

GEOGREVISE

by internet geography



STEP 1 – REVIEW YOUR LEARNING

Before you start your revision, you need to be clear about what it is you need to revise. This means going over everything covered in the unit you have studied then deciding how much you understand. This will give you an idea of what areas you need to focus your revision on. Complete the challenge of resource management personal learning check list (PLC) to check what you feel confident about and what you need to work on.

STEP 2 – REVISION

Technique 1 - Revision Cards

1. Make notes on an area of study. This could involve highlighting information in a revision book or writing information out. Successful students avoid copying huge chunks of text. They read the information - then summarise it.
2. Once you have gathered notes summarise your notes on revision cards - blank postcards or post-it notes are good for this. You can then stick them all around your bedroom, toilet, bathroom etc! See an example here: <https://www.internetgeography.net/revision-techniques/>
3. Read your cards through regularly. Once you're confident about knowing the information write keywords about the topic on a card. Then revise from these. As your knowledge base builds up you will need fewer prompts to remember information. BRAIN SCIENCE ALERT: By displaying this information and regularly reading it you will create stronger connections between the neurons in your brain which will help you retain information.

Technique 2 - Mind Maps A mind map is a spider diagram that contains information in the form of pictures and text. Mind maps can be used to plot information relevant to the different topics in geography. To find out more on mind mapping see this page: <https://www.internetgeography.net/revision-techniques/>

Technique 3 - Asking questions when taking notes This technique involves you asking questions when making notes. The example below considers the main features of earthquakes.

| | What | When | Why | Where | Who | So what? |
|-------------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|----------|
| Earthquakes | | | | | | |

Question cues you can use are what?, when?, why?, where?, who? and how? There are more - can you think of any?

Technique 4 - Change the form of information

Your textbooks contain a lot of information. Some people can read this information and remember it! If you find it hard to retain information that you read, then do something with it. For example, take a piece of text and transform it into a diagram.

Technique 5 - Teach It!

Another useful method of learning information is to try and teach someone else what you have learnt.

A good method to use is to write down the key points of what has been learnt over a set period e.g. 3 lessons and try to teach the other person, who questions everything he or she cannot clearly understand.

Try also setting a test on what you have taught. The other person's answers will clarify your own thinking!

Technique 6 - What would you tell your brother?

Simplify some text about the topic you are revising and write down what you would tell someone younger than you.

Technique 7 - Condense it

Read a paragraph of text and condense it into one sentence.

Technique 8 - Condense it with a friend

Complete technique 5 and/or 6 with a friend. Compare your answers and discuss your choices.

Resources to support revision for this unit are available here:

<https://www.internetgeography.net/aqa-gcse-geography/urban-issues-and-challenges/>

STEP 3 – RETRIEVAL PRACTICE

Improve learning by reducing forgetting using retrieval practice

Retrieval practice involves retrieving and using knowledge. Through thinking about and using what we know we strengthen learning. Low stakes quizzes, flashcards and quick writing can be used to improve learning. This booklet contains questions for retrieval practice from p5. Ask a friend or parent to quiz you using the questions.

STEP 4 – EXAM QUESTIONS

Once you're feeling confident have a go at completing some past exam papers. Your teacher will be able to provide you with these.

Urban Issues and Challenges PLC

Red = Not confident at all

Amber = Some confidence

Green = Very confident



| | Red | Amber | Green |
|---|-----|-------|-------|
| A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas. | | | |
| I know the global pattern of urban change. | | | |
| I understand urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. | | | |
| I can explain the factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. | | | |
| I can describe and explain the emergence of megacities. | | | |
| Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. | | | |
| I know a case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the causes of growth: natural increase and migration | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | | | |
| I know an example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor and can explain its main features | | | |
| Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. | | | |
| Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. | | | |
| I know a case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems environmental: urban greening | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic: urban 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. | | | |
| <p>I know an example of an urban regeneration project to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project. | | | |
| Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. | | | |
| <p>I know the main features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water and energy conservation waste recycling creating green space. | | | |
| <p>I can explain how urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p> | | | |



Retrieval Practice

A GROWING PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES IN URBAN AREAS

1. What is urbanisation?
2. True or false? There has been a significant increase in urbanisation across the world between 1950 and 2014, from 0.8 billion to 3.85 billion people
3. When and where did urbanisation first begin?
4. Why did urbanisation occur in HICs?
5. Identify the continent with the highest rate of urbanisation.
6. Where is the current rate of urbanisation greatest?
7. Why have rates of urbanisation been greatest in LICs since the 1950s?
8. In some HICs there is a reverse flow of people migrating from urban to rural area. What is this known as?
9. Give two reasons for counter-urbanisation in HICs.
10. True or false? Poorer LICs (much of Africa, and some parts of Asia and the Middle East) are still predominantly rural. However, they are experiencing the fastest rate of urbanisation.
11. Identify the two factors that cause urbanisation.
12. What is natural increase?
13. What is meant by the term push factor?
14. What is meant by the term pull factor?
15. Identify three push factors that lead to urbanisation.
16. Identify three pull factors that lead to urbanisation.
17. What is a mega city?
18. How is the global growth of megacities changing?

In the exam you may be asked:

- to summarise the trends in urbanisation between richer HICs and poorer LICs.
- use data to compare the growth/location of mega cities

URBAN GROWTH CREATES OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR CITIES IN LICs AND NEECS

The specification requires you to study a major city in a low-income country (LIC) or a newly emerging economy (NEE). This section focusses on Lagos, Nigeria. If you studied a different case study you can still complete the questions below, however, you will need to use your study notes or revision resources to check your answers.

1. Describe the location of Lagos.
2. Give one characteristic of the regional importance of Lagos.
3. Give one characteristic of the national importance of Lagos.
4. Give one characteristic of the international importance of Lagos.
5. What is the estimated population of Lagos?
6. Why did rapid urbanisation occur in Lagos in the 1970s?
7. What are the two main causes of population growth in Lagos?
8. Describe 3 pull factors that attract migrants to Lagos
9. Describe 3 push factors that force people to migrate from rural areas to Lagos
10. Identify two social opportunities associated with the growth of Lagos.
11. Identify two economic opportunities associated with the growth of Lagos.
12. Identify three challenges associated with the growth of Lagos.
13. Why could rising sea levels be a threat to Lagos?
14. Identify two environmental issues that Lagos faces.
15. Give an overview of how environmental issues are being managed in Lagos.
16. Give two examples of how urban planning is helping the poor.

URBAN CHANGE IN CITIES IN THE UK LEADS TO A VARIETY OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.

The specification requires you to study a case study of one major city in the UK. This section will question your knowledge of the city you have studied. You will need to use your study notes or revision resources to check your answers.

1. What proportion of the UK's population live in towns and cities?
2. Describe the pattern of population density across the UK.
3. Describe the pattern of distribution of the UK's cities.

Case study in the UK

For a major city in the UK that you have studied:

1. Describe its location
2. Give three reasons for the importance of the city at the national scale
3. Give three reasons for the importance of the city at the international scale
4. Give three economic and social opportunities resulting from urban change
5. Give three environmental opportunities resulting from urban change
6. Give three social and economic challenges associated with urban change
7. Give three environmental challenges associated with urban change
8. Discuss the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe and growth of commuter settlements

Case Study

Urban regeneration in the UK

For an urban regeneration project you have studied:

1. Explain why the area needed to be regenerated.
2. Draw a sketch map to show the main features of the project.
3. Describe the main features of the project.
4. Evaluate the success of the regeneration project.

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY REQUIRES MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

1. What is sustainable urban living?
2. Identify the four main aspects of sustainable urban living.
3. Give three examples of urban sustainability strategies that can be used to conserve water and energy.
4. Give three examples of recycling strategies that can be used to recycle waste.
5. Identify one benefit of creating green spaces
6. Give three examples of urban transport strategies that can be used to reduce traffic congestion and its associated problems.

Answers

A GROWING PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES IN URBAN AREAS

1. Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
2. True
3. Urbanisation first occurred in areas that are now high-income countries (HICs) during the industrial revolution.
4. People were attracted to urban areas (pulled) from rural areas to work in factories. They were also pushed as developments in technology led to mechanisation on farms.
5. North America
6. The rate of urbanisation in low-income countries (LICs) is greater than in HICs.
7. Rates of urbanisation have increased due to industrialisation and economic development in LICs. This has led to rural-urban migration as agriculture has become mechanised and social and economic opportunities have grown in urban areas. Urbanisation growth rates are lower in more developed countries because major urbanisation has already taken place hence the already high levels of urbanisation (over 80%).
8. Counter-urbanisation
9. Answers could include:
 - The increase in car ownership over the last 40 years means people are more mobile. This has led to an increase in commuting. Also, the growth in information technology (E-mail, faxes and video conferencing) means more people can work from home.
 - Urban areas are becoming increasingly unpleasant place to live. This is the result of pollution, crime and traffic congestion.
 - More people tend to move when they retire.
 - New business parks on the edge of cities (on Greenfield sites) mean people no longer have to travel to the city centre. People now prefer to live on the outskirts of the city to be near where they work.
10. True
11. Rural to urban migration and natural increase.
12. It is the increase in population caused by birth rates being higher than death rates.
13. A factor that drives a person away from a certain place.
14. A factor that attracts a person to a certain place.
15. Answers could include:
 - Limited opportunities for employment
 - Poor transport infrastructure
 - Limited services such as water, electric, schools and health care
 - Natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions
 - Issues related to climate change such as flooding, droughts, desertification and soil erosion
 - Civil war
 - Food shortage results from poor harvests
16. Answers could include:
 - Employment opportunities
 - Better schools and health care provision
 - Access to services such as clean water and electricity
 - Friends and relatives already living in an urban environment

- Larger market for goods and services
 - Better transport facilities
17. A mega city is an urban area with a population of more than 10 million people
18. The growth in mega cities in HICs is slowing, those in parts of Asia and Africa are growing rapidly.

URBAN GROWTH CREATES OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR CITIES IN LICs AND NEECs

1. Lagos lies in the South West of the Nigeria on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea close to the country's border with Benin.
2. Answers could include:
 - It is important in its educational provision including schools and universities along with hospitals
 - It provides opportunities for leisure, employment and recreation
 - It is of cultural and artistic importance
 - It is a transport hub, with an international and dock providing raw materials for local industries
3. Answers could include:
 - 80% of Nigeria's industry is located in Lagos. It generates 25% of Nigeria's GDP
 - Lagos is Nigeria's media centre, home to its film industry, many newspapers and news channels
 - Most TNCs locate here
 - It is home to most banks and financial institutions
 - 80% of imports and 70% of exports pass through the city's docks
4. Answers could include:
 - Highest standard of living in Nigeria and Africa
 - ICT centre of western Africa
 - Major sporting events have been held here including the African Cup of Nations Tournament
 - The port is the fifth busiest in Africa
 - It is an international transport hub through its port and airport
5. 15 million
6. The development of the oil industry
7. The main driver of growth in Lagos over the past 50 years has been rural– urban migration. People are encouraged to leave the countryside by push factors such as the lack of job opportunities and low wages (Figure 14.6). They are brought to the city by pull factors such as the prospect of well-paid work and the attraction of an urban lifestyle.

Another reason for Lagos' population growth is the high rate of natural increase in the city's population. This is due to the city's youthful population, since most migrants to the city are young. Nigeria is becoming an increasingly urbanised country. By 2015, just over half the population was still living in rural areas, but as rural– urban migration continues, the majority will be urban within the next few years.

8. Answers will include:

There is a range of social opportunities in Lagos as there is better access to services and resources than rural Nigeria:

- There are more healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of medicines in Lagos.
- 68% of the population of Lagos has a secondary education (40% don't even attend primary school in rural areas in the north of the country).
- In Lagos, people can use electricity for cooking and lighting. Access to electricity also means people can develop businesses.
- Water treatment plants provide safe water piped directly to areas of the city.
- There are more schools and universities located in Lagos than there are in rural areas. People with an education are more likely to get a job in one of the growing industries in Lagos.

There are also a number of economic opportunities in Lagos

- Rural Nigeria is very poor — most people come to Lagos in search of better jobs.
- The rapid growth of the city means there are lots of construction jobs, e.g. building the new commercial centre, Eko Atlantic.
- Lagos is home to many of the country's banks, government departments and manufacturing industries (e.g. making food and drink). There are two major ports and a fishing industry.
- Lagos also has a thriving film and music industry — 'Nollywood' films are very popular.
- There are more jobs available in Lagos than anywhere else in Nigeria. Even if you can't find work in the formal economy, paying tax, it is possible to work in the informal economy, for example as a street vendor or recycling waste, paying no tax.

9. Answers will include:

- Few job opportunities are available in rural areas. Farming pays low wages but requires a lot of hard work.
- Due to rapid population growth, there is a shortage of land available in rural areas.
- The oil industry has caused heavy pollution in the Niger Delta region.
- The terrorist group, Boko Haram, is active in the north of Nigeria. This insecurity has been caused by political unrest.

10. Answers will include:

- Improved access to services such as health and education
- Access to resources such as water and energy

11. Answers will include:

- The transport infrastructure has encouraged a thriving industrial sector with opportunities for employment
- The manufacturing industry sector is expanding due to the growing market in Lagos as its population increases
- Many industries have been attracted to the area due to its economic development. This has also led to a large number of TNCs locating here, creating jobs for local people and encouraging further economic development

- Improvements in the electric and fresh water supply will create further economic development

12. Answers will include:

Managing urban growth:

- The lack of affordable housing has led to the growth of squatter settlements
- 75% of squatter households live in one room
- 50% of households are without a kitchen, bathroom or toilet
- Just 11 per cent of households have access to safe piped water

Providing clean water, sanitation and energy:

- Only 10 per cent of the population have access to safe, piped water
- Lagos lagoon is heavily polluted with raw sewage
- Energy supplies are unreliable with many large businesses relying on back-up generators

Providing access to services (health and education)

- Healthcare is not always free
- Vaccinations for children usually have to be paid for
- Investment in healthcare has not kept up with population growth
- Education is free; however, many families are so poor their children have to work to provide money for their family
- Secondary school places are limited, and most are in private schools

Unemployment and crime

- Unemployment is low at 10% however, many people work in the poorly paid informal sector
- Crime rates in Lagos are very high
- Kidnapping is a threat, especially for foreigners
- Cyber-fraud is increasingly becoming an issue within the city's financial sector

13. If the predicted rate of sea level rise, up to one metre in the twenty-first century, occurs it will be a significant threat to the city much of which is less than 2 metres above sea level. Flooding could lead to an increase in groundwater contamination by salt.

Flooding, caused by intense tropical rainfall, has already seriously affected Lagos. When this happens drains overflow flooding homes and streets with raw sewage. Lagos is at risk of flooding because it is located on the coast, the land is low lying and flat, it receives over 2000 millimetres of rainfall each year, squatter settlements do not have proper drainage and rapid urbanisation has led to the land being covered with buildings and concrete.

14. Answers will include:

- Waste disposal – the city authorities collect only 40% of the 10000 tonnes of waste produced daily. Only 13% of the waste is recycled, the rest goes to landfill.
 - Air pollution is five times higher than the internationally recommended limit
 - Water pollution is a major problem with large quantities of domestic and commercial waste entering Lagos Lagoon
 - Lagos is one of the most congested cities in the world. High congestion leads to high levels of pollution.
15. Lagos has developed the Strategic Transport Master Plan. It is a strategy that aims to develop an integrated transport system, linking road, rail and waterways. It will make the roads more efficient and introduce bus lanes, encouraging people to leave their cars at home. Mixed-developments are planned to combine commercial and residential properties to reduce commuting. There will also be improved opportunities for cycling and walking.
16. Increasing street lights make people feel safer at night. Upgrading policies usually focused on demolishing squatter-settlements, working with community groups to identify the needs of the local population and develop strategies to support these people. Squatter settlements located on swampy grounds have benefited from upgrading roads, construction of schools and health centres, along with toilets and bathrooms. Many of these developments have involved labour from the local community, improving the employability skills of local people.

URBAN CHANGE IN CITIES IN THE UK LEADS TO A VARIETY OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.

The specification requires you to study a case study of one major city in the UK. This section will question your knowledge of the city you have studied. You will need to use your study notes or revision resources to check your answers.

1. 82%
2. Population density is high across England, especially in the south and east. The highest densities are in major city regions such as London, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast and the south of Wales. The lowest densities are in the north and west of the UK, where upland areas such as Snowdonia, the Lake District and the Highlands.
3. The majority of the UK's main towns and cities are located in England. There are relatively few in the north and west of the UK. Cities are fairly evenly spread in the south, however, they are clustered in the north. This reflects the concentration of settlements that developed as the result of heavy industry and manufacturing, close to areas of raw materials.

Case study in the UK

For a major city in the UK that you have studied:

1. Your answer should describe its location within the UK. You should talk about where it is in relation to other locations. You should also describe its location in terms of major physical features such as rivers.
2. You must talk about the importance of the city within the UK. What is it a centre for? Why is it important to the country as a whole?
3. Here you should discuss its importance with other countries and cities. This could include economic links as a financial centre, transport links, trade links etc.

4. You should talk about positive things that have come from development for the local people both socially and financially.
5. Environmental opportunities could link to urban greening etc.
6. Challenges are negative aspects associated with urban change. As cities grow issues such as crime, over-crowding, employment opportunities, declining industry, social deprivation etc. can bring challenges for the area.
7. Environmental challenges could be linked to increased pollution from industry and transport, the impact of deprivation on environments, pollution from heavy industry on soil, congestion and its associated problems.
8. You must name the location you have studied. You will discuss the positive and negative impacts or urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe. This could include improved services, but the loss of habitats. The growth of many commuter settlements have led to a decline in local services and a change in the character of settlements. However, transport links may have improved.

Case Study

Urban regeneration in the UK

For an urban regeneration project, you have studied:

1. You will identify the issues relating to the area that led to it needing redevelopment. These could be a combination of environmental, economic and social issues.
2. Your sketch map should be clearly drawn and annotated. Include a key and a title.
3. Give at least three main features of the project.
4. Discuss the positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts.

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY REQUIRES MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT

1. Sustainable urban living involves cities becoming self-sufficient, less damaging to the environment and less demanding of resources.
2. Conserving water and energy, recycling waste, creating greenspace and urban transport strategies.
3. Examples can include:
 - Harvesting and recycling water for use as 'grey water'
 - Using biomass to generate electricity
 - Use green roofs to capture rainwater and grow food
 - Increasing the use of energy efficient devices
 - Greater use of heat retaining building materials, double glazing and insulation
 - Greater use of renewable energy systems such as solar panels and wind turbines
4. Examples can include:
 - Reducing packaging materials and increasing recycling
 - Create energy using waste. An example of this includes the development of biogas
 - Encourage residents and businesses to sort and recycle materials
 - Development of recycling schemes for domestic and commercial properties
5. Examples include – absorbing carbon dioxide, purification of water, reducing flood risk, creates valuable ecosystems, provides recreational space and improved urban environments can support people with physical and mental health issues.

6. The development of integrated transport systems, reducing parking spaces or charging cars to enter an urban area, improve public transport and make it more attractive to commuters, adding public services and enabling more cyclists on the road by developing cycle routes.
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