



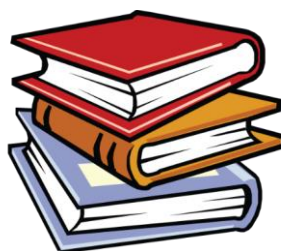
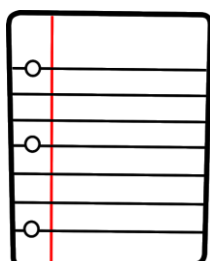
# GCSE GEOGRAPHY REVISION SURVIVAL KIT

## PAPER 2

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

This revision booklet has been designed to help support your revision across the two years. Your class teacher may set one of these tasks as a homework revision activity or you may complete one as part of your independent revision.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# EXAM DETAILS

Unit title	Topics	Length	Marks	Worth
<b>Paper 1: Living with the physical environment</b>	Section A: The challenge of natural hazards Section B: The living world Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK	1.5 hours	88	35%
<b>Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment</b>	Section A: Urban issues and challenges Section B: The changing economic world Section C: The challenge of resource management	1.5 hours	88	35%
<b>Paper 3: Geographical applications</b>	Section A: Issue Evaluation (pre release booklet) Section B: Fieldwork	1.5 hours	76	30%



*“Geography is the subject which holds the key to our future.”*

*Michael Palin*

*“The study of geography is about more than just memorizing places on a map. It's about understanding the complexity of our world, appreciating the diversity of cultures that exists across continents. And in the end, it's about using all that knowledge to help bridge divides and bring people together.”*

*Barack Obama*

# How to respond to command words

<u>Command Word</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>How to structure</u>
<b>Describe</b>	Max 4 marks	<p>Describe questions receive <b>1 mark per point</b>.</p> <p>Here you need to <b>use adjectives or locational descriptions</b> of what something looks like or where it is.</p> <p>If you are describing a graph you must <b>include data</b> in your answer.</p>
<b>Outline</b>	3-4 marks max	<p>Outline means to <b>briefly explain</b>. It is usually worth 2 marks but some have been between 3 and 4 marks.</p> <p>You need to be clear on <b>WHY or HOW</b> something has or does occur.</p>
<b>Explain</b>	3 to 9 marks	<p>Explain is the same as outline but requires more development. Here you need to <b>state HOW or WHY</b>, for example, why are rainforests found along the equator or why volcanoes form on a destructive plate boundary.</p> <p><b>You can get up to 3 marks for one explanation.</b></p>
<b>Discuss</b>	6 to 9 marks	<p>This key word involves you having a discussion around a key issue or event. To do this effectively, you need to <b>all aspects of the question</b>. <b>One developed point will get you 3 marks max (like explain). You DO not need a counterargument.</b></p> <p><b>If this is a 9 mark question it will also need a conclusion.</b></p>
<b>Suggest</b>	6 to 9 marks	<p>Here you need to explain <b>potential reasons why or how something happens e.g. plate boundaries</b>. Again you can get up to 3 marks for a developed point and so a minimum of two will be required. This doesn't have to have a two sided argument but if you have the opportunity to include this you should.</p> <p><b>If this is a 9 mark question it will also need a conclusion</b></p>
<b>Evaluate</b>	6 to 9 marks	<p>Here you need <b>to explain the positive and negative points</b> of something e.g. evaluating the use of hard engineering to protect the coast. You can get up to 3 marks for one developed point. You will always need at least two.</p> <p><b>If this is a 9 mark question it will also need a conclusion</b></p>
<b>To what extent</b>	6 to 9 marks	<p>To what extent means 'how far do you agree'. Again you can get up to 3 marks for one developed point and you should be using the words of the question e.g. <b>"to some extent I agree"</b>. <b>Whether a question is worth 6 or 9 marks you should always have a 2 sided argument to show more knowledge.</b></p> <p><b>If this is a 9 mark question it will also need a conclusion</b></p>

# REVISION

## How to revise

### Flash Cards

Simply create your own revision resources using flashcards. You can write on both sides of them, colour code them or use them to quiz yourself and others.

How to do this in geography

- Formations & processes – diagrams, step-by-step descriptions
- Key terms – key terms, definitions and examples
- Evaluations – advantages/disadvantages or most important factors
- Case studies & examples – location, background info, causes, effects and responses



### Dual Coding

Simply create your own revision resources using flashcards. You can write on both sides of them, colour code them or use them to quiz yourself and others.

How to do this in Geography

1. Look for visuals (maps, graphs, pictures, diagrams) in your classwork/revision guide, and compare them to the information they represent.
2. Look at the visuals on their own and try and explain them in your own words
3. As you create your revision notes/flash cards create visuals of your own to help you memorise the information



### Retrieval Practice

During your exams you will need to be able to recall large amounts of information from your brain quickly. To get better at this, you need to practise! Not only will you get better at recalling information, but the information you recall is more likely to stick in your memory.

How to do this in Geography

- Total recall – start with a blank sheet of paper. Write down everything that you can remember about a topic (without looking at your notes). Then open your notes and write down anything you have missed on the same sheet of paper. Repeat this often and each time you will recall more information. You can use this method for case studies, diagrams, key terms etc.
- Quiz yourself – using your revision notes, quiz yourself or your friends, or get someone to test you



### Deliberate Practice

Set time aside to practice what you will be doing in the exam – answering exam questions!

How to do this in Geography

Revision power hour – 1. Pick a question 2. Spend 20 minutes revising for that question 3. Spend 20 minutes answering the question 4. Use the mark scheme to mark your answer.

Practise questions from your book, old assessments and from revision guides



# HOW REVISION WORKS

Consistent revision is important to enable you to succeed in GCSE Geography as we will not get any revision time in lessons before your exams!

This revision booklet has been designed to help you complete revision across the two years. Your class teacher may set one of these tasks as a homework revision activity or you may complete one as part of your independent revision.

**Remember, everyone is different, however a combination of revising knowledge and exam practice is essential to do well in GCSE geography.**

See below a range of alternative revision tasks you may wish to also consider!

## Seneca Learning

Seneca has been designed by cognitive scientists to help students remember topics better and reduce their stress levels. You can access revision notes on each of your topics and then take quick tests to check your learning. It has been proven to make learning 2 x faster than traditional methods.

<https://www.senecalearning.com/>



## Internet Geography

*Website contains revision pages, quizzes, and revision activities and timetables you could use.*

<https://www.internetgeography.net/>



## BBC Bitesize

Revision site that has lots of really useful subject and exam board revision and quick quizzes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zrw76sg>



## Time for Geography

Videos, model answers and exam tips

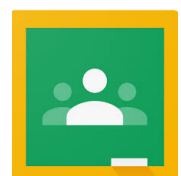
<https://timeforgeography.co.uk/>



## Google revision classroom:

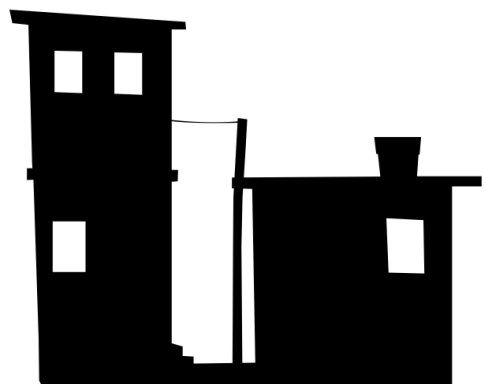
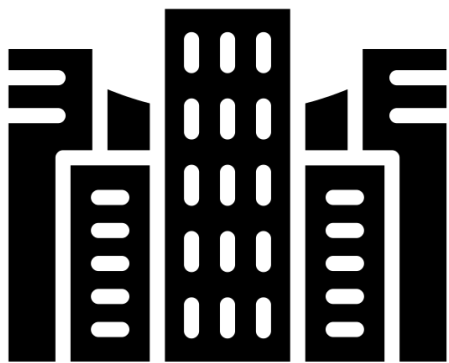
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School resources, example questions, knowledge organisers and sheets for case studies.



# SECTION A:

## URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



Topic – Urban issues and challenges	R	A	G
I know what urbanisation is and can explain the causes of urbanisation.			
I know how rates of urbanisation varies across the worlds (between HICs and LICs) and reasons for this.			
<b>Case Study of LIC/NEE urban area (Rio)</b>			
I can describe the location of my example of LIC/NEE urban area ( <u>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</u> )			
I can explain why a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> is important nationally and internationally.			
I can explain and analyse the social opportunities in a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> including: access to services (healthcare and education), access to resources (water supply and electricity). I can explain how urban industrial areas can promote economic development.			
I can explain and analyse the economic opportunities in <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> and how industrial areas promote economic development.			
I can explain and analyse the social challenges in a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> including access to resources (water, energy), access to services (education, healthcare) and high crime in favelas.			
I can explain and analyse the economic challenges in a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> e.g. unemployment and the informal sector.			
I can explain and analyse the environmental challenges in a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> including water, waste and air pollution.			
I can explain solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges in a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> .			
I can explain how a <u>LIC/NEE city (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</u> can plan to improve the quality of lives for the urban poor by referring to Bairro project and evaluate the successes of this.			
<b>Case Study of a HIC UK city - London</b>			
I can describe the location of my named example of UK city (London) in the UK.			
I can explain why a <u>HIC city (London, UK)</u> is important nationally and internationally			
I can explain the impact of national and international migration on the growth and character of the a <u>HIC city (London, UK)</u> .			
I know examples of urban change in London linking to migration, development of transport systems, regeneration and new laws.			
I can explain and analyse how urban change has created social and economic opportunities change in a <u>HIC city (London, UK)</u> including cultural mix, recreation, entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems (Elizabeth line) and urban greening.			
I can explain how urban change has created social and economic challenges in a <u>HIC city (London, UK)</u> including urban deprivation, housing issues, education and employment.			
I can explain how urban change has created environmental challenges in a <u>HIC city (London, UK)</u> including building on brownfield/greenfield sites, waste and air pollution.			
I know what urban sprawl is and can explain reasons why this has occurred.			
I can explain and analyse the social, economic and environmental impacts of urban sprawl.			
I can explain, analyse and evaluate an example of urban regeneration (Canary Wharf) in London.			
<b>Urban sustainability</b>			
I know and can define the meaning of sustainability.			
I know what is meant by sustainable urban living.			
I can explain how urban living can be made more sustainable.			
I can explain how urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion referring to strategies adopted in London e.g. congestion charge, oyster card, Santander bike scheme.			

### Key Terms:

Urbanisation –

Deprivation –

Dereliction –

Greenfield Site –

Brownfield Site –

Rural-Urban Fringe –

Urban Sprawl –

Urban Greening –

Pacification –

Quality of Life –

Urban Sustainability -

# Urban Change

### Causes of Urbanisation

**Rural-Urban Migration (include who & why)**

Push factor	Pull Factor

### Natural Increase

### What is a Megacity?

### Importance of Rio

National	International

### Why is Urbanisation growing faster in LIC/NEEs?

### Rio's Economic Opportunities

1)

2)

### Rio's Social Opportunities

1)

2)

### Rio's Environmental Opportunities

1)

2)

### Rios Challenges (Social, Economic & Environmental)

Challenge	Solutions



How have Favelas been improved?  
Bairro Project – what been done?

Bairro Project – Success or Failure?

How has migration affected London?

Sustainable Urban Living  
**Green Space –**

**Transport –**

**Energy and Water conservation–**

Why is there a need for Transport Management Strategies?

Explain 2 transport strategies being implemented in London.

Importance of London

National	International

London Opportunities – explain how each urban change has created opportunities

Migration

2. Better public transport (Elizabethan line)

3. Regeneration of Canary Wharf

London's Socio-economic Challenges

1)

2)

London's Environmental Challenges

1)

2)

Urban Regeneration – Canary Wharf

Why:

Features:

Impact:

# CASE STUDIES

Take 10 (give or take a few)

Rio de Janeiro– NEE city

Describe the location and physical geography of Rio de Janeiro	What is a _____ importance of Rio? 1. Regional 2. National 3. International
Describe 2 causes of Rio's growth	Describe 2 social opportunities in Rio
How have urban industrial areas in Rio helped?	Describe the squatter settlements in Rio
Describe 2 social challenges in Rio	Describe an economic challenge in Rio
How has Rio improved... 1. Water supply?  2. Energy?	How has Rio improved... 1. Access to healthcare  1. Access to education (schools of tomorrow)

# CASE STUDIES

## Rio de Janeiro– NEE city continued

What is the difference between the formal and informal sector in Rio?	How has Rio reduced crime?
What environmental challenges did Rio face after its growth?	Identify the 4 features of the Bairro Project — briefly explain each scheme 1)  2)  3)  4)
How has Rio reduced traffic congestion?	
How has the Favela Bairro project improved the quality of life for favela residents? 1)  2)	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Bairro project — can you suggest any problems with the project? 1)  2)

# CASE STUDIES

Take 10 (give or take a few)

## London - HIC city

Describe the location and physical geography of London	What is a _____ importance of London? 1. Regional 2. National 3. International
How has _____ migration changed the character of London? a) National  b) International	Describe 2 social opportunities in London
Outline environmental opportunities in London	Explain these social challenges in London: a) Urban deprivation  b) Inequalities in health
Explain 2 environmental challenges for London	What is urban sprawl?
How has urban sprawl led to commuter settlements?	Canary Wharf - describe the location of the project and explain why this area was chosen to regenerate

# CASE STUDIES

## London- HIC city continued

How was the area regenerated?	Was this regeneration economically successful?
Was this regeneration environmentally successful?	To what extent was the regeneration socially successful?
Identify 3 examples of transport improvements/management in London;	Why is there a need to improve transport in London?
How has the Elizabethan line improved transport in London	How are the integrated transport systems environmentally sustainable?

# CASE STUDIES

## Take 10

### Freiburg– Sustainable urban living

Describe the location and significance of Freiburg	Why did Freiburg commit to urban sustainability?
Describe 2 socially sustainable features of Freiburg	Describe 2 economically sustainable features of Freiburg
Describe 2 environmentally sustainable features of Freiburg	How have Freiburg ensured sustainable water supplies?
How have Freiburg reduced traffic congestion in the city?	Define sustainability
What are some similarities between London and Freiburg? (e.g. transport/urban greening)	What features of Freiburg could London adopt to achieve environmental sustainability?

# PLUGGING YOUR KNOWLEDGE GAPS


Identify a weakness in topic covered so far. This could be an area you don't feel as confident with or an area identified as a weakness in an assessment or quiz.



Use a revision guide, notes etc. to help you create a set of summary revision notes below to review this knowledge gap. Present this in a way which helps you e.g. mind map/ diagrams etc.

# KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

Complete the 20 quiz recap questions reviewing knowledge. Do what you can from memory first. If you have to use notes to complete these, write these answers in a different colour.



- 1) Define the term urbanisation?
- 2) Identify the 2 causes of urbanisation?
- 3) What is a pull factor?
- 4) Describe one social opportunity in LIC/NEE urban area you have studied?
- 5) Describe one social challenge in LIC/NEE urban area you have studied?
- 6) How is traffic congestion/air pollution being managed in Rio?
- 7) What is meant by an informal job?
- 8) What is the aim of the Schools of Tomorrow project?
- 9) Suggest how the self help scheme as part of the Bairro project will improve quality of life?
- 10) Suggest one way that a UK city you have studied in globally important.
- 11) Outline a benefit of international migration in London?
- 12) What is Canary Wharf?
- 13) What was this previously and why did this urban change (regeneration) occur?
- 14) Outline another urban change in a UK city you have studied?
- 15) Describe a social challenge in London?
- 16) Describe an economic challenge in London?
- 17) What is meant by sustainable urban living?
- 18) What is urban sprawl and why has this occurred?
- 19) Explain an impact of urban sprawl on a UK city you have studied?
- 20) What is meant by deprivation?



# EXAM PRACTICE

Look at then question below. Spend 15 minutes revising to help you answer this question.  
Summarise key knowledge you would need to include in box below...



Now, attempt the question. Use the command word support at the front of this booklet to help you if you are stuck!

Study **Figure 1**, a photograph of a street class run by volunteers in Mexico City.

**Figure 1**



To what extent has urban growth created social opportunities?

Use **Figure 1** and a LIC/NEE example you have studied. (6 marks)

[illegible]

# EXAM PRACTICE

Look at then question below. Spend 15 minutes revising to help you answer this question.  
Summarise key knowledge you would need to include in box below...



Now, attempt the question. Use the command word support at the front of this booklet to help you if you are stuck!

To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied?

Name of city: \_\_\_\_\_

(Total 9 marks) + 3 SPaG marks

[illegible]

[illegible]

# SECTION B:

## THE CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD



Topic – The changing economic world	R	A	G
I can describe the methods of classifying countries according to level of economic development and quality of life.			
I know social and economic measures of developments e.g. GNI, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy etc			
I understand what HDI is and how this indicates the development of a country.			
I can explain limitations of social and economic measures of development.			
I can explain the 5 stages of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) and how birth rate, death rate and population changes as a country develops.			
I can use the Demographic Transition Model to explain the link between changing population structure and level of development.			
I can explain the causes of uneven development: Physical, Economic, Historical.			
I can explain the impacts of uneven development on people.			
I can explain how the development gap can be reduced looking at: Investment, Industrial development and tourism, Aid, intermediate technology, Fairtrade, Debt relief, Microfinance loans.			
I can <u>use an example</u> to show how tourism in a <u>LIC /NEE(Jamaica)</u> can help to reduce the development gap.			
<b>Case Study of LIC/NEE - Nigeria</b>			
I can describe the location of my example of LIC/NEE (Nigeria)			
I can explain why a <u>LIC/NEE (Nigeria)</u> is important nationally and internationally .			
I can describe the political, social and cultural context of a <u>LIC/NEE (Nigeria)</u> .			
I can describe the changing industrial structure within in a <u>LIC/NEE (Nigeria)</u> .			
I can explain how manufacturing can stimulate economic growth in within a <u>LIC/NEE (Nigeria)</u> .			
I can define a Transnational Corporation (TNC) <u>using a case study (Shell in Nigeria)</u> .			
I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of TNCS in a <u>LIC/NEE (Shell in Nigeria)</u>			
I can describe how <u>Nigeria’s</u> political and trading relationships have changed over time.			
I know what aid is and understand how aid has positively benefitted Nigeria (referring to specific examples).			
I can explain and evaluate the positive and negative environmental/social/economic impacts of economic development in LIC/NEE (Nigeria) and consider effect on quality of life of its population.			
<b>Economy of the UK</b>			
I know and can define the economic industries in the UK e.g. primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.			
I can describe how economic industries have changed over time in the UK.			
I can explain causes of economic change in the UK over time by referring to deindustrialisation, globalisation, government policies.			
I know what a post-industrial economy is.			
I know what science and business parks are and their main characteristics.			
I can explain, <u>using an example (Nisan))</u> , how modern industry can reduce its impact upon the environment and become more sustainable.			
I can explain, <u>using an example (Burbage)</u> the social and economic impacts of population growth on a rural landscape.			
I can explain, <u>using an example (Outer Hebrides, Scotland)</u> , the social and economic impacts of population decline on a rural landscape.			
I can describe and explain the impact or transport developments in road, rail, port and airports.			
I know what the North South divide is and why this exists.			
I can explain and evaluate the strategies used to reduce regional differences within the UK. (e.g HS2, city deals, enterprise zones)			
I can examine the global links made with the wider world through trade, culture, increased communication, economics and political groupings such as the Commonwealth and the EU.			
I know and can explain the UK’s economic and political links (EU and Commonwealth.			
I can explain the changing economic and political relationships of the UK and the EU.			
I understand and can explain advantages and disadvantages of the UK’s economic and political relationships with EU and Commonwealth.			

# Economic Development

## Development Indicators: Definition & limitations

- GNI -
- Birth Rate -
- Death rate -
- Infant Mortality -
- Life Expectancy -
- Literacy rate -
- HDI -

## DTM Model -

Explain how each stage links to development:

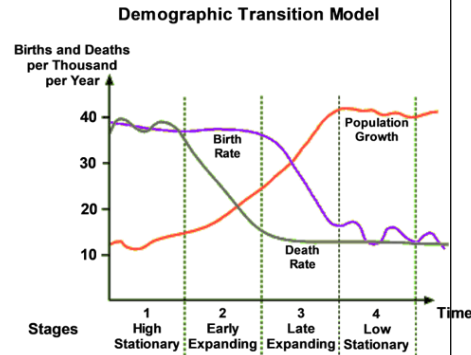
Stage 1 -

Stage 2 -

Stage 3 -

Stage 4 -

Stage 5 -



## Causes of uneven development:

Physical -

Economic -

Historical -

## Consequences of uneven development:

Disparities in health -

International Migration -

## What is the development gap?

### Strategies to reduce the gap:

Investment -

Aid -

International development & tourism -

Intermediate Technology -

Fairtrade -

Debt relief -

Microfinance loans -

## Case Study - How can tourism reduce development gap?

Country - Jamaica

Why people go there -

How does it help reduce the gap?

Limitations?

# Case Study (NEE) - Nigeria

Global Importance

Regional Importance

Location –

How has Nigeria's industrial structure & economy changed over time?

Nigeria's political relationship with the world:

Nigeria's trading relationships with the world:

How can manufacturing & industry stimulate Nigeria's economic growth?

Role of TNC's in Nigeria (what industry, how many, where, why?)

**What is your example of a TNC in Nigeria?**

**Advantages of TNC's to Nigeria**

1)

2)

**Disadvantages of TNC's to Nigeria**

1)

2)

Types of Aid

**Short-term –**

**Long-term –**

**What aid does Nigeria get?**

Environmental impacts of economic development:

How has economic development affected people's quality of life (positives & negatives)?



# Changing UK Economy

Define

1) Primary

2) Secondary

3) Tertiary

4) Quaternary

What is a post-industrial economy?

What is a Science park?

Changes in UK economy:

Why did primary industry decline?

Why has secondary industry declined?

Why has Tertiary sector increased?

What impact does industry have on the environment?

Case Study: Nissan Car Plant, Sunderland

Environmental issues:

1)

2)

How Nissan is becoming more sustainable:

What is de-industrialisation?

How has this affected the UK industries?

What is globalisation?

What impact has this had on the UK?

How have government policies (education, regeneration) affected UK industries?

What is the north-south divide?

What strategies are being used to address the issue?

What are the UK links with the world?

**Trade -**

**Culture -**

**Transport -**

**Electronic Communication -**

For each say how they are being developed and what benefits they bring:

**Road -**

**Rail -**

**Ports -**

**Airports -**

# CASE STUDIES

## Take 10 JAMAICA — EXAMPLE OF TOURISM REDUCING THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

Describe the location of Jamaica (make a link as to why it is a popular tourist destination)	How has tourism in Jamaica grown?
Describe 2 advantages of tourism in Jamaica: 1)  2)	Describe 2 disadvantages of tourism in Jamaica: 1)  2)
Tourism has led to investments in transport infrastructure (e.g. airports and roads). How does this help Jamaica... 1. Economically  2. Socially	How has the quality of life for Jamaicans improved because of tourism?
What is the positive multiplier effect?	Define development

# CASE STUDIES

Take 10 (plus a teeny tiny number)

## Nigeria– NEE country

Describe the location and physical geography of Nigeria	What is a _____ importance of Nigeria? 1. Regional  2. Global
Describe the _____ context of Nigeria a) Political b) Social c) Cultural d) Environmental	Agricultural sector has declined due to mechanisation. Which sectors have grown?
What is Nigeria manufacturing and how does it stimulate economic development?	Shell oil are a TNC responsible for what environmental impacts in Nigeria?
What are the advantages Shell Oil brings to Nigeria?	What are the disadvantages Shell Oil brings to Nigeria?
How have Nigeria's political relationships changed?	How are Nigeria's trading relationships changing?

# CASE STUDIES

Take 10 (plus a teeny tiny number)

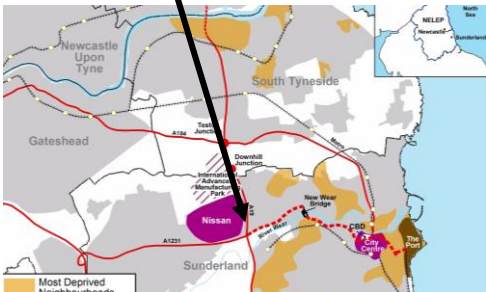
## Nigeria– NEE country

Why does Nigeria receive aid, and who from?	Describe the potential issues with supplying aid to Nigeria? a) Aid dependency  b) Corruption
How does Nigeria benefit from aid?	How does mining and oil extraction create environmental issues?
How does industrial development create environmental issues?	How does urban growth create environmental issues?
How has quality of life improved in Nigeria?	Explain the positive multiplier effect which leads to development

# CASE STUDIES

Take (less than) 10

## Nissan- Environmental impacts of UK industry

<p>What is Nissan?</p>	<p>What does sustainability mean?</p>
<p>What is the northeast of England known for? (which industry/employment sector)</p>	<p>What are the environmental issues caused by car manufacturing at Nissan?</p>
<p>How are Nissan attempting to be more sustainable and reduce the issues?</p>	<p>Location of Nissan, Sunderland</p> 

# CASE STUDIES

## Take 10

Changing rural landscapes —  
Population growth : Burbage

How is the population changing?

What are the social impacts of this change?

What are the economic impacts of this change?

What is causing this population change?

Key facts/statistics

## Take 10

Changing rural landscapes —  
Population decline : Outer Hebrides

How is the population changing?

What are the social impacts of this change?

What are the economic impacts of this change?

What is causing this population change?

Key facts/statistics

# PLUGGING YOUR KNOWLEDGE GAPS


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Use a revision guide, notes etc. to help you create a set of summary revision notes below to review this knowledge gap. Present this in a way which helps you e.g. mind map/ diagrams etc.

# KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

Complete the 20 quiz recap questions reviewing knowledge. Do what you can from memory first. If you have to use notes to complete these, write these answers in a different colour.



- 1) What 3 measures make up the HDI?
- 2) How does HDI indicate development?
- 3) Suggest one limitation of using GNI to measure development of a country?
- 4) What is the development gap?
- 5) Name 2 causes of the development gap?
- 6) Name 3 ways (methods) to reduce the development gap?
- 7) How does birth rate change as you move through the DTM?
- 8) Why does this change occur?
- 9) Suggest how tourism in Jamaica has helped reduce the development gap?
- 10) Describe the location of Nigeria?
- 11) Outline a disadvantage of Shell operating in Nigeria?
- 12) Define the term tertiary industry?
- 13) How has Nigeria's political and trading relationships changed?
- 14) Why does Nigeria still depend on aid despite being an NEE?
- 15) What is meant by deindustrialisation?
- 16) What is a post industrial economy?
- 17) Name 2 reasons for the UK being a post industrial economy?
- 18) Explain how the North South divide is being reduced in the UK? (explain method)
- 19) Outline an example of transport improvements in the UK?
- 20) Suggest how Brexit may negatively impact the UK.



# EXAM PRACTICE

Look at then question below. Spend 15 minutes revising to help you answer this question.  
Summarise key knowledge you would need to include in box below...



Now, attempt the question. Use the command word support at the front of this booklet to help you if you are stuck!

Social and economic changes in the UK rural landscape are:

- positive in an area of population growth
- negative in an area of population decline.

Do you agree?

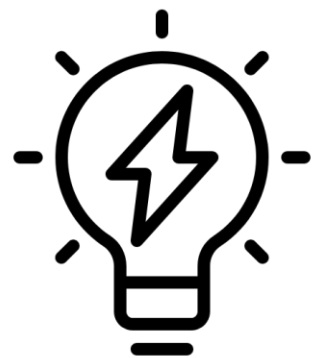
Justify your answer, using **one or more** examples. (9 marks)

[illegible]

[illegible]

# SECTION C:

## CHALLENGES OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Topic – Resource Management	R	A	G
I can describe the importance of food, water and energy to the economic and social wellbeing.			
I can describe the distribution of resources (food, water and energy) around world.			
I can explain reasons for the <u>uneven</u> distribution of resource <b>supply</b> around the world.			
I can explain reasons for the <u>uneven</u> distribution of resource <b>consumption</b> around the world.			
I can define and use key terms such as supply, consumption, demand, surplus, deficit, resource security.			
<b>Resource Management in UK</b>			
I can explain the changing demand for different foods in the UK.			
I can explain why food miles are increasing in the UK.			
I can explain how food miles can be reduced in the UK.			
I know what agribusiness is and can explain how this is a growing trend in the UK.			
I can explain the changing demand for water in the UK.			
I can describe causes of water pollution in the UK.			
I can describe the problems with water quality and pollution in the UK and how they can be managed.			
I can identify areas of water surplus an deficit in the UK and explain why these patterns exist.			
I can explain how the UK is trying to manage water to meet supply and demand.			
I can explain how water transfer schemes help to maintain water supplies and demand in the UK.			
I can describe how the UK's energy mix has changed over time.			
I can explain reasons for changes in UK's energy mix, our reliance on fossils fuels and growing significance upon renewable energy.			
I know the difference between fossil fuels and renewable energy sources.			
I can explain how the UK can reduce its reliance on fossil fuels.			
I can describe and explain the economic and environmental issues with exploitation of energy sources (both fossil fuels and renewable energy).			
<b>Resource Management Option - ENERGY</b>			
I can describe global patterns of energy supply around the world.			
I can describe global patterns of energy consumption around the world.			
I can explain factors which affect energy <u>supply</u> by considering physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors.			
I can I can explain reasons for increasing energy <u>consumption</u> by referring to factors including economic development, rising population and technology.			
I know what is meant by energy security and insecurity.			
I can explain impacts of energy insecurity considering effects on food production, industrial output, economic and environmental costs and conflict.			
I understand and can explain various strategies to increase energy supplies and how different strategies work (e.g. renewable: biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, wave and non-renewable: fossil fuels and nuclear)			
I can explain advantages and disadvantages of different energy sources (renewable and non-renewable.)			
I know an example of fossil fuel extraction (North Sea) and explain advantages and disadvantages of this.			
I can explain how energy can be made more sustainable through energy conservation in homes, workplaces, transport, demand reduction, use of technology to increase fossil fuel efficiency.			
I know an example of a small scale local renewable energy scheme in a LIC/NEE (Microhydroscheme, Peru) and can explain how this has provided sustainable energy supplies.			

Provide definitions

**Resource –**

**Economic well being–**

**Social well being –**

**Food Miles –**

**Carbon Footprint –**

**Organic Produce –**

**Agribusiness –**

**Water Surplus –**

**Water Deficit –**

**Water Stress –**

**Renewable Energy –**

**Non-Renewable Energy –**

**Resource Management (UK)**

Why is food important to economic and social wellbeing?

Why is water important to economic and social wellbeing?

Why is energy important to economic and social wellbeing?

Where are the areas of water surplus in UK (why)?

Where are the areas of water deficit in UK (why)?

Why does the UK import so much food?

How has the demand for food changed in the UK?

What impact does this have?

What is water transfer and how will this manage UK water stress?

How can we reduce our food miles and carbon footprint in the UK?

How is the UK energy demand changing?

How has the UK energy mix changed?

# Energy Resource Management

Why is energy consumption increasing?

**Economic Development –**

**Rising Population –**

**Technology –**

**What factors affect energy supply?**

**Physical factors –**

**Technology –**

**Political factors –**

**Climate –**

**Costs of exploitation & production –**

**What is energy security?**

Provide examples of a region that has energy security (surplus) and why?

Provide examples of a region that has energy insecurity (deficit) and why?

Impact of energy insecurity on food production

Impact of energy insecurity on industry

Potential for conflict

How can homes be designed to conserve energy?

1)

2)

3)

How can the workplace be designed to conserve energy?

What is sustainable energy supply?

What is energy conservation?

Extracting Natural Gas and oil – North Sea

Advantages –

1)

2)

Disadvantages –

1)

2)

Local Renewable energy scheme in a LIC/NEE – Microhydro scheme Peru

**How is it sustainable?**

**Benefits if the scheme for the local community?**

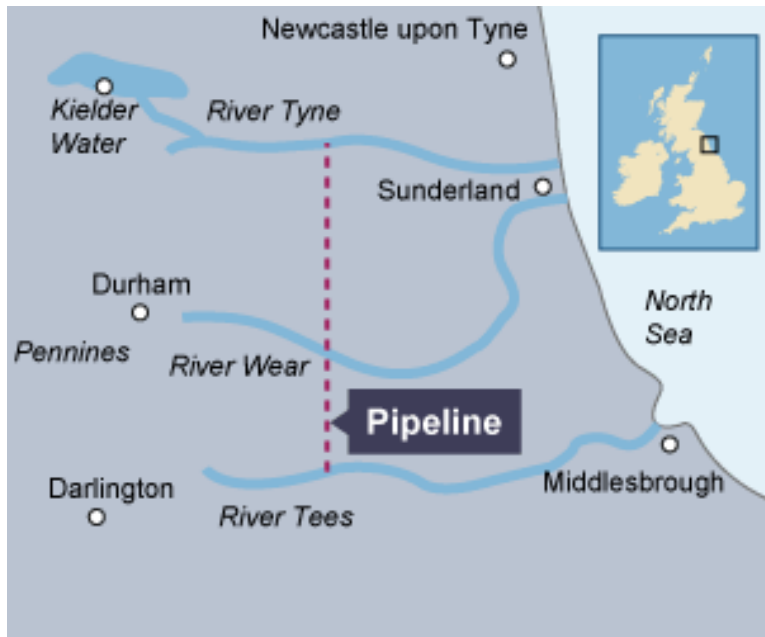
Renewable energy

+	-

# CASE STUDIES

Take (way less than) 10

## Kielder Reservoir- Water transfer in UK



What is a water transfer scheme?

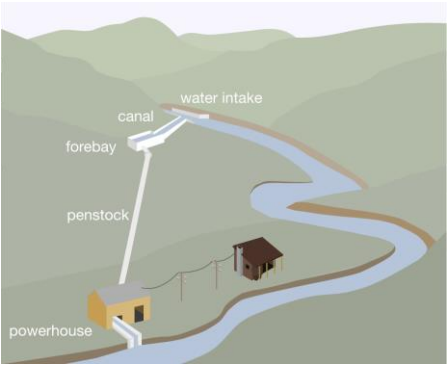

Describe the location and aims of the Kielder water transfer scheme in the UK

What are the advantages of this water transfer?

What are the disadvantages of this water transfer?

# CASE STUDIES

## Take 10 – Example of local renewable energy scheme: Microhydroscheme (Peru): Chambamontera

 <p>The diagram illustrates the components of a micro-hydro scheme. It shows a river with a 'water intake' point. A 'canal' leads from the intake to a 'forebay'. From the forebay, a 'penstock' (a large pipe) carries water down to a 'powerhouse' located near the river. A small house is also shown on the riverbank.</p>	<p>Describe how the micro-hydro scheme works to generate electricity</p>
<p>Where is Chambamontera?</p>  <p>The map shows the country of Peru with its neighboring countries: Ecuador to the north, Colombia to the northeast, Brazil to the east, and Bolivia to the southeast. The city of Lima is marked on the coast, and Cusco is marked in the south. Chambamontera is marked with a red dot in the northern part of Peru. The map also shows the Equator, the South Pacific Ocean, and a scale bar from 0 to 500 km.</p>	<p>Why does Chambamontera need a sustainable energy scheme?</p>
<p>How have the community benefitted from the energy supply?</p>	<p>What are the disadvantages of this scheme?</p>



# CASE STUDIES

## Take (less than) 10 – Exploitation of Fossil Fuels – North Sea

<p>What fossil fuels are being exploited in North Sea?</p>	<p>Why?</p>
<p>Benefits of fossil fuel exploitation – how will this benefit UK socially and economically?</p> <p>1)</p> <p>2)</p> <p>3)</p>	<p>Negative effects of fossil fuel exploitation?</p> <p>1)</p> <p>2)</p> <p>3)</p>

# KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

Complete the 20 quiz recap questions reviewing knowledge. Do what you can from memory first. If you have to use notes to complete these, write these answers in a different colour.



- 1) What is meant by economic well being?
- 2) What are food miles?
- 3) Suggest why we import food from LICs?
- 4) Outline a benefit of organic produce?
- 5) What is the key term for large scale farming which uses fertilisers and machinery to maximise crop yields?
- 6) What is meant by a water deficit?
- 7) Suggest how water transfer schemes will address the water supply and demand issues in the UK.
- 8) Identify 3 fossil fuels?
- 9) Describe how UK energy mix has changed since 1800s.
- 10) Explain a reason for this change.
- 11) What is meant by the term energy insecurity?
- 12) Explain an impact of energy insecurity?
- 13) Suggest why energy consumption has increased.
- 14) Identify 2 examples of renewable energy sources?
- 15) Outline an advantage of renewable energy?
- 16) Despite developments in renewable energy, why is the UK still reliant on fossil fuels?
- 17) Explain a disadvantage of oil/gas exploitation in the North Sea?
- 18) Define the term energy conservation?
- 19) Outline 2 ways homes can be more sustainable with their energy use?
- 20) What is meant by sustainability?

# PLUGGING YOUR KNOWLEDGE GAPS

Identify a weakness in topic covered so far. This could be an area you don't feel as confident with or an area identified as a weakness in an assessment or quiz.



Use a revision guide, notes etc. to help you create a set of summary revision notes below to review this knowledge gap. Present this in a way which helps you e.g. mind map/ diagrams etc.

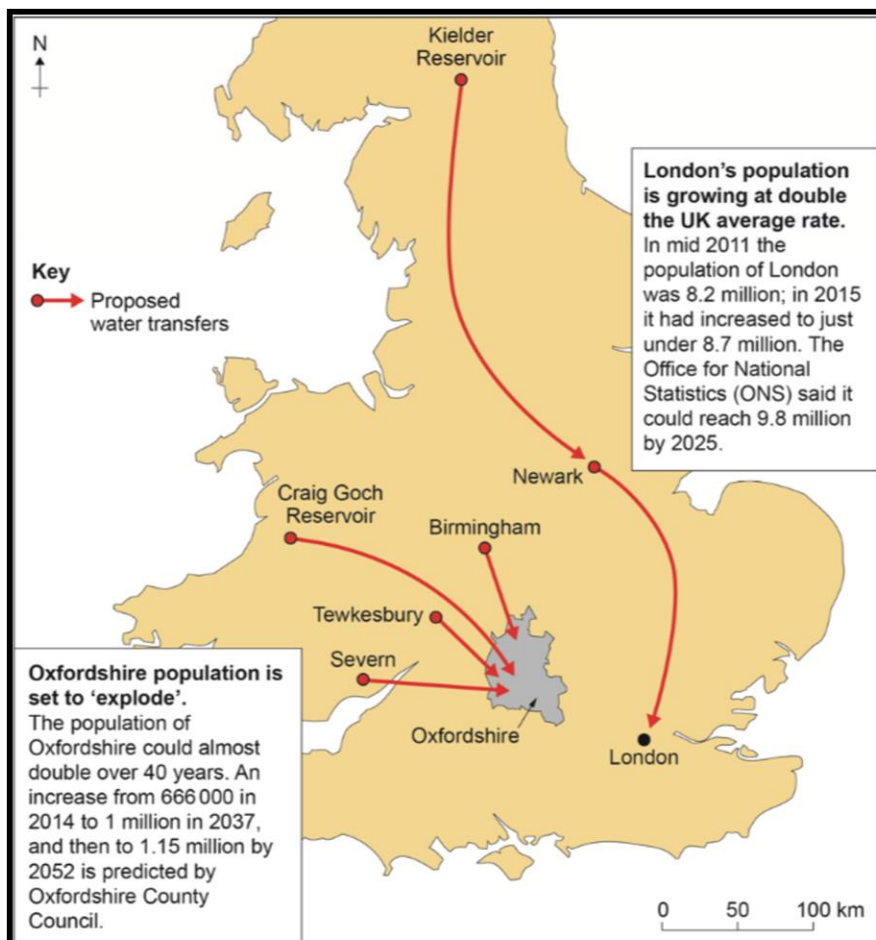
# EXAM PRACTICE

Look at then question below. Spend 15 minutes revising to help you answer this question.  
Summarise key knowledge you would need to include in box below...



Now, attempt the question. Use the command word support at the front of this booklet to help you if you are stuck!

Using figure 10, suggest how the proposed water transfer schemes will help meet the changing demand for water in the UK. [6 marks]



Introduce what a water transfer is

Referring to the figure explain how the scheme will help meet water demands in London.

Referring to the figure explain how the scheme will help meet water demands in Oxfordshire.

[illegible]