




Geography Department



GCSE Geography
Challenges in the Human
Environment
Homework Booklet

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

Urban Issues and Challenges Unit

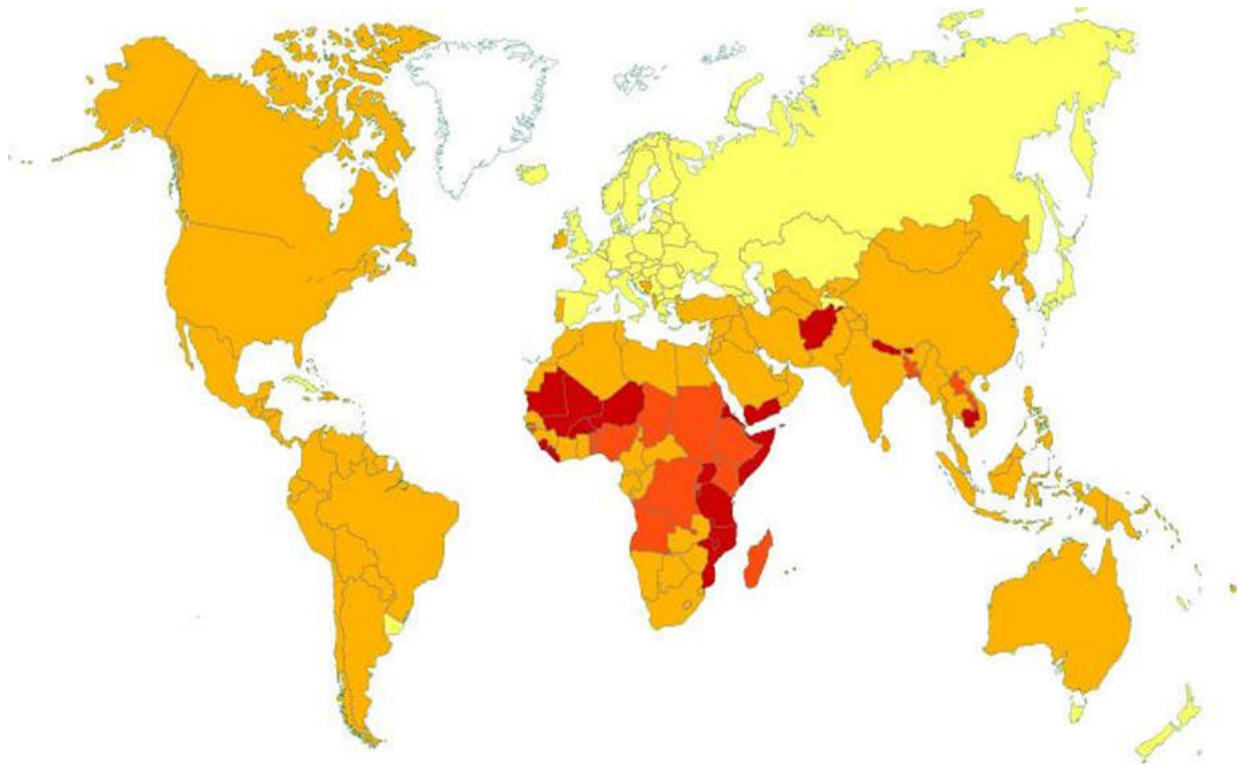
All videos can be found on Urban issues and challenges playlist on the Aylsham High Geography youtube channel. The video playlist will be on the right hand side when you use the URL. Scroll through the playlist to find the relevant video to watch.



<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLPbjF2ezDZ9nm87NrTnLszTx7MNGpKI8i>

<u>Question</u>	<u>Video title</u>
Urbanisation (p.2)	Urbanisation and the rise of the megacity The history of urbanization, 3700BC – 2000AD Urbanisation and the growth of global cities
Mumbai opportunities and challenges (p.3-4)	Inside the Dharavi slums of Mumbai Journey through India: Mumbai
Mumbai improvements (p.4)	Watch a young Mumbaikar recount his struggle for a legal house
Mumbai challenges 9 mark Q (p.5)	Inside the Dharavi slums of Mumbai
London opportunities (p.6)	London Now London Future
Sustainable living (p.6)	Creating sustainable cities Masdar: The city of the future
London regeneration (p.7)	London 2012 Olympic games Programme 10 Olympic legacy: 5 years on from London 2012 London 2012: Legact Stratford regeneration after the London Olympic games
Urbanisation (p.8)	Urbanisation and the rise of the megacity The history of urbanization, 3700BC – 2000AD Urbanisation and the growth of global cities
Urban transport (p.8)	London: Ten years on: Has London's congestion charge worked?

Geographical skills - Urbanisation (use urban issues section of revision guide to help)



Rapid Urban Growth

URBAN GROWTH, 2000-2005
Average Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population

- Extreme: 5% or more
- High: 4% to less than 5%
- Medium: 1% to less than 4%
- Low: less than 1%

1. Using the map and key to complete the table below (5)

Continental area	South America	North America	Western Europe	Sub Saharan Africa	South East Asia
Average Rate of growth					

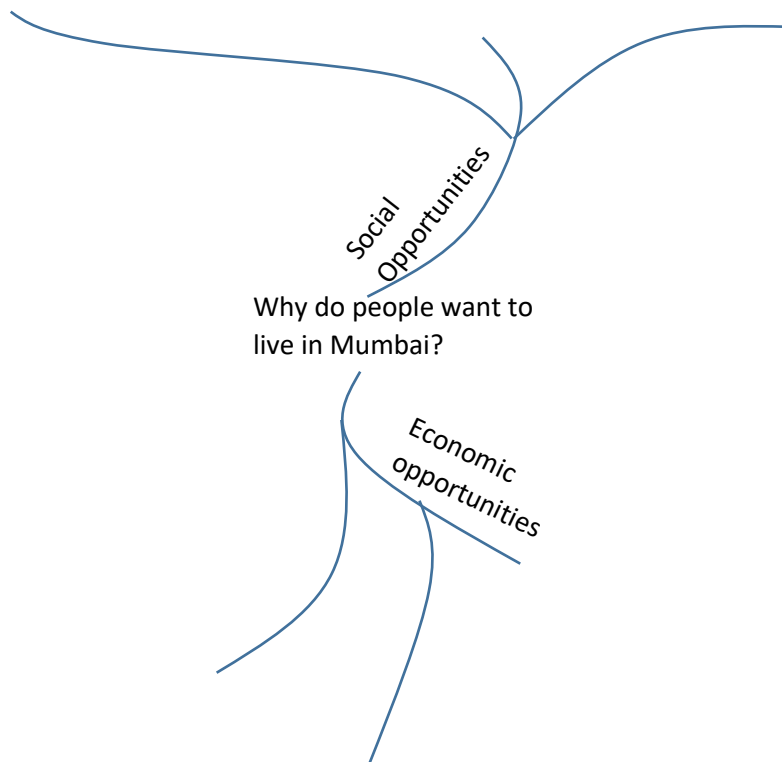
2. Where is urbanisation happening fastest? (circle the correct answer) LIC NEE HIC
3. Where is urbanisation happening slowest? (circle the correct answer) LIC NEE HIC
4. Describe the patterns on the map. *Include one area of low growth and one area of high/extreme growth*

Opportunities of living in Mumbai

Produce a mind map that summarises all of the reasons why people would want to live in Mumbai

Use the opportunities looked at in lesson and the Mumbai links on

http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php



Challenges of living in Mumbai



(use the Mumbai links on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php to help)

1. Why is sanitation an issue in Mumbai?

2. State two issues waste poses to Mumbai

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3. Evaluate the use of the slum rehabilitation authority (high rise flats) as a method of urban planning for the urban poor

9 mark exam question practice (use guidance from lesson plenary): Explain how urban areas provide challenges for people. Use a case study of an urban area in a LIC or NEE

Use the Mumbai links on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php to help



<u>STRUCTURE STRIP</u>	
Describe location briefly	
Name the slum in Mumbai as the location with challenges	
Define the keyterm related to the question (urbanisation)	
What is challenge 1?	
Explain why this is a challenge for the people	
Include a specific detail	
What is challenge 2?	
Explain why this is a challenge for the people	
Include a specific detail	
What is challenge 3?	
Explain why this is a challenge for the people	
Include a specific detail	

Stick whole class feedback sheet here

Opportunities of living in London (use urban issues section of revision guide to help)

1. Why do people live in London? Include as many opportunities in your answer as possible

Sustainable Living (use urban issues section of revision guide to help)

1. Explain why urban greening is important for sustainable urban living

9 mark exam question practice (use guidance from lesson plenary)

The London Olympics was a success in regenerating East London. Discuss

(use urban issues section of revision guide to help)

STRUCTURE STRIP

Describe location **briefly**

State a **social** impact of regeneration

Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this impact

Include a specific detail

State an **economic** impact of regeneration

Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this impact

Include a specific detail

State an **environmental** impact of regeneration

Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this impact

Include a specific detail

Overall, write a conclusion to say whether it was a success or not – be clear and concise and don't repeat what you have already written

Stick whole class feedback sheet here

Interleaved revision section



1. Describe two factors that have led to rapid urbanisation in LICs and NEEs (use the factors affecting urbanisation link on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php to help)

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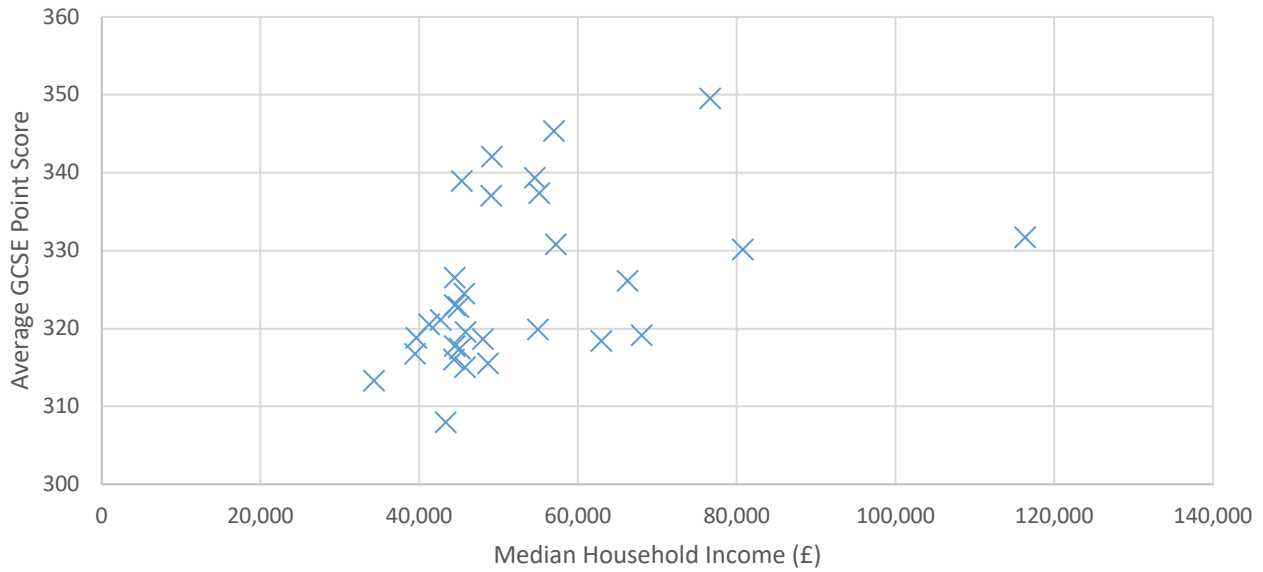
2. Considering the evidence from cities such as Mumbai, explain how the growth of cities in LICs or NEEs can create challenges for their population (use the Mumbai links on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php to help)

3. Referring to one named example, explain how urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion (use the urban transport strategies link on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/urban_issues.php)

Interleaved revision section

Geographic skills - Migration

A scatter graph to show Average GCSE capped point scores in 2014 compared to Median Household income (2011) for London areas



1. Locate the following 2 points onto the graph

Area	Median Household Income	Average GCSE Point Score
Barking and Dagenham	34,080	307
City of London	63,620	355

2. Add a line of best fit to the graph above

3. **Hypothesis: Students in wealthier areas of London perform better in their GCSE examinations**

Using evidence from the graph, to what extent do you agree with this hypothesis?

The Changing Economic World

All videos can be found on The changing economic world playlist on the Aylsham High Geography youtube channel. The video playlist will be on the right hand side when you use the URL. Scroll through the playlist to find the relevant video to watch.



https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLPbjF2ezDZ9lQdDC1W79_NEL5UBbg6cAx

<u>Question</u>	<u>Video title</u>
Development indicators (p.11)	The geography of development How do we measure poverty? World vision Australia How does income relate to life expectancy by Professor Hans Rosling
Development consequences (p.11)	Migration: Why do people migrate?
Kenya: reducing the development gap (p.11-12)	Kemya tourist board video Tourism in Kenya (this is quite dated but the impacts are the same)
Nigeria: UK aid (p.14)	UK aid is changing lives: see the results Foreign aid: who gives the most and where does it go? Aid for Nigeria: Hungry children most at risk as militants' insurgency renews
UK: North – south divide (p.14)	Where is the north/south divide? BBC Evan Davis Mind the Gap: London vs The Rest 1 BBC Evan Davis Mind the Gap: London vs The Rest 2 North-south divide on health BBC News on the North South divide with Tom Hunt North-south transport divide
Sustainable industry (p.15)	Low carbon manufacturing in Wolverhampton: Land Rover
Nigeria: TNCs/Shell (p.16)	Can Nigeria's booming economy lift its poorest people? Oil spills in Nigeria: The true price of crude oil Shell companies in Nigeria: Over 50 years of operations Shell companies in Nigeria: Investing in communities Shell companies in Nigeria: Investing in communities to gain skills Shell companies in Nigeria: Investing in community health Shell Nigeria briefing notes – portfolio Sue Lloyd-Roberts – BBC our World – Nigeria, the oil delta 2009

Development (use economic world section of revision guide to help)

1. Why is it important not to judge a countries level of development using only a single measure?

2. Explain how uneven development can result in migration

Reducing the development gap (tourism in Kenya) (use economic world section of revision guide to help)

1. Explain one disadvantage Kenya might experience as it attempts to develop its tourism industry

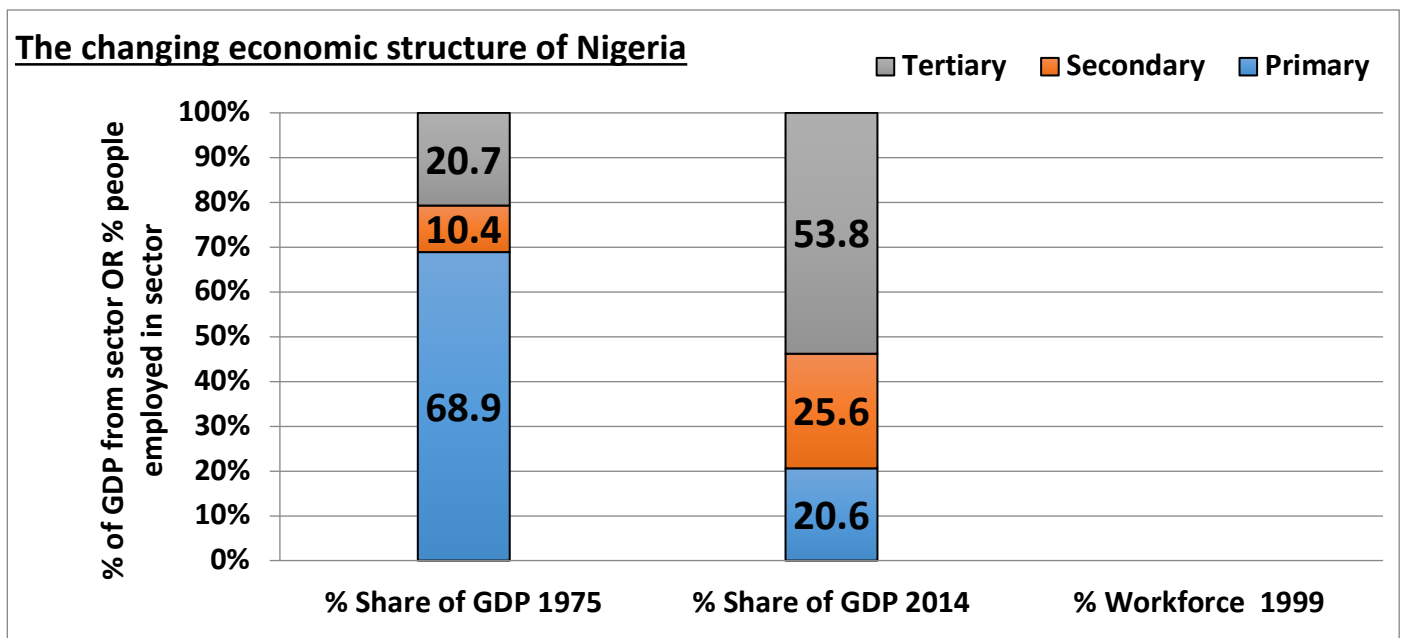
9 mark exam question practice (use guidance from lesson plenary)

Evaluate the impact of tourism on a LIC you have studied (use economic world section of revision guide to help)

STRUCTURE STRIP	
Describe location briefly	<hr/> <hr/>
Explain one impact of tourism (good or bad) Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this Include a specific detail	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Explain one impact of tourism (good or bad) Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this Include a specific detail	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Explain one impact of tourism (good or bad) Evaluate the positive or negative aspects of this Include a specific detail	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Write a concise conclusion giving an overall evaluation of whether tourism is positive or negative	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Stick whole class feedback sheet here

Geographical skills - The changing economic structure of Nigeria



1. Complete the graph above by making a divided bar graph for % workforce in 1999 using the data below:

Primary = 70

Secondary = 10

Tertiary = 20

2. Using the graph what has happened to the % share of GDP over time (circle the correct answer for each sector)

Primary: Increased Decreased Stayed the same

Secondary: Increased Decreased Stayed the same

Tertiary: Increased Decreased Stayed the same

3. Use the data to explain the changes in Nigeria's level of development over time

Assess the impact of UK aid in a location you have studied



STRUCTURE STRIP

Describe location **briefly**

Describe an example of UK aid that was expensive

Evaluate the impact this aid had on Nigeria

Include specific details

Describe an example of UK aid that was hugely successful

Evaluate the impact this aid had on Nigeria

Include specific details

Conclusion to decide how useful UK aid has been

Stick whole class feedback sheet here

UK economy (use economic world section of revision guide to help)

1. What evidence is there of a north-south divide in the UK?

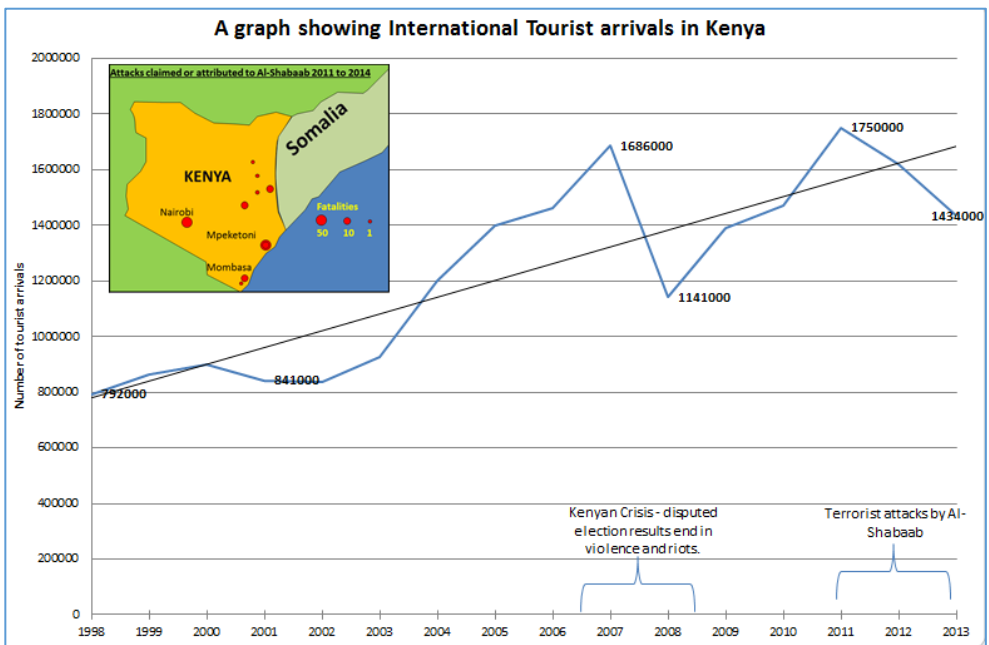
Interleaved revision section

1. Assess the extent to which life expectancy is a valid indicator of development

2. Explain two ways science and business parks attempt to reduce their impact upon the environment

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3. Geographical skills – describe the changes in the number of tourists arriving in Kenya over time. Use data from the graph in your response



Interleaved revision section (use the UK infrastructure developments link on http://coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/economic_world.php)



9 mark question – HS2 is essential for the future development of the UK. Discuss

Feedback:	
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The Challenge of Resource Management

All videos can be found on The challenge of resource Management playlist on the Aylsham High Geography youtube channel. The video playlist will be on the right hand side when you use the URL. Scroll through the playlist to find the relevant video to watch.



https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLPbjF2ezDZ9nbYb_1sdedkqRjFdY1BZQG

<u>Question</u>	<u>Video title</u>
Global inequalities in energy (p.19)	The energy challenge
Food supplies (p.19)	15m people in Ethiopia will need food aid by 2016
Water stress (p.20)	Overview water resources UK
Fracking (p.21-23)	Fracking explained in 45 seconds What is shale gas?
Consequences of food insecurity (p.24)	What is food insecurity? An explanation
Sustainable food supplies (p.24)	What is sustainable food? Investigating the future of food
Almeria: Large scale food production 6 mark Q (p.25)	Documental de la BBC Fruit labourers: If you don't want to work like a slave, you're out
Irrigation (p.26)	What is irrigation?
Water transfer (p.26)	Overview water transfer quality
Biotechnology 6 mark Q (p.27)	Feeding the world: Agricultural biotechnology

Global inequalities in energy (use resource management section of revision guide to help)

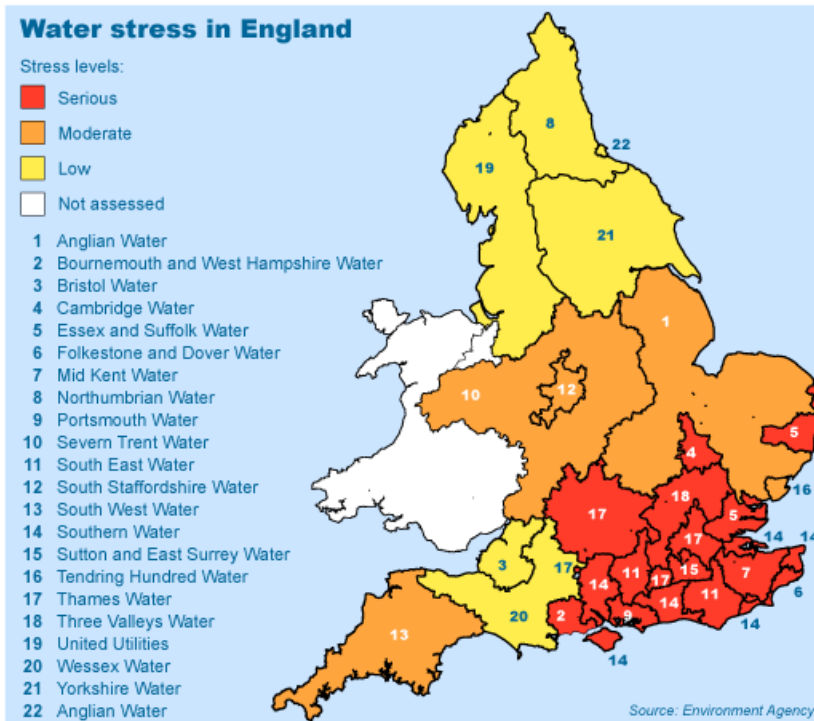
1. Why do some countries use more energy than others do?

Food supplies in the UK (use resource management section of revision guide to help)

1. Contrast undernutrition and malnutrition

2. What disadvantages are there of exporting non-seasonal produce to HICs from LICs?

Geographical Skills - Water supplies in the UK (use resource management section of revision guide to help)



1. Describe the pattern of water stress shown on the map

2. Explain why the south-east of England has the worst levels of water stress

Energy supplies in the UK (use resource management section of revision guide to help)

“A key part of our long-term economic plan to secure Britain’s future is to back business with better infrastructure. That’s why we’re going all out for shale gas (fracking). It will mean more jobs and opportunities for people, and economic security for our country.” David Cameron, 2014

Discuss the extent to which you agree with Mr Cameron on using fracking of shale gas as part of our energy mix in the UK

Read the three model answers on the following pages:

1. Annotate the good parts in one colour
2. Annotate the bad parts in another colour

Answer 1:

A hydraulic fracturing process; Fracking is a new way of obtaining energy (shale gas) is coming to England, from the USA. This process involves injecting water, sand and chemical agents into shale at high pressure which pushes into fissures which are gaps in the rock to force the gas out to be extracted.

Some advantages of newly found ways of making energy is that fracking it can save lots of money due to nothing as to be imported. It is also excellent way to replace the use of coal in the UK. As scientific evidence shows that the need for coal has fallen. This means that we can start reducing the amount of coal we burn in aid of global warming. As well this new power source recovers crude oil which is used all over the world in many businesses.

However, this is not a renewable source of energy. The advantages of renewables is that they will never run out, which makes them environmentally friendly. Never the less, renewable energy needs a lot of money to run it which is not economically friendly. It also takes up a lot of space compared to non renewable energy.

Overall, I believe that converting out power sources to fracking is a bad idea; not only as its non renewable. It is pointless to invest in things we already have.

Answer 2:

Shale gas is methane gas which is exploited shale rocks by fracking. This uses machinery to get to the gas by drilling down into the rock, pumping in water to force the gas out.

A good thing about fracking is that it would create new jobs for people in the areas that gas is found. The UK has a fairly high employment rate however, better jobs in big industry would increase people's average income so people can buy more and add to the economy.

However, if Fracking went ahead then it would threaten the ground water might get contaminated with the sand and water that is pumped down the force the gas out. This could increase water stress in the UK.

Overall, Mr Cameron is right as it would increase job opportunities and so it both increase wealth for individuals and government.

Answer 3:

Fracking is drilling down into the earth in search for gas with a high pressure water mixture which is directed at rocks to release gas. The gas flows up to the top of the well to be collected. The energy mix is the way we produce our energy in the UK and the different types of energy that contribute out total energy output.

The advantages of shale gas and fossil fuels is that they are reasonably cheap to run. Coal is cheap but when burnt adds CO₂ to the atmosphere which contributes to global warming, shale gas will also do this. Another advantage of using fossil fuels is that it is easy to transport for example oil and gas can be transported in pipes into our homes.

The Pros and cons of renewables however are very different to fossil fuels. The advantage of renewables is that they will never run out. This means that the UK will always have a sustainable source of energy. Also as the UK is an island we can access tidal and wind power as well as solar and HEP (hydroelectric power). The cons of renewables is that they all cost a lots of money to set up and maintain over long time scales. Also natural habitats can be impacted by power generation. Eg estuaries.

To conclude, I believe that Fracking could be a good idea and could be added to the UK's energy mix in the future. However, politicians must listen to scientists who are worried about ground water contamination and mini earthquakes as these issues should be resolved before investing heavily in shale gas in the UK.

Impacts of food insecurity (use resource management section of revision guide to help)

1. Annotate the photograph so suggest why farming can lead to soil erosion in LICs (include at least 3 points)



Sustainable food supplies (use resource management section of the revision guide to help)

1. Describe two ways food production can be made more sustainable

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Greenhouse agriculture in Almeria has been a huge success. Discuss

STRUCTURE STRIP

Describe location **briefly**

Outline what greenhouse agriculture is

What is one advantage of using greenhouse agriculture?

Evaluate the impact of this

Include a specific detail

What is one disadvantage of using greenhouse agriculture?

Evaluate the impact of this

Include a specific detail

Conclusion to agree or disagree with question

Stick whole class feedback sheet here

Interleaved revision section

1. Geographical skills – calculate the % change in organic food sales in the UK in the table below

	2000	2015	Change (2015 minus 2000)	% Change (Change / figure for 2000 x 100)
Value of sales in millions	802	1954		

2. What damage does irrigation do to the environment?

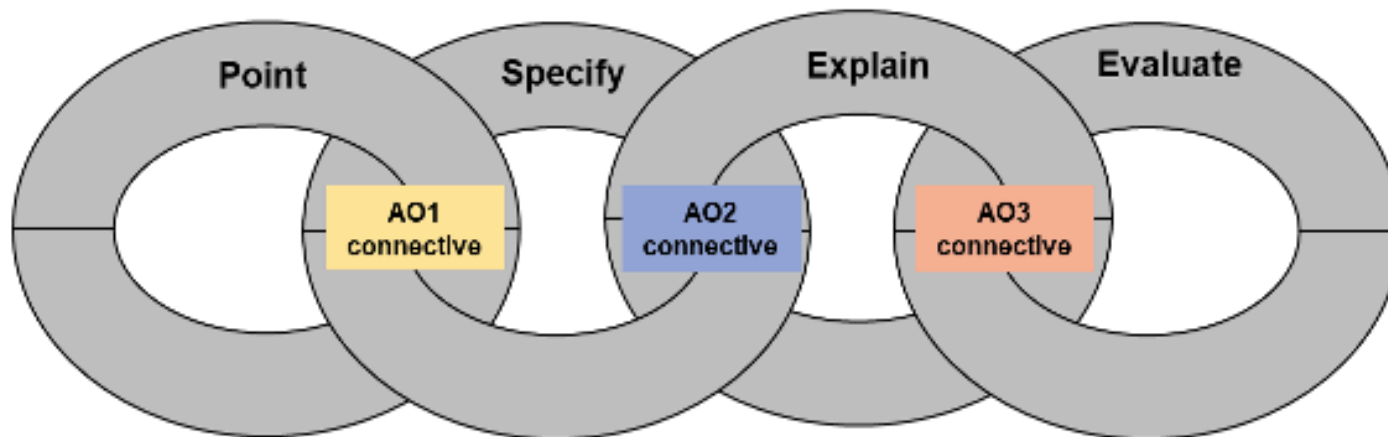
3. Outline two reasons why food consumption is going up

4. Explain why water must sometimes be transferred between areas to maintain supplies

AO1 Connectives
For example...
An example is...
Such as..
In (give location)...
In (give figure)...
<i>Give case study specific information</i>
<i>Give a fact/figure/ date</i>
<i>Give a definition of a key word</i>

AO2 Connectives
This means that...
This is because of...
The reason for this is...
An underlying cause is...
A consequence of this is..
As a result...
Due to this...
This shows that...
Consequently...

AO3 Connectives
This is effective/ ineffective because...
This is significant/ insignificant because...
This is important/ unimportant because...
To a great large/some/small/ slight extent this shows...
This is limited because...
I largely/slightly/somewhat agree/disagree because....
This is easy/difficult to manage because...
This is more/less likely/unlikely to have happened in...
The extent of ___ was worse in ___ because



AO3 Scale
Time <i>long term, short term, immediate, delayed, days, weeks, months, years</i>
Severity <i>large, small, highly, lesser, very, catastrophic, mild, slight, fatal, minimal, moderate</i>
Space <i>global, national, local, international, regional</i>