services, shaping the infrastructure of the city. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport and infrastructure |
| ⭘ | B. | Social challenges |
| ⭘ | C. | Population growth |
| ⭘ | D. | Political and policy implications |
| ⭘ | E. | Cultural diversity |
| ⭘ | F. | Economic contribution |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 42. | True or false? The growth and character of London have been shaped by the continuous influx of migrants, contributing to its cosmopolitan identity, and making it one of the most diverse cities in the world. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**How has urban change created social opportunities in London?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 43. | True or false? Urban change in London has created a range of social opportunities associated with its cultural mix and its provision of recreation and entertainment. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 44. | Which of the following are examples of urban change that have created social opportunities in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Improvements in London’s transport infrastructure including extending the underground network (the Elizabeth Line, also known as Crossrail, opened in May 2022). |
| ⭘ | B. | High levels of migration have led to an ethnically diverse population. |
| ⭘ | C. | 8.8 million people live in Greater London. 20% of the UK’s population live within 50 km of London. |
| ⭘ | D. | With 18 universities, London’s population is youthful. |
| ⭘ | E. | London’s rapid population growth. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 45. | True or false? Cultural mix refers to the cultural diversity or multiculturalism of a place. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | True or false? London is one of the most ethnically diverse places in the UK. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 47. | Which of the following are advantages of London's cultural mix? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Canary Wharf, located in the East End, is a global financial hub, attracting professionals worldwide. This multicultural environment facilitates international collaborations and business opportunities, strengthening London's global connectivity. |
| ⭘ | B. | London became the world's first National Park City in June 2019. |
| ⭘ | C. | London has a rich musical variety. |
| ⭘ | D. | Creative industries are thriving as London attracts artists, designers, and entrepreneurs, fostering innovation and generating employment opportunities. |
| ⭘ | E. | London greatly benefits from large-scale cultural events that celebrate its multiculturalism, such as the renowned Notting Hill Carnival. |
| ⭘ | F. | The diversity of culinary options available on almost every high street in London, offering a vast array of worldwide flavours. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 48. | True or false? Recreation can be physical, including activities such as running, playing sports and camping) or social, including picnics and carnivals. Entertainment suggests an activity for an audience. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 49. | Which of the following are examples of recreational opportunities in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The River Thames provides opportunities for various water sports, including kayaking and paddle boarding. |
| ⭘ | B. | London has numerous parks and green spaces parks providing outdoor activities and relaxation opportunities. |
| ⭘ | C. | London is renowned for its world-class museums and art galleries. |
| ⭘ | D. | The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, built for the 2012 Summer Olympics, offers a diverse range of activities, including cycling, swimming, and even a slide at the ArcelorMittal Orbit. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 50. | Which of the following are examples of entertainment opportunities in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London is home to various sports stadiums. Wembley Stadium, known for its iconic arch, hosts major sporting events and concerts. |
| ⭘ | B. | The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, built for the 2012 Summer Olympics, offers diverse activities, including cycling and swimming. |
| ⭘ | C. | London's West End is famous for its theatres, showcasing various theatrical performances, musicals, and plays. |
| ⭘ | D. | London is renowned for its world-class museums and art galleries such as the Natural History Museum and the Tate Modern Gallery. |
| ⭘ | E. | London has many live music venues, ranging from the O2 Arena, where you can see global artists, to smaller venues featuring up-and-coming artists. |

**How has urban change created economic opportunities in London?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | Which of the following are examples of urban change in London that have contributed to the growth of economic opportunities? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The migration of skilled youthful entrepreneurs from other areas of the UK and abroad to the city. |
| ⭘ | B. | Extensive urban regeneration through the transformation of derelict industrial buildings and the redevelopment of brownfield sites. |
| ⭘ | C. | The growth of universities and the resulting skilled, educated graduate workforce have supported the growth of service industries such as banking, finance and insurance and public services. |
| ⭘ | D. | The closure of heavy industry, such as coal mining and ship building. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 52. | True or false? Since 1998 employment opportunities in London have increased. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 53. | True or false? There were 5,292,000 jobs in London in 2021. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 54. | Which of the following sectors has experienced the highest growth in London between 1998 and 2021? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Primary industry e.g., coal mining and agriculture. |
| ⭘ | B. | Services e.g., professional, real estate, and business services. |
| ⭘ | C. | Secondary industry e.g., manufacturing |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 55. | True or false? The number of manufacturing jobs in London has significantly diminished, resulting in the city having only a limited presence of factories today. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 56. | True or false? Historically, London’s industries were centred around its role as a port. London has been a port since roman times. Later, docks were built to receive the huge number of goods and raw materials brought to London by ship. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 57. | Which of the following is the main reason for the decline in London's docklands? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The London docklands Development Corporation wanted to close the docks to support the development of new industries. |
| ⭘ | B. | Containerisation led to an increase in the size of ships which were too large to navigate the River Thames. |
| ⭘ | C. | The UK government wanted London to become a global financial centre and to do this the docks were closed to make way for the redevelopment of areas such as Canary Wharf. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 58. | True or false? The redevelopment of London's Docklands has helped make London a major global financial centre. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 59. | What was established by the government in 1981 to regenerate London Docklands?. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The London Development Docklands Corporation (LDDC) |
| ⭘ | B. | The London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) |
| ⭘ | C. | The London Docklands Development Council (LDDC) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 60. | True or false? attracted considerable private investment, leading to the extensive regeneration that has transformed areas such as Canary Wharf, which is now home to London’s financial district. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 61. | True or false? Canary Wharf now boasts high-rise office buildings housing international banks. With over 100,000 people employed there, and in conjunction with the City of London, Docklands has helped make London a major global financial centre. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**How has urban change created opportunities for integrated transport in London?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 62. | True or false? An integrated transport system involves different forms of transport linking to each other, with different segments connecting in close proximity to ensure a smooth journey. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 63. | Identify the local government body responsible for most of the transport network in London. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Transport for London (TfL) |
| ⭘ | B. | London Transport Association (LTA) |
| ⭘ | C. | Transport in London (TiL) |
| ⭘ | D. | London for Transport (LfT) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 64. | True or false? Since Transport for London (TfL) formed in 2000, London’s transport network has been transformed to meet the needs of the city’s rapid population growth. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 65. | Identify the true statement below. | |
| ⭘ | A. | London has seen a substantial mode shift towards the car, following national trends for many years. |
| ⭘ | B. | London has seen a substantial mode shift away from the car, bucking national trends for many years. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 66. | True or false? All modes of public transport in London have seen significant increases in capacity and service quality; with innovations on the street network such as congestion charging, cycle hire and superhighways, and technological innovation from Oyster to apps. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 67. | True or false? The city of London has a comprehensive, integrated transport system. This is a network of transport systems which link to one another to increase the use of public transport to help reduce traffic congestion and CO2 emissions. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 68. | Which of the following are characteristics of London's integrated transport network? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Santander London Bike Hire |
| ⭘ | B. | London's Congestion Charging Zone |
| ⭘ | C. | The London Underground |
| ⭘ | D. | London Buses |
| ⭘ | E. | Trams for London |
| ⭘ | F. | Oyster |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 69. | True or false? London’s transport system is well-integrated but struggles to keep up with the increasing number of passengers due to population growth and more work opportunities. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 70. | True or false? The demand for public transportation is predicted to increase by 60 per cent by 2050, making long-term planning and investment essential. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 71. | What is the official name of the recently built rail system linking east and west London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London Line |
| ⭘ | B. | Elizabeth Line |
| ⭘ | C. | Charles Line |
| ⭘ | D. | Crossrail |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 72. | Which of the following are examples of the benefits of the Elizabeth Line? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 200 million more rail passenger journeys each year, an increase of ten percent! |
| ⭘ | B. | An extra 1.5 million individuals can now commute to work in central London within a 45-minute timeframe. |
| ⭘ | C. | The fare-free transport has encouraged more people to travel by train. |
| ⭘ | D. | Enhancing accessibility for disabled individuals to new stations. There are no stairs from the platform to the street level. |
| ⭘ | E. | Significantly reduced journey times, such as the trip from Liverpool Street to Heathrow, which has decreased from over an hour to just 35 minutes. |

**Urban Greening in London**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 73. | What role do green spaces play in urban environments? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They contribute to increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. |
| ⭘ | B. | They provide a place for industrial development. |
| ⭘ | C. | They contribute to higher levels of air pollution. |
| ⭘ | D. | They provide spaces for physical activities such as walking and running. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 74. | True or false? Urban greening is the process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 75. | Which of the following are examples of urban developments in London that led to its abundant green space? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Royal parks that became public parks. |
| ⭘ | B. | Municipal parks created to provide London's population with a place to escape urban issues during the nineteenth century. |
| ⭘ | C. | Suburban expansion included providing gardens. |
| ⭘ | D. | Large areas of housing were cleared to make public parks. |
| ⭘ | E. | The Garden City movement in the early twentieth century promoted green belts around London’s growing satellite settlements. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 76. | What proportion of Greater London is green space? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 37% |
| ⭘ | B. | 47% |
| ⭘ | C. | 57% |
| ⭘ | D. | 67% |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 77. | What is one of the strategies being employed to maintain and expand green spaces in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Creating a "green grid" to connect existing open spaces. |
| ⭘ | B. | Discouraging the feeding of birds during all seasons. |
| ⭘ | C. | Encouraging residents to replace gardens with concrete paving. |
| ⭘ | D. | Actively reducing the wildlife population in the city. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 78. | Approximately how many different species thrive in London's urban green spaces? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5,000 species |
| ⭘ | B. | 13,000 species |
| ⭘ | C. | 50,000 species |
| ⭘ | D. | 130,000 species |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 79. | Approximately how many trees are found in London’s green spaces? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 50,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 500,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 8.3 million |
| ⭘ | D. | 80 million |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 80. | When did London receive the title of the world’s first “National Park City”? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 2015 |
| ⭘ | B. | 2019 |
| ⭘ | C. | 2022 |
| ⭘ | D. | 2023 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 81. | How many allotments are available for individuals to cultivate their own food in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 10,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 30,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 60,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 100,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 82. | Which of the following is one of the seven objectives outlined in the charter for London as a National Park City? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Promoting consumption of imported foods |
| ⭘ | B. | Increasing urban congestion |
| ⭘ | C. | Decreasing the number of trees and flowers |
| ⭘ | D. | Encouraging outdoor activities and cultural experiences |

**How has urban change created social and economic challenges in London?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 83. | What factors have contributed to urban change in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Population growth and migration |
| ⭘ | B. | Changing patterns of commuting |
| ⭘ | C. | Deindustrialisation and the growth of new employment opportunities |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 84. | Which city in the UK is the wealthiest? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London |
| ⭘ | B. | Liverpool |
| ⭘ | C. | Birmingham |
| ⭘ | D. | Manchester |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 85. | Where does London rank in terms of income inequality among UK cities? | |
| ⭘ | A. | First |
| ⭘ | B. | Second |
| ⭘ | C. | Third |
| ⭘ | D. | Fourth |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 86. | Which area of London tends to be among the least deprived? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Tower Hamlets |
| ⭘ | B. | West End |
| ⭘ | C. | Islington |
| ⭘ | D. | Hackney |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 87. | How much was the average house price in London in 2023? | |
| ⭘ | A. | £279,724 |
| ⭘ | B. | £425,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | £535,954 |
| ⭘ | D. | £600,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 88. | How many families were on the waiting list for council housing in London in 2022? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 102,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 202,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 302,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 402,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 89. | Which of the following areas in London have a high rate of homelessness? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Newham |
| ⭘ | B. | Lambeth |
| ⭘ | C. | Kensington and Chelsea |
| ⭘ | D. | All have high rates |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 90. | In which area of London do residents have a lower life expectancy and higher rates of poor health? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Richmond |
| ⭘ | B. | Tower Hamlets |
| ⭘ | C. | Kingston |
| ⭘ | D. | Kensington and Chelsea |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 91. | What was the percentage of state-educated students in London who achieved grades 9-4 in GCSE Maths and English in 2021/22? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 64.2% |
| ⭘ | B. | 74.3% |
| ⭘ | C. | 84.3% |
| ⭘ | D. | 94.3% |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 92. | In which areas of London are the levels of people who have never worked and long-term unemployment typically high? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham |
| ⭘ | B. | Lambeth and Lewisham |
| ⭘ | C. | Richmond and Kingston |
| ⭘ | D. | Kensington and Chelsea |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 93. | True or false? There is considerable social and economic deprivation in some areas of London. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

**How has urban change created environmental challenges in London?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 94. | What are some of the environmental challenges brought about by urban change in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The construction of new developments on brownfield and greenfield sites |
| ⭘ | B. | The disposal of waste |
| ⭘ | C. | The transformation of industrial buildings into residential properties |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 95. | What resulted in the decline of London's port-linked industries? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Ships becoming too large to navigate the River Thames |
| ⭘ | B. | The increase in containerisation |
| ⭘ | C. | The transformation of industrial areas into residential zones |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 96. | What is the annual population increase in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 10,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 50,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 100,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 200,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 97. | Approximately how many new residences are being constructed each year in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 10,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 20,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 30,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 40,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 98. | What is one potential consequence of building on greenfield sites? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Lower price values |
| ⭘ | B. | Urban decay |
| ⭘ | C. | Increased green space |
| ⭘ | D. | Urban sprawl |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 99. | What is a major issue associated with the construction on brownfield sites? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Land in these areas is typically low in value |
| ⭘ | B. | There is typically a lack of public transport |
| ⭘ | C. | There may be a need to decontaminate the land |
| ⭘ | D. | These areas have a shortage of old buildings for demolition |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 100. | Approximately how many brownfield sites were there in London in 2019? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 300 |
| ⭘ | B. | 1000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 2000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 3000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 101. | How many new homes are expected to be built on 20 brownfield sites in London as part of the £400m scheme announced in 2014 by the Government? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 10,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 20,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 40,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 50,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 102. | Which of the following can be a result of building on brownfield sites? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Increase in urban sprawl |
| ⭘ | B. | Increased need for cars due to poor public transport |
| ⭘ | C. | Improvement in the environment |
| ⭘ | D. | Reduction in land values |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 103. | How many individuals are homeless in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Around 70,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | Around 100,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | Around 150,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | Around 170,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 104. | True or false? Nearly a half of London's waste is still disposed of in landfills outside of the city. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 105. | Which of the following are true about waste disposal? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Landfill waste contributes to broader environmental issues, such as the production of methane which adds to greenhouse gas emissions. |
| ⭘ | B. | Treating waste as garbage wastes potentially valuable resources. |
| ⭘ | C. | Waste to energy generates power for the National Grid. |

**Urban sprawl in London**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 106. | What are some factors contributing to urban sprawl in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Declining population and limited housing demand |
| ⭘ | B. | Abundant affordable housing in the city centre |
| ⭘ | C. | Low land prices in brownfield sites |
| ⭘ | D. | Upgrades to transport infrastructure facilitating easy commuting |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 107. | What is the purpose of the green belt surrounding London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | To encourage urban sprawl and development |
| ⭘ | B. | To protect farmland, woodland, and parkland |
| ⭘ | C. | To restrict migration from within the UK and overseas |
| ⭘ | D. | To alleviate housing congestion in the city centre |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 108. | Which of the following is an example of a development in London's rural-urban fringe? | |
| ⭘ | A. | ​​​​​​​Tower Bridge |
| ⭘ | B. | The M25 motorway |
| ⭘ | C. | Buckingham Palace |
| ⭘ | D. | The British Museum |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 109. | How does urban sprawl impact the rural-urban fringe? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It leads to an increase in green spaces and biodiversity |
| ⭘ | B. | It results in a decrease in pollution and congestion |
| ⭘ | C. | It leads to the loss of countryside, biodiversity, and habitats |
| ⭘ | D. | It results in stricter planning controls for new developments |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 110. | What are some commuter settlements experiencing rapid growth outside the green belt? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Reading and Chelmsford |
| ⭘ | B. | Tower Hamlets and Hackney |
| ⭘ | C. | Richmond and Kingston |
| ⭘ | D. | Islington and Camden |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 111. | Which new town was created in Buckinghamshire to alleviate housing shortages in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Milton Keynes |
| ⭘ | B. | Birmingham |
| ⭘ | C. | Manchester |
| ⭘ | D. | Edinburgh |
| ⭘ | E. | Reading |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 112. | What was the purpose of creating new towns like Milton Keynes in the southeast of England? | |
| ⭘ | A. | To encourage urban sprawl and population growth in London |
| ⭘ | B. | To protect the countryside from development |
| ⭘ | C. | To alleviate housing congestion and shortages in London |
| ⭘ | D. | To reduce commuting and encourage people to live in the city centre |

**Urban Regeneration – The Lower Lea Valley**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 113. | Where was the location of the 2012 Olympic Games in London? | |
| ⭘ | A. | South London |
| ⭘ | B. | East London |
| ⭘ | C. | West London |
| ⭘ | D. | North London |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 114. | What was the condition of the Lower Lea Valley before regeneration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Agricultural community and country retreats |
| ⭘ | B. | Industrial development and high-quality housing |
| ⭘ | C. | Abundant housing and low unemployment rates |
| ⭘ | D. | Urban deprivation and derelict industrial sites |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 115. | What were some of the challenges that had to be overcome to regenerate the Lower Lea Valley? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The need to build new factories and industrial estates |
| ⭘ | B. | The lack of infrastructure and transport connections |
| ⭘ | C. | The presence of contaminated soil and waterways |
| ⭘ | D. | The abundance of affordable housing in the area |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 116. | What were some key elements of the regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A focus on commercial development and high-rise office buildings. |
| ⭘ | B. | Construction of new sports venues, residential accommodation, and a landscaped park. |
| ⭘ | C. | Removal of existing residential areas and expansion of agricultural land. |
| ⭘ | D. | Preservation of old factories and industrial estates. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 117. | What economic changes have taken place because of the regeneration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Generation of extra income and infrastructure improvement |
| ⭘ | B. | Decrease in income and job opportunities |
| ⭘ | C. | Increase in unemployment and decline in infrastructure |
| ⭘ | D. | Reduction in housing and transport accessibility |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 118. | How many new homes are planned to be built in the park by 2030? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 1,000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 5,000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 10,000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 20,000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 119. | What social changes have occurred because of the regeneration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Closure of community facilities and decrease in school capacity. |
| ⭘ | B. | Construction of new schools and improvement in connectivity. |
| ⭘ | C. | Reduction in housing options and increase in congestion. |
| ⭘ | D. | Limited access to recreational facilities and transportation options. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 120. | What environmental changes have taken place in the park? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Neglect of wetlands and meadows in favour of urban development. |
| ⭘ | B. | Decrease in water usage and conservation of resources. |
| ⭘ | C. | Increased pollution and destruction of habitats. |
| ⭘ | D. | Preservation of green areas and protection of habitats. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 121. | What was the main reason for the lack of houses in the area before regeneration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Lack of infrastructure and transportation connections. |
| ⭘ | B. | Proximity to flood-prone areas and risk of damage. |
| ⭘ | C. | High land prices and limited demand for housing. |
| ⭘ | D. | Focus on industrial development and employment opportunities. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 122. | What is the name of the park created after the Olympic Games? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Hyde Park |
| ⭘ | B. | Victoria Park |
| ⭘ | C. | Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park |
| ⭘ | D. | Olympic Park |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 123. | What is the purpose of the London Legacy Development Corporation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | To preserve historical landmarks and cultural heritage |
| ⭘ | B. | To facilitate commercial development and high-rise buildings |
| ⭘ | C. | To enforce strict planning controls and restrict urban growth. |
| ⭘ | D. | To transform the area into sustainable and thriving neighbourhoods. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 124. | What are some attractions of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Wildlife walks and award-winning playgrounds |
| ⭘ | B. | Industrial factories and manufacturing facilities |
| ⭘ | C. | Shopping centres and office complexes |
| ⭘ | D. | Residential neighbourhoods and high-rise apartments |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 125. | What was the main focus of sustainability in the park? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Minimising green spaces and reducing wildlife habitats |
| ⭘ | B. | Encouraging non-polluting transportation modes and water efficiency |
| ⭘ | C. | Expanding road networks and increasing car usage |
| ⭘ | D. | Maximising industrial development and economic growth |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 126. | What is the name of the new high-rise office development in the area? | |
| ⭘ | A. | London Stadium |
| ⭘ | B. | East Bank |
| ⭘ | C. | Stratford International |
| ⭘ | D. | Here East |
| ⭘ | E. | International Quarter |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 127. | Which river flows through the Olympic Park in the Lower Lea Valley? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River Severn |
| ⭘ | B. | River Thames |
| ⭘ | C. | River Mersey |
| ⭘ | D. | River Lea |

**Answers**

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A and C
8. C
9. A
10. A, B and D
11. A, B, D and E
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. A, B and C
19. A
20. A
21. A, B and C
22. A
23. A
24. A
25. B
26. A
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. A
31. A
32. A
33. A, B and D
34. A
35. A,B, D, E and F
36. D
37. F
38. C
39. E
40. B
41. A
42. A
43. A
44. A, B, C, D and E
45. A
46. A
47. A, C, D, E and F
48. A
49. A, B and D
50. A, C, D and E
51. A, B and C
52. A
53. A
54. B
55. A
56. A
57. B
58. A
59. B
60. A
61. A
62. A
63. A
64. A
65. B
66. A
67. A
68. A, B, C, D and F
69. A
70. A
71. B
72. A, B, D and E
73. D
74. A
75. A, B, C and E
76. B
77. A
78. B
79. C
80. B
81. B
82. D
83. D
84. A
85. C
86. B
87. C
88. C
89. D
90. B
91. B
92. A
93. A
94. D
95. A and B
96. C
97. B
98. D
99. C
100. D
101. D
102. C
103. D
104. B – It is nearly a quarter
105. A, B and C
106. D
107. B
108. C
109. C
110. A
111. A
112. C
113. B
114. D
115. C
116. B
117. A
118. D
119. B
120. D
121. B
122. C
123. D
124. A
125. B
126. E
127. D