Name: GCSE Geography Revision

Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment

**Exam paper format**

1 hour 30 in the final exam. You should answer all questions in Section A and B and you should answer Question 3 and one other (Energy, Question 6) in Section C. The exam is marked out of 88. This is paper two out of three (Paper 1 = Physical and Paper 3 = Issue Evaluation, fieldwork & skills).

An example of how many marks are awarded for each question is:

Section A (Urban): 2, 2, 2, 6, 1, 6, 2, 9 and 3 SPaG.

Section B (Economic): 2, 2, 4, 1, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 9.

Section C (Resources): Q3 1, 2, 6, 1, 1, and 3. Q6 1, 2, 2 and 6. **K\*** = Page number of the online Kerboodle textbook

The blank column can be used for a ✓, ? or X to self-evaluate.

**Section A: Urban Issues and challenges**

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|  | **Trends & case study** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 1a | A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas. | The global pattern of urban change | *Describe data about the growth of the world’s urban population.* | 148-9 |  |
| 1b |  | Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. | *Which continents / countries have a rapidly increasing urban population? Which parts have slow growth?* | 148-9 |  |
| 1c |  | Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. | *Define urbanisation, rural-urban migration, rural push, urban pull factors and natural increase. Explain how they each lead to urbanisation.* | 150 |  |
| 1d |  | The emergence of megacities. | *Define megacity. List 5 examples from different parts of the world. Describe the distribution of megacities.* | 151 |  |
| 1e | Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. | A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: • the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally | *E.g. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.**Location:**Regional importance:**National importance:**International importance:* | 152 |  |
| 1f |  | • causes of growth: natural increase and migration | *List some specific rural push & urban pull factors for Rio. Give some information about natural increase.* | 152 |  |
| 1g |  | • how urban growth has created opportunities: * social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy
 | *Describe the social opportunities in Rio. These are referred to as “solutions” in the textbook.* | 154-5 |  |
| 1h |  | * economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development
 | *Describe the economic opportunities in Rio. What are the main types of employment?* | 156 |  |
| 1i |  | • how urban growth has created challenges: * managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements
 | *Describe the challenges in a slum in Rio e.g. Rocinha.* | 160-1 |  |
| 1j |  | * providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy
 | Describe why it’s difficult to provide these services in Rio. | 155 |  |
| 1k |  | * providing access to services – health and education
 | Describe why it’s difficult to provide these services in Rio. | 154 |  |
| 1l |  | * reducing unemployment and crime
 | Describe why it’s difficult to reduce these in Rio. | 156-7 |  |
| 1m |  | * managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.
 | *Explain what has been done to manage these issues in Rio.*

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| Waste disposal | *Air & water pollution* | *Traffic congestion* |
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 | 158-9 |  |
| 1n |  | An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. | *Describe and evaluate the Favela Bairro Project (site & service scheme) in Rio. Complexo de Alemao.*

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| Describe the project | Successes | Failures |
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 | 162 |  |

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|  | **Urban change in the UK** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 2a | Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. | Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. | *List areas of high population density and sparse population density. Give reasons for the distribution. Are you able to mark on a map the 10 major cities in the UK? Do you know which cities have the largest populations?*  | 164-5 |  |
| 2b |  | A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: • the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world | *E.g. Bristol.**Location:**Importance in the UK:**Importance in the wider world:* | 166 |  |
| 2c |  | • impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city |

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| Social impacts of migration (+/-) | Economic impacts of migration (+/-) |
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 | 167 |  |
| 2d |  | • how urban change has created opportunities:* social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
 | *Relate to Bristol. Name specific companies that provide employment, name specific sports clubs, shopping centre, concert halls, outline the integrated transport system etc.* | 168-172 |  |
| 2e |  | * environmental: urban greening
 | *Define urban greening. List facts about open space / parkland / conservation areas / trees / wildlife.* | 173 |  |
| 2f |  | • how urban change has created challenges:* social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
 | *Describe a deprived area of Bristol e.g. Filwood. Contrast with Stoke Bishop (an affluent suburb).* | 178 |  |
| 2g |  | * environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal
 | *Refer to derelict housing in Filwood / Temple Quarter before regeneration. Outline and evaluate the +/- of building on greenfield land (see 2h) and brownfield land (e.g. Bristol Harbourside). Describe the waste disposal schemes.* | 180-2 |  |
| 2h |  | * the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.
 | *E.g. Bradley Stoke, S. Gloucestershire* |  |  |
| 2i |  | An example of an urban regeneration project to show: • reasons why the area needed regeneration | *E.g. The Temple Quarter* | 182 |  |
| 2j |  | • the main features of the project. |

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| Features / regeneration | Successes | Failures |
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|  | **Urban sustainability** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 3a | Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. | Features of sustainable urban living: • water and energy conservation | *Refer to a case study e.g. Freiburg, Germany (Vauban – a district in Freiburg)* | 186-9 |  |
| 3b |  | • waste recycling | *Refer to a case study e.g. Freiburg, Germany (Vauban – a district in Freiburg)* | 186-7 |  |
| 3c |  | • creating green space. | *Refer to a case study e.g. Freiburg, Germany (Vauban – a district in Freiburg)* | 189 |  |
| 3d |  | How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. | *Refer to a case study e.g. Freiburg, Germany (Vauban – a district in Freiburg)* | 190 |  |

**Section B: Changes in the economic world**

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|  | **Global variations** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 4a | There are global variations in economic development and quality of life. | Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. | *Define HICs, LICs & NEEs. Give examples of each.* | 194 |  |
| 4b |  | Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). | *Explain how each measure of development is a useful indicator of people’s quality of life.* | 194-6 |  |
| 4c |  | Limitations of economic and social measures. | *What are the problems with some measures of development? E.g. GNI.*  | 197 |  |
| 4d |  | Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. | *Sketch the DTM. Describe and explain how birth rates, death rates & total population changes at each of the 5 stages. Relate each stage to a country & draw an outline of a population pyramid.* | 198-201 |  |
| 4e |  | Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. |

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| Physical | Economic | Historical |
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 | 202-3 |  |
| 4f |  | Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. |

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| Inequalities in wealth | Inequalities in health | International migration |
| Give data about rich / poor countries. | Give data about diseases in HICs/LICs. Malaria. | Syrian refugees. Polish migrants in the UK. |

 | 204-5 |  |

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|  | **Reducing the development gap** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 5a | Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap. | An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: * investment
 | *Give examples of investment e.g. China in Africa.* | 208 |  |
| 5b |  | * industrial development
 | *Give an example e.g. Malaysia.* | 209 |  |
| 5c |  | * tourism
 | *Brief overview. Jamaica is the main case (see section 5i).* | 209 |  |
| 5d |  | * aid
 | *Give examples of different types of aid (multi-lateral, bi-lateral…). UK aid to Pakistan. Goat Aid, Oxfam.* | 210 |  |
| 5e |  | * using intermediate technology
 | *E.g. irrigation at Adis Nifas, Ethiopia.* | 211 |  |
| 5f |  | * fairtrade
 | *What is fair trade and how does it differ from free trade? E.g. Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative in Uganda.* | 212-3 |  |
| 5g |  | * debt relief
 | *What is the debt crisis? Define HIPC. How can debt relief help?* | 214 |  |
| 5h |  | * microfinance loans
 | *What is microfinance? E.g. Grameen Bank, Bangladesh.* | 215 |  |
| 5i |  | An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. | *Case study = Jamaica.*

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| Physical / human tourist attractions | Successes at reducing the development gap | Problems at reducing the development gap |
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 | 216-7 |  |

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|  | **LICs / NEEs** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 6a | Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. | A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: • the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally | *Nigeria (p.218-233) or India (taken from the CGP revision guide)*

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| Location | Regional importance | Global importance |
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| 6b |  | • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed |

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| Political context | Social context | Cultural context | Environmental context |
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| 6c |  | • the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development |

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| Changing structure i.e. primary, secondary & services / tertiary jobs | How manufacturing can lead to economic growth |
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| 6d |  | • the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country |

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| TNCs in the NEE | Advantages | Disadvantages |
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| 6e |  | • the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world | *Notes about trade with other countries / trade agreements, co-operation with other countries.* |  |  |
| 6f |  | • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country | *Give examples of short / long term / top-down / bottom-up aid e.g. Narmada Dam, WaterAid…..* |  |  |
| 6g |  | • the environmental impacts of economic development | *How has economic growth affected air quality, water quality, vegetation, wildlife….* |  |  |
| 6h |  | • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. | *E.g. have people got wealthier / improved lives? Has everyone benefited? Are inequalities getting bigger?* |  |  |

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|  | **UK economy** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 7a | Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth. | Economic futures in the UK: • causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies | *Kerboodle chapter 18 p234-253 or the CGP revision guide.**Explain how each caused economic change.*

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| De-industrialisation | Globalisation | Government policies |
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 | 234-5 |  |
| 7b |  | • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks | *Make notes about each section. Give examples where you can.*

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| Develoment of IT | Service industries | Finance | R&D / business parks |
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 | 236-7 |  |
| 7c |  | • impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable | *Give an example e.g. Tor Quarry Somerset*

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| Environmental impact of industry | How industry can be more env sustainable |
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 | 240-1 |  |
| 7d |  | • social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline | *South Cambridge / Outer Hebrides. Or if using the CGP guide – Barrow in Cumbria / Cheddar in North Somerset.*

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| Example of effects of rural decline | Example of effects of rural growth |
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| 7e |  | • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity | *Give examples e.g. London’s Crossrail, smart motorways (M4), London Gateway (port).*

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| Road | Rail | Port | Airport |
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 | 244-247 |  |
| 7f |  | • the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences | *Give examples e.g. if using the CGP guide – devolving more powers, creating enterprize zones and The Northern Powerhouse.* | 248-9 |  |
| 7g |  | • the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication.  | *Describe each link that the UK has with other countries.*

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| Trade | Culture | Transport | Electronic communication |
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 | 250-1 |  |
| 7h |  | Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. | *Describe the aim of each and how they affect the UK.*

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| The EU | The Commonwealth |
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 | 252-3 |  |

**Section C: The challenge of resource management**

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|  | **Resource management** |  | **Summary** | **K\*** |  |
| 8a | Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development. | The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. |

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| Significance of food | Significance of water | Significance of energy |
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 | 256-7 |  |
| 8b |  | An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. |

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| Global inequalities in the supply of resources | Global inequalities in the consumption of resources |
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 | 256-7 |  |
| 8c | The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges. | An overview of resources in relation to the UK. Food: • the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce | *Give examples of food imported into the UK from LICs. Explain why the UK imports such products. List seasonal food that the UK demands all year. Explain the benefits of organic farming (Riverford Farm).* | 258-9 |  |
| 8d |  | • larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘food miles’ travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food | *Define carbon footprint & explain why food miles can cause environmental impacts. Explain the benefits of local sourcing of food e.g. The Balloon Tree.* | 258-9 |  |
| 8e |  | • the trend towards agribusiness | *Define agribusiness and describe an example (e.g. Lynford House Farm, East Anglia)* | 259 |  |
| 8f |  | Water: • the changing demand for water | *Explain why the demand for water will rise in the UK.* | 260 |  |
| 8g |  | • water quality and pollution management | *Which organisation manages water quality in the UK and what do they do?* | 261 |  |
| 8h |  | • matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus |

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| Areas with a water surplus in the UK | Areas with a water deficit in the UK |
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| 8i |  | • the need for transfer to maintain supplies | *Describe and evaluate a water transfer scheme e.g. Kielder.* | 261 |  |
| 8j |  | Energy: • the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables | *Describe and explain how different sources of energy are changing in importance in the UK e.g. coal, gas, renewables…..* | 262 |  |
| 8k |  | • reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil | *State why the supply of these fossil fuels is declining.* | 263 |  |
| 8l |  | • economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources | *For two sources of energy (e.g. nuclear, wind, coal, fracking) state the issues.*

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|  | Economic issues | Environmental issues |
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| 8m | Demand for **energy** resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict. | Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): • global distribution of energy consumption and supply | *This is the option topic about energy (exam Section C, Q6).*

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| Global distribution of energy consumption | Global distribution of energy supply |
| List high / low countries. |  |

 | 288 |  |
| 8n |  | • reasons for increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology | *Explain how each causes increased energy consumption.*

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| Economic development | Rising population | Technology |
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| 8o |  | • factors affecting energy supply: physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors. | *Describe each factor affecting energy supply.* | 289 |  |
| 8p |  | Impacts of energy insecurity – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply. | *Link to Cold Environment topic e.g. Arctic (Alaska).*

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| Exploration of energy in sensitive areas e.g. Arctic | Impacts of energy insecurity upon food production | Impacts of energy insecurity upon industry | Potential for conflict |
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 | 290-1 |  |
|  | Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply. | Overview of strategies to increase energy supply: • renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy | *Describe each energy source and evaluate whether it can increase energy supplies.* | 292-3 |  |
|  |  | • an example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages. | *E.g. fracking (Kirby Misperton, near Malton – not in textbook) or natural gas in the Amazon.*

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| Advantages | Disadvantages |
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|  |  | Moving towards a sustainable resource future: • individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels | *Define carbon footprint and energy conservation. Explain methods to reduce energy use in the home. How can transport be made more sustainable? How can new technology make energy use more sustainable? You may refer to Malmo in Sweden.* | 296-7 |  |
|  |  | • an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy. | *Describe and evaluate the Chambamontera micro-hydro scheme in Peru.*

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| Describe how it works | Successes / benefits to the community | Limitations |
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 | 298-9 |  |



Well done for completing this booklet. Your hard work will pay off!