

## Human Geography Exam: To Revise

### Urban Issues and Challenges

Topic	Tick
What is urbanisation?	
Describe the global pattern of urban change	
What urban trends can be seen happening in LICs and HICs?	
What factors affect the rates of urbanisation in an area? (push –pull factors of migration, natural increase)	
What is a megacity and why are we seeing a rise in megacities?	
Case Study of a major city in an LIC or NEE = Rio De Janeiro	
Where is Rio located and why is it important locally, regionally, nationally and globally?	
Why has Rio grown over time? (rural to urban migration, natural increase)	
How has growth in Rio created social opportunities? (healthcare, education, water supply, energy supplies)	
How has growth in Rio created economic opportunities? (industrial development, jobs)	
How has growth in Rio created challenges? (favelas, squatter settlements, access to clean water, sanitation, energy, health, education, crime, reducing unemployment, waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.	
How is Rio trying to improve life for the urban poor? (Favela Bairro Project – self-help schemes, pacification, 100% mortgages, site and service schemes, rural investment, cable cars)	
Where in the UK is densely populated and why?	
Where in the UK is sparsely populated and why?	
Where are major cities located in the UK?	
Case Study of a major city in the UK = Birmingham	
Where is Birmingham located?	
Why is Birmingham an important city locally, regionally and globally?	
How has national (within the UK) migration impacted the city of Birmingham?	
How has international migration impacted the city of Birmingham?	
How has urban change created social opportunities in Birmingham (cultural mix, entertainment, recreation)	
How has urban change created economic opportunities in Birmingham? (employment, transport systems, regeneration projects like Longbridge, Commonwealth Games, HS2 train line)	
How has urban change created environmental opportunities in Birmingham? (urban greening, reduced pollution from better public transport)	
How has urban change created challenges in Birmingham? (urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, ethnic tensions, building on brownfield sites, building on greenfield sites, waste disposal, urban sprawl, growth of commuter settlements).	
Example of urban regeneration project = Longbridge in Birmingham	
Why did Longbridge need to be regenerated? (de-industrialisation)	
What are the main features of the regeneration of Longbridge? (retail park, urban greening, business parks, youth centre, new housing, retirements homes).	
What does sustainable urban living involve?	
How can water supplies be made more sustainable? (harvesting rainwater, water metres, education, water efficient devices)	
How can energy supplies be made more sustainable? (promoting renewable energy, making homes energy efficient, encouraging less use of energy)	
How can waste be recycled?	
How does creating green space make an area more sustainable?	
How can urban transport strategies be used to reduce traffic congestion? (London congestion charge, Boris's bikes, cycle lanes, promote use of public transport).	

## The Challenge of Resource Management

Topic	Tick
What is a resource?	
What is the significance of food when linked to economic and social wellbeing?	
Where is there surplus amounts of food and where is malnutrition a problem?	
Why is water important for economic and social wellbeing?	
Where is there surplus amounts of water and lack of water and why is this the case?	
Why is energy important?	
Where are there inequalities in supply and consumption of energy in the world?	
What is a carbon footprint?	
What are food miles and how do they lead to increasing carbon footprints?	
Why is sourcing food locally important for the environment?	
What is an agribusiness?	
Why does the UK import so much food? (exotic foods, climate, cheaper abroad)	
How is the demand for water changing in the UK? (water deficit in the south east, estimated to rise do to growing population, increase in water intensive appliances)	
How does the environment agency manage water quality?	
Where in the UK has a surplus (north/ west) and a deficit (south and east) of water?	
What are fossil fuels and why is relying on them an issue?	
What is renewable energy and why is it important for the future?	
How has the UK's energy mix changed over time?	
Why has coal consumption declined in the UK?	
What are the economic and environmental impacts of using nuclear power and wind farms?	
Energy – what does energy security and insecurity mean?	
Energy – which areas in the world consume (use) the most energy? (HICs like the UK and USA)	
Energy – which areas in the world consume the least energy? (LICs such as those in Africa)	
Energy – What factors affect energy supply? (technology, political factors, costs, amount of raw materials, physical factors like geo-thermal energy access, climate)	
Energy – Why is there a growing need for more energy (countries developing like Nigeria, rising populations, use of technology)	
Energy – What are the impacts of energy insecurity may have? (impacts on the Arctic ocean, impacts on food production, impacts on industrial output, potential for conflict)	
Energy - What are the ways to increase energy supplies (increase renewable energy, exploit more fossil fuels, develop nuclear power)	
Energy - What is biomass and how does it work?	
Energy – What is wind power and how does it work?	
Energy – What is tidal power and how does it work?	
Energy – What is geothermal energy and how does it work?	
Energy – What is solar power and how does it work?	
Energy – How are oil, gas and coal extracted from the ground?	
Energy – How can extracting shale gas bring advantages and disadvantages?	
Energy – How can we become more energy sustainable? (designing energy efficient homes, sustainable workplaces, sustainable transport strategies, reduce demand for energy, use technology like carbon capture)	
Energy - An example of a local renewable energy scheme in a LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy (How has Chambamonera in Peru benefitted from a micro-hydro scheme?)	

## The Changing Economic World

Topic	Tick
What does LIC stand for and what does it mean?	
What does HIC stand for and what does it mean?	
What does NEE stand for and what does it mean?	
How can you measure a countries level of development and a person's quality of life? (GNI, HDI, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality)	
What are the limitations (problems) with using only social or economic measures of development	
What is the Demographic Transition Model and how do the 5 stages link to different levels of development?	
What is a population pyramid and what does it show?	
What are the physical causes of uneven development? (landlocked countries, extreme weather, lack of clean water)	
What are the economic causes of uneven development? (trade agreements, supply of raw materials, HICs exploit LICs for resources and labour)	
What are the historical causes of uneven development? (colonialism)	
What are the consequences of uneven development? (disparities in wealth, health and people being forced to migrate).	
What strategies can be used to close the development gap? (tourism, aid, use technology, fair-trade, debt relief, industrial development, microfinance loans).	
How can the growth of tourism in Jamaica reduce the development gap?	
CASE STUDY: Nigeria an NEE experiencing rapid economic development which has led to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	
Nigeria – Where is the country located?	
Nigeria – Why is the country important regionally and globally.	
Nigeria – the wider political, social, cultural environmental aspects of the country	
Nigeria – How is the industrial structure of the country changing? How can manufacturing stimulate economic growth?	
Nigeria – How are TNC's like Shell Oil bringing benefits and disadvantages to the country?	
Nigeria – How is the country changing politically and how does it trade with the wider world?	
Nigeria – How does the country benefit from aid? (bilateral, multilateral, NGOs like Oxfam)	
Nigeria – How is economic development growth impacting the environment? (Bodo oil spills, deforestation, urban growth, cheetahs and giraffes, traffic congestion)	
Nigeria – How is economic development impacting people's quality of life (helping in the south, still very poor in the north)	
UK – Causes of economic change in the UK (de-industrialisation, and decline of traditional base, globalisation and government policies).	
UK – What does a post industrial economy mean? (development of IT, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks)	
UK – Torr Quarry – The impacts on the environment of the quarry and how does the quarry try to be environmentally sustainable (blast controls, noise monitoring, recycling, removal of dust from roads)	
UK – What are the social and economic impacts of a rural area's population decline – Outer Hebrides	
UK – What are the social and economic impacts of a rural areas population increase – South Cambridgeshire	
UK – How have the road been improved? (Smart Motorways, South West Superhighway, 2014 Road Investment Strategy)	
UK – How have the railways been improved? (HS2)	
UK – How have the ports been improved? (Liverpool 2)	
UK – How have the airports been improved? (Heathrow Third Runway)	
UK – What is the north south divide? Wat strategies have been put in place to reduce the gap? (Enterprise zones, Northern Powerhouse schemes, Local Enterprise partnerships)	
UK – The place in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, electronic communication.	
UK – Economic and political links – The role of the European Union and the Commonwealth.	