

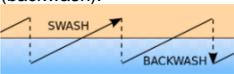


# **Knowledge Organiser**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

# Geography



Component 1: Landscapes and Physical Processes: COASTS	
Question:	Answer:
Explain the term weathering.	Weathering is the breakdown of rocks 'in situ' by agents including rain, heat, cold, acidic rain, plant roots or human trampling.
Explain what physical / mechanical weathering is.	Physical / mechanical weathering is weathering which does not change the chemical composition of a rock. It includes freeze thaw weathering and onion-skin weathering.
Explain the term 'freeze-thaw' weathering.	Freeze-thaw occurs when water continually seeps into cracks, freezes and expands, eventually breaking the rock apart.
Explain the term 'onion-skin' weathering.	Onion-Skin weathering is the process whereby the outside layer of rock is heated and expands and later cools and contracts, eventually weakening the rock and causing it to peel away.
Explain the term chemical weathering.	Chemical weathering is when rainwater or seawater that is slightly acidic wears breaks down rock over time (especially if it is a rock made of calcium carbonate.)
Explain the term biological weathering.	Biological weathering is the weakening and slow disintegration of rock by plants roots, animals burrowing or people trampling rocks.
Explain the term 'mass movement'.	Mass movement is the movement of surface material downhill due to gravity. For example, soil creep, slumping and landslides.
Explain the term 'soil creep'.	A type of mass movement where material is moves very slowly downhill.
Explain the term 'slumping'.	Slumping occurs when cliffs become saturated with water and become heavy, causing the cliff to fall downslope under gravity. This particularly occurs when a soft rock is found on-top of impermeable clay.
Explain the term erosion.	Erosion is the wearing away and removal of material.
List the four main processes of erosion.	Hydraulic action, attrition, abrasion and solution.
Explain the term hydraulic action.	Hydraulic action is the sheer force of the water. Waves crash against the cliff and force water and air into the cracks in the rock, causing it to erode.
Explain the term attrition.	Attrition is where two rocks crash into each other, causing them to become smaller and smoother over time.
Explain the term solution.	Solution is the process whereby soluble minerals in a rock are dissolved away.
Explain the term transportation.	Transportation is when material (sand and sediment) is moved from one place to another.
List the four main types of transportation.	Saltation, solution, traction and suspension.
Explain the term saltation.	Saltation is when material is bounced along the sea floor
Explain the term traction.	Traction is when larger boulders roll along the top of small stones.
Explain the term solution.	Solution is when material is transported in a dissolved state.
Explain the term suspension.	Suspension is when material is transported suspended in the water.
Explain the term longshore drift.	Longshore drift is the overall process of material being moved along a beach. Waves move in the direction of the prevailing wind. Waves move up the beach (the swash) at the same angle as the direction of the prevailing wind. Waves fall back down the beach under gravity (backwash). 

Explain the term fetch.	The distance over which the wind has blown to create wave on the sea. the bigger the fetch, the bigger the waves.
Explain the difference between a destructive and a constructive wave.	A destructive wave has a lot of energy, the backwash is greater than the swash – resulting in material being moved from a beach. A constructive wave has less energy, the swash is greater than the backwash – resulting in material being deposited on the beach.
Explain what a storm surge is.	A storm surge is a rise in sea level that occurs during intense storms especially during hurricanes/cyclones/typhoons. Low pressure causes a slight pull upwards of the sea, and then the strong winds cause the waves to be very high. The result may be waves that are up to 10 times their normal height as they arrive at the shore.
Explain how seasonal weather patterns and extreme events influence coastal processes.	Winds are stronger in the winter and so waves are more likely to be destructive and the processes of erosion such as hydraulic action, abrasion and attrition will be more intense. In addition, higher levels of rainfall make slumping at the coast more likely. All of this means that from Nov-Feb erosion rates tend to be higher at the coast as this is when the UK's weather is stormier with strong wins and high levels of rainfall. In Dec 2013 the village of Hemsby lost 7 houses to the sea when a large storm caused a storm surge and strong winds to affect the East coast of the UK.
Explain how geology influences rates of erosion and the creation of distinctive coastal landscapes.	The harder a rock is, the more resistant it will be to erosion. Igneous and metamorphic rocks are stronger than sedimentary rocks. Some sedimentary rocks such as chalk are harder than other sedimentary rocks. Some cliffs are made from very soft sediments such as sand and clay. Soft rock gets eroded more quickly than harder rock, so erosion rates are higher. The Holderness Coast is made of soft boulder clay and is eroding very fast –at a rate of approximately 1.5m a year.  Some rocks have faults in it, which makes it easier to erode. For example, chalk has vertical joints and horizontal bedding planes which act as lines of weakness that speed-up erosion. Potholes may form.  When soft rock erodes it can leave distinctive landforms such as headlands and bays. Headlands may be further eroded to produce caves, arches and stacks. In areas of hard rock and strong waves, wave-cut platforms can be created.

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<p>Explain how a wave-cut platform is created. (You may use a sketch to help you).</p>		<p>A wave-cut platform is created by <b>erosion</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Cliffs are weakened by weathering.</li> <li>2) Through hydraulic action and abrasion waves attack the cliff creating a wave-cut-notch.</li> <li>3) Eventually the overhanging rock will fall, and the cliff moves back.</li> <li>4) Rubble from the rock fall can then be used as ammunition in further abrasion of the cliff.</li> <li>5) As the sea erodes ahead rather than down a wave-cut platform is left.</li> </ol>
<p>Explain how a stack is formed. (You may use a sketch to help you.)</p>		<p>A stack is produced by <b>erosion</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Soft rock wears away leaving a headland of resistant rock.</li> <li>2) Hydraulic action and abrasion attacks joints and beds in the rock, creating a crack.</li> <li>3) Cracks are enlarged by hydraulic action and abrasion until a cave is formed.</li> <li>4) Eventually the cave is further eroded right the way through to make an arch.</li> <li>5) Eventually the arch collapses, leaving a stack.</li> </ol>
<p>Explain how a beach is formed.</p>	<p>A beach is formed by sediment being <b>deposited</b> by low-energy constructive waves. Pebbles on a beach become more smooth and smaller by the pebbles crashing into each other. This process is called attrition. Eventually the particles become so small that they are classed as sand.</p>	
<p>Explain how a spit is formed (You may use a sketch to help you.)</p>	<p>A spit is a type of landform created by <b>deposition</b>.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Material is moved along the coast by longshore drift.</li> <li>2) The coastline changes direction (usually due to a river mouth).</li> <li>3) Material continues to move along in the same direction due to inertia, creating a finger of material that builds up. This is called a spit.</li> <li>3) The spit is shaped by the wind, tides and river flow.</li> <li>4) Sediment brought down by the river gets caught behind the spit and forms a muddy area where plants start to grow, creating a saltmarsh.</li> </ol>
<p>Explain what an estuary is and why are they important.</p>	<p>Estuaries are found at the mouth of rivers, where fresh and saltwater meet. Many estuaries increased in volume at the end of the last ice-age when river valleys were flooded. They are important as a habitat for animals, as deep water harbours, for fishing, leisure activities and for industries requiring a large water supply and/or flat land near to shipping.</p>	
<p>Explain how coastal landscapes been modified for economic benefit.</p>	<p>Fishing is an industry found at the coast. Many coastal communities have modified the coast by building harbours to look after their fishing boats. Deep water ports such as Felixstowe are important for trade. Ports often require structures to be built out at sea for moorings and dredging to stop the port filling up with sediment. In Victorian times piers were built out to sea in tourist areas to allow people to walk out into the fresh air. Today there are piers at Brighton and Blackpool which are major attractions.</p>	
<p>Explain what is meant by 'coastal management'.</p>	<p>Coastal management is about the strategies local authorities use to reduce coastal erosion and flooding at the coast.</p>	
<p>Explain the difference between hard and soft engineering.</p>	<p>Hard engineering involves building structures to reduce erosion at the coast. Soft engineering does not involve building artificial structures but takes a more natural and sustainable approach to managing the coast.</p>	
<p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of hard engineering vs soft engineering.</p>	<p>Hard engineering is generally more effective in the short-term but it is extremely expensive. Soft engineering is generally cheaper and better for the environment, but may not be as effective as hard engineering in the short-term at protecting the coast.</p>	
<p>Explain what a sea wall is, and what the advantages and disadvantages of a sea wall are.</p>	<p>A sea wall is a concrete wall that is placed at the foot of a cliff to prevent erosion.</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective at protecting the base of the cliff. / Curved sea walls can direct some energy back into the sea.</li> <li>• Sea walls usually have promenades so people can walk along them.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waves are still powerful and can eventually break down and erode the sea wall.</li> <li>• Extremely expensive, over £2,000 a metre.</li> <li>• Can look ugly / unnatural</li> </ul>	

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<p>Explain what a groyne is, and what the advantages and disadvantages of a groyne are.</p>	<p>A groyne is a wooden or rock structures built out at right angles into the sea.</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Builds a beach - which encourages tourism.</li> <li>• They trap sediment being carried by longshore drift.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By trapping sediment, it starves beaches further down the coastline, increasing rates of erosion elsewhere.</li> <li>• They look unattractive.</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what gabions are and what the advantages and disadvantages of gabions are.</p>	<p>Gabions are rocks that are held in mesh cages and placed in areas affected by erosion.</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheap - approximately £100 per metre.</li> <li>• Absorbs wave energy.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not very strong.</li> <li>• Looks unnatural.</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what rock armour is, and the advantages and disadvantages of rock armour.</p>	<p>Rock armour is large boulders placed at the foot of a cliff which break the waves and absorb their energy. (Usually made granite which is a highly resistant igneous rock.) Rock armour is also known as rip rap.</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheaper than a sea wall and easy to maintain.</li> <li>• Can be used for fishing from.</li> <li>• Look more natural than other methods such as gabions.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They look different to the local geology, as the rock has been imported from other areas.</li> <li>• The rocks are expensive to transport.</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what beach nourishment is and what the advantages and disadvantages of beach nourishment are.</p>	<p>Beach nourishment is adding sand or pebbles to beaches to create a wider buffer zone between the land and the sea.</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blends in with the existing beach.</li> <li>• Larger beaches appeal to tourists.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs to be constantly replaced.</li> <li>• The sand has to be brought in from elsewhere</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what beach stabilisation is, and what the advantages and disadvantages of beach stabilisation are.</p>	<p>Beach stabilisation usually involves planting grasses to stop sand dunes being eroded away.</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It looks natural and can be effective at reducing the erosion of sand from dunes.</li> <li>• It is very cheap.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not suitable to very exposed beaches where waves are very destructive.</li> <li>• It takes a long time to complete and for the grasses to grow.</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what managed retreat is, and what the advantages and disadvantages of managed retreat are.</p>	<p>Managed retreat is the controlled flooding of a low-lying coastal area and the creation of a wetland area, such as a salt marsh. This creates a buffer zone.</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a cheap option compared to paying for sea defences.</li> <li>• Creates a salt marsh which can provide habitats for wildlife and a natural defence against erosion and flooding.</li> <li>• Salt marshes are diverse ecosystems supporting many species.</li> </ul> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land is lost as it is reclaimed by the sea.</li> <li>• Landowners need to be compensated - this can cost £5,000 - £10,000 per hectare</li> </ul>
<p>Explain what is meant by the term 'hold the line'.</p>	<p>Hold the line is when coastal defences are built and maintained to protect a coastline against the impacts of sea level rise and coastal erosion/flooding so that the coastline remains in the same position. This is usually done when high value land and large numbers of people need to be protected at the coast.</p>
<p>Explain the term 'retreat the line'.</p>	<p>'Retreat the line' is when people move out of the dangerous, most vulnerable areas and there is no defence and the land is allowed to flood naturally. This is done when the costs of defending the land are far higher than the value of the land that is being flooded. A wetland is usually created and this type of management is called 'managed retreat' (please see above). [With sea level rise increasing numbers of places will not be offered sea defences and the line of the coast will move back.]</p>
<p>Explain what a shoreline management plan (SMP) and the role of government and local authorities.</p>	<p>The government has divided the coast of the UK into 11 sections. Each section has a shoreline management plan which is put together by the Environment Agency and Local Councils as a strategic plan for how the coast should be managed into the future. The government's role is mostly to coordinate the process, but it is local authorities who are expected to find the money for any coastal defences.</p>
<p>Explain the term 'stake holder'.</p>	<p>A stake holder is someone who has a real interest / stake in an issue. Stakeholders include residents, environmentalists, business owners and the government.</p>
<p>Explain why decisions about coastal management might be controversial.</p>	<p>Different people may want the coast to be managed in different ways depending upon their attitudes and personal interests.</p> <p>A resident who has a house on an eroding cliff may want hard engineering and a 'hold the line' approach.</p> <p>An environmentalist may welcome managed retreat and the creation of a new wetland as a way of creating a habitat for plants and animals.</p> <p>Someone living in a town far away from the coast might not their local council to spend millions on a sea defence when the local hospital needs the money.</p>

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	For example, Norfolk Council have decided to 'do nothing' at Happisburgh because the value of the land is so much lower than the amount new sea defences will cost. This has upset local villagers but has the backing of the majority of people further inland. When the value of the land is put against the cost of the sea defences (a cost benefit analysis) it is clear in terms of money that the sea defences are not worth it.
Explain why sea levels are rising.	Sea levels are rising because of rising temperatures due to climate change. Rising temperatures are causing the oceans to expand (thermal expansion) and are causing the polar ice caps to melt.
Outline the range of impacts climate change will have on low-lying coastal communities.	Sea levels are set to rise by approximately 1m by 2100. This will flood large areas of the world. Currently 850million people living in low-lying coastal areas are expected to need a new home by 2050. Due to the increase in energy in the world's weather systems more hurricanes/cyclones are expected, also threatening low-lying communities.
Explain the impact of climate change on at least two countries at different levels of development.	Tuvalu (NIC) – islands in the Pacific, no more than 5m above sea level. Already suffering due to frequent storms and regular flooding because of sea level rise (water bubbles up to the surface). They are also suffering from saltwater contamination and crops being damaged. If temperatures only go up by 1.5 degrees Tuvalu will be safe. If temperatures rise by 2 degrees or more then Tuvalu will need to evacuate all its people. Florida (HIC) - flood water comes up out of the drains and needs to be pumped away, land values have dropped, millions of dollars are being spent on defences. Bangladesh (NIC) - land is being eroded away, salt contamination of fields at the coast has led to farmers swapping from growing rice to farming crab and growing pumpkins. Many people are leaving to go to Dhaka. When cyclones strike people lose their lives, homes and crops. London (HIC) - not currently affected very much but having to think about building a new Thames Barrier at a cost of £7 billion and creating more wetland areas –this is known as the TE2100 plan. By 2100 sea level rise will be a serious problem for London which will need to be protected from floods and storm surges.
Evaluate the statement: <b>'HICs will be affected more by sea-level rise than NICs/LICs'</b>	<b>Show</b> -Sea level rise is a major issue caused by climate change. Sea levels are expected to rise by 1m by 2100, threatening the lives of 850 million people who live in low-lying areas worldwide. <b>On the one hand</b> – HICs will be seriously affected by the need to spend large amounts of money on protecting some of the most valuable land in the world such as in New York and London (For example, London will need to spend £7 billion on a new Thames Barrier and the TE100 plan), further, if this land is damaged the cost could run into trillions of dollars. <b>On the other hand</b> – NICs and LICs are already feeling the impact of climate change. For example, land along the coast in Bangladesh has become so contaminated with saltwater that farmers have had to abandon rice farming in favour of crab farming. However, when land has been completely washed away people have no alternative but to move to Dhaka. Bangladesh is also suffering from increasingly severe cyclones due to climate change threatening the lives of thousands of people and the livelihood of millions. In Tuvalu the low-lying island state will be completely submerged under water if warming reaches 2 degrees above current temperature, meaning approx. 16,000 people will need to be evacuated. <b>Opinion</b> – While HICs will need to pay a lot to deal with the issue of sea-level rise NICs/LICs are already seeing huge impacts of their people, many of which are difficult to quantify including deaths, loss of livelihoods and increased hardship.

## COMPONENT 1: Rural-Urban Links: Urban issues in contrasting global cities

Question:	Answer:
Explain what a global city is.	A global city is a city which has global influence. Global cities are well connected by transport and communications links and have with large financial and business centres.
Describe the location and distribution of global cities.	Global cities are often those with a long history of influence, so tend to be in HICs which have also been hubs for transport and centres for finance and business. Places such as London, New York, Tokyo and Paris. However, there are new global cities such as Dubai and Singapore which are also well connected, have strong financial centres and area increasingly influential.
Describe what a mega city is.	A mega-city is a city with over 10 million residents. (London is not yet a mega-city as it only has approx. 8 million residents.)
Explain the term urbanisation.	Urbanisation means an increase in the proportion of people living in cities. This involves the trend of people moving from rural areas to the cities of a country.
Explain the term counter-urbanisation and why it has occurred.	Counter-urbanisation is when people choose to move out of a city in search of a better quality of life. For example, to buy a bigger house with a garden and to be away from noise and pollution. Counter-urbanisation has been made possible through changes in technology such as cars, mass transit schemes (e.g. the underground) and more recently teleworking from home made possible by the internet.
Explain the term re-urbanisation.	Re-urbanisation is when areas of a city that had become derelict, are improved and redeveloped and so people start moving back to the city.
Explain how and why cities in HICs have developed differently to cities in NICs.	Cities in HICs have developed much more slowly than cities in NICs and LICs are now doing. Often a city in an HIC would have started as a market-town where agricultural goods would have been sold. Then during the industrial revolution cities expanded in places where particular industries developed (often in cities near to raw materials such as coal.). Most people lived near to where they worked. From the late 1920s suburbs developed around cities as improvements in transport meant people could live away from where they worked. Then, over the years, cities continued to grow outwards with the most recent suburbs being built on the outskirts. This is very different to NICs which are growing rapidly in a very short space of time, with shanty towns often being present around the edge or in parts of a city where people don't want to live e.g. areas that are flooded a lot. Cities in NICs often lack planning and important infrastructure e.g. they may lack sewers and running water for everyone and have problems keeping up with the thousands of new migrants who arrive every week.
Describe how and explain why the distribution of mega cities has changed over-time.	The location of mega-cities has changed over time with the greatest amount of growth in Asia. This is because birth rates here have been higher than in HICs and this is also where rapid industrialisation is happening. (The mega-city expected to grow the most over the next 5 years

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	is Dhaka in Bangladesh.) There are also mega-cities in South America and North America but none in Antarctica.
Explain why London is ranked as the most globally important city in the World.	London is currently ranked as the most influential global city due to its historic links with places that were once part of the British Empire, its large financial sector and strong legal system. London is also well connected through its airports such as Heathrow and rail links through to the Channel Tunnel. Its racial diversity is a strength as it gives London links to all over the world. English is also a very common language globally which makes communicating with other places easy.
Explain why cities in NICs/LICs are not yet as globally important as London despite their size.	Although cities in NICs have more residents than London, these cities are not yet as influential because they lack the transport links and infrastructure to attract global businesses. In addition, they have weaker financial sectors and higher crime rates than London.
Explain why the population of cities in NICs are growing faster than cities in HICs.	Cities in NICs are growing faster because rural areas of NICs are often extremely poor, while cities in NICs are often where industries are growing -as such, there is a very strong incentive for people to move from rural areas to urban areas in NICs and so they are growing fast. The people who migrate to cities are usually of childbearing age and therefore these people will have children making the birth rates in cities high. In NICs there is also a cultural preference for larger families, less access to contraception than in HICs and women having children from a younger age which all contributes towards higher rates of natural increase and a growing population.
Describe the location of Mumbai.	Mumbai is located on the west coast of India, on the coast with the Arabian Sea and at the mouth of the Ulhas River. It is 19 degrees north of the equator, and 72 degrees east of the Prime Meridian.
Describe the location of a city you have studied in an NIC/LIC.	The city in an NIC that I have studied is Mumbai. Mumbai is located on the west coast of India, on the coast with the Arabian Sea and at the mouth of the Ulhas River. It is 19 degrees north of the equator, and 72 degrees east of the Prime Meridian.
Explain why Mumbai is an important city nationally and globally.	Mumbai is an important city nationally as it is India's most populous city. It is globally important as it has an international airport and is an international port on a major shipping route to the Middle East. 40% of all India's exports go through Mumbai and 25% of all industrial goods are made in Mumbai. Mumbai is also an important financial centre with a Stock Exchange and many banks. It is also the location of the HQ for the MNC 'Tata Group'.
Describe the location of London.	London is located in the South East of the UK along the River Thames in the continent of Europe. It is 51 degrees north of the equator and on the Prime Meridian (0 degrees).
Describe the location of a city you have studied in an HIC.	The city in an HIC that I have studied is London. London is located in the South East of the UK along the River Thames in the continent of Europe. It is 51 degrees north of the equator and on the Prime Meridian (0 degrees).
Explain why London is an important city regionally, nationally and globally.	London is an important city nationally as it is the UK's capital city, seat of government and is the UK's most populous city. It is internationally important as it has international airports and is a global port. It has a large financial centre and stock exchange. It is home to the HQs of 68 of the world top 2000 largest businesses. As the UK is a key member of the UN and the Commonwealth this also gives London influence.
Explain why the population of Mumbai is growing so quickly.	Mumbai is growing very quickly because: 1) Inward migration from much poorer rural areas around the city. 2) Due to natural increase being high in the city [This is when B.R. - D.R is very high, so lots of babies are born and fewer people are dying.] See above
Explain the term 'birth rate'.	Birth rate is the number of babies born per year per 1,000 of population.
Explain the term 'death rate'.	Death rate is the number of people dying per year per 1,000 of population.
Explain the term 'natural increase'.	The term natural increase is Birth Rate – Death Rate. If this is a positive number, then the population is increasing. (If natural increase is negative then it shows that the population is decreasing.)
Explain the term 'fertility rate'.	Fertility rate is the average number of children a woman in an area has. A fertility rate of 2.1 is considered to be a 'replacement' rate. If the rate is higher than 2.1, then a population will grow. If the fertility rate is lower than 2.1 then the population will decline.
Explain the term 'population structure'.	Population structure is the proportion of people who are male and female in different age categories. Population structure is shown on a population pyramid.
Describe the population structure of Mumbai.	The population structure of Mumbai is characterised by a wide base representing a high birth rate with a lot of children being born, and a bulge of people in the 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 categories being the age of many new migrants arriving in the city hoping for a better life.
Explain the implications of Mumbai's population structure.	The implications of Mumbai's population structure are that the city will continue to grow and is likely to have a youthful population as more children are born to the incoming migrants.

Explain what a PUSH factor is.	A push factor is a reason a migrant has for leaving a place.
Explain what a PULL factor is.	A pull factor is a reason a migrant has for moving to a new place.
Explain why people move from rural areas in India to Mumbai.	People leave rural India due to poor harvests / not enough land / poor wages / not enough food People want to move to Mumbai for better job opportunities / education / excitement and things to do/ better healthcare
Explain what a shanty town is.	A shanty town is an informal settlement built by people who arrive in a city but cannot find a home to live in. Instead they make dwellings from whatever they can find, plastic sheeting, cardboard and corrugated iron. Shanty towns are sometimes called slums (in South America they are called favelas).
Explain how Mumbai has been impacted by historic waves of migration.	Mumbai was part of the Mughal, then Portuguese and then British Empires. Throughout its growth people migrated to Mumbai from other parts of India. This has led to many different cultures and religions living in the city. For example, the people who make pottery in Dharavi initially came for Gujarat.
Describe the social, economic and cultural patterns within Mumbai.	Socially there is high class housing in the high-up land in Mumbai, whereas Dharavi and other shanty-town areas are found on the boggy ground that is often flooded. Economically the south-west tip of Mumbai is the wealthiest. This is near to the stock-exchange. Culturally Mumbai has many important sites including the CST train station which dates back to the British Empire and is a world heritage site.
Explain the challenges that the city of Mumbai faces (Poverty/ housing/ transport/waste/infrastructure).	60% of Mumbai's population live in slums without proper access to clean water, toilets and electricity. (Approx 500 people per toilet). Serious diseases are common. 4,000 cases of diphtheria a week. Often these people earn only £1 a day.

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	<p>Many others live in Chawls which are old-style communal buildings. These are overcrowded but cheap to live in.</p> <p>There are 22 million cars and the road system is always congested.</p> <p>9 people a day are killed on Mumbai's railways.</p> <p>Over 8,000 tonnes of waste are produced every day.</p> <p>Infrastructure is old and not built for the 18 million people who live in the city today.</p> <p>Air pollution is a major concern this comes from unregulated industries and old cars.</p> <p>Thousands of new people arrive every week and it is difficult for the authorities to cope.</p>
Describe the location of Dharavi and its main features.	Dharavi is found in the boggy areas around the wealthy part of Mumbai in the centre of the city. (It is more usual for shanty towns are usually found on the edge of cities.)
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of living in Dharavi.	The advantages are the strong community spirit. In some parts there are employment opportunities in pottery, leatherwork, workshops and recycling waste from rubbish tips. The disadvantages are the lack of access to clean water (maybe just twice a day from a shared standpipe), the lack of toilets, the pollution, high levels of disease and poor wages.
Evaluate the extent to which Dharavi is a sustainable urban area.	Dharavi recycles 80% of the city's waste. Within Dharavi people generally walk. People in Dharavi make good use of scarce resources such as water and land. Unfortunately, the workshops are unregulated and have low health standards and produce a lot of pollution that goes directly into the air and local streams. Socially and economically Dharavi is unlikely to be sustainable because of the numbers of people continually moving to the area.
Explain what a government scheme is.	A government scheme is an initiative run by the government to try to improve the city. The government are the people in-charge of running an area.
Explain what an NGO is.	NGO stands for Non-Governmental Organisation. NGOs are usually charities trying to help people improve their lives.
Explain what a 'bottom-up' 'self-help' scheme is.	A 'bottom-up' 'self-help' scheme is an initiative where people get together to improve their own circumstances by helping each other. People sometimes do this with the help of an NGO.
Explain what a government slum clearance scheme is.	A government slum clearance scheme is imposed on local people in a 'top-down' manner. It is usually done to remove a slum quickly to make way for businesses or infrastructure projects that the government wants to undertake, or to remove the embarrassment and 'eye-sore' of the slums for more wealthy residents or tourists. Developers are often given land by a government in return for removing a slum and building housing for the residents. However, it is rare for local residents to get a fair deal from slum clearance, often only a few have the right to the new homes and are often charged high prices to live in them. In Mumbai there has been a slum clearance scheme to remove informal settlements near to the airport. Local people say they were not consulted and only a few of the promised homes have been built. Police and bulldozers moved in to remove many temporary dwellings. This is an extreme measure which has a very negative impact on the people whose dwellings are removed.
For a shanty town in an NIC/LIC you have studied, what have been the advantages and disadvantages of slum clearance?	A shanty town I have studied is Dharavi. A slum clearance scheme was put in place to remove the slum area that had been growing close to the airport. The advantages of the slum clearance schemes were that it was a quick way of removing the informal settlement from near to the airport which could have become a safety hazard and may have put off international businesspeople and tourists from coming to Mumbai. A few hundred new homes were also built by the developer who took over the land. However, there were significant disadvantages of the scheme. 70% of the residents were not eligible for the new homes that had been built because they could not prove how long they had lived there and so most were removed by force. People who were removed lost their homes and possessions and had to move away from where they had settled and found work causing serious hardship. People were forced to relocate to other slum areas causing these to become even more overcrowded. A third of the people who moved into the new homes ended up leaving because of the high rents and service charges.
Explain what a 'top-down' government housing project scheme is.	A top-down government housing project is when the government decides upon a new housing scheme and forces it on the local people.  The 'Dharavi Redevelopment Project' (DRP) aimed to give every long-term resident of Dharavi a new 300 square foot home in a high-rise block but didn't allow for rehousing peoples' businesses too. This project was so controversial and expensive that little change has occurred. (The Dharavi slums are commercially very important –making over \$1 billion a year from pottery, tanning and recycling, but these are not activities people could do in a high-rise flat!  Another top-down government scheme has been the redevelopment of the Bhendi Bazaar which is an area of 250 chawl buildings. The government aims to replace them with 17 high-rise blocks. So far 1 block has been completed.
For a shanty town in an NIC/LIC you have studied, what have been the advantages and disadvantages of a 'top-down' government housing project.	The shanty town I have studied is Dharavi in Mumbai. The advantages of the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP) are that it provided the opportunity for a small number of residents to be rehoused in a high-rise block with running water and toilets. However, there have also been lots of disadvantages. The government did not provide places for peoples' businesses and people have not wanted to move if they were unsure if they would still be able to make a living. Further, the project has been mismanaged and has not been on the scale that people hoped with only a few hundred homes built. Finally, the project was only made available to people who could prove that they had lived in Dharavi for a long-time.  The redevelopment of the Bhendi Bazaar area has been more successful, and they are planning for the new buildings to be more sustainable and provide more green spaces. It is hoped that 20,000 people will be helped by this scheme. However, moving people from 250 chawls to 17 high-rise flats will inevitably break-up communities.
For a shanty town in an NIC/LIC you have studied, what have been the advantages and disadvantages of 'bottom-up' 'self-help' housing schemes?	A 'bottom-up' 'self-help' scheme in the Dharavi slums that I have studied is where the NGO SPARC (The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres) where they have worked with the pavement people of Mumbai to save for and then help design new homes. The advantages of the scheme were that people felt empowered and respected and had a stake in designing their own homes.

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	<p>The disadvantages of the scheme include that fact that it has only reached a few hundred people and they have not been able to improve the sewers and water situation much because this requires action from the government.</p> <p>Following the success of the film 'Slumdog Millionaire' tourists have wanted to visit Dharavi. One NGO 'Reality Gives' gives tourists tours of the slums in return for money. This money then goes into education and other initiatives to improve the slums. The disadvantage of this scheme is that people think it is treating slum dwellers as people in a zoo being looked at. Also, the amounts of money raised are relatively low.</p>
<p>Describe the growth of London from Roman times until the current day.</p>	<p>Romans originally settled in London because of the Thames which was used as both a port and supply of water. The surrounding land was quite flat for farming. Eventually London became the seat of government and power with the development of Parliament and government offices. The Georgian era saw large town houses built. In Victorian times people moved to London during the industrial revolution and terraced houses were built for the workers. The docks were very important as goods from across the British Empire were traded. Consumer items were made in sweatshops in the East End of London. From the late 1920s the suburbs were built as people were able to use both cars and also the new underground to get to work. The houses that were built at this time were generally semi-detached. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> WW many areas of London were bombed. This left damage throughout the 50s and 60s. By the 1970s the port and other industries in London began to decline. During the 1980s many areas were derelict and large-scale redevelopment started, particularly in Docklands. The LDDC (London Docklands Development Corporation) was set up, the London Docklands Light Railway was built along with Canary Wharf, attracting many financial companies. In recent years London has benefitted from a wave of International migration making the city the most diverse city in the world. 68 out of the top 2000 companies across the world have their HQ in London.</p>
<p>Describe the main social, economic and cultural patterns within London.</p>	<p>Today economically the City of London and Docklands are the main financial centres of London. Heathrow airport in the west and London Gateway Docks in the East are important transport hubs. Socially the West of London and outer areas tend to be wealthier, whereas inner London, particularly North East London tend to be poorer e.g. Newham. In poorer areas crime is higher. Increasingly it is difficult for people to find affordable housing in London. All areas of London are multicultural. China Town is one area of London that particularly celebrates Chinese culture. Chinese people originally came to London to work in the docks.</p>
<p>Explain the impact of historic waves of migration on London.</p>	<p>London has always been a place where people have come from around the world.          17<sup>th</sup> Century –Europeans linked to trade brought new goods and wealth.          18<sup>th</sup> &amp; 19<sup>th</sup> Century -Chinese sailors / Irish labourers / Jewish people          After the 2ndWW inward migration from Commonwealth countries e.g. Jamaica and India          People worked on the railways and in the NHS. 1990s – Migration from EU countries e.g. Poland. More recently – people from areas where there has been conflict e.g. Afghanistan and Syria. London has benefitted from new ideas and cultures including different types of food. Business links with other parts of the world have been forged. Skills shortages have been filled.</p>
<p>Explain why London is growing today.</p>	<p>London is growing today because of international migration and because natural increase in London is higher here than in other parts of the country. There are more people of an age who would have children and fewer old people in London compared to the rest of the UK. As a result BR – DR gives a higher Natural Increase. London is growing at twice the rate of the rest of the UK.</p>
<p>Explain the challenges that the city of London faces (Poverty/ housing/ transport/waste/infrastructure/crime/homelessness).</p>	<p>While London does not have problems on the large scale that Mumbai has, nevertheless there are still challenges. 16% of people living in London are classified as living in poverty with an unemployment rate of 10% which is higher than the rest of the UK (8%). Poorer people living in London have a life expectancy which is 5 years lower than average. Yet due to the high numbers of wealthy people living in London prices are higher which in turn makes life even more difficult if you are poor and trying to live in London. It is also estimated that 3,000 people sleep rough in London every night. There is also a problem with knife crime, with over 14,000 knife related offences committed in 2019. Infrastructure is good but recycling rates are low in some places, particularly from flats where it is difficult to manage sorting rubbish. Pollution levels are high but not over WHO (World Health Organisation) limits.</p>
<p>Explain strategies that have been used in London to make it more sustainable.</p>	<p>The London low emission zone (LEZ) aims to reduce pollution from cars in the city. Some new building developments have been designed to be sustainable e.g. BedZed          Cycling has been encouraged with bike schemes e.g. Boris Bikes from when he was Mayor of London. A push for people to sort their rubbish and increase recycling rates (NB Not nearly enough is being done to reduce energy use and carbon emissions.)</p>
<p>Evaluate the statement:          'Cities in HICs have the same problems as cities in NICs/LICs.'</p>	<p><b>Show</b>- Cities are important because so many people live in them (70% of the world's population is expected to live in a city by 2050.)  <b>On the one hand</b> – problems are similar. E.g. poverty and inequality with not enough affordable housing with people living in shanty towns in NICs/LICs and homelessness in cities in HICs. Problems of traffic congestion and pollution occur in almost all cities. There are also high levels of crime.  <b>On the other hand</b> – the scale of the problems is much bigger in NICs/LICs with millions living in shanty towns e.g. Dharavi in Mumbai compared to thousands being homeless in cities in HICs such as London. While there are many knife crimes in London, crime is so common as to not be recorded in many NICs/LICs. Further the number of new arrivals in NICs/LICs makes it very difficult for the infrastructure of a city to keep up.  <b>Opinion</b> – Therefore the problems are not the same as the scale of the problems is so much bigger in NICs/LICs and the speed of change is so much faster, making it more difficult for the authorities to cope with the problems.</p>
<p>Evaluate the statement:          'Government strategies to alleviate poverty in NICs/LICs are more effective than self-help schemes.'</p>	<p><b>Show</b> – It is important that there are strategies to alleviate poverty in NICs/LICs as at the moment millions of people are living in difficult conditions, e.g. Dharavi in Mumbai where there are 500 people per toilet and 4,000 cases of diphtheria a week.  <b>On the one hand</b> – Government strategies such as the Dharavi Redevelopment Scheme is a good idea because the government is able to offer people better living conditions for people. The redevelopment of Bhendi Bazaar will enable people to have one toilet per family. In this</p>

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	<p>scheme it is hoped that over 20,000 people will be helped to live much improved lives. The problem with these schemes is that they have not listened enough to what local people want and many people are worried that they will not be able to take their work with them. Further local communities and families will be split up leading to social breakdown and more crime.</p> <p><b>On the other hand</b> –Self-help schemes work directly with people to build with them exactly what they need. People are able to design workshops to go underneath their homes so that they will still be able to work, and communities can be kept together. The cost of self-help schemes is often cheaper than large-scale redevelopment. The problem with self-help schemes is that they take a lot of time to set-up, do not help as many people and often cannot do things about major infrastructure problems such as needing new sewers which only the government can sort out.</p> <p><b>Opinion</b> –I believe that government strategies can be more effective than self-help schemes because they can help so many more people. However, they need to listen to the local people more and be careful not to break-up families and communities or to cause more hardship.</p>
<p><i>Evaluate the statement:</i> <b>'HICs are much more likely to be able to create sustainable urban environments than LICs/NICs'</b></p>	<p><b>Show</b> – Sustainable environments are important because they will help ensure the long-term wellbeing of the human race by meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their needs.</p> <p><b>On the one hand</b> –HICs have the money to be able to create sustainable urban places such as BedZed in London which uses solar panels, has energy efficient homes, a car share club and water saving appliances. They are also developing smarter cities which uses new technology to manage traffic and monitor pollution more carefully. They are also able to enforce laws about waste disposal and traffic pollution (such as through the LEZ scheme).</p> <p><b>On the other hand</b> – LICs/NICs are already more sustainable because their energy use is far less than HICs. The carbon footprint per person in India is 2 tonnes per year compared to 5.5 tonnes per year in the UK. Further recycling rates are higher with Dharavi recycling 80% of Mumbai's waste.</p> <p><b>Opinion</b> –Overall I think that HICs are more likely to be able to create more sustainable environments providing that they can find a way to deal with the current high carbon footprints maybe through electric car schemes and more renewable energy projects, whereas in NICs/LICs people have to put their own survival first because they are poor and life is harder for them day-to-day. Ultimately though, all countries will need to work together as world sustainability will only be possible if we all make an effort to make this a reality.</p>

<b>COMPONENT 1: Rural-Urban Links: The Rural to Urban Continuum</b>	
Explain what a settlement is.	A settlement is a place where people live. (Settlements include cities, towns, villages and hamlets.)
Explain what an urban area is.	An urban area is a place with a high concentration of buildings. An urban area is very built-up.
Explain what a rural area is.	A rural area is a place with a low concentration of buildings. A rural area is sometimes referred to as countryside. Here you find farming and wildlife areas.
Explain what urbanisation means and how the UK has become more urban.	Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in cities. The UK became more urban during the industrial revolution. Following the invention of the steam engine people worked out how to make goods much more quickly by burning coal to make steam which then powered machines. For example, factories making textiles from wool used steam-powered looms. This is when the great cities of Manchester and Leeds grew fast as they were near both coal and a supply of wool and had a lot of textile mills. People moved from rural areas to cities in the hope of finding better paid work.
Explain what suburbanisation means and how the UK became more suburban.	Suburbanisation is to do with people building away from city centres on the outskirts of a town. The suburbs are usually, but not always residential areas where people live. In the 1920s/30s people generally built semi-detached houses around cities. These are often referred to now as 'inner-suburb' areas. After the war until today people have built suburbs further out. These areas are usually areas of detached houses and are referred to as 'the outer suburbs'. At the same time a lot of social housing was built and many people moved into council houses at affordable rents. At the moment, around London there are lots of medium-rise apartments being built, often as part of redevelopment of older urban areas. Suburbanisation has occurred because people now have cars and transport systems which allow them to live further from their place of work.
Explain what counter-urbanisation means and how the UK has been affected by counter-urbanisation.	Counter-urbanisation is the process of people moving out of city areas to more rural locations. People generally move to find cheaper house prices, more space and a cleaner environment. People are able to do this because they can either commute to work or they can telework at home or a combination of the two. This has led some rural towns and villages near cities to become commuter settlements. Commuter settlements are where most people are not originally from the settlement but have moved there from the city and commute into work. This causes house prices to rise and may lead to a loss of identity and services as commuters may not become part of the community or use the local shops and bus services. This in-turn may lead to the original residents moving away. Counter-urbanisation has led to greater road and rail congestion across the UK.
Explain what infill is and where and why you can identify areas of infill in UK urban areas.	Infill is when previously open or derelict space in an urban area is built upon. For example, a school may sell off a playing field for developers to build upon. Or an area of waste ground may be bought-up to build on. Infill is particularly common in London because land to build on is scarce.
Describe how and explain why urban areas in the UK have changed over time.	Urban areas were once market towns where people came with agricultural goods to buy and sell. During the industrial revolution urban areas expanded as factories were built and people moved from rural areas to the city. Most people lived in terraced housing. Due to the advent of cars and transport systems people moved to the suburbs and semi-detached housing was built around cities. Over the years additional housing was built on the outskirts of urban areas. This was often detached housing with larger gardens. Today housing is expensive and there is a shortage. As a result, there is more infill and redevelopment is occurring –particularly around London where there is a trend to build medium-rise apartments on brownfield sites. In other areas of the UK there is widespread new building on greenfield sites e.g. 3,000 new homes to be built around Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire.
Describe how and explain why rural areas in the UK have changed over time.	Before the industrial revolution most people lived in rural areas and made a living from farming. Since then rural areas have changed in three main ways. Some rural areas, particularly in

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	scenic areas or by the sea have become places where people retire to or may own a second home. Some rural areas near to large cities have become commuter settlements and have grown in size. Rural areas in very remote places have become depopulated and are in decline.
Explain the term 'teleworking'.	Teleworking is where people use telecommunications technology to work away from their office by using mobile phones, computers and the internet.
Explain the term 'commuting'	Commuting is where someone lives away from where they work and refers to the journey or 'commute' that they make each day to get to and from work.
Explain what a commuter settlement is.	A commuter settlement is a place where many of the people living there, commute to a larger town or city to work.
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of villages becoming commuter settlements.	When a village becomes a commuter settlement the advantages include more business for some local services such as local restaurants and primary schools. However, the disadvantages include less money going into the services commuters don't use (e.g. some local shops and bus services). House prices go up which may make the place unaffordable for local people. Further, commuters may not integrate fully into the life of the community causing the area to change character and potentially become less close nit with people not knowing their neighbours.
Explain the term 'landuse'.	Landuse means how the land is used.
Explain what a 'landuse zone' is.	A land use zone is an area of a settlement where one type of landuse predominates. E.g. A residential zone, an industrial zone.
Explain what the Burgess Model represents.	The Burgess Model is a simple model of landuse which represents how most cities in HICs developed. At the centre is the Central Business District, with the inner city around this, then the inner suburbs, then the outer suburbs and final the rural-urban fringe.
Explain what a CBD is.	CBD stands for Central Business District. This is where most of the shops and offices of an urban area are found. Buildings here are often skyscrapers as the value of the land is expensive.
Describe what a pedestrianised zone is and why they are found in cities in the UK.	A pedestrianised zone is where traffic is banned from an area and people can walk freely. Pedestrianised zones have been created in most of the UK's cities to enable people to shop, work and enjoy the city centre without the hazard and pollution caused by cars.
Describe what an inner-city area is.	The inner-city area of UK cities is the zone around the CBD that is often characterised by terraced housing and old industrial buildings. It is sometimes called the Zone of Transition as for the past 20 years a lot of redevelopment has occurred here. Some inner-city areas have become popular with students in university towns as being places where you can find cheap housing and many fast-food outlets and where you can easily walk to the city centre.
Describe what a suburb is.	A suburb is an area of building away from a central urban area. A suburb is usually, but not always a residential area.
Describe what a zone of affluence is.	A zone of affluence is a zone where people are wealthy. These areas are characterised by larger houses and gardens. People usually own their own homes and car ownership is high. There are often lots of services as people have the money to spend to keep them running. People living here will often be people who have jobs as managers of others in the workplace or as professionals.
Describe what a zone of deprivation is.	A zone of deprivation is one where people are poorer. These areas are characterised by smaller houses and fewer gardens. People often rent their homes and car ownership is lower. There are often fewer services as people do not have the money to spend to keep them running. People living here will often be people who have semi-skilled jobs which are lower paid.
Describe what regeneration is.	Regeneration is where a place is improved, making it more attractive and successful.
Describe what a multi-cultural community is.	A multi-cultural area is one where people of different cultures and beliefs live in an area.
Describe what a multi-purpose zone is and explain its advantages.	A multi-purpose zone is one where people can work, live and undertake leisure activities all in the same place. Planners are increasingly designing multi-purpose zones as better places to live as they stop the need for people to commute which saves time, energy and money and reduces pollution and our carbon footprint.
Describe the leisure opportunities that urban areas provide.	Urban areas provide leisure opportunities such as cinemas, indoor climbing and parks.
Describe the cultural opportunities that urban areas provide.	Urban areas provide cultural opportunities such as going to religious buildings, theatres, art galleries and going to concerts.
Describe what urban renewal is.	Urban renewal is when an urban area is regenerated. it is where an urban area is improved and made more successful. This might involve knocking down derelict buildings and building better accommodation for people with trees and services such as shops and leisure facilities.
Explain why urban renewal is important for economic reasons.	Urban renewal is important to generate a 'multiplier effect' where people will be keen to move in and spend their money. This in-turn will sustain jobs and enable further wealth creation. This will enable an area to thrive economically.
Explain why urban renewal is important for social reasons.	Urban renewal is important for social reasons to ensure that people are able to find work and will not be unemployed. It will mean that there is enough incoming tax revenue to pay for public services such as schools and police force. There will also be more money for other services for people to enjoy, e.g. the cinema. Crime levels will be reduced.
Explain why urban renewal is important for environmental reasons.	Urban renewal is important for environmental reasons as it will involve removing waste and derelict buildings. In turn this will decrease pollution and make the place much more pleasant to live in. Often trees are planted to make the environment more pleasant.

Describe what a brownfield site is.	A brownfield site is one that has been previously built upon. It may have a derelict building on the site and may be contaminated with wastes.
Describe what a greenfield site is.	A greenfield site is one that has not previously been built upon. It may be agricultural land or countryside.
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of building on a brownfield site.	The advantages of building on a brownfield site include: -It is already in an urban area and probably near to existing road and rail links -It may already have mains power links and water pipes -By building on a brownfield site an area is being improved The main disadvantage is: -It might be expensive and difficult to remove what is already there such as the derelict building and wastes
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of building on a greenfield site.	The advantages of building on a greenfield site are -It is usually cheaper as you do not have to remove an existing building -It is usually quicker as you can start building straight away

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	<p>The disadvantages of building on a greenfield site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It removes habitat and reduces the amount of green space around an urban area</li> <li>-New roads and other infrastructure may need to be built</li> <li>-It will cause more pollution in an area that previously was not polluted</li> </ul>	
<p>Describe the pattern of regional inequality across the UK.</p>	<p>Great Britain average per person UK average: £14,872</p> <p>Legend: £1-20,000, £20,000-25,000, £25,000-30,000, £30,000-35,000, £35,000-40,000, £40,000+</p> <p>Regional averages: North East: £12,543 North West: £13,073 Yorkshire &amp; the Humber: £13,115 East Midlands: £13,611 West Midlands: £13,337 East of England: £15,073 London: £24,076 South East: £18,792 South West: £18,680 Region of England: £15,509</p>	<p>This map shows average wages. The wealthiest region of the UK is London where the mean average wage is £19,000.</p> <p>The next most wealthy is the South of England, followed by the East.</p> <p>The least wealthy areas include the North East where the mean average wage is £12,500.</p> <p>This map shows clearly that there is a North / South Divide in wealth across the UK. However, the map doesn't show local variations in wealth.</p>
<p>Explain why there is regional inequality across the UK.</p>	<p>London is very wealthy because it is an international city with a large financial sector with lots of businesses which generate wealth. Areas further away from London have fewer businesses and less wealth. Some areas in the north used to be wealthy but as manufacturing industries have moved abroad they have lost jobs and have been in decline. In Scotland there have been more successful policies to spread wealth across the country than there have been in England.</p>	
<p>Explain how regional inequality affects the migration of people within the UK.</p>	<p>People in the north of the UK and Wales often migrate to the South East to find work or for better wages.</p>	
<p>Explain why the population of UK cities is increasing.</p>	<p>Cities in the UK are undergoing reurbanisation. This is where people are moving back to cities as places where there is more and higher paid work. Cities are financial centres, centres for business and also centres for research and development with most universities being based in cities where jobs of the future are being created. City planners are keen to make cities better places to live as well as to work with new developments being designed as multipurpose zones.</p>	
<p>Explain why there is a housing crisis in the south of England.</p>	<p>There is a housing crisis in the South of England because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Housing is more expensive – about 7x the average annual salary in London or 50% of peoples' salaries in London</li> <li>2) More people – due to migration and natural increase the UK's population is currently growing</li> <li>3) Smaller families – more people want to live on their own such as fit elderly people who do not want to move to an old peoples' home and divorced people.</li> </ol>	
<p>Explain how international migration has affected the population structure of towns in the UK.</p>	<p>International migration has caused the population structure of some towns and cities in the UK to have a 'bulge' in the economically active age group due to the people moving here being generally between 20-30. This age group also tends to have more young children, so the population structure also shows a slight increase in the 0-20 age groups compared to the rest of the country.</p>	
<p>Explain the benefits that international migration has brought to UK towns and cities.</p>	<p>International migration has brought many benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provided a supply of workers who are keen to work hard</li> <li>-Provided skills where there has been a shortage e.g. Nurses, construction workers</li> <li>-Kept local services open in areas where they were under threat e.g. primary schools in areas where the population was ageing previously</li> <li>-Cultural benefits such as new shops, food, ideas, international links</li> </ul>	
<p>Explain the challenges that international migration has brought to UK towns and cities.</p>	<p>International migration has brought some challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sometimes the speed has been difficult for some public services to manage when there has been a large influx of people in a short space of time e.g. school places</li> <li>-The speed of cultural change has been a challenge for some communities outside of London</li> </ul>	
<p>Explain what rural depopulation is.</p>	<p>Rural depopulation is where people living in rural areas decide to move away. It is where the net balance between people moving in and moving out of an area is negative, causing a decrease in population in rural areas.</p>	
<p>Explain why South Uist in Scotland has undergone rural depopulation.</p>	<p>South Uist has undergone rural depopulation because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There are few jobs</li> <li>-There are few activities for young people to do</li> <li>-The internet here is not reliable</li> <li>-The weather is cold and wet in the winter</li> <li>-Other young people have left so there are not many people of a younger generation to socialise with</li> </ul>	
<p>Explain what is being done in Orkney in Scotland to promote sustainability.</p>	<p>Orkney is promoting sustainability through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Farming crabs sustainably</li> <li>-Developing renewable energy such as tidal and solar power</li> <li>-Having electric car charging points</li> <li>-Introducing 5G to the whole island</li> </ul>	
<p>Explain what is being done to promote sustainability in London.</p>	<p>London is promoting sustainability through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Low Emission Zone (LEZ)</li> <li>-Making many new regeneration projects sustainable e.g. The Olympic Park, BedZed</li> <li>-Improving public transport, including cleaner buses and Boris Bikes</li> </ul>	
<p>Describe BedZed and explain how it promotes sustainability.</p>	<p>BedZed in London which uses solar panels, has energy efficient homes, a car share club and water saving appliances. It is aiming to be zero carbon and zero waste. There is a mix of different types of housing and offices together. Children are encouraged to play outside. There are gardens and trees planted around the development. A short walk away there are bus stops and train links so people can use public transport.</p>	

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Explain why it is challenging to make some areas of London such as Wealdstone more sustainable.	It is challenging to make Wealdstone more sustainable because it is a well-established residential area and it is difficult to change peoples' habits and daily life. However, it already has good public transport links. Other ways in which it could be made more sustainable include: -Local schools, businesses and homes switching to renewable energy suppliers -More cycle lanes and traffic calming measures -More electric car charging points and a campaign for people to switch to electric cars -More planting of trees and bushes to create an insect corridor -Better recycling facilities -Education to encourage people to voluntarily reduce their carbon footprints e.g. by flying less
Explain why improving sustainable transport is important in creating sustainable communities.	Sustainable transport is important because: -It reduces carbon emissions which are the cause of climate change -It enables people to lead a better life economically as people can get to work more easily -It enables people to lead a better life socially as they can meet people -Sustainable transport produces less pollution and so is better for everyone's health -Sustainable transport is often cheaper for individuals to use
Explain what is meant by the term 'retail'.	Retail is another term for shopping.
Describe how we can classify the goods that we buy.	We classify goods into convenience and comparison goods.
Explain what convenience goods are.	Convenience goods are low-cost items that consumers buy frequently. E.g. Bread
Explain what comparison goods are.	Comparison goods are more expensive items that consumers buy less often and where consumers prefer to compare items and prices before buying. E.g. Clothing
Describe the features of the main types of shopping area found in the UK and their locations.	The main types of shopping area and their typical locations in UK towns are shown below:  <b>CORNER SHOP C</b> <b>DEPARTMENT STORE A</b> <b>HIGH STREET or PARADE B</b> <b>OUT-OF-TOWN RETAIL D</b> <b>REGIONAL LARGE-SCALE RETAIL CENTRE E</b>
Explain what a retail 'catchment area' is.	A catchment area is the area from which a shop gets its customers. A corner shop would have a much smaller catchment area than a department store.
Explain what a retail 'threshold population' is.	A threshold population is the minimum population size needed to create a demand for an item or service. Convenience stores and hairdressers have a low population threshold as customers buy these products and services frequently. Shops that sell comparison goods require larger populations and if the item is expensive they will need a very large threshold population to be viable e.g. car dealers.
Explain what the 'range' means in retail terminology.	The range is the distance a consumer is willing to travel to buy an item. Convenience goods have a lower range than comparison goods.
Explain why out-of-town retail parks have become so popular.	Out-of-town retail parks have become popular because: -They are bigger and have more stock (so it is more likely you will be able to find your size /colour choice etc) -It is easy to park and often free to do so -They often have other leisure activities in the same place e.g. cinemas, cafes and restaurants
Describe how popular out-of-town retail parks are.	Out-of-town retail parks are very popular -90% of the UK's population use them.
Explain what the advantages of out-of-town retail parks are.	Good for consumers who get more choice and free parking. Good for large companies with 'chain stores' who need a lot of space to expand and ease of access for their lorries. Good for creating jobs in the local area.
Explain what the disadvantages of out-of-town retail parks are.	Bad for people without a car. This leaves them unable to access larger stock (and often lower prices). The elderly and less well-off are disproportionately affected. Bad for the environment as people have to drive to the retail parks, causing air pollution and adding to the greenhouse effect. Bad for other shopping areas, particularly if there is an overlapping catchment area, for example with a local CBD/ High Street.
Explain what is meant by the term 'chain store'.	One of a series of shops owned by one firm and selling the same goods
Explain what is meant by the term 'the death of the high street'.	The term 'death of the high street' refers to the fact that fewer people go to their local parade of shops or CBD than once did and as a result many shops are having to close due to lack of customers. (This is in-part due to out-of-town retail parks, and partly due to online shopping. This is causing lots of shops in the CBD to become vacant (empty). When one shop closes it makes it more likely that others will close this is due to a 'cycle of decline'.)
Explain what is meant by the term the 'vacancy rate'.	The vacancy rate is the number of empty shops in a given area expressed as a %. (High Streets in the South East have the lowest vacancy rates (less than 9%) whereas in the Midlands and North of England vacancy rates are as high as 29%.)
Explain what is meant by the term 'cycle of decline'.	As shops close, job losses lead to less money in the area, with a 'knock-on' effect on other businesses such as suppliers and cafes. (More businesses are forced to close and the problem becomes worse and worse. Fewer and fewer people use the area and take their money to spend elsewhere. Transport services may have to be reduced. This in turn further reduces the number of consumers. The most able workers move away to other areas; the area becomes more run-down with high crime, vandalism and an ageing population.)

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Explain what is meant by the term the 'multiplier effect'.	This is the process whereby the introduction of a new industry or the expansion of an existing industry in an area also encourages growth in other industrial sectors. (It is the opposite of the cycle of decline. As more jobs are created, people have more to spend locally and so all local businesses benefit. Services improve and people move into the area, further increasing the amount of money being spent in the area.)
Explain how councils are promoting High Streets across the UK to stop them falling into decline.	Town planners have been improving town centres to attract back customers. Strategies include: -Pedestrianisation -Park and ride schemes with cheaper parking -CCTV -Better street furniture and flowers e.g. 'Britain in Bloom' -New signage -Market days -Street entertainment e.g. buskers -Support for independent traders -Play activities for children -More events for families -Pop-up shops in vacant stores
Explain how technology is changing the way we shop.	Rapid increase in online shopping. In 2008 53% of people shopped online, it is now 80%
<i>Evaluate the statement:</i> <b>'It is always better to build new houses on greenfield sites.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – New houses are important as there are currently not enough affordable new homes in the UK due to an increasing population and a trend towards smaller families. <b>On the one hand</b> – it is good to build on greenfield sites as it is possible to build quickly and cheaply as you do not have to remove any buildings that were previously there. <b>On the other hand</b> – when building on greenfield sites new water and electricity links may need to be put in and new roads built to link the new houses to existing roads. Further, large areas of habitat will be destroyed if a greenfield site is built upon. <b>Opinion</b> –Overall, I think it is usually better to build on a brownfield site. This is because the new houses will already be near to roads and water and electricity mains supplies. In addition, it will greatly improve the area by turning a derelict site into something useful. Above all I think it would be better for the environment as it will reduce the amount of commuting that would need to be done and would not remove habitat for wildlife that is currently seriously under threat.
<i>Evaluate the statement:</i> <b>'It is easier for rural areas to become sustainable than urban areas.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – It is important that all areas become sustainable so as to ensure the long-term well-being of the human race. On the one hand –some rural areas can become sustainable through generating their own renewable energy and moving towards electric cars as they are doing on Orkney. <b>On the other hand</b> –some rural areas might find it difficult to become more sustainable because these areas often do not have as much money as urban areas to change the infrastructure of a place and it may be more difficult to set up sustainable transport schemes in a remote area. <b>Opinion</b> –Overall, I think it is more difficult for rural areas to become more sustainable. Urban areas have the advantage of having public transport in place and more money to use to make improvements. Also, it is more important for urban areas to become more sustainable as a greater proportion of people live in these areas.
<i>Evaluate the statement:</i> <b>'The decline of High Streets across the UK is unstoppable.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – The decline of High Streets across the country is a serious issue because when areas fall into decline crime increases and more people become unemployed and the well-being of a population drops. <b>On the one hand</b> –The decline of the High Street seems unstoppable because so many people are shopping online (over 80%) and there are currently too many shops for the number of shoppers going to High Streets each week. <b>On the other hand</b> – Some councils are working hard to stop the decline by making High Streets more than a place to just shop. Many are being pedestrianised with coffee shops and street entertainment designed to encourage people to enjoy leisure time on the High Street. Street furniture has been improved and more trees planted. <b>Opinion</b> – Overall, I think the decline is possible to stop as people will always want places to meet up and places for children to play. I think councils should do more of this and work hard to quickly turn vacant shops into something useful so that areas do not spiral into decline which would be bad for the people living there.

<b>Component 2: Development issues</b>	
Explain the term HIC.	HIC stands for High Income Country. HICs include countries such as the UK, USA, France and Australia. These countries are rich and have high levels of technology and good infrastructure (roads, railways, airports, hospitals, energy supplies etc).
Explain the term NIC.	NIC stands for Newly Industrialised Country. NICs include countries such as India, China and Brazil. These countries often have well-off city areas but also shanty towns around the edge of these. There is often widespread poverty in rural areas. These countries are changing fast as they industrialise through developing manufacturing industries such as textiles. Their levels of technology and infrastructure are good in some places and poor in others.
Explain the term LIC.	Also known as least developed countries, LIC stands for Low Income Country. LICs include Malawi and Yemen. These countries are very poor and have low levels of technology and infrastructure. Most people survive by growing crops which gives them little profit.
Explain the term MNC.	MNC stands for Multinational Company. These are very large companies which are found in more than one country. Often MNCs have an HQ in an HIC but exploit lower wages and lower standards in NICs/LICs to manufacture their goods. However, they have also played a role in helping countries develop by providing job opportunities. In recent years MNCs have made some efforts to become more socially responsible.
Explain what sustainable development is and why it is important.	Sustainable development is development which meets the need of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. So, it means using our natural resources such as forests, soil, water and minerals wisely and not polluting so much as to cause the earth to become uninhabitable due to climate change and the build-up of wastes.
Explain why it is important to use human/social data alongside economic data.	Economic data is useful in finding out how much money a country has, however this information can be distorted if a small group of people earn a great deal meaning that the figures for GDP, GNI and PPP will not be an accurate reflection of what life is like for the majority of people

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	living in a country. Instead it is important to look at a range of data. Further human / social data will give additional information about the well-being of a population than simply how much money they earn.
Explain what the Human Development Index is.	The Human Development Index or HDI is a different way of showing a country's development. The HDI gives a single figure per country between 0 and 1. The closer a country gets to 1 the better. HDI is calculated using 4 measures: 1)The average length of schooling in years 2)The literacy rate 3)GNI in US\$ 4)Life Expectancy
Explain how we group countries into HICs, NICs and LICs.	The World Bank uses GNI to divide countries into HICs – High Income Countries, MICs -Middle Income Countries and LICs – Low Income Countries. In today's world there are far fewer LICs than 50 years ago.
Describe how and why population pyramids vary with different levels of development over time.	
Explain why population pyramids change over time with greater development.	When a country is very poor the base of the population is wide (due to a high birth rate) and the top of the pyramid is thin (due to a high death rate). Overtime as a country develops death rates drop, and then birth rates drop as people do not need as many children to help them with work. As a population develops further women may have families later and the birth rate might become very low indeed and the population might start to contract.
Explain the term 'globalisation'.	Globalisation is a term which refers to the increasingly interconnected nature of the world. Globalisation has speeded up greatly in recent years due to the advent of the internet and widespread use of mobile technology. Globalisation can be economic, cultural or political.
Explain the term 'Multi-National Company' (MNC).	MNC stands for Multinational Company. These are very large companies which are found all over the world. Often MNCs have an HQ in an HIC but exploit lower wages and lower standards in NICs/LICs to manufacture their goods. They play a role in helping countries develop. In recent years MNCs have made efforts to become more socially responsible.
Explain the circumstance under which MNCs like to invest in HICs.	MNCs like to invest in HICs when they are looking for an educated workforce, excellent transport links and access to a market of people who will buy their goods. They may also look for tax incentives from governments. E.g. Nissan in Sunderland
Explain the circumstances under which MNCs like to invest in NICs and LICs.	MNCs like to invest in NICs/LICs when they are looking for a large workforce that they can pay lower wages to. It might also be beneficial for them to go to a place where there are fewer workers rights and fewer environmental regulations as this will cost them less money. Recently though MNCs have been trying to be more socially responsible as they know customers want this. Sometimes however, MNCs use local factories rather than employing people themselves directly, this is easier for them and stops them being directly responsible for the conditions in factories.
Explain how the UK is linked to the rest of the world through trade, technology, geo-political links, cultural exchange, migration and economic investment by MNCs.	The UK is linked to other countries by trade –our biggest trading partners are the EU and US Technology –we are a hub for cables containing optical fibres that lie across the ocean Geo-political – we were a founding nation of the UN after WW2, are part of the Commonwealth which links countries that had been part of the British Empire and are currently still a member of the EU. Cultural exchange – Due to the Empire and waves of immigration we have important cultural links to countries all over the world. Economic investment – 68 of the top 2000 companies in the world have their Headquarters in London. We have benefitted from investment by Nissan (cars) and BP (British Petroleum –energy and technology) London is also a huge financial and transport hub for other countries.
Explain how globalisation has led to unequal development across the UK.	London is very well connected to the rest of the world and is a global centre for finance and business and so has benefitted greatly from globalisation. However, other areas have not received the same amount of business and wealth and so development across the UK has been uneven. In fact, some areas have lost business because jobs can be undertaken more cheaply in other countries. (E.g. Marks and Spencer used to make clothes in the UK, now those factories and jobs are overseas.) Places like Wales and the North of England are now relatively poorer than London. In an HIC in the global economy highly skilled workers have benefitted from globalisation. Low skilled workers have not and have seen their jobs move overseas where wages and costs are lower.
Explain the economic, social and environmental impacts of an MNC in a NIC. (Coca Cola in India)	Coca cola opened its first bottling plant in India in 1993. They invested 41 billion and employ 6,000 people. Economic Impacts – Jobs for locals – but the profits go back to the USA Social impacts – Build skills – but workers often not paid properly, top jobs go to Americans Some local aid projects to improve their image. Environmental – Many farmers complain about the amount of water taken by the factories make the drink
Explain how globalisation has led to unequal development across an NIC you have studied. (India)	Globalisation has had a somewhat positive effect of large cities such as Mumbai which are well connected and have large financial centres. Bollywood and tech start-ups have benefitted from globalisation. In addition, goods can be made very cheaply in slums such as Dharavi and then shipped all over the world, although this relies to some extent on the exploitation of the workforce. Wealth generated by globalisation in India has not been distributed equally and some areas affected by a reduction in water supplies due to coca cola's factories being built are actually worse off as a result of the activities of an MNC.
Explain the positive and negative consequences of NICs becoming economic powerhouses in the world economy.	NICs are often countries that have a very large workforce e.g. China, India, Bangladesh, Brazil and Indonesia. When MNCs invest and provide people with jobs the local people work very hard and are able to earn slightly more than before. This in-turn allows families to get better healthcare and better education for their children. India's GDP rose by 7% in 2014 and the HDI score for India improved by over 20% from 2000 to 2014. These are positives for a country. The negatives are that in the process many workers have been exploited and the environment has often been forgotten with factories polluting without thinking about the consequences.

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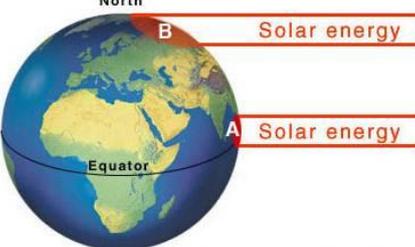
	Cities have seen a massive influx of people into shanty towns and this is causing problems of overcrowding and congestion. The pace of change has been difficult for people to manage. Many people across the world are angry about the pace of change, cultural degradation and the environmental consequences of globalisation.
Explain why a LIC you have studied is poor. (Malawi)	Malawi is ranked as one of the poorest countries in the world. It is extremely poor with a GNI \$250 per capita. It is very poor because the country is landlocked which makes trade with other countries more difficult. 90% of people are employed in agriculture which is vulnerable to the weather and raw agricultural goods make little profit. Malawi has also suffered greatly from the worldwide HIV epidemic. Over 50% of people live below the poverty line.
Explain the economic, social and environmental impacts of an MNC in a LIC. (BAT in Malawi)	BAT or British American Tobacco is a company which invests in tobacco production in Malawi. This trade is responsible for bringing in 60% of Malawi's export income. This in turn pays for some of Malawi's education, healthcare services and government. Farmers receive a small amount for their work although the majority of the profit is made by large landowners and BAT. The social consequences often involve children being used to harvest tobacco, and BAT is thought to encourage smoking in young people in the country as a way of sustaining its market as people in HICs smoke less and less. The environmental impacts are considerable as wood is needed to cure the tobacco which in turn has led to widespread desertification in the country. The government of Malawi is reluctant to challenge BAT but they are beginning to diversify their crops as a start to improving their situation in the future.
Explain the difference between 'imports' and 'exports'.	Imports are goods brought into a country. Exports are goods that a country sells.
Explain why countries need to trade with each other.	Countries need to trade with one another as one country is not able to produce or make everything that it needs. For example, the UK has to import bananas as they do not grow in the UK.
Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary goods.	Primary goods – raw materials from agriculture e.g. potatoes, jute and timber Secondary goods – manufactured goods made in factories Tertiary goods – services e.g. banking, insurance and education
Give 5 examples of UK exports	Financial services, medical equipment, aircraft, chemicals, cars
Give 5 examples of UK imports	Computers, crude oil, clothing, iron and steel, cars
Give 5 examples of India's exports	Diamonds, clothing, metals, rice, rubber tires
Give 5 examples of India's imports	Crude oil, mobile phones, computers, scrap iron, broadcasting equipment
Give 5 examples of Malawi's imports	Medicines, delivery trucks, used clothing, wheat, cement
Give 2 examples of Malawi's exports	Tobacco (70%), Tea (10%)

Explain the pattern of trade between HICs, NICs and LICs.	LICs export lower value primary products such as tea and import higher value goods such as medicines NICs export a mixture of secondary and primary goods such as clothing (secondary and rice (primary –so low in value). HICs export higher value goods such as medical equipment and import medium and lower value goods such as clothing and food.
Explain what a trading bloc or trading partnership is.	A trading bloc is where a group of countries, usually in a specific region, agree to form an area where goods will move more freely between the member countries and where member countries are treated more favourably than countries outside of the bloc.
Explain how the UK has benefitted from being part of the EU trading bloc.	The UK has benefitted from being in the UK by: -Having free movement of trade, services and people across the EU -No tariffs on goods from EU countries -Ease of travelling abroad to work and study -An EU health card, for people visiting other EU countries
Explain what a tariff is.	A tariff is a tax which a government places on an imported item. (This might be to protect the country's own production of the same item.)
Explain what 'fair-trade' is and its benefits.	Fairtrade is a certification system. Items that display the fairtrade mark are more expensive than similar items because an additional 'fairtrade premium' is charged. This extra money goes towards providing agricultural workers with things which will make their lives better such as education for their children, clean water and improved transport.
Explain how world trade can cause uneven development.	World trade can cause uneven development if LICs continue only to export primary goods which are of low value and have to import goods which are of high value. World Trade can also cause uneven development if powerful countries rig the system unfairly in their favour. World Trade can also be unfair if there is corruption or organised crime is involved.
Explain how world trade can reduce inequalities.	World Trade can reduce inequalities if there is free and fair trade within global rules. Investment from HICs and MNCs can provide countries with a way to improve their earnings and circumstances so that they can start manufacturing and make higher value goods to export.
Explain how globalisation has led to international patterns of migration and the advantages and disadvantages of this.	Globalisation has made it much easier for people to migrate because global internet connections provide more information about places to go and jobs that are available, while also providing people with a means to keep in-touch with people at home. An example of international migration aided by globalisation is where people from India move temporarily to the UAE or Qatar in the Middle East. UAE and Qatar are wealthy due to their large oil reserves however their populations are small. 'Guest workers' from other countries are involved with construction work and the hotel industry. Some workers are treated well and send money back to their families in India. Others may be exploited and may not even earn enough to be able to return home. Concerns were raised about the working conditions of guest workers who have built stadiums for the World Cup due to take place in Qatar in 2022.
Explain how globalisation has led to the globalisation of consumer products and the advantages and disadvantages of this (including cultural degradation).	Some products have become globalised –for example branded sportswear and coca cola. The advantages for the consumer are that these products can be bought more cheaply thanks to globalisation and the customer is getting a trusted brand that is marketed by the global fashion industry and is seen as desirable. However, the disadvantages are that more local drinks and clothing may no longer be bought, and ultimately local manufacturers are losing out to MNCs. Consumer choice is narrowing, and cultures may be degraded as a result of people using globalised products instead of local ones.
Explain how globalisation has led to the globalisation of culture and the advantages and	The globalisation of culture has particularly occurred where films and music from English speaking HICs has spread across the world.

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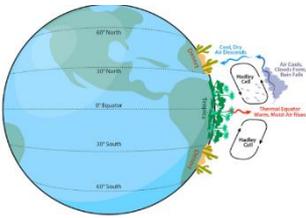


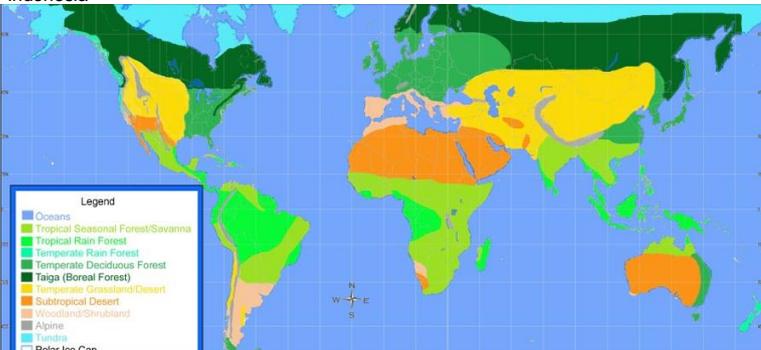
disadvantages of this (including cultural degradation).	The advantage of this is the spread of ideas across the world. However, this exchange is not always equal and may lead to cultural degradation.
Explain the difference between long-term development aid and short-term emergency aid.	Long-term development aid is given over a long period of time to tackle poverty and improve health and/or education. Short-term emergency aid is when a country needs food during a famine, or tents, fresh-water food and medicines after an earthquake.
Explain the advantages of long-term development aid for both a donor country and a recipient country. (Japan and Malawi)	Malawi is suffering from soil erosion because trees have been cut down. During the rainy season soil is then washed away. From 1990 to 2005 Malawi lost 13% of its forest. This was due to an increasing population, using wood to cure tobacco and growing more tobacco. COVAMS is a ten-year project funded by the Japanese government. It involves planting trees and training local people in their importance. The project has been a success with soil erosion decreasing and crop yields increasing. In return Japan gains good relations, Japan wants to be a member of the UN security council and needs African votes, and in the long-term Malawi may want to buy more Japanese products as it becomes wealthier.
Explain the advantages of short-term emergency aid for both a donor country and a recipient country. (UK and Malawi)	After Cyclone Idai in 2019 Malawi was in need of food and emergency aid in flooded areas. Action Aid provided this emergency aid which gave local people tents, food and fresh water. In addition, Action Aid is empowering women to monitor the distribution of aid in refugee camps, ensure that sanitation is adequate, and that women and girls are protected in the camps until the emergency passes.
Evaluate the statement: <b>'GDP is the best method for deciding how developed a country is.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product and is the sum of the value of all the goods and services produced by a country in a year. <b>On the one hand</b> –this figure does tell us something about the production levels of a country and how much money overall is made <b>On the other hand</b> -it does not tell us what life is like for ordinary people in a country, how good their education and healthcare systems are. <b>Opinion</b> –Overall GDP needs to be used alongside other information such as life expectancy and literacy rates to get a truer picture of how developed a country is. This is what the HDI is designed to do.
Evaluate the statement: <b>'Multinational companies bring more advantages than disadvantages to NICs and LICs.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – MNC stands for Multinational Company. A multinational company has activities in lots of different countries across the world. MNCs include Nike, Coca Cola and BAT. <b>On the one hand</b> –they bring advantages because they provide people in NICs/LICs with jobs. For example, Coca cola created 6,000 jobs in India and BAT provides jobs in the tobacco industry in Malawi. These jobs are not well paid but are better paid than most of the alternatives and the investment by the MNC helps countries to get richer. <b>On the other hand</b> – MNCs bring disadvantages such as the exploitation of workers and environmental damage. For example, in India areas near to the coca cola factories ran out of water. In Malawi BAT turns a blind eye to children picking tobacco leaves and the tobacco industry had led to deforestation and soil erosion. <b>Opinion</b> - Overall, I think the disadvantages currently outweigh the advantages, but if MNCs could practice fairtrade and be more environmentally conscious then they could significantly improve the lives of people in NICs/LICs.
Evaluate the statement: <b>'Long-term aid is more effective at helping a LIC than short-term aid.'</b>	<b>Show</b> – long term aid is given over many years and is aimed at helping a country tackle the root causes of poverty. <b>On the one hand</b> -long-term aid can be very effective at bringing about positive results such as with the COVAMS project by Japan in Malawi which reduced soil erosion and increased yields. <b>On the other hand</b> -short-term aid can also be very effective as it is vitally needed supplies at a time when people are in the greatest need and as a result may save hundreds of lives. <b>Opinion</b> – Overall, I don't think that the two types of aid can be compared. If there is an emergency, then short-term aid is needed. If there is a long-term problem, then long-term aid is needed. Providing aid projects are undertaken in conjunction with local people and build capacity for countries to help themselves then either type of project could be effective.

Component 2: Ecosystems	
Explain the term ecosystem.	An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals that live in an area and form a self-regulating, self-sustaining system.
Explain the difference between the abiotic and biotic parts of an ecosystem.	The abiotic parts of an ecosystem are the non-living parts – energy from the sun, rain, soil and rocks. The biotic parts are the living parts of an ecosystem – producers, consumers, and decomposers.
Explain why it is hotter at the equator.	It is hotter at the equator because the energy from the sun warms a smaller area than the area the energy warms at the poles due to curvature of the Earth. These leads it to being hotter nearer the equator and colder nearer the poles. (It is NOT because the equator is nearer to the sun, this factor is negligible). 
Explain how the global circulation leads to the distribution of climates and biomes.	At the equator, due to the high input of energy from the sun there is low pressure, the air rises, cools and rains. This means at the equator it is both hot and wet. This leads to rainforest growing here, as this is where plants have the water and sunlight they need to grow very tall.

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	<p>Away from the equator the air sinks. This creates areas of high pressure with clear skies. In these areas it is very hot but with little rain. These areas are where the deserts are found.</p> <p>In areas <i>between the rainforest and the equator</i> there is a rainy season, but it is always hot, this is where the <b>tropical semi-arid grasslands</b> are found. (Arid meaning dry.)</p>  <p>At the poles it is too cold for plants to grow. On the edge of the poles is found the tundra. Here extremely small plants grow. This is because there is less sun and the ground is often frozen making it difficult for plants to find water. Around the tundra is found the taiga or boreal forest (coniferous trees) which are able to withstand cold temperatures. In the mid-latitudes (where the UK is) the main biome is deciduous forest. This is where we find broad leaved trees that lose their leaves in Autumn as a way of adapting to the cold in winter</p>
Describe the location of the hot semi-arid grassland.	<p>The semi-arid grasslands are found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-between the Tropic of Cancer in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn in the south</li> <li>-in areas between rainforest and desert</li> <li>-most in Sub-Saharan Africa (where over 50% are found) but also some in South America, India and Northern Australia.</li> </ul>
What is a semi-arid grassland like?	<p>A semi-arid grassland is a biome made up of large areas of grass, with occasional trees, grazed by animals in a semi-arid climate. It is sometimes referred to as Savanna.</p>
Describe what a semi-arid climate is like.	<p>A semi-arid climate is one where rainfall is seasonal (generally there is a rainy season of about 6 months) but with hot temperatures all year round.</p>
Describe what the semi-arid climate is like between the dry and wet season.	<p>There are lots of thunderstorms, a dry wind and wildfires may break-out.</p>
Describe what the climate of Tanzania is like.	<p>There is a dry season June-Oct and a wet season from Nov-May. Highest average temp in Feb 28°C, lowest average temp in July 22°C.</p>
Give three examples of plants (producers) that grow in the semi-arid grasslands.	<p>Three plants that grow in the semi-arid grasslands include grass species such as elephant grass, the acacia tree and baobab tree.</p>
Explain how plants are adapted to the semi-arid climate.	<p>Elephant grass is curved to reduce water loss and can withstand being grazed. It can regenerate after being set fire to. The acacia tree has deep roots and spikey leaves to stop it being eaten. The baobab tree has a thick trunk to store water.</p>
Give five examples of animals that are found here.	<p>Five types of animals that are found in the semi-arid grasslands include grasshoppers, zebras, black mamba snakes, mongooses, lions.</p>
Explain how animals are adapted to the semi-arid climate.	<p>Zebras are striped to avoid predators in the grass and are herd animals, able to follow the vegetation produced by seasonal rainfall. The black mamba is extremely venomous and fast, This has made it an effective hunter in the savanna as well as reducing the likelihood of being caught by people.</p>

Describe the location of the tropical rainforests.	<p>The location of the tropical rainforests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-found around the equator</li> <li>-Large areas in South America</li> <li>-the west of central Africa</li> <li>-Indonesia</li> </ul> 
Describe the tropical rainforest.	<p>The tropical rainforest is made-up of very tall hardwood trees with wide buttress roots. There is a huge variety of plants and animals, the world's most biodiverse ecosystem. Lianas (vines) are found amongst the trees. Animals are found in the trees e.g. monkeys and parrots and large numbers of insects e.g. millipedes, butterflies and ants. Due to the high levels of rainfall and vegetation and the air is full of moisture.</p>
Describe the tropical wet (equatorial climate).	<p>At the equator they are no recognisable seasons because the sun is high in the sky all year round. This leads to high temperatures throughout the year. Every afternoon it rains due to convectional rainfall. (Convectional rainfall occurs where the sun heats the air, the air rises, the air cools, condenses and rains.)</p>

# Geography



What is the climate of Manaus in Brazil like?	Temperatures are high all year round. Min 23 degrees to a maximum of 30 degrees in most months. Rainfall levels of high, over 200mm a rain in most months
Give 4 examples of plants found in the rainforest.	Mahogany tree – highly prized wood Rubber tree Orchids –these often live on trees to gain better access to light (epiphytes) Passion flower - climber
Explain how plants are adapted to the rainforest.	Trees have wide buttress roots to give themselves stability. Trees often have drip-tips which allow water to run off them rather than stagnate of the leaf, this is an adaption for the rainy conditions of the forest. Many plants are climbers and use the trees as a way of getting up higher to get sunlight e.g. climbers, orchids and lianas (vines).
Give 6 examples of plants found in the rainforest.	Parrots, monkeys, millipedes, butterflies, ants, stick insects
Explain how animals are adapted to the rainforest	Parrots and monkeys are adapted to living in the trees and feeding on fruit. Ants cut through the waxy leaves in order to create their nests. Many insects use camouflage to hide well from predators in the rainforest e.g. stick insects.
What is a producer?	A producer can produce its own food. Producers are mostly plants which can photosynthesise. (They form the start of a food chain)..
What is a primary consumer?	A primary consumer is a consumer which eats a producer (a plant).
What is a secondary consumer?	A secondary consumer is a consumer which eats a primary consumer.
What is a tertiary consumer?	A tertiary consumer is a consumer which eats a secondary consumer.
What is a decomposer?	A decomposer is an organism which breaks down dead organic matter. Decomposers are generally bacteria, fungi and worms found in the soil. Decomposers return nutrients to the soil.
What is a scavenger?	A scavenger eats dead animals. In the semi-arid grasslands vultures are scavengers.

Explain what a trophic pyramid shows.	<p>A trophic pyramid shows the different trophic levels (or feeding levels) in an ecosystem. From one feeding level to another 90% of the energy ingested is lost as waste heat and movement. This is why you need a large number of producers to support the rest of the food chain, and why any ecosystem can only support a relatively few tertiary consumers.</p>
Give an example of a semi-arid grassland food chain.	An example of a food chain in the semi-arid grassland might be: Grass → Grasshopper → Mongoose → Lion
What is a food web?	A food web is a system of interconnected food chains.
Give a simple example of a food web in the semi-arid grassland.	<p>NB This is a very simple food web –in reality they are bigger and more complicated!</p>
Explain how nutrients are recycled around an ecosystem.	In an ecosystem plants take nutrients from the soil to create their <b>biomass</b> . When a plant dies its remains fall to the ground and becomes part of <b>litter layer</b> . Decomposers such as worms, fungi and bacteria break down the biomass and return the nutrients to the <b>soil</b> for the cycle to start again.
Explain what a gersmehl diagram shows.	A gersmehl diagram shows the nutrient flows of an ecosystem. It show the relative quantity of nutrients in the soil, the leaf litter layer and in the plants and animals (the biomass) of an ecosystem.

# Geography



<p>Explain what a gersmehl diagram for the semi-arid grassland is like.</p>	<p><b>Gersmehl's Nutrient Cycle - Tropical Grasslands</b>                  Circles: Compartments size proportional to amount of nutrient stored.                  Arrows: Width proportional to amount of nutrient flow</p>	<p>In the tropical grasslands nutrients are spread evenly between the biomass, leaf litter and soil.</p>
<p>Explain what a gersmehl diagram for the tropical rainforest is like.</p>	<p><b>Gersmehl's Nutrient Cycle - Tropical Rainforest</b>                  Circles: Compartments size proportional to amount of nutrient stored.                  Arrows: Width proportional to amount of nutrient flow</p>	<p>In the tropical rainforest most of the nutrients are held in the biomass. Nutrients in the leaf litter layer are very quickly recycled.                   The soil of the rainforest holds very few nutrients – <b>rainforest soils are relatively infertile and leached of nutrients.</b></p>
<p>What does the word 'leached' mean?</p>	<p>The word leached means that water has passed through it and removed most of the nutrients.</p>	
<p>Explain what the relationship between climate, soils, vegetation and humans in the semi-arid grasslands.</p>	<p>The climate here alternates between hot and dry seasons. The most successful species here is grass. Over the centuries people adapted to this climate by being nomadic, taking their livestock from one place to another following the rains as herding animals did. This meant that some land was allowed to rest and the system was sustainable. In more recent times the large increase in human populations has meant that there is less land to go around and more livestock to graze leading to the degradation of the soil and desertification in many areas.</p>	
<p>Explain what the relationship between climate, soils, vegetation and humans in the tropical rainforest.</p>	<p>The tropical rainforest is extremely biodiverse. It relies on the rapid cycling of nutrients from leaf litter layer for its survival as the soil is very infertile. In times past it was challenging for people to live here due to the density of the vegetation and only native peoples with historic knowledge could survive. More recently farmers used shifting cultivation to move from place to place farming small areas of the forest. Unfortunately, now large areas of forest are being set aside for monoculture and ranching. Unfortunately, when this happens the infertile soil quickly erodes and the climate of the area changes, becoming much drier and unable to support much life.</p>	
<p>Explain what biodiversity is.</p>	<p>Biodiversity is the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is desirable to ensure that the ecosystem is able to maintain balance and survive change and disruption.</p>	
<p>Name a small-scale ecosystem that you have studied and its main characteristics.</p>	<p>I have studied the small-scale deciduous woodland at Ashridge in Hertfordshire run by the National Trust.                  The woodland covers about 2000 hectares. The main type of trees found here are beech trees but there are also oak and poplar trees. Animals include deer and squirrels. A rare species found here is the fly agaric toadstool.                  People use the woodland for leisure – walking, cycling and using the coffee and gift shop.</p>	
<p>For a small scale ecosystem you have studied describe the challenges for people managing the area.</p>	<p>The main challenges facing Ashridge Woodland are:                  -Too many cars. These compact the soil and produce pollution and kill deer on the roads.                  -People leaving plastic bags of dog mess around the site                  -People picking the rare mushrooms</p>	
<p>How do different stakeholders view Ashridge Woodland?</p>	<p>People may view Ashridge Woodland in different ways – local people may feel they have a right to access all of it. Some will see it primarily as a place for leisure activities. Environmentalists may be shocked at the amount of cars on the site and the amount of trampling and the impact this has on scaring away animals and reducing the biodiversity of the area.</p>	