

Exploring the Regions of the United Kingdom

Learning objective: To identify and describe the geographical regions of the United Kingdom, understanding their unique physical and human characteristics.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of the UK's regions. Finn the dolphin has been mapping these areas and needs your help to identify them correctly!

Which region is home to the capital city of the United Kingdom and is a major global financial hub?

London

Name the country in the UK that is famous for its rugged Highlands, deep lochs, and the city of Edinburgh.

Scotland

Which region in England is well-known for its beautiful coastline, surfing beaches, and the ancient landscape of Dartmoor?

South West

The Pennines are often called the 'backbone of England'. Which region contains the majority of this mountain range?

North West

Which UK country is situated to the west of England and features the Snowdonia National Park?

Wales

Which region is known for its historical industrial heritage, including the steel industry in Sheffield?

Yorkshire and the Humber

Name the UK country that is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel and the Irish Sea.

Northern Ireland

Which region is famous for being relatively flat and is known for the historical city of Cambridge?

East of England

Which region is located in the heart of England and is famous for the city of Birmingham and the Black Country?

West Midlands

What are the two main types of geographical features used to describe a region?

Physical features (mountains, rivers) and Human features (cities, roads, bridges)

Compare and contrast the human features of London with those of the Scottish Highlands.

London is a highly urbanised, densely populated capital with extensive infrastructure; the Highlands are sparsely populated with rural landscapes and fewer large-scale transport networks.

Justify why the South East of England has a higher population density than many other UK regions.

The South East benefits from proximity to London, major international airports, and historical trade links, which encourage more jobs, housing, and urban development.