







# HUMAN CONTENT SELF-EVALUATION

## AQA GCSE Geography

### SECTION A: URBAN ISSUES & CHALLENGES (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)

			
<b>A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.</b>			
Describe and explain the global pattern of urban change.			
Describe urban trends in different parts of the world comparing HICs and LICs.			
Describe and explain factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – <b>migration</b> (push–pull theory), <b>natural increase</b> .			
Describe the emergence of megacities.			
<b>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</b>			
Describe, explain and assess a case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE ( <b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b> )			
Describe the location and explain the importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally			
Describe and explain the causes of growth: natural increase and migration			
Explain how urban growth has created <b>opportunities</b> :			
• <b>social</b> : access to services – <b>health and education</b> ; access to resources – <b>water supply, energy</b>			
• <b>economic</b> : how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for <b>economic development</b>			
Explain how urban growth has created <b>challenges</b> :			
• managing urban growth – <b>slums, squatter settlements</b>			
• <b>providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</b>			
• providing access to services such as <b>health and education</b>			
• reducing <b>unemployment and crime</b>			
• managing environmental issues – <b>waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion</b> .			
Using an example describe and explain how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. ( <b>FAVELA BAIRRO PROJECT</b> )			
<b>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</b>			
Describe the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.			
Use a case study of a major city in the UK to describe and explain: ( <b>LIVERPOOL</b> )			
• the <b>location and importance</b> of the city in the UK and the wider			
• the impacts of national and international <b>migration</b> on the growth and character of the city			
How urban change has created <b>opportunities</b> :			
• <b>social and economic</b> : <b>cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</b>			
• <b>environmental</b> : <b>urban greening</b>			
Describe and explain and assess how urban change has created <b>challenges</b> :			
• <b>social and economic</b> : urban <b>deprivation, inequalities</b> in housing, education, health and employment			
• <b>environmental</b> : <b>dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</b>			
• the impact of <b>urban sprawl</b> on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of <b>commuter settlements</b>			
Using an example of an <b>urban regeneration project</b> to describe, explain and assess: ( <b>LIVERPOOL ONE</b> )			
• the reasons why the area needed regeneration			
• the main features of the project.			
<b>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</b>			
Describe, explain and assess the features of <b>sustainable urban living</b> of: ( <b>CURITIBA</b> )			
• <b>Water and energy conservation, waste recycling, creating green space</b>			
Describe and explain how urban <b>transport</b> strategies are used to <b>reduce traffic congestion</b> .			

<b>SECTION B: CHANGING ECONOMIC WORLD (ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS)</b>			
<b>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</b>			
Explain that there are different ways of <b>classifying</b> parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.			
Describe and explain the different economic and social <b>measures</b> of development: gross national income ( <b>GNI</b> ) per head, <b>birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</b>			
Explain the <b>limitations</b> of economic and social measures.			
Describe and explain the links between stages of the <b>Demographic Transition Model</b> and the level of development.			
Describe and explain the <b>causes</b> of uneven development: <b>physical, economic and historical.</b>			
Describe the <b>consequences</b> of uneven development: disparities in <b>wealth and health, international migration.</b>			
<b>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</b>			
Outline the strategies used to reduce the development gap: <b>investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</b>			
Using an example describe and explain how the growth of <b>tourism</b> in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. ( <b>KENYA</b> )			
<b>Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</b>			
Using a case study of a LIC or NEE to: ( <b>NIGERIA</b> )			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explain the <b>location</b> and <b>importance</b> of the country, regionally and globally</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe and explain the wider <b>political, social, cultural and environmental context</b> within which the country is placed</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outline explain the <b>changing industrial structure</b> of the country, the balance between different sectors of the <b>economy</b> and how <b>manufacturing</b> industry can stimulate <b>economic development.</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outline the role of transnational corporations (<b>TNCs</b>) in relation to industrial development.</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe the changing <b>political</b> and <b>trading</b> relationships with the wider world</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe international <b>aid</b> and the types of aid and explain the <b>impacts</b> of aid on the receiving country</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe the <b>environmental</b> impacts of economic development</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe the <b>effects</b> of economic development on <b>quality of life</b> for the population.</li> </ul>			
<b>Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</b>			
Economic futures in the UK:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe and explain the <b>causes</b> of economic change: <b>de-industrialisation</b> and decline of traditional industrial base, <b>globalisation</b> and <b>government policies</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe and explain <b>reasons</b> for moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of <b>information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe the <b>impacts</b> of industry on the <b>physical environment.</b> Using an example explain how modern industrial development can be more environmentally <b>sustainable</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe and explain the <b>social</b> and <b>economic</b> changes in the <b>rural</b> landscape in one area of population <b>growth (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)</b> and one area of population <b>decline (OUTER HEBRIDES)</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe and explain the <b>improvements</b> and new developments in <b>road and rail</b> infrastructure, <b>port</b> and <b>airport</b> capacity</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explain the <b>north-south divide.</b> Outline strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the place of the UK in the wider world. Describe and explain the links through <b>trade, culture, transport,</b> and electronic <b>communication</b> and the economic and political links looking specifically at the European Union (<b>EU</b>) and <b>Commonwealth.</b></li> </ul>			

**SECTION C: CHALLENGE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (ANSWER Q'S 3 & 6 ONLY)**

**Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development**



Describe and explain the **significance** of food, water and energy to **economic and social well-being**.

Outline the global **inequalities** in the **supply** and **consumption** of resources.

**The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges**

**Out line the resources in relation to the UK**

**Food:**

• Describe and explain the growing demand for high-value food **exports** from low income countries and all-year demand for **seasonal** food and **organic** produce

• Explain the reasons for larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of ‘**food miles**’ travelled, and moves towards **local sourcing** of food

• Describe and explain the trend towards **agribusiness**.

**Water:**

• Describe and explain the changing **demand** for water

• Describe and explain **water quality** and **pollution management**

• Describe and explain matching supply and demand – **areas of deficit and surplus**

• Explain the need for **transfer** to maintain supplies.

**Energy:**

• Describe and explain the changing **energy mix** – reliance on **fossil fuels**, growing significance of renewables

• Describe and explain the reduced **domestic** supplies of **coal, gas and oil**

• Describe, explain and assess the economic and environmental issues associated with **exploitation** of energy sources.

**Energy: Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict**

**Describe and explain areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):**

• global distribution of energy **consumption** and **supply**

• outline and explain the reasons for increasing energy consumption: **economic development, rising population, technology**

• describe and explain the factors affecting energy supply: **physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors**.

Describe and explain the impacts of **energy insecurity** – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental **costs, food production, industrial output**, potential for **conflict** where **demand exceeds supply**.

**Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply**

**Outline the strategies to increase energy supply:**

• **renewable** (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and **non-renewable** (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy

• use an example to show how the **extraction of a fossil fuel** has both advantages and disadvantages. **(FRACKING - BLACKPOOL)**

**Explain and describe how we are moving towards a sustainable resource future:**

• individual energy use and **carbon footprints**. Energy **conservation**: designing homes, workplaces and transport for **sustainability**, demand reduction, use of **technology** to increase **efficiency** in the use of fossil fuels

• use an example of a **local renewable energy scheme** in an **LIC or NEE** to provide **sustainable** supplies of energy **(RICE HUSKS - BIHAR, INDIA)**



