Geography PLC – Unit 2

Exam content	Red	Amber	Green	Where can this content be found?
Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges	1	1	<u> </u>	https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_guery
The global pattern of urban change.				<u>=aqa+gcse+geography+</u> urban+issues+and+chall
Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.				enges
Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase				
The emergence of megacities.				
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:				https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi tesize/guides/zqxhbk7/r
the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally				evision/1
causes of growth: natural increase and migration				https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_query =aqa+gcse+geography+
 how urban growth has created opportunities: social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development 				urban+issues+and+chall enges+rio+de+janeiro
 how urban growth has created challenges: managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy providing access to services – health and education reducing unemployment and crime managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. 				
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor Example: Favela Bairro Project				
Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.				
Birmingham: A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:				

• the location and importance of the city in the		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi
UK and the wider world		tesize/guides/zqxhbk7/r
		evision/1
 impacts of national and international 		
migration on the growth and character of the		
city		
		https://www.youtube.co
 how urban change has created opportunities: 		m/results?search_query
 social and economic: cultural mix, 		<pre>=aqa+gcse+geography+</pre>
recreation and entertainment,		urban+issues+and+chall
employment, integrated transport		enges+birmingham
systems		
o environmental: urban greening		
how urban change has created challenges:		-
deprivation, inequalities in housing,		
education, health and employment		
 environmental: dereliction, building 		
on brownfield and greenfield sites,		
waste disposal		
 the impact of urban sprawl on the 		
rural-urban fringe, and the growth of		
commuter settlements.		
Birmingham: An example of an urban regeneration		1
project to show:		
reasons why the area needed regeneration		
		https://www.youtube.co
the main features of the project.		m/results?search query
Example: Brindley Place, Birmingham		=regeneration+in+brindl
		ey+place
		<u></u>
Features of sustainable urban living:		https://www.youtube.co
 water and energy conservation 		m/results?search query
waste recycling		=+bedzed
creating green space.		
Example: BedZED, London		
Section B: Changing Economic World		1
Different ways of classifying parts of the world		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi
according to their level of economic development and		tesize/guides/z838xsg/r
quality of life		evision/1
Different economic and social measures of	<u>├ </u>	https://www.voutube.co
		https://www.youtube.co
development: gross national income (GNI) per head,		m/results?search_query
birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy,		<u>=aqa+gcse+geography+</u>
people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe		changing+economic+wo
water, Human Development Index (HDI).		<u>rld</u> +
Limitations of economic and social measures.		-
		1

Link between stages of the Demographic Transition	
Model and the level of development.	
Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical	
Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.	
An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi tesize/guides/zwhgwxs/r evision/1
An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. Example: Jamaica	https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_query =aqa+gcse+geography+ changing+economic+wo rld+tourism+in+jamaica
Nigeria: A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:	https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_guery
 the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally 	=aqa+gcse+geography+ changing+economic+wo
 the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed 	<u>rld+nigeria</u>
 the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development 	
 the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country 	
Example: Shell	
 the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world 	
 international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country 	
the environmental impacts of economic development	
the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population	

Economic futures in the UK:	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi
 causes of economic change: deindustrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies 	tesize/guides/z332sg8/r evision/1 https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_guery =aga+gcse+geography+
 moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks 	<u>changing+economic+wo</u> <u>rld+uk</u>
 impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable 	
Example: Torr Quarry, Somerset social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth	
and one area of population decline Example: South Cambridgeshire and Outer Hebrides	
improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity	
Example: HS2, Liverpool2, Heathrow Airport expansion, Road Investment Strategy	
the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences	
Example: Enterprise zones, local enterprise partnerships	
 the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and 	
electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	
electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	
electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. Section C: The Challenge of Resource Management The significance of food, water and energy to	tesize/guides/zywpg82/r
electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi tesize/guides/zywpg82/r evision/1

East in the UK	https://www.waytyba.az
 Food in the UK: the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all- year demand for seasonal food and organic 	<u>https://www.youtube.co</u> <u>m/watch?v=IjSe4zV0Hr</u> <u>M</u>
 produce larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food the trend towards agribusiness 	https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_query =aqa+gcse+geography+ resource+management+
Water in the UK:	lesotho+highland+water
 the changing demand for water water quality and pollution management matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus the need for transfer to maintain supplies 	+project https://www.tutor2u.net/ geography/topics/resour ce-management
Example: Kielder Water Transfer Scheme	
 Energy in the UK: the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources 	
Option - Water: Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity)	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bi tesize/guides/zgx382p/r evision/1
global patterns of water surplus and deficit	
reasons for increasing water consumption: economic development, rising population	https://www.youtube.co m/watch?v=w_3cKXVfb bM
 factors affecting water availability: climate, geology, pollution of supply, overabstraction, limited infrastructure, poverty 	
Option – Water: Impacts of water insecurity – waterborne disease and water pollution, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.	
Option – Water: Overview of strategies to increase water supply:	
 diverting supplies and increasing storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination 	https://www.youtube.co m/results?search_query

 an example of a large scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages. Example: Lesotho Highland Water Project 		<u>=lesotho+highland+wate</u> <u>r+project</u>
Option – Water: Moving towards a sustainable resource future:		
 water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, 'grey' water 		
 an example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water. Example: Wakel River Basin Project, India 		<u>https://www.youtube.co</u> m/watch?v=MLy_f0WVt <u>co</u>