



AHS Geography Department



GCSE Geography

Challenges in the Human Environment

Core Knowledge

Contents:			
3.2.1 Urban issues and challenges			
Urbanisation	p.3-4	Mumbai	p.5-6
London	p.7-9	Sustainable living	p.10
3.2.2 The changing economic world			
Development	p.12-15	Nigeria	p.16-17
UK	p.18-19		
3.2.3 The challenge of resource management			
General resources	p.21	Energy resources	p.22-23
Water resources	p.24-25	Food resources	p.26-28

Name:

Class:



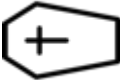


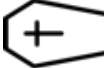








Teacher:








Urban issues and challenges

Urbanisation, Mumbai, London and Sustainable living

Urbanisation	p.3-4
Mumbai (including opportunities, challenges and improvements)	p.5-6
London (including opportunities, challenges and urban regeneration)	p.7-9
Sustainable living (including transport)	p.10

Urbanisation glossary:
















Keyword	Definition	Icon
Birth rate	Number of babies born per 1000 of the population per year.	
Choropleth map	A map using shades of colour to show information. <i>The higher categories (e.g. largest populations) are shown in a darker colour and they get lighter as the figures are reduced (e.g. smallest populations).</i>	
Death rate	Number of people dying per 1000 of the population per year.	
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their wealth through employment.	
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth. <i>Can occur in housing quality, access to services (jobs, education, healthcare), access to open land and safety.</i>	
Infant mortality	The number of babies that die under a year of age, per 1000 live births per year.	
International importance	Value globally.	
Life expectancy	The number of years a person is expected to live from birth.	
Megacity	An urban area with a total population of ten million or more people.	
Migration	When people move from one area to another to stay. <i>In many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).</i>	
Natural decrease	The death rate is higher than the birth rate.	
Natural increase	The birth rate is higher than the death rate.	
National importance	Value within a country.	
Pollution	Harmful effects on the environment from chemicals, waste and emissions. <i>Pollution comes in several forms; light, noise, air, soil, water</i>	

Pull factors	Positive aspects attracting people to an area.	
Push factors	Negative aspects of where people currently live making them want to leave.	
Regional importance	Value within a small area of a country (e.g. Norfolk).	
Rural	Countryside.	
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life. <i>For example, better education and health care</i>	
Urban	Town / city.	
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of people living in a town or city. <i>For example, due to migration and natural increase</i>	

Urbanisation quiz questions:

Give two push factors	Extreme climate, lack of resources, lack of safety, lack of services, limited job opportunities, crop failure, political and/or religious persecution, risk of natural hazards.
Give two pull factors	Better job opportunities, good availability of education and health care, safe area
What is the difference between a rural and urban area?	Rural is countryside whereas urban is a built up area (town/city)
What happens to population if the birth rate is higher than the death rate?	Natural increase (population goes up)
What happens to population if the death rate is higher than the birth rate?	Natural decrease (population goes down)
What are the 3 root causes of urbanisation?	Migration High birth rate and decreasing death rate















Mumbai glossary:







Keyword	Definition	Icon
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their wealth through employment.	
Formal economy	Working to receive a regular wage and working rights (e.g. paid holidays, sick leave).	
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth. <i>Can occur in housing quality, access to services (jobs, education, healthcare), access to open land and safety.</i>	
Informal economy	Working without a regular wage or access to working rights (e.g. paid holidays, sick leave).	
Megacity	An urban area with a total population of ten million or more people.	
Migration	When people move from one area to another to stay. <i>In LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).</i>	
Natural increase	The birth rate is higher than the death rate.	
Pull factors	Positive aspects attracting people to an area.	
Push factors	Negative aspects of where people currently live making them want to leave.	
Sanitation	Measures designed to protect health. <i>For example, providing clean water and disposing of waste.</i>	
Slum	An area of poor-quality, high density housing lacking in basics such as fresh water supply and sewers.	
Social deprivation	When an area does not have certain services essential for a healthy life. <i>For example, decent housing and disposal of sewage / waste</i>	
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life. <i>For example, better education and health care</i>	
Urban	Town / city.	
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of people living in a town or city. <i>For example, due to migration and natural increase</i>	

Mumbai quiz questions:

What percentage of migrants to Mumbai come from Maharashtra state?	38%
What percentage of slum-dwellers in Dharavi Slum work there?	85%
State three social opportunities of Dharavi Slum	Community spirit, education for most children, flexible use of space and virtually no crime.
What are the challenges of disease in Dharavi Slum?	Doctors deal with 4000 cases of sickness per day Rats Lack of sanitation
State two of the issues of the informal economy in Dharavi Slum	Unregistered companies make small profits, it's illegal, working conditions are poor, cheap labour, no legal age for workers so children are also employed.

London glossary:

Keyword	Definition	Icon
Brownfield site	Land that has been previously built on but is now disused.	
Decentralisation	The movement of businesses away from city centres into retail parks in the suburbs. <i>For example, out of town shopping areas (Longwater, Norwich)</i>	
Deindustrialisation	The decline in manufacturing industry.	
Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.	
Greenfield site	Land that has not been built on before.	
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth. <i>Can occur in housing quality, access to services (jobs, education, healthcare), access to open land and safety.</i>	
Integrated transport	Multiple transport systems are connected, making travel easier. <i>One aim is to enable people to switch from private car transport to a more sustainable option.</i>	
Migration	When people move from one area to another to stay. <i>In many LICs people move from rural to urban areas (rural-urban migration).</i>	
Pollution	Harmful effects on the environment from chemicals, waste and emissions. <i>Pollution comes in several forms; light, noise, air, soil, water</i>	
Pull factors	Positive aspects attracting people to an area.	
Push factors	Negative aspects of where people currently live making them want to leave.	
Rural	Countryside.	
Rural-urban fringe	Transition between a city and the countryside. <i>It has a range of land uses including out-of-town shopping centres, golf courses, farmland and motorways.</i>	
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life. <i>For example, better education and health care</i>	









Traffic congestion	Too many vehicles on the roads which causes traffic jams.	
Urban	Town / city	
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of people living in a town or city. <i>For example, due to migration and natural increase</i>	
Urban greening	Increase of green spaces within a town / city. <i>For example, addition of green roofs, green walls and parks / gardens.</i>	
Urban regeneration	Revival of older parts of an urban area. <i>For example, modernising old buildings (renovation) or demolishing buildings (redevelopment).</i>	
Urban sprawl	The expansion of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.	

London quiz questions:

Define conurbation.	Major high-density areas (e.g. London and Greater Manchester).
Give an example.	
As of 2021, what was the population of London?	8.8 million
How many jobs are there in London?	5.8 million
What percentage of London's population is non-white?	46%
List three opportunities in London.	Cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems and urban greening.
List three challenges in London.	Urban decline, deprivation and dereliction. Inequality. Waste disposal. Pollution. Urban sprawl. Using brownfield and greenfield sites.
State two effects of urban sprawl.	Extra cost to the tax payer, increased traffic, health issues due to having to commute regularly to work, environmental issues as animals are displaced from their habitat, isolation as people live further from their neighbours.
What is the benefit of the athletes' village in the Olympic park?	The athletes' village has been relaunched as a housing estate where 40% will be affordable homes.

How many acres of brownfield land was the Olympic park built on?	560 acres
What was an environmental disadvantage of the Olympic park and games?	Materials came from overseas The games produced 3.3 million tons of CO ₂ Wildlife had to be relocated

Sustainable living glossary:

Keyword	Definition	Icon
Conservation	Prevent wasteful use of a resource.	
Energy efficiency	The use of less energy to perform the same task / produce the same end result.	
Pollution	Harmful effects on the environment from chemicals, waste and emissions. <i>Pollution comes in several forms; light, noise, air, soil, water</i>	
Traffic congestion	Too many vehicles on the roads which causes traffic jams.	
Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ)	Charge to high emission vehicles travelling anywhere in London.	
Urban greening	Increase of green spaces within a town / city. <i>For example, addition of green roofs, green walls and parks / gardens.</i>	
Urban sustainability	Meet the needs of today, without having a negative impact on future generations. <i>For example, environmental protection, social development and economic growth</i>	
Waste recycling	Reprocessing waste materials into new products.	

Sustainability quiz questions:



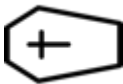


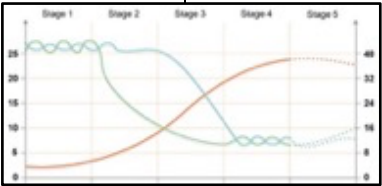





What is park and ride?	Parking your car on the outskirts of a city and take a bus to the city centre.
Why is the London congestion charge sustainable?	Encourages people to use public transport instead of private which reduces the amount of emissions from vehicles
What is the purpose of the ULEZ?	To charge to high emission vehicles travelling anywhere in London
What are Santander Cycles?	Public bike hire scheme in London

















The Changing Economic World



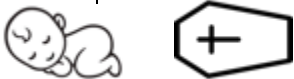


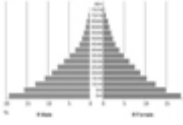







Development, Nigeria and the UK

Development (including indicators, mapping, closing the gap and graphs)	p.12-15
Nigeria (including economy, TNCs, trade and aid)	p.16-17
UK (including economic change and regional differences)	p.18-19

Development glossary:

Key Word	Definition	Icon
Birth rate	Number of babies born per 1000 of the population per year.	
Child mortality	The number of children dying before the age of 5 per 1000 populaion per year.	
Choropleth map	A map using one colour to show information e.g. population density. <i>The higher categories (e.g. largest populations) are shown in a darker colour and they get lighter as the figures are reduced (e.g. smallest populations).</i>	
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year.	
Debt relief	When HICs write-off some LIC debt, so the LIC has less to pay back. <i>This means LICs can concentrate on their own development.</i>	
Dependency ratio	The balance between working population and non-working population (children and elderly people).	
Demographic Transition Model	Graph showing population change over time and space. <i>Change over space (a number of countries can be in different stages).</i> <i>Change over time (a country will progress through the stages).</i>	
Development	The improvement of a country in terms of economic growth and social welfare.	
Development gap	The difference in standards of living between the world's richest and poorest countries (HIC versus LIC).	
Development indicators	A measure of quality of life in country.	
Economic migrant	Someone seeking to improve their standard of living by moving willingly from one place to another for work.	
Emigrate	Leaving a country to move to another.	









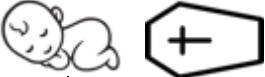





Exponential growth	Population growth rate is constantly increasing.	
Fairtrade	When producers in LICs are given a guaranteed price for what they produce.	
Free trade	When trade between countries is unrestricted. <i>Removal of taxes, tariffs and quotas which would otherwise restrict trade</i>	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of a country.	
Gross National Income (GNI)	The wealth of a country, regardless of where it is earned. <i>For example, a British factory in China would create wealth towards UK GNI</i>	
HIC	High income country (e.g. UK).	
Human Development Index (HDI)	A composite measure using GDP, life expectancy and literacy rates.	
Immigrate	Moving into a country	
Infant mortality	The number of babies that die under a year of age, per 1000 live births per year.	
Intermediate technology (appropriate tech)	The simple, cheap and sustainable technology used to promote development in LICs.	
International aid	Money, goods and services given by one country or an institution (e.g. World Bank) to help improve quality of life and economy of another country.	
International importance	Global value.	
LIC	Low-income country (e.g. Kenya).	
Life expectancy	The number of years a person is expected to live from birth.	
Literacy rate	The percentage of adults in a country who can read and write.	
Microfinance loans	Very small loans which are given to people in LICs to start a business.	

Migration	Movement from one place to another to stay. <i>This may be within a county (regional), country (national) or between countries (international).</i>	
Multiplier effect	Initial investment and jobs (or lack of) that lead to a positive or negative cycle. <i>This creates more jobs and money which are then reinvested.</i>	
Natural change	The difference between birth rate and death rate to determine population increase or decrease.	
National importance	Value within a country.	
NEE	Newly emerging economy (e.g. Nigeria).	
Population pyramid	Graph showing the distribution of age and gender in a country.	
Poverty trap	Poverty leads to poverty.	
Refugee	Someone forced to leave their country (due to war, famine, natural disaster).	
Regional importance	Value within a small area of a country (e.g. Norfolk).	
Tertiary industry	Providing a service (e.g. teacher, doctor, supermarket worker).	
Tourism	Travel for pleasure.	
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A large business operating in more than one country. <i>Headquarters in one country with many other branches (offices and factories) spread across the world.</i>	

Development quiz questions:

List three things that can be used to measure development.	GNI/GDP per capita, Human Development Index, birth rates, death rates, infant mortality, people per doctor, literacy rate, access to safe water, life expectancy.
List two consequences of uneven development.	More international migration, lack of social opportunity, a lower growth of wealth, political instability and billions of people live in poverty.
How does the DTM show population change?	Change over space (a number of countries can be in different stages). Change over time (a country will progress through the stages).
What happens in the second stage of the DTM?	Birth rate remains high and death rate decreases rapidly. Total population increases.
State three ways of reducing global inequalities.	Investment and industrial development, aid, intermediate technology, free trade, fair trade, debt relief and microfinance loans.
How much of Kenya's GDP comes directly from tourism?	8.8%











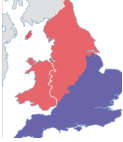


Nigeria glossary:






Key Word	Definition	Icon
Development	The improvement of a country in terms of economic growth and social welfare.	
Economic migrant	Someone seeking to improve their standard of living by moving willingly from one place to another for work.	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of a country.	
Gross National Income (GNI)	The wealth of a country, regardless of where it is earned. <i>For example, a British factory in China would create wealth towards UK GNI</i>	
Industrial structure	The proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary).	
International aid	Money, goods and services given by one country or an institution (e.g. World Bank) to help improve quality of life and economy of another country.	
Migration	Movement from one place to another to stay. <i>This may be within a county (regional), country (national) or between countries (international).</i>	
Multiplier effect	Initial investment and jobs (or lack of) that lead to a positive or negative cycle. <i>This creates more jobs and money which are then reinvested.</i>	
Natural change	The difference between birth rate and death rate to determine population increase or decrease.	
Primary industry	Extraction of natural resources (e.g. farming, fishing, mining).	
Quaternary industry	Economic activity related to technology, research and development.	
Secondary industry	Making goods (e.g. food processing).	
Tertiary industry	Providing a service (e.g. teacher, doctor, supermarket worker).	
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A large business operating in more than one country <i>Headquarters in one country with many other branches (offices and factories) spread across the world.</i>	

Nigeria quiz questions:

Where is Nigeria located?	West Africa.
How many people in Nigeria live below the poverty line?	Approximately 60 million.
What are two limits to growth in Nigeria?	Poor infrastructure, barriers to exports, lack of financial services for independent small/medium businesses and an unstable government.
Why do TNCs have factories in poorer countries?	Cheaper labour, lower environmental standards and lower raw material costs.
What is the negative effect of Shell extracting oil on the Ogoni people?	Many of them live without electricity or running water, and see none of the oil profits, instead having to live with the poisoning of land and water from pipelines, oil spills and gas fires.
What percentage of Nigeria's economy is oil revenue?	75%
State three areas in which UK aid money was spent in Nigeria	Governance, wealth creation, health, education, water and sanitation and poverty and vulnerability.

UK glossary:

Key Word	Definition	Icon
Commonwealth	The voluntary group of 56 independent and equal states. <i>Home to 2.2 billion, member states share history, language, culture and democracy.</i>	
Deindustrialisation	The decline in manufacturing industry.	
European Union (EU)	A group of 27 countries across Europe that work together. <i>They trade as if they were one country, without any trade barriers.</i>	
Globalisation	Links between different countries around the world.	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of a country.	
Gross National Income (GNI)	The wealth of a country, regardless of where it is earned. <i>For example, a British factory in China would create wealth towards UK GNI</i>	
Industrial structure	The proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary).	
Information technologies	Computer, internet, mobile phone and satellite technologies.	
Infrastructure	Basic structure and facilities to support industry.	
Intermediate technology (appropriate technology)	The simple, cheap and sustainable technology used to promote development in LICs.	
North-South divide (UK)	Economic and social differences between Southern England and Northern England that relate to issues such as health and quality of life.	
Post-industrial economy	The economy of countries where most employment is in the tertiary sector.	
Primary industry	Extraction of natural resources (e.g.farming, fishing, mining).	

Quaternary industry	Economic activity related to technology, research and development.	
Science and business parks	Purpose built office areas at the edge of a city where high tech, large scale complexes can be built.	
Secondary industry	Making goods (<i>e.g. food processing</i>).	
Tertiary industry	Providing a service (<i>e.g. teacher, doctor, supermarket worker</i>).	
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.	

UK quiz questions:











Why has the UK's economic structure changed?	Globalisation, deindustrialisation, government policies and decline in resources.
What is the aim of the HS2?	Reduce journey times between the cities in Northern England and to London. <i>The idea is that businesses will function better with less loss of time spent travelling.</i>
What is the Northern Powerhouse?	Linking of northern cities to match, rival and compete with the economic muscle of London.

The Challenge of Resource Management










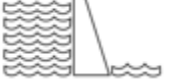





Energy, Food and Water

General resources	p.21
Energy resources in the UK	p.22-23
Water resources in the UK	p.24-25
Food resources (including UK and global)	p.26-28

General resources glossary:

Key Word	Definition	Icon
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon emissions generated by human activity.	
Demand	Consumer desire to purchase a good or service.	
Economic wellbeing	Measure of how much money people have to sustain their standard of living.	
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth. <i>Can occur in housing quality, access to services (jobs, education, healthcare), access to open land and safety.</i>	
Poverty	Being extremely poor.	
Quality of life	The wellbeing of individuals or groups of people.	
Resource management	The control and monitoring of resources so that they do not become depleted or exhausted.	
Standard of living	The level of wealth, comfort and necessities available to an individual or group of people.	
Supply	The availability of a good or service.	
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	


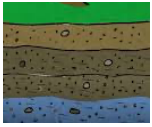








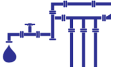
Energy resources glossary:

Key Word	Definition	Icon
Biomass	Organic materials (e.g. wood, crops or food waste) used as a source of fuel.	
Domestic supply	Supplies required by people.	
Energy conservation	Saving energy. <i>(by reducing consumption)</i>	
Energy exploitation	Developing the use of energy for profit.	
Energy mix	The variety of energy sources used by a Country.	
Energy security	Uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.	
Fossil fuels	A natural fuel (e.g. coal, oil or gas) formed from the remains of living organisms.	
Fracking	Injecting liquid at high pressure into rocks to force open existing cracks to extract oil or gas.	
Geothermal energy	Earth's underground natural heat energy.	
Hydroelectric power	Energy from moving water.	
Non-renewable energy	A resource that will run out. <i>Finite meaning it will not be replenished fast enough to meet demand</i>	
Nuclear power	Energy released by nuclear reactions. <i>Using mined uranium to create heat energy thus making steam and generating electricity.</i>	
Renewable energy	A resource which is not diminished when it is used.	
Solar energy	The sun's energy absorbed by solar panels to heat water or air or generate electricity.	
Wind energy	Energy obtained by the movement of air passing over turbines.	

Energy resources quiz questions:

What are the concerns over fracking?	Water contamination, increased water use and small earthquakes being triggered.
State one main issue with fossil fuel use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damage to the natural environment during extraction• Production of pollutants during burning such as CO₂• Dust which is hazardous to human health• Sulphur dioxide which contributes to acid rain
Why is it important to have a varied energy mix?	Renewable infrastructure not as established as non-renewable Renewable energy does not always provide a consistent amount of energy Conflict may restrict use of imported non-renewable energy

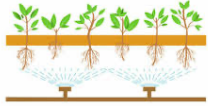













Water resources:








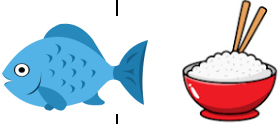


Key Word	Definition	Icon
Eutrophication	Excess nutrients in a lake / river causing denser plant growth.	
Groundwater	Water held underground.	
Quality	The standard of something (e.g. water).	
Reservoir	A large natural or artificial lake used to supply water.	
Sewage	Waste water. <i>Contains faeces and dirty water</i>	
Surface runoff	The flow of water over the Earth's surface.	
Water deficit	Water demand exceeds the amount of water available (supply).	
Water pollution	Harmful substances contaminate waterways.	
Water surplus	Available water (supply) exceeds demand.	
Water table	The level below which the ground is saturated.	
Water transfer	Transporting water to maintain supply.	

Water resources quiz questions:

How can poor water quality affect economic well-being?	Poor water quality can lead to disease, which weakens people and therefore has a direct impact on their productivity and hence economic development.
Give an example of a UK water transfer scheme	Kielder Water <i>Water is trapped behind a dam in north-west Northumberland then used to supply the major settlements along the north-east coast.</i>
State two ways that the UK government attempts to combat water pollution	Educating people, putting in laws and legislation, treating our water and improving our water courses.
Which part of the UK tends to have a water surplus?	North west
Which part of the UK tends to have a water deficit?	South east

Food resources:

Key Word	Definition	Icon
Aeroponics	A nutrient rich mist applied to plant roots hanging in the air.	
Agribusiness	Application of business skills to farming.	
Appropriate technology	Technology best suited to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth. <i>Important in LICs</i>	
Biotechnology	Use of biological technology to create better versions.	
Famine	Extreme and widespread scarcity of food.	
Fertilisers	Chemical added to soil to improve fertility	
Food insecurity	Being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.	
Food miles	The distance food items travel from where they are produced to where they are eaten.	
Food security	When people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.	
Hydroponics	Growing plants in a nutrient rich solution rather than soil.	
Irrigation	The supply of water to land. <i>Can be spray, drip or flood irrigation</i>	
Local food sourcing	Food produced and distributed locally.	
Malnourishment	Lack of proper nutrition. <i>Can be caused by not having enough to eat or not eating a balanced diet</i>	
New green revolution	The use of modern technology (e.g. biotechnology) and traditional knowledge to improve crop yields.	

Organic farming	Food is produced using environmentally friendly farming with no chemicals.	
Permaculture	Creating sustainable and self-sufficient food supply.	
Pesticides	Substance used to destroy pests.	
Pests	An unwanted organism causing damage to crops.	
Social unrest	People expressing anger.	
Sustainable fish	Not depleting fish stocks or causing environmental damage through fishing.	
Sustainable meat	Animals raised with humane welfare standards.	
Symbiotic	Mutually beneficial relationship between two organisms. <i>Rice and fish have a symbiotic relationship</i>	
Urban farming	Growing space within town and cities. <i>Examples include allotments and roof top farms</i>	
Undernourishment	Having insufficient food or other substances for good health and condition.	

Food resources quiz questions:

Which continent produces the most food?	Asia
State three things that can affect food supply	Climate, technology, pests and diseases, water stress, conflict.
State three causes of soil erosion	Deforestation, overgrazing of animals and over-cultivation.
State three strategies to increase food supply	Irrigation, aeroponics, hydroponics, use of biotechnology, appropriate technology.
How does the use of greenhouses help crop growth in Almeria?	Protects crops from the harsh climate (heat, desert region, wind)
Why do migrants from North Africa and Eastern Europe go to Almeria?	Large amounts of cheap labour available in the greenhouse farms.
State one way that organic farming is sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces food production intensification allowing the land to “rest” • Encourages a local approach • Artificial fertilisers are largely banned • Farmers develop fertile soil by rotating crops and using compost, manure and clover • Strict regulations define what organic farmers can and can't do • Uses biological pest control rather than pesticides
How does rice-fish agriculture work?	Rice is grown in flooded paddies with deeper water either side for fish.
Why is a net stretched over a rice-fish farm?	To keep out predator birds.
Why do rice-fish farms have bunds?	To keep water in place.
State two ways rice-fish farming has helped families in Jamalpur, Bangladesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selling rice and fish enable families to afford better food at markets. 2. Selling rice and fish enable families to send their children to school.

Wider reading list

These are some suggestions of useful books to read to further your understanding of the topics you are studying this year.

Please let your geography teacher know if you read any these or if you come across any other great geography books we can add to the list.

Urban environments:

Author	Title	Type
Mike Davis	Planet of Slums	Non-fiction
Robert Neuwirth	Shadow Cities: A Billion Squatters	Non-fiction
Danny Dorling	Population 10 Billion	Non-fiction
Sarah Harper	How Population Change will Transform our World	Non-fiction
Philip Steele	Population: Are there too many of us?	Non-fiction
Lonely Books	The Cities Book	Non-fiction
Andy Mulligan	Trash	Fiction
Gillian Cross	In the Sea there are Crocodiles	Fiction
Jon Walter	Close to the Wind	Fiction
Sarah Crossan	The Weight of Water	Fiction
Floella Benjamin	Coming to England	Fiction

Changing economic world:

Author	Title	Type
UN Publications	The Sustainable Development Goals	Non-fiction
Guy Fox	How the World Really Works: The Economy	Non-fiction
Elena Fernandez Prados	Economics through Everyday Stories from Around the World	Non-fiction
Gillian Cross	In the Sea there are Crocodiles	Fiction
Jon Walter	Close to the Wind	Fiction
Sarah Crossan	The Weight of Water	Fiction
Floella Benjamin	Coming to England	Fiction
Scott Westerfeld	Uglies	Fiction
Susin Nielsen	No Fixed Address	Fiction
Polly Ho-Yen	Boy in the Tower	Fiction
Gemma Malley	The Declaration	Fiction

Challenge of resource management:

Author	Title	Type
Carolyn Steel	Hungry City: How food shapes our lives	Non-fiction
Mark Winne	Closing the Food Gap: Resetting the table in the land of plenty	Non-fiction
Mike Burners-Lee	The Burning Question: We can't burn half the world's oil, coal and gas. So how do we quit?	Non-fiction
Philip Steele	Water: Is there enough for everyone?	Non-fiction
Cameron Stracher	The Water Wars	Fiction