

Guidance for Parents/Carers

GCSE Geography Urban Issues and Challenges Rio de Janeiro (INEC city)

CHALLENGES

Health care
 Challenges
 Rio de Janeiro is one of the cities that has a high birth rate. Services for pregnant women and the delivery were very poor, especially in the favelas.

Country	Birth rate	Infant mortality rate	Life expectancy at birth	Population growth rate
Brazil	15	12	72	1.2
USA	12	7	77	0.8
UK	10	5	80	0.1

Education
 Challenges
 Education in Brazil is compulsory for children aged 6-14. In the only half of all children continue their education beyond the age of 14. Many drop out of school and some get involved in drug trafficking. The level of school attainment in Rio is low. The main reasons for this are:
 • a shortage of nearby schools
 • a lack of money and a need to work
 • a shortage of teachers
 • low pay for teachers
 • poor training for teachers

Water supply
 Challenges
 There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality is creating tensions between the rich and poor.

People in Rio face the following challenges:
 • Lack of employment
 • Pollution
 • Poor housing
 • Poor health care
 • Poor education
 • Poor infrastructure
 • Poor services
 • Poor security
 • Poor environment

Energy
 Challenges
 The city's air quality is poor. The city's air quality is poor. The city's air quality is poor.

Urban Change in a Major IBC City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study

Location and Background
 Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (5 million) after Sao Paulo.

City's Importance
 • Has the second largest GDP in Brazil it is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with oil and gas.
 • Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world.
 • One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere.
 • Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.

City's Opportunities
 • Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing in the formal sector.
 • Environment: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.

City Challenges
 • Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality is creating tensions between the rich and poor.
 • Economic: The rise of informal jobs, such as prostitution, with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high unemployment in shanty towns called favelas.
 • Environmental: Shanty towns called favelas are established around the city, typically on steep hillsides which are too dangerous to build on and suffer from landslides.

Urban Planning - Complexo de Alameda
 • The authorities have provided basic building materials and given people land to improve people's homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.
 • Provision by groups like BOPE has brought safety and peace to the favelas, allowing formal sector jobs to develop in areas such as banking (remember the Santander Bank!).
 • Greater investment in new roads, cable car and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.

OPPORTUNITIES

• Encouraging social people to volunteer to help in school
 • giving school grants to poor families to help offset the cost of keeping their children in school
 • making money available to pay for basic lessons in schools, football, swimming and equine in Flocinha favela
 • opening a private university in Flocinha favela

• 2011 Funding from the UNICEF was allocated to train teachers in the favelas.
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For each topic being taught a Golden Knowledge Organiser (GKO) has been produced outlining the key knowledge required to fully understand a topic.

- Students will be set a specific subject GKO for prep each night.
- Students will complete one side of Golden Prep
- A mini quiz will then be given in morning meetings to assess how well the students have memorised, and understood, the GKO.
- Each year group Golden Prep timetable is on the website.



Golden Prep

Name: _____ Date: _____

Surface area refers to the outside area of an object. In a cube, the surface area is the sum of the areas of all six faces. Volume refers to the amount of space inside of an object. In a cube, the volume is the product of the length, width, and height.

For a cube with side length s :

- Surface Area = $6s^2$
- Volume = s^3

As a cube grows, its surface area increases at a slower rate than its volume. This means that as a cell grows larger, its surface area cannot keep up with its volume, making it difficult for substances to enter and leave the cell efficiently. This is why cells are small and why multicellular organisms have specialized transport systems.

Small cells are more efficient at diffusion because they have a high SA:V ratio. Large cells are less efficient because they have a low SA:V ratio. This is why large cells have internal transport systems like the circulatory system in animals and the vascular system in plants.

Cells in multicellular organisms have become specialized to perform specific functions. This specialization allows for a division of labor, where different cells can focus on different tasks, making the organism as a whole more efficient.

Golden Knowledge Organiser Code of Working



LOOK Read the specific subject they need to learn for prep work.

SAY Read out loud the specific part they need to learn.

COVER Cover the Golden Knowledge Organiser.

WRITE Write out everything you can remember from the specific part of the Golden Knowledge Organiser on your prep sheet.

CHECK Check that you have all the content needed and it is correct. Any content that is missing or incorrect use another colour pen to illustrate the gaps in your knowledge that you have corrected.
