# GCSE

# Geography

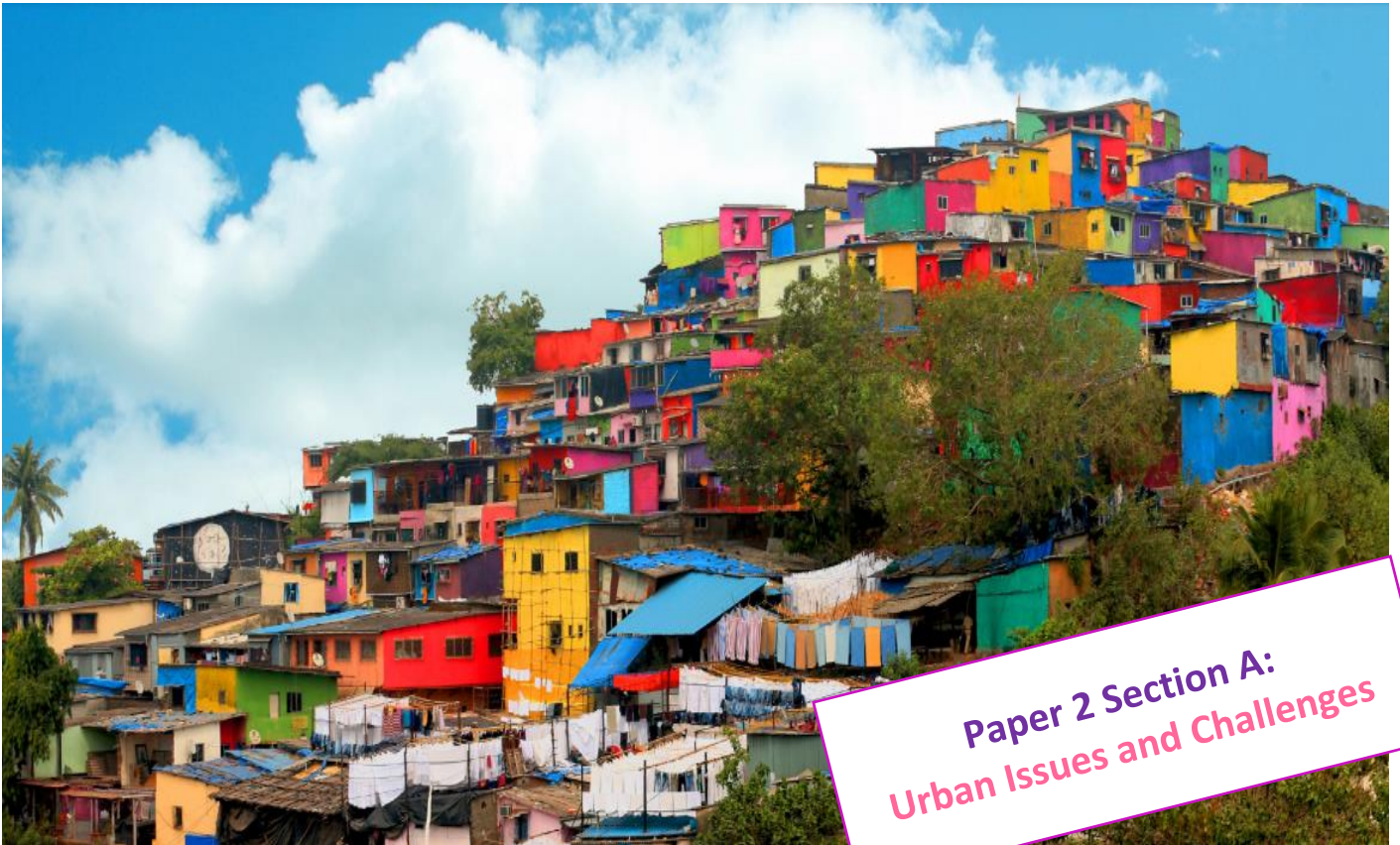## AQA

**Paper 2 Section A:
Urban Issues and Challenges**

Name:
Class:

## How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to cover every aspect of the AQA 8035 specification in some way. It is ordered in the same way as the specification. You may study the topics in a different order, which is okay.

If you complete all activities (and check with your teacher when you do not understand the activities), you will be well prepared for the exams.

The booklet has a combined approach: it includes some content information alongside lots of tasks to help you revise. All of the tasks will help you to revise the content and skills of the course. Some of the questions are in the style of the exam (and these are identified clearly as EXAM-STYLE QUESTIONS); other questions help you to practice the skills needed but do not exactly mirror the exam (e.g. the MINI ISSUE EVALUATION TASKS); others are purely designed to help you remember and revise content (e.g. brainstorms, tables and general questions).

You should remember that this is not a textbook, so it does not provide all of the content information. It should be used as an accompaniment to your lesson notes, teacher guidance revision guides, and text books.
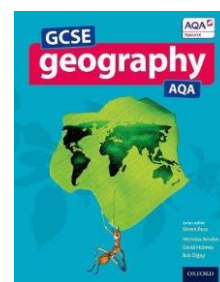
At the start of the booklet you'll find some helpful resources. The CASE STUDIES AND EXAMPLES information will help you to take an organised approach to these important parts of Paper 1 and Paper 2. The COMMAND WORDS section tells you what each command term is asking you to do, and gives example answers to show you how.

The booklet is designed to be flexible. You may complete tasks in lessons or for homework- your teacher should guide you.

The best approach is to 'chip away' at the tasks over time rather than leaving it to a mad rush in April or May. That way you'll avoid overwhelming yourself too much.

Best of luck. Although you don't need luck, because deep down you know that if you use the booklet your confidence will go up and your grade will follow!

# Course information

Your GCSE Geography course (AQA 8035) culminates in three exams. The basic information that you need to know is in dot points below. More detail is shown at the bottom.

**Paper 1: Living with the physical environment**

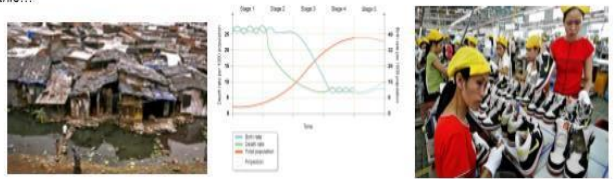- The <u>physical geography</u> one!
- Worth 35%
- 1hr 30mins

*Physical stuff like this...*

**Paper 1: Challenges in the human environment**
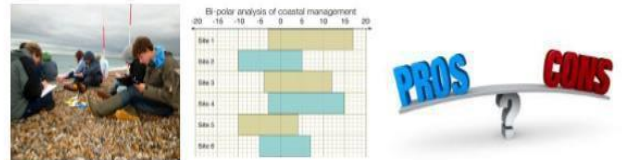
- The <u>human/economic</u> one!
- Worth 35%
- 1hr 30mins

*Human/economic stuff like this...*

**Paper 3: Geographical applications**

- The <u>skills</u> one!
- Worth 30%
- 1hr 15mins

*Skills stuff like this...*

| Paper 1: Living with the physical environment | Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment | Paper 3: Geographical applications |
|---|---|---|
| **What's assessed** | **What's assessed** | **What's assessed** |
| 3.1.1 The challenge of natural hazards, 3.1.2 The living world, 3.1.3 Physical landscapes in the UK, 3.4 Geographical skills | 3.2.1 Urban issues and challenges, 3.2.2 The changing economic world, 3.2.3 The challenge of resource management, 3.4 Geographical skills | 3.3.1 Issue evaluation, 3.3.2 Fieldwork, 3.4 Geographical skills |
| **How it's assessed** | **How it's assessed** | **How it's assessed** |
| • Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes<br>• 88 marks (including 3 marks for spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology (SPaG))<br>• 35% of GCSE | • Written exam: 1 hour 30 minutes<br>• 88 marks (including 3 marks for SPaG)<br>• 35% of GCSE | • Written exam: 1 hour 15 minutes<br>• 76 marks (including 6 marks for SPaG)<br>• 30% of GCSE<br>• Pre-release resources booklet made available 12 weeks before Paper 3 exam |
| **Questions** | **Questions** | **Questions** |
| • Section A: answer all questions (33 marks)<br>• Section B: answer all questions (25 marks)<br>• Section C: answer any two questions from questions 3, 4 and 5 (30 marks)<br>• Question types: multiple-choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose | • Section A: answer all questions (33 marks)<br>• Section B: answer all questions (30 marks)<br>• Section C: answer question 3 and one from questions 4, 5 or 6 (25 marks)<br>• Question types: multiple-choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose | • Section A: answer all questions (37 marks)<br>• Section B: answer all questions (39 marks)<br>• Question types: multiple-choice, short answer, levels of response, extended prose |

## Case studies and examples

The specification sets out **14 examples** and **5 case studies** that you must learn for Paper 1 and Paper 2.

**Examples** are small scale. They will probably be taught within one lesson or less, and may take up about a page in an exercise book. Sometimes you must learn a **named example** which is usually regarding an event that happens regularly in a place so names are important to avoid confusion (e.g. Typhoon Haiyan 2013). Most of the time you will learn an **example** which is something that is more constant (e.g. a regeneration project in the UK).

**Case studies** are at a much larger scale. They include a lot of content and will need several lessons to cover the material concerned.

### Paper 1 examples and case studies

1. Named example**s** of a tectonic hazard (in two areas of contrasting levels of wealth)
2. A named example of a tropical storm
3. An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK
4. An example of a small scale UK ecosystem
5. A **case study** of a tropical rainforest
6. A **case study** of a hot desert OR a cold environment
7. An example of a section of coastline in the UK
8. An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK
9. An example of a river valley in the UK
10. An example of a flood management scheme in the UK
11. An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation
12. An example of a glaciated upland area in the UK used for tourism

For UK landscapes, you will study TWO of Rivers, Coasts and Glacial landscapes. Consequently, you will only study the **four** relevant examples listed as numbers 7-12 here.

### Paper 2 examples and case studies

13. A **case study** of a major city in an LIC or NEE
14. An example of urban planning (LIC or NEE)
15. A **case study** of a major city in the UK
16. An example of an urban regeneration project (UK)
17. An example of tourism reducing the development gap in an LIC or NEE
18. A **case study** of an LIC or NEE
19. An example of modern industrial development
20. An example of a large scale agricultural development
21. An example of a local food scheme in an LIC or NEE
22. An example of a large scale water transfer scheme
23. An example of a local water scheme in an LIC or NEE
24. An example of fossil fuel extraction
25. An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE

You will study EITHER Food, Water or Energy so you will only study the **two** relevant examples listed as numbers 20-25 here.

Your teacher will choose which specific cases you study. For example, for *an example of tourism reducing the development gap in an LIC or NEE*, you might study safari tourism in Kenya. On the following page, you should write down which specific cases you will use.

# My case studies and examples

|  | The specification requires… | My specific case… | Have I learnt it? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Paper 1** | Named example**s** of a tectonic hazard (in two areas of contrasting levels of wealth) |  |  |
|  | A named example of a tropical storm |  |  |
|  | An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK |  |  |
|  | An example of a small scale UK ecosystem |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of a tropical rainforest |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of a hot desert OR a cold environment |  |  |
|  | **TWO OF…** <br> An example of a section of coastline in the UK <br><br> An example of a river valley in the UK <br><br> An example of an upland area in the UK affected by glaciation |  |  |
|  | **TWO OF…** <br> An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK <br><br> An example of a flood management scheme in the UK <br><br> An example of a glaciated upland area in the UK used for tourism |  |  |
| **Paper 2** | A **case study** of a major city in an LIC or NEE |  |  |
|  | An example of urban planning (LIC or NEE) |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of a major city in the UK |  |  |
|  | An example of an urban regeneration project (UK) |  |  |
|  | An example of tourism reducing the development gap in an LIC or NEE |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of an LIC or NEE |  |  |
|  | An example of modern industrial development |  |  |
|  | **STUDY EITHER FOOD, WATER OR ENERGY…** <br> An example of a large scale agricultural development + <br> An example of a local food scheme in an LIC or NEE <br> OR <br> An example of a large scale water transfer scheme + <br> An example of a local water scheme in an LIC or NEE <br> OR <br> An example of fossil fuel extraction + <br> An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE |  |  |

# Command words

When you read a question (in this booklet and in the exams), underline the command word/s (the ones that tell you what to do!).

**Assess** (or **Evaluate**): make a judgement about something

**Tip**: The higher mark questions on case studies and examples often have an assess/evaluate element, so it's smart to go back over your case studies/examples and figure out **what your opinions are**, and **why you have these opinions** (evidence). But remember- assess and evaluate questions can appear throughout all three papers.

*Example question*: 'The effects of and responses to tectonic hazards vary in areas of contrasting levels of wealth.' Assess the extent to which this is true, referring to examples that you have studied. (9)

*Example answer*:

Tectonic hazard type: earthquake

Primary impacts mainly vary because of the types of buildings in HICs and LICs. For example, an earthquake in a HIC like the L'Aquila earthquake in Italy in 2009 destroys many expensive buildings, meaning that rebuilding is more expensive in HICs. In L'Aquila damages cost $16 billion, compared to $450 million in Nepal in 2015. Poorly constructed buildings also cause more deaths in LICs due to building collapse. In Nepal nearly 9000 were killed compared to 309 in L'Aquila.

The secondary effects vary even more than the primary. HICs have strong economies so they can rebuild and repair quickly. In Nepal, thousands of people still live in 'temporary' refugee camps two after the event. In L'Aquila, 65,000 people were made homeless compared to 3.5 million in Nepal, but far more people in Italy had insurance to minimise on-going impacts. Also, if a country has enough money to rebuild damaged ports, roads and airports, it can continue to trade. This reduces the economic impacts of an earthquake.

Responses to an earthquake are mainly determined by a country's level of wealth. Immediate and long-term responses are costly, and many LICs such as Nepal must rely on donations and aid. This is unreliable, and while large donations may be given soon after the quake, this may 'dry up' as hazards strike elsewhere. This can mean that immediate responses are prioritised, such as food and medical supplies, while rebuilding and creating employment opportunities may not occur for a long time in poorer regions.

*Read through the model answer above. Circle the main judgement/claim that is made in each paragraph, then underline the evidence that is used to justify the judgement.*

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**Define**: you need to say what the term means

**Tip**: These are usually worth 1 or 2 marks, so don't over-complicate it! Keep it simple, but avoid simply re-stating the term as part of the definition. For example, if you're asked to **define 'development gap'**, don't say 'it's a gap in development'! A bit more detail is needed.

*Example answers*:

'Development gap' refers to the differences in levels of wealth and quality of life that exist across the world. (2)

'Development gap' refers to the disparity that exists both within and between nations, for example variations in GNI per head. (2)

**Describe**: write about <u>what it is like</u>

**Tips**: Describe questions will often (not always) require you to describe something from a figure (e.g. a map, table or photograph), so study the resource properly if this is the case.

*Example question:* Describe **two** environmental challenges caused by urban growth in an LIC or NEE. (2)

*Example answer*:

**Challenge 1**: Insufficient sanitation infrastructure can result in people dumping human waste into rivers.

**Challenge 1**: Increased emissions from traffic can add to air pollution.

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**Discuss**: give <u>both sides</u> of an argument

**Tip**: You do not need to present a point of view here (unless asked directly to do so), but you do need to outline both views (and ideally, the <u>reasons</u> for those views). For example, if a question was **'TNCs bring more advantages than disadvantages to the LICs and NEEs in which they operate.' Discuss.** (6 marks), you would need to outline the supporting view and the opposing view.

*Example answer*:

TNCs and host governments agree that TNCs bring more advantages than disadvantages to the LICs and NEEs in which they operate, primarily because TNCs pay taxes to the government and generate thousands of jobs. These jobs may raise incomes and quality of life, and lead to greater spending which strengthens local economies. However, environmentalists disagree because TNCs are often not forced to follow regulations that protect water, soil and air from pollution. Human rights activists may disagree as workers are often exploited by TNCs, e.g. in 'sweatshops'. Some economists disagree, arguing that the majority of profits go to the TNC rather than being spent in the LIC/NEE.

*Can you see the two 'sides' that are discussed in this answer?*

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**Explain**: offer reason/s

**Tip**: Focus on 'why' something is the way it is! For example, if the question is **Explain why tropical storms form over warm water**, you need to offer <u>reasons why</u>!

*Example answer*:

Warm water leads to mass evaporation, where water vapour rises. When the vapour meets the cool air above, it condenses and forms cloud. The rising warm air creates a low-pressure system which attracts the winds that join smaller clouds together and move the storm cloud at high speed. As the cloud moves over warm water, more rising vapour condenses and joins the cloud, generating huge amounts of energy. Once the storm is moving at 74mph+ it is officially a tropical storm.

*Go through the answer above and identify the <u>reasons</u> that have been given!

**Justify**: give evidence for, or defend a decision

**Tip**: This command term tends to arise where you are asked to make a decision, so think about where that will happen in the exams! It is likely to appear in the case study or example questions in Papers 1 and 2. In Paper 3, you will need to justify your recommendation in the Issue Evaluation, and in the Fieldwork section you will often need to justify why you have chosen particular data collection or presentation techniques.

*Example question*: Justify **one** of your primary data collection techniques. (3)

*Example answer*:

**Primary data collection technique**: Perception analysis

**Justification**: Conducting perception analysis of residents and local business owners nearby to the business park enabled me to investigate the economic impacts of the business park on the local area because it helped me to gather data on locals' views on how job opportunities, wages and how the local economy had changed.

*Example question*: Justify the statistical techniques you used to analyse your data. (4)

*Example answer*: I used percentage increase and decrease to compare residents' and local business owners' views on how economic opportunities had changed as a result of the development of the business park. This was an appropriate technique because I had collected data from different numbers of residents and business owners, meaning that the raw data results were not easily comparable. Because percentages show proportion, I could reliably compare the data from the two groups of people to see whether there were differences in their views of the business park's impacts. From this I could infer where the benefits of the business spark were felt.

> **Reminder**: 'statistical techniques' refers to techniques including <u>measures of average</u> (e.g. mean, median, mode); <u>measures of spread</u> (e.g. range or interquartile range); <u>line of best fit</u>; <u>percentage increase/decrease</u>; <u>calculating percentiles</u>, etc. You won't be able to answer a question like this until you have conducted your fieldwork and presented the data you collect.

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**Outline**: give the main points

**Tip**: Focus on giving the basic/central information. If you are asked to outline **one** thing (*example A below*), be sure to do that! (writing about more than one factor/issue when you've been asked to write about only one is a waste of time as you'll only be credited for one idea). You may be asked to outline **more than one** impacts/challenges (*example B below*). In that case, ensure that you make distinct (clearly different) points.

*Example question A*: Outline **one** change in UK farming practices since the 1960's. (2)

*Example answer*: Farming in the UK has undergone industrialisation since the 1960's (1 mark), meaning that farm sizes, chemical use and crop yields have increased (1 mark).

*Example question B*: Outline **two** environmental impacts of deforestation. (4)

*Example answer*:

**Impact 1**: Deforestation releases the carbon dioxide captured by trees into the atmosphere (1 mark), meaning that more of the sun's radiation becomes trapped which contributes to climate change (1 mark).

> This is worth 4 marks, so a bit more detail is needed for each point!

**Impact 2**: Deforestation causes habitat destruction (1 mark), which can threaten the survival of species, leaving them endangered or even causing extinction (1 mark).
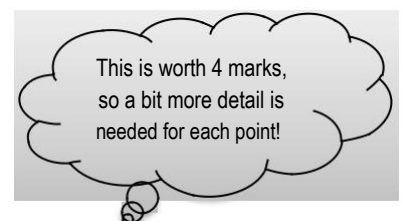
**Suggest**: offer an idea. You may be asked to suggest a <u>reason</u> or to suggest what an <u>effect</u> may be.

**Tips**: Take clues from the resources provided, if there are any. If not, don't panic- you can make an educated guess. If the question is worth 2 marks, you should offer an idea and then add some detail. For example, if the question asks you to **'Suggest and explain <u>one</u> reason why the death rate decreases as a country develops'**, you would need to say more than 'the country can afford better healthcare' (that'd only get you 1 mark).

*Example answers*:

As a country develops, the government can invest more money into healthcare (one reason has been suggested here). This means that more people can access medication needed to prevent sickness and death (and here is the added detail for the 2nd mark!).

As a country develops, people can afford better nutrition (1 mark). This means that fewer people die from preventable conditions such as malnutrition (1 mark).

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An additional support resource is below. Geography exams almost always ask you to describe and/or explain **distribution**, but many students get confused about what they need to do so they lose unnecessary marks. This should help.

*Distribution*: where something exists or occurs/ how it is spread out across a place.

If you are asked to <u>*describe*</u> the distribution, you need to say **where** something is.

For example: **Using Figure 1, describe the distribution of the UK's population. (4)**

*Example answer:*

The UK's population is concentrated in England, especially the south-east in London and surrounding counties, where the population is generally 1000+ people per km². Dense populations also exist in S.Wales and SW.Scotland. Populations are sparse (less than 140 people per km²) in N.Scotland, central and N.Wales, central and western Northern Ireland and the north-west of England.
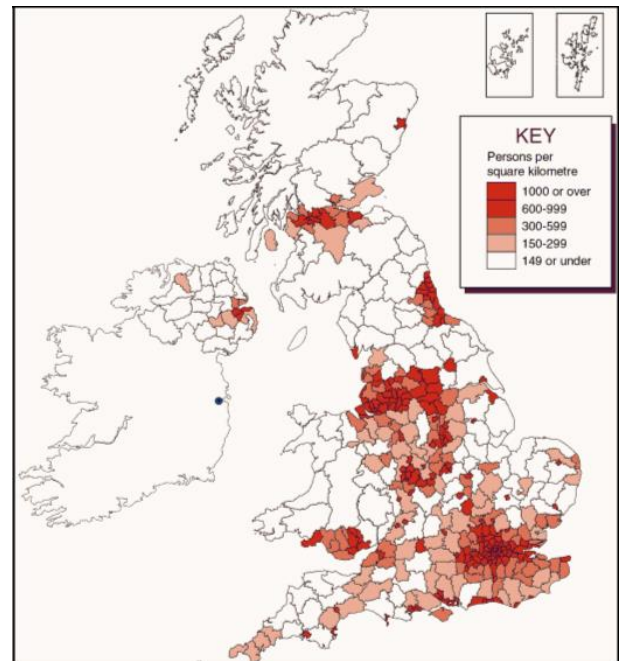
If you are asked to <u>*explain*</u> the distribution, you need to say **why** it is spread in that way.

*Example question*: Explain the distribution of the UK's population as shown in **Figure 1** (4).

*Example answer:*

London is the centre for financial and other key UK industries, meaning that it provides many opportunities and jobs which encourages people to live there. Historically, the centre and north of England had many industrial areas, which established cities such as Manchester and Birmingham. Cold and mountainous places (e.g. N.Scotland and N.Wales) are more difficult to inhabit than the flatter lowland areas (e.g. SE.England), making them sparsely populated.

# Paper 2- Challenges in the human environment

**Section A: Urban issues and challenges**

Key idea: A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.

1. Complete the graph to show that the urban population of LICs in 2000 was 2 billion.

2. **Describe** the **trends** shown by the graph.

> ***Trend*: the pattern or overall result**.
>
> Aim to use <u>descriptive language</u> (e.g. *increasing/decreasing*, slow, *steady, rapid, exponential, equal, overtake*) and <u>data</u> (numbers).



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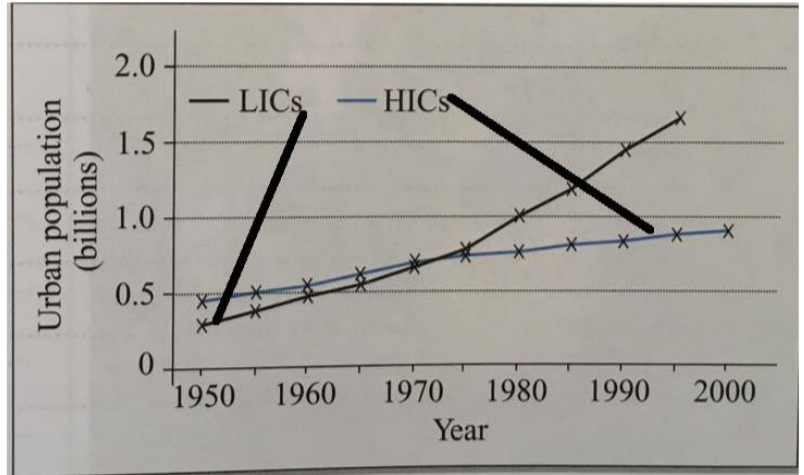
3. The paragraph below is about urban growth in HICs and LICs. Using the vocabulary provided, fill in the blank spaces. **Vocabulary**: *development, rural, minimally, already, slow, varies, manufacturing, China, Germany, proportion, 50%, Industrial Revolution, World Bank, Ethiopia, highest, trebled.*

Urbanisation refers to the growth in the _____ (percentage) of a country's population living in urban areas. Urbanisation is happening all over the world, and over _____ of the world's population now live in urban areas (and this is increasing). However, urbanisation is happening at different rates in places at different levels of _____. In high-income countries (HICs) like _____, urbanisation happened during the _____ (in the 19th Century) meaning that today, most people _____ live in urban areas. This means that rates of urban growth are _____ in HICs because almost everybody in the country already lives there! (For example, in Germany, between 1960 and 2016 the proportion of people living in urban areas rose _____ from 71% to 76%.) In LICs such as _____, urbanisation is happening more rapidly. LICs are less economically developed, meaning that it is only in recent years that many LICs have begun to develop industries such as _____ in the urban areas, which encourages people to move from _____ areas in search of work. Consequently, urban growth rates are _____ in LICs. (For example, in Ethiopia, between 1960 and 2016 the proportion of people living in urban areas more than _____, from 6% to 20%) (_____ data). Newly emerging economies (NEEs) are countries where economic growth is happening rapidly, e.g. Brazil, _____, and Nigeria. In these countries, urban growth _____.

4. Migration affects the rate of urbanisation, and **push-pull theory** helps to explain this. For each of the factors below, say whether it is **push** or **pull**, and **explain** how it causes migration. An example has been done for you.

**Remember**: a push factor is something that encourages someone to *leave* an area; a pull factor is something that encourages someone to *move to* an area

| Factor | Push or pull? | How does it cause migration? | Common in HICs, LICs or both? |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Natural disasters | | | |
| Mechanisation of agriculture | | | |
| Family members living abroad | | | |
| Better employment opportunities | | | |
| Desertification | | | |
| Improved quality of life | | | |
| Improved health care and education | | | |
| Conflict or war | | | |

5. **Define** 'natural increase'.

_____

_____

6. What is the minimum population required for a city to be classed as a **megacity**? _____

7. Study the map showing the world's largest megacities. Using the map, answer questions 7a-7c.

7a. Which megacity is predicted to have the greatest **overall** population increase by 2025? _____

7b. Which megacity is predicted to have the greatest **rate** of urban growth of the fifteen megacities shown?

_____

7c. Which region is predicted to experience the greatest urban growth by 2025? Shade **one** oval.

   i.    North America  ◯
   ii.   Europe  ◯
   iii.  Asia  ◯

8. **Explain** how natural increase leads to the growth of megacities.

**The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth**
Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)

Mexico City 20m / 25m (+25%)
New York 20m / 24m (+20%)
New Delhi 23m / 33m (+43%)
Karachi 14m / 20m (+43%)
Beijing 16m / 23m (+44%)
Tokyo 37m / 39m (+5%)
Rio de Janeiro 12m / 14m (+17%)
Los Angeles 13m / 16m (+23%)
Shanghai 20m / 28m (+40%)
Calcutta 14m / 19m (+36%)
Manila 12m / 16m (+33%)
Sao Paulo 20m / 23m (+15%)
Mumbai 20m / 27m (+35%)
Dhaka 15m / 23m (+53%)
Buenos Aires 14m / 16m (+14%)
● 2011 / 2025
* including metropolitan areas
@StatistaCharts Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum
statista

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Key idea: Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

The specification says that you need to use '**an example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor**.' Make sure your example is based in an LIC or NEE.

**Example** alert!

9. Complete the template below to help you remember your urban planning example.

| AN EXAMPLE OF HOW URBAN PLANNING IS IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE URBAN POOR My example: _____ | | |
|---|---|---|
| **What are the problems?** (Say why the QOL needs to be addressed in your chosen location. Try to include statistics.) | **Which urban planning strategies are being used?** (Describe them, and say how they address QOL issues.) | **How effective are the strategies?** |
| | | |

**Case study** alert!

The specification says that you need to know '***A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE***' to illustrate the location & importance of the city, causes of growth, and how urban growth has created opportunities and challenges. As a **case study**, you need to know about many aspects of your chosen city. It is possible that an entire 9-mark question will be based on one key idea, so take the time to research and revise each section.

10. To help you learn/revise this case study, complete the template below. (You should also do further research to help you remember place specific detail. Looking up YouTube clips about your chosen city is one useful way. Finding relevant images of the city and creating a visual brainstorm with annotations is another.)

| A CASE STUDY OF A MAJOR CITY IN AN LIC OR NEE |
|---|
| My example: _____ |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Map showing the location of the major city** (either a sketch map or printed map) | **Why is the city important?** (You should discuss its importance within the country and within the world more broadly.) |
| **Which migration factors are contributing to the city's growth?** (Push-pull factors; try to include statistics and place-specific detail). | **How is natural increase contributing to the city's growth?** (How and why has natural increase changed in recent decades?) |
| **What are the opportunities resulting from the urban growth?** (Social opportunities e.g. access to services & resources + economic opportunities?) | **What are the challenges resulting from the urban growth?** (Managing urban growth, service and resource provision? Ec/soc/en) |

**Remember-** an evaluate/assess element is possible in case study questions… think about which factors are the most significant in causing urban growth, and also about whether the opportunities or challenges are greater…

**EXAM-STYLE QUESTIONS**

11. Explain how an urban planning scheme in an LIC or NEE has had a positive effect on people living in the area. (4)

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12. Using a named example of a city in an LIC or NEE, discuss the challenges created by urban growth. (9 + 3 SPaG)

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Key idea: Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

13. Study **Figure 1**, a map showing the population density of the UK.

13.1 **Describe** population distribution in the UK.



Population density
(100 people per km²)

23.7+

3.3 – 23.7

0 – 3.3

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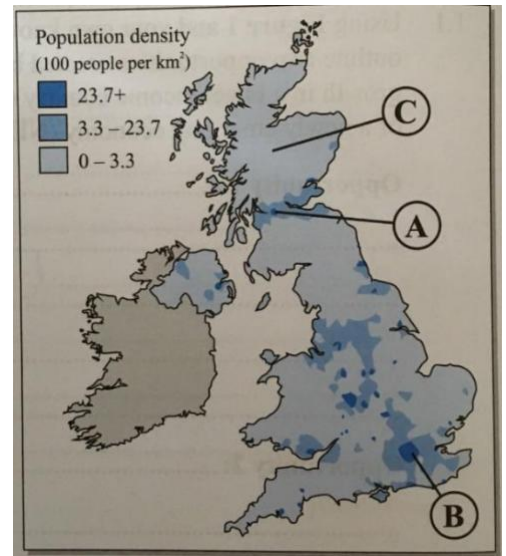
13.2 Name the cities labelled **A** and **B** on the map, and state which countries each city is located in.

**A**: The city is _____ and is located in the country of _____

**B**: The city is _____ and is located in the country of _____

13.3 Suggest why the population density in areas **B** and **C** vary so much.

_____

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14. **ISSUE EVALUATION-** *MAKING LINKS BETWEEN TOPICS…* Think back to the 'physical' topics of paper 1 (e.g. River landscapes in the UK and Glacial landscapes in the UK). Which links can you draw between the issue of population density in the UK and the physical topics you've already studied? Make notes next to the dot points below. An example has been done for you.

- In Ecosystems I learnt that the south-east of England has a lot of lowland areas that are affected by development and population increases (e.g. marshland areas east of London and in East Anglia etc.). This links to Urban growth and UK cities because it is the spread of people and industries that puts these ecosystems at risk.

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The specification says that you need to know '*A case study of a major city in the UK*' to illustrate the location & importance of the city impacts of migration on the city's character and growth, and how urban growth has created opportunities and challenges. As a **case study**, you need to know about many aspects of your chosen city. It is possible that an entire 9-mark question will be based on only one key idea, so take the time to research and revise each section in depth.

15. To help you learn/revise this case study, complete the template below. (You should also do further research to help you remember place specific detail. Looking up YouTube clips and documentaries about your chosen city is one useful way. Finding relevant images of the city and creating a visual brainstorm with annotations is another. Looking up online articles about the city can help to shed light on the character of the city, *especially if you look at newspapers from the city itself*.)

| A CASE STUDY OF A MAJOR CITY IN THE UK |
| --- |
| **My example: _____** |

| Identify the location of the major UK city on the map. | Why is the city important? (You should discuss its importance within the UK and the wider world.) |
| --- | --- |
| What are the **impacts** of national and international migration on the **growth** of the city? (Try to use statistics.) | What are the **impacts** of national and international migration on the **character** of the city? |
| **What are the opportunities resulting from the urban growth?** (e.g. soc/ec opps such as cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems, and environmental opps like urban greening?) | **What are the challenges resulting from the urban growth?** (soc/ec e.g. urban deprivation & inequalities; environmental e.g. dereliction, waste disposal; and the impact of urban sprawl etc.) |

16. **Outline** some of the problems experienced by the environment as a result of the growth of commuter settlements.

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17. **EXAM-STYLE QUESTION:** Using a named example, explain how urban change can cause inequalities in housing. (4)

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The specification says that you need to use *'an example of an urban regeneration project'* to show reasons for regeneration and the features of the project. Make sure your example is based in the UK.

**Example** alert!

18. Complete the template below to help you remember your urban regeneration project example.

| AN EXAMPLE OF AN URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT |
| --- |
| **My example:** _____ |

| **Why did the area need regeneration?** (Try to identify soc/ec/en issues and include statistics.) | **What did the project involve?** |
| --- | --- |
| | |

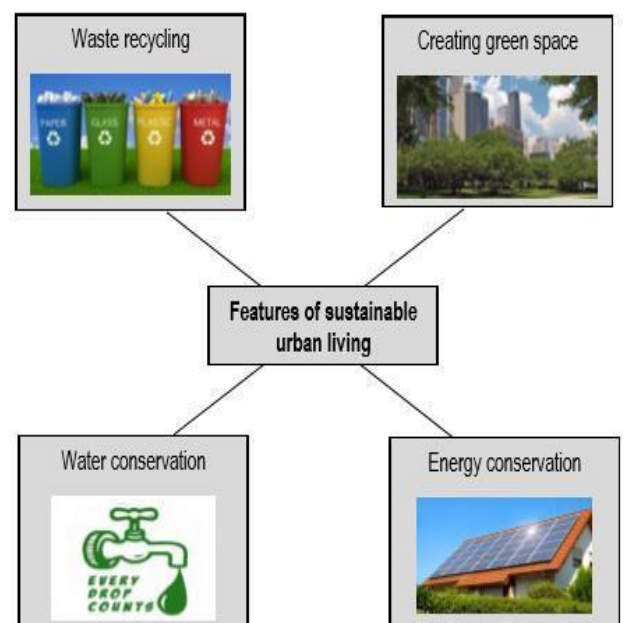| Key idea: Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. |
|---|

Cramming millions of people into relatively small spaces (cities) can take a huge toll on the environment, but strategies exist to make urban living more sustainable. Before you think about the strategies, you need to ensure that you know what 'sustainable' means!

**Sustainability refers to a way of doing things that enables a** <u>balance of economic, social and environmental concerns</u>**, with a view to the** <u>long-term</u> **'health' of people, the economy and the environment.** If a government prioritises only economic growth at the expense of citizens and the natural environment, its approach is very **un**sustainable. Similarly, if a government only focuses on protecting the environment but does nothing about inequality, this is also **un**sustainable. If something is sustainable, it can **continue well into the future**. In both examples, the approaches could not continue for very long- they cannot be *sustained*.

19. Decide whether each urban strategy below is sustainable (**S**) or unsustainable (**U**). Write an **S** or **U** next to each and give a reason/s for your decision.

| Strategy | Sustainable (S) or Unsustainable (U) | Reason/s |
|---|---|---|
| City A has rapidly growing water needs. The government decides to transport water from the sparsely populated farming regions to use in the densely populated south. | | |
| City B has rapidly growing water needs. The government offer subsidies so that people and councils that install rainwater tanks do not have to pay the full cost of installation. | | |
| The population of City C generates a lot of waste. The government decides to build three new recycling plants to turn the waste into new products. | | |
| One of the councils in City D has approved the building of a business centre on one of its main parks. It'll generate many jobs, but it will remove children's play areas and habitats for urban wildlife. | | |

20. Select one of the strategies to the right and **assess** the contribution that it can make towards sustainable urban living.

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Waste recycling

Creating green space

Features of sustainable urban living

Water conservation

Energy conservation

21. **Describe** how traffic congestion can cause **environmental** and **social** problems in urban areas.

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22. **Identify** and **explain** <u>one</u> urban transport strategy to manage traffic congestion.

Strategy: _____

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**MINI-ISSUE EVALUATION EXCERCISE:** The mayor of London Sadik Khan is faced with a decision to try to minimise the environmental impacts of the rapidly growing population, which suffers the environmental and social impacts of traffic congestion and crammed living. However, he is working to a budget and can only implement one of the following strategies. All of them are worthwhile, but you need to decide which **one** should be chosen and why. <u>Identify your choice</u> below, <u>outline its advantages</u> and briefly <u>say why it is a better option than the other two</u>.

**Options:**

1. **Introduce higher congestion charges for people driving through the city centre during peak times**
2. **Build park-and-ride facilities in two locations on the outskirts of London**
3. **Clear three major derelict sites near council flats and turn them into urban green spaces with play areas**

**Chosen option:** _____

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Urban issues and challenges

118. Define urbanisation.
119. Why is urbanisation happening more rapidly in LICs than HICs?
120. Explain push-pull theory.
121. Give one economic push factor.
122. Give one social pull factor.
123. How does natural increase affect urbanisation rates?
124. What is a megacity?
**125. Where is your case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE located?**
**126. For your case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE, give two of the economic opportunities created by urban growth.**
**127. For your case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE, give two of the challenges caused by urban growth.**
128. For your example of how urban planning is improving quality of life for the urban poor, outline one of the features of the urban planning strategy.
129. Describe population distribution in the UK.
130. Give three reasons to explain the UK's population distribution.
131. Describe how you could identify the CBD on a map.
**132. For your case study of a major city in the UK, outline the city's importance in the UK.**
**133. For your case study of a major city in the UK, explain how migration has affected the character of the city.**
**134. For your case study of a major city in the UK, give two of the opportunities and two of the challenges created by urban change.**
135. What are commuter settlements?
136. Name your **example** of a UK urban regeneration project.
137. Say why the project was needed.
138. What does sustainable urban living mean?
139. How can creating green space help to make cities more sustainable?
140. How can public transport help to reduce traffic congestion in urban areas?