

Paper 2 - Human Geography, Tuesday 5th June

Topic	Things to revise	RAG
Urban issues and challenges	<p>The global pattern of urban change and urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>Megacities.</p>	
Urban growth in a LIC / NEE case study - Rio	<p>The location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally</p> <p>Causes of growth: natural increase and migration</p> <p>Opportunities created by urban growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy • economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development <p>Challenges created due to urban growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements • providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy • providing access to services – health and education • reducing unemployment and crime • managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>	
Urban change in the UK case study - BRISTOL	<p>The location and importance of BRISTOL in the UK and the widerworld</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city <p>Opportunities created by urban growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • environmental: urban greening <p>Challenges created by urban growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment • environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal • the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. <p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons why the area needed regeneration • the main features of the project. 	
Urban sustainability	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water and energy conservation • waste recycling • creating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	

Changing economic world	<p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Limitations of economic and social measures.</p> <p>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p>	
	<p>Strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p> <p>Example of tourism in Jamaica to reduce the development gap.</p>	
Rapid development in an LIC/NEE case study - India	<p>The location and importance of the country, regionally and globally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, social, cultural and environmental issues • The changing industrial structure and different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development • Advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in India. • The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world • International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country • The environmental impacts of economic development • The effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 	
Economic futures in the UK	<p>causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks •• impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable •• social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline •• improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity •• the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences •• the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. 	

Resource management	<p>How food, water and energy are linked to economic and social well-being.</p> <p>Global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</p>	
An overview of resources in relation to the UK.	<p><u>Food:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing demand for high-value food exports from LICs and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce • Carbon footprints and food miles, and moves towards local sourcing of food • Agribusiness. <p><u>Water:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing demand for water • Water quality and pollution management • Areas of deficit and surplus • The need for transfer to maintain water supplies. <p><u>Energy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables • Reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil • Economic and environmental issues due to exploiting energy sources. 	
Energy	<p>Global patterns of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for using more water: economic development, rising population • Factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, over-abstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty. <p>Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.</p> <hr/> <p>Strategies to increase energy supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diverting supplies and increasing renewables • The advantages and disadvantages of Chambamontera micro- hydro scheme <p>Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare non renewable v renewable; slowing down useage; focus- gas; sustainable energy use <p>Malmo, Sweden sustainable supplies of energy.</p>	