

Year 11 Revision Booklet

Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment



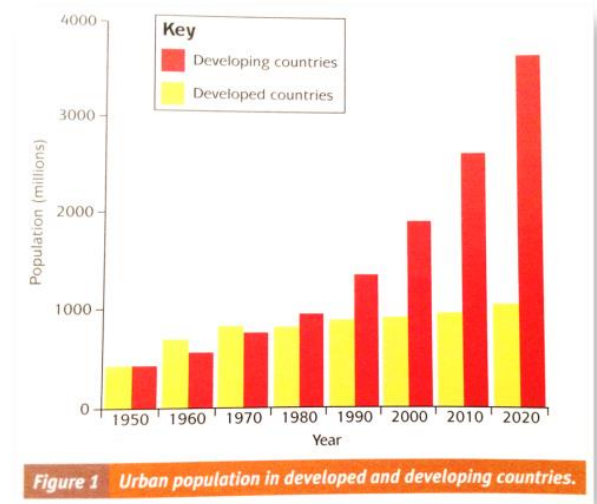
- Urban issues and challenges - Question 1
- The changing economic world - Question 2
- The challenge of resource management -
Question 3
 - Food - Question 4
 - IGNORE QUESTIONS 5 AND 6!

Urban Issues and Challenges - Q1

A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas

What is urbanisation?

Describe the changes to the urban population in developed (HIC) and developing (LIC) countries.



Why is urbanisation happening at a faster rate in LICs and a slower rate in HICs?

Outline the factors below to explain how they affect the rate of urbanisation:

- Migration (push and pull factors): _____

- Natural increase: _____



What is a megacity?



What is rural-urban migration?



Describe the distribution of the world's megacities.

Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs

Case study of a major city in a NEE: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

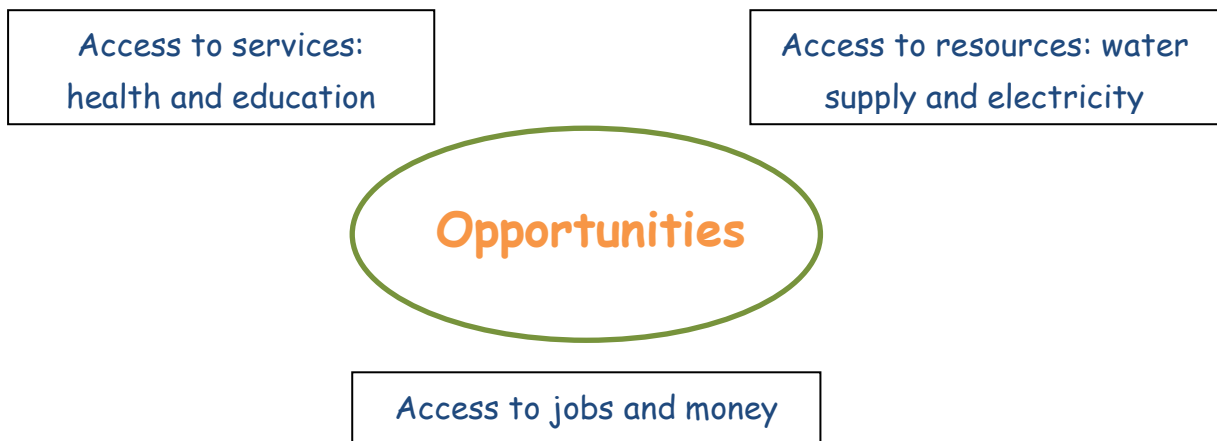
Complete the table to show why Rio de Janeiro is important regionally, nationally and internationally:

Regionally	Nationally	Internationally



Why is Rio a growing city? (Think about natural increase and migration).

Complete the mind map below to show the social and economic opportunities for people living in Rio:



What are the challenges created by urban growth in Rio? Complete the table with brief notes to show these challenges:

Squatter settlements	Clean water, sewage and electricity	Health and education	Unemployment and crime	Waste, pollution and traffic congestion

An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor: Favela Bairro Project, Rio de Janeiro

List 5 improvements that were made by the Favela Bairro Project:

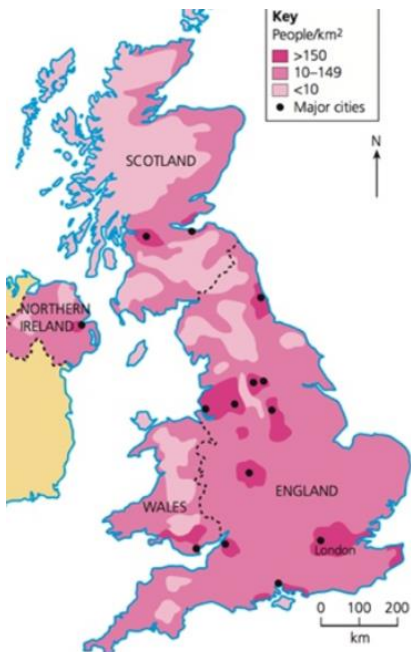


- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What were the successes and failures of the Favela Bairro Project?

Successes	Failures

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges



Describe the population distribution in the UK. Include names of cities and compass points in your answer. Include most and least populated areas.

A case study of a major city in the UK: Manchester



List 5 reasons why Manchester is a major city, both in the UK and in the wider world:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

How has migration impacted on the growth and character of the city? Think about what you find in Manchester and where the influence might have come from, e.g. Chinatown.

Outline the opportunities created by urban change in Manchester in the table below:

Cultural mix	Recreation and entertainment	Employment	Transport systems	Urban greening

Complete annotations below to explain the challenges created by urban change in Manchester.

Environmental dereliction,
building on brownfield and
greenfield sites, waste
disposal

Social and economic:
deprivation, inequalities in
housing, education, health and
employment



Impact of urban sprawl on the
rural-urban fringe and the growth
of commuter settlements

An example of an urban regeneration project: Salford Quays

Why did the area need regeneration? Use the images below to help you:



Complete the table below to show the main features of the project:

Social improvements	Economic improvements	Environmental improvements

Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport

What is the definition of 'sustainable urban living'?

Identify 5 features of a sustainable city:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Choose 2 from your list above and explain how this characteristic makes a city sustainable:

- _____

- _____



How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion: Manchester

Give 2 reasons why there are more cars on the roads now:

- _____

- _____



Outline what Manchester has done to reduce traffic and the effects of traffic:

Pedestrianisation	Metrolink	Metroshuttle	Bike hire	Electric bollards

Identify the advantages and disadvantages of the schemes used by Manchester to reduce traffic:

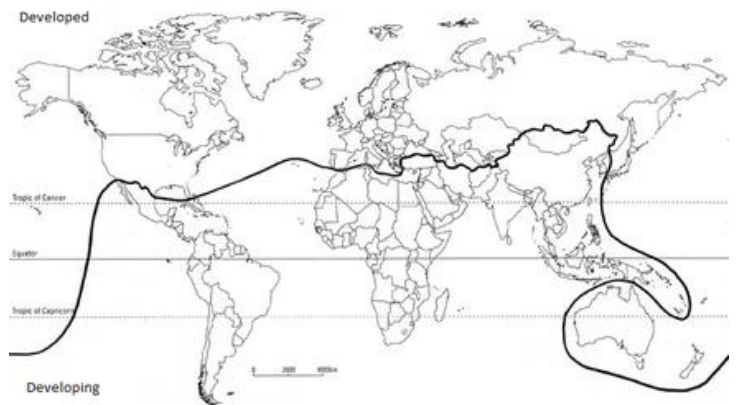
Advantages/successes	Disadvantages/failures

The Changing Economic World - Q2

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life

What is development?

The Brandt Line (shown on the map) divides the world into developed and developing countries. Describe the location of the developed and developing countries.



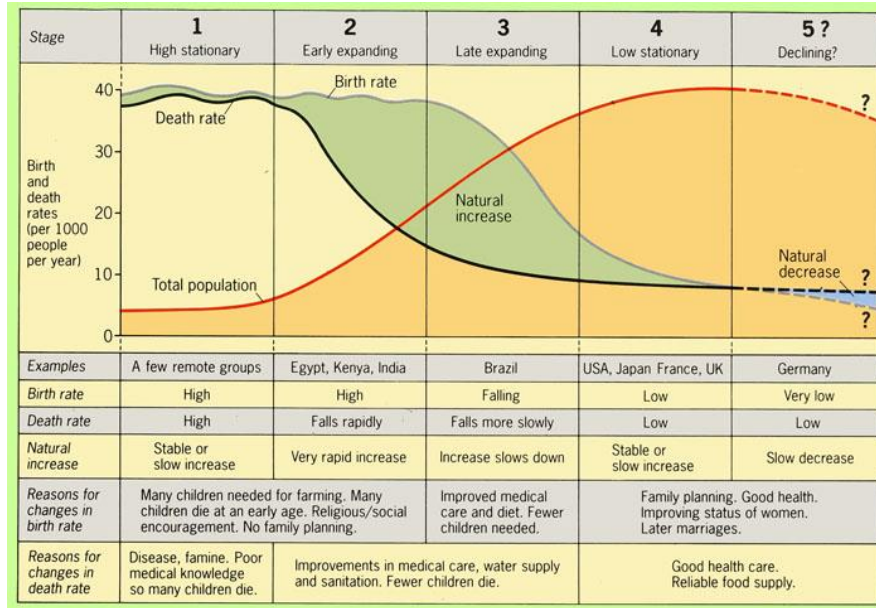
List the measures of development that are used to classify countries and give a brief definition. The list has been started for you:

- GNI (Gross National Income) _____
- HDI (Human Development Index) _____
- Literacy rate _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What are the limitations of these measures of development? I.e. why can they not be trusted entirely?



The demographic transition model (DTM) shows changes over time in the population of a country. As a country develops it should move through the stages of the model.



How does a falling birth rate (fewer children) reflect increased economic development?

How does an increasing death rate reflect high levels of development?






Briefly outline 5 factors that cause uneven development (there should be at least one physical, one economic and one historical):

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



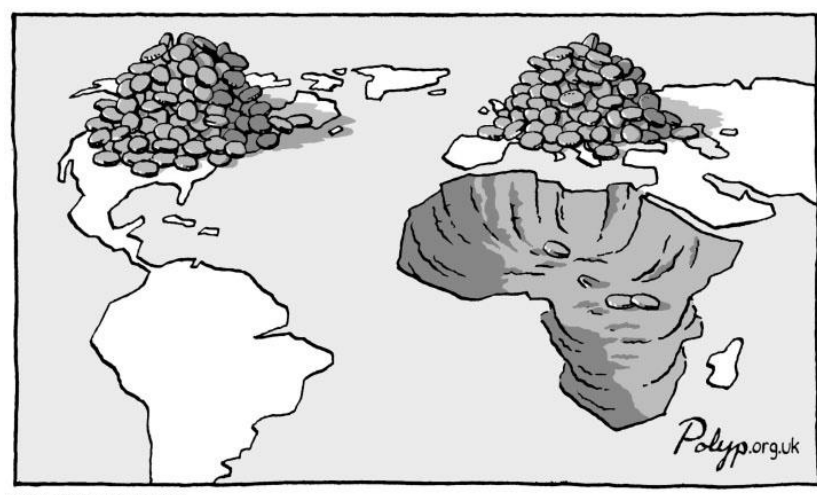
What does the word 'disparity' mean?

Briefly outline how the factors below are caused by uneven development:

Consequence: disparities in wealth	Consequence: disparities in health	Consequence: international migration
		

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap

What is the development gap?



What message does this image show?

'GOLD DIGGERS'

Complete the table below outlining what each strategy involves and how it will help to improve the development of LICs:

Strategy	What does it involve?	How will this reduce the development gap?
Investment		
Industrial development		
Tourism		
Aid		
Intermediate technology		
Fairtrade		
Debt relief		
Microfinance loans		

An example of how the growth of tourism in a LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap: Jamaica

List 5 attractions that Jamaica has that will attract tourists to the country:



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

List 5 advantages and 5 disadvantages (be specific) of tourism in Jamaica - how does it help to reduce the development gap, but why is it not entirely perfect?

Advantages	Disadvantages

Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change

A case study of a NEE: Nigeria, Africa

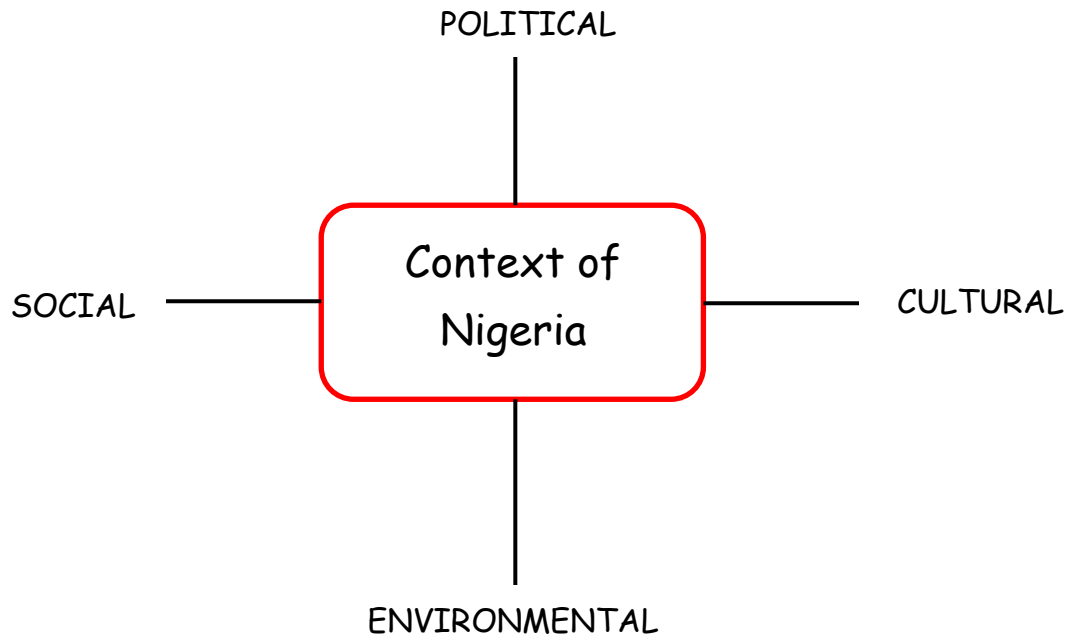


Describe the location of Nigeria (using geographical terminology).

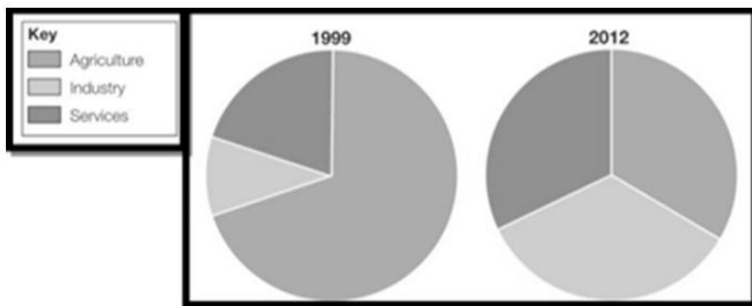
Why is it such an important country globally? What does it contribute to the world?

Why it one of the most important countries in Africa?

Complete the mind map showing the political, social, cultural and environmental aspects of Nigeria:



Describe how Nigeria's economy has changed using the pie charts below:



How does the growth in manufacturing affect Nigeria's economic development?

What is a TNC?



Why do TNCs like KFC locate in Nigeria?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Complete the table below showing the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in Nigeria:

Advantages	Disadvantages

How has the presence of KFC and Shell Oil in Nigeria stimulated industrial development?

How has Nigeria's political links with the rest of the world changed since the 1960s when it gained independence?



What does Nigeria contribute in terms of trade to the rest of the world?



What is aid?

When would a country receive *emergency aid*?

When would a country receive *developmental aid*?

Why does Nigeria need aid? Give 3 reasons:

- ---
- ---
- ---

How does aid benefit Nigeria and what prevents this aid being used effectively?



Benefits of aid to Nigeria	Why aid may not be effective in Nigeria

Outline how economic growth can have a negative effect on the environment:

Industrial growth leads to _____

Urban growth leads to _____

Mining and oil extraction leads to _____



Has people's quality of life in Nigeria improved as a result of economic development?




Yes it has improved	No it has not improved



Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth

Outline how the UK's employment structure has changed since 1800 (i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries).

Why has it changed in this way? Complete the table below outlining the impact of each factor on the UK economy:

De-industrialisation	Globalisation	Government Policies
		

What is a post-industrial economy?

How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy?

Outline how service industries, finance and research affect the UK economy:

Service industries and finance	Research

What is a science park?

What is a business park?

How do science and business parks provide opportunities for regional economic growth?



What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment?

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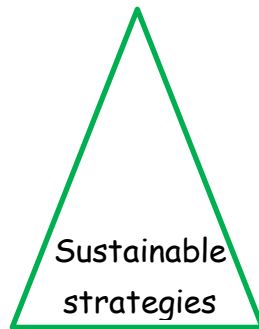
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Complete the mind map to show 4 ways in which industrial development can be more sustainable:



An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable: Tutbury Factory, Nestle

Nestle has 486 factories located in 85 different countries and 6 of these factories are in the UK. They have a life-cycle assessment approach to their products which means they consider the environmental impact of products throughout the full life of these goods, i.e. farming to transport and beyond. Nestle have invested £100 million in the Tutbury factory. List below 5 strategies Nestle have done to make their factory more sustainable:



- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____







Rural landscapes are changing in the UK; some areas are experiencing rapid population growth as people are moving out into the countryside for a more peaceful life, whereas other areas are experiencing population decline.

What are the social and economic impacts of a growing population and a declining population?

	Social effects	Economic effects
Growing population		
Declining population		

Improvements to transport infrastructure affect both employment and regional growth. Outline some of the improvements being made to the UK's transport links:

Type of Transport	Improvements made
Road improvements 	
Railway improvements 	
Developing ports 	
Airport developments 	



What is the north-south divide?

Give 2 reasons why there is a north-south divide:

- ---

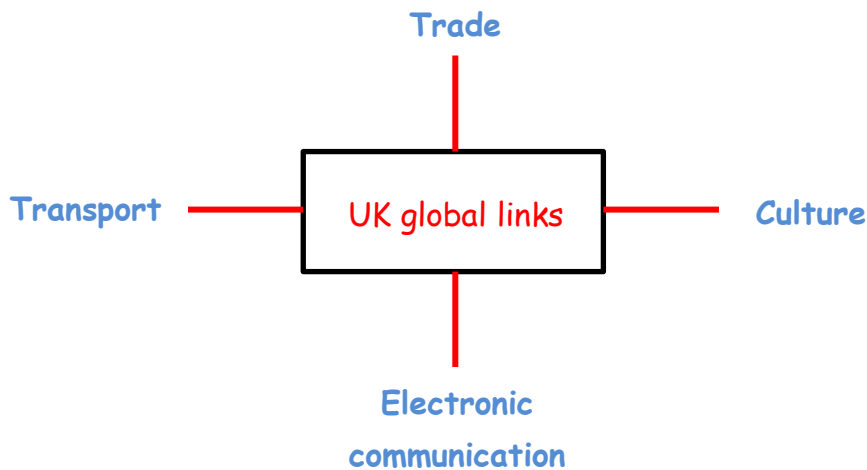
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List 5 ways in which these regional differences can be resolved (try to give some specific examples of strategies used in the UK):

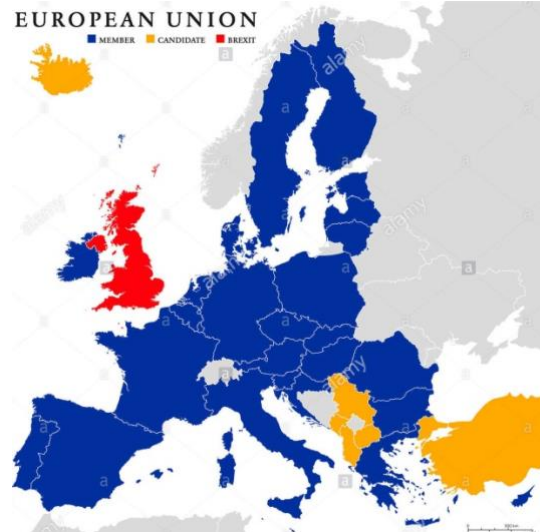
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How can improved transport links help reduce the north-south divide?

The UK has global links through trade, culture, transport and electronic communications. Briefly outline information for each on the mind map below:



In 1973 the UK became a member of the European Union (EU). It includes 28 countries and has important trading and political influence. In 2016, however, the UK voted to leave the EU and will complete its exit by 2019.



How has the EU affected the UK?

- _____
- _____
- _____

The UK is a member of the Commonwealth which is a voluntary group of 53 countries and 2.2 billion people.

How does the UK benefit from being in the Commonwealth?

- _____
- _____

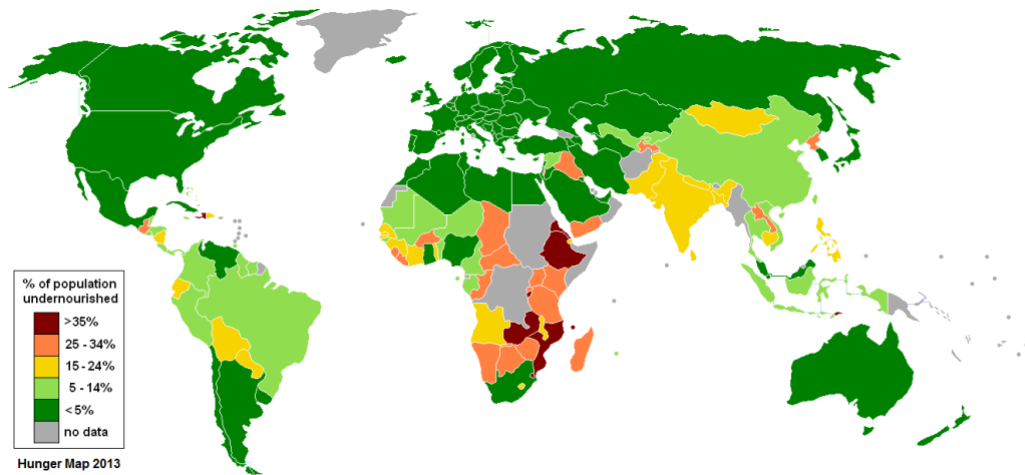


The Challenge of Resource Management - Q3

Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development

What are resources?

Food



Describe the pattern of global undernourishment.

Why does undernourishment or malnutrition lead to a slowly growing economy?

What is becoming an increasing health issue in HICs linked to food?

Water

What is meant by physical water scarcity? Give an example of a place that has this.

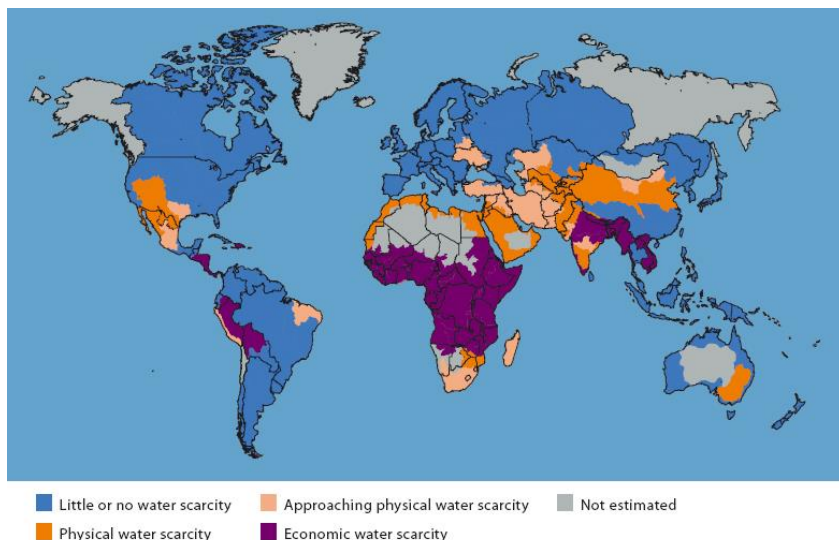
What is meant by economic water scarcity? Give an example of a place that has this.

Name 3 continents that have mostly little or no water scarcity:

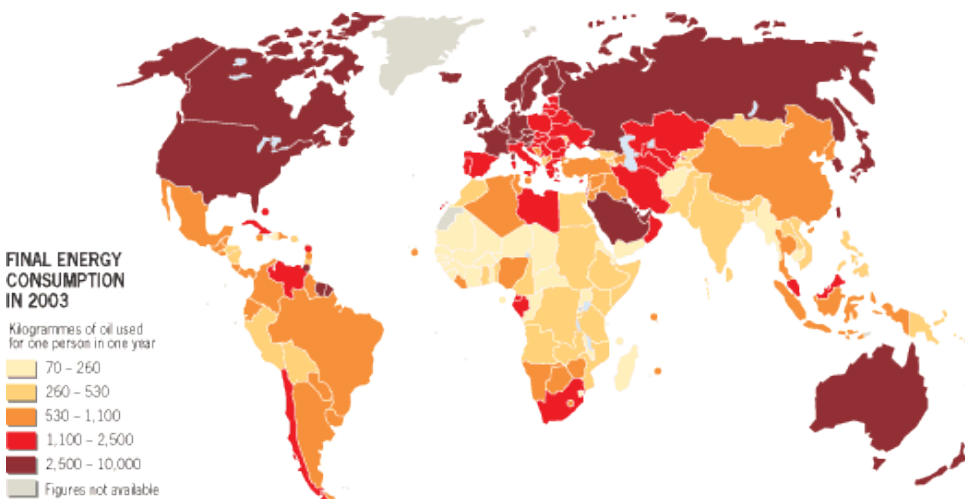
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name 3 countries that have mostly little or no water scarcity:

- _____
- _____
- _____



Energy



Describe the global pattern of energy consumption.

How might this pattern change in the future?



The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges

Food in the UK

The UK imports about 40% of the total food consumed. List 4 reasons why it imports so much food below:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Many foods travel long distances, known as '**food miles**'. This is very expensive and adds to our **carbon footprint** (an individual's use of greenhouse gases). Many vegetables come from Kenya, e.g. mange tout and green beans. The farmers in Kenya receive only 12% of the final price, whereas, supermarkets earn 45% of the price.

What is **agribusiness** and how will it help to reduce the reliance on foreign imports?



Agribusiness:

Agribusiness helps because

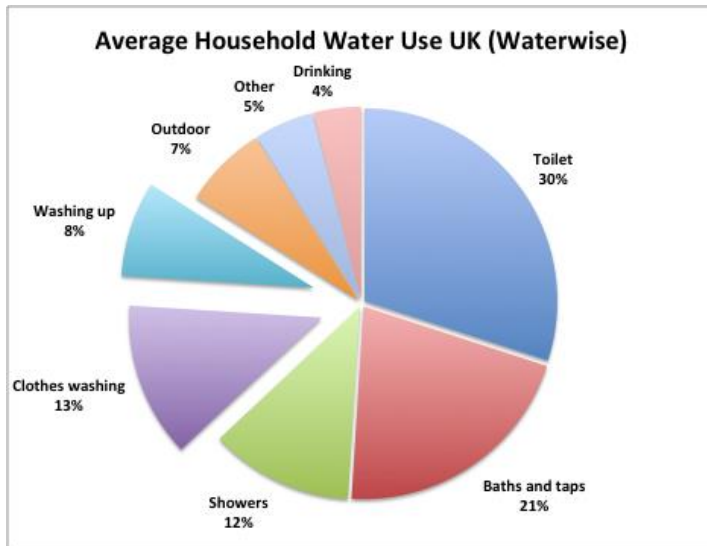
What is **organic produce**?

Give 3 advantages of eating local food for people in the UK and the environment.

- _____
- _____
- _____



Water in the UK



Give 3 reasons for the increased demand for water in the UK:

- _____
- _____
- _____

What is meant by **water surplus** and **water deficit**? Give an example of areas in the UK for both:

Water surplus: _____

Water deficit: _____

Complete the table below to outline how the UK is coping with increased water demand:

Saving water	Water transfer	Managing water quality

Why are some water supplies suffering from pollution?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Energy in the UK

Despite increasing demand for electricity in the UK, energy consumption has actually fallen. Give 2 reasons for this:

- _____
- _____

Describe how the UK's energy mix has changed since 1990.

What is meant by **energy security**?

What is happening to the UK's supplies of coal, gas and oil?

<u>Coal</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Oil</u>



By 2020 the UK aims to meet 15% of its energy requirement from renewable sources. However, it is still heavily reliant on fossil fuels. Why are fossil fuels still so important?

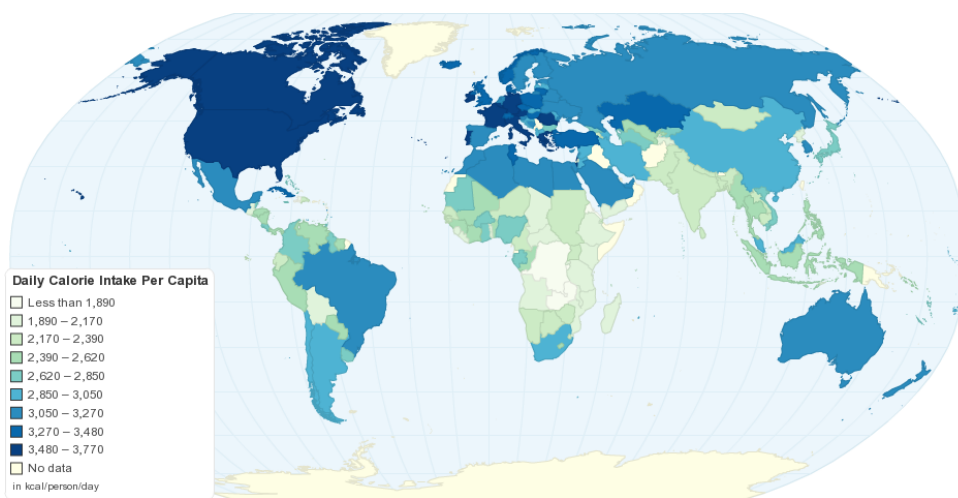
- _____
- _____
- _____

Why is fracking controversial?

Nuclear energy and wind energy are two important energy sources being developed in the UK. Complete the table below to show the economic and environmental issues associated with exploiting these resources:

	Economic	Environmental
Nuclear		
Wind farms		

Demand for food resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict

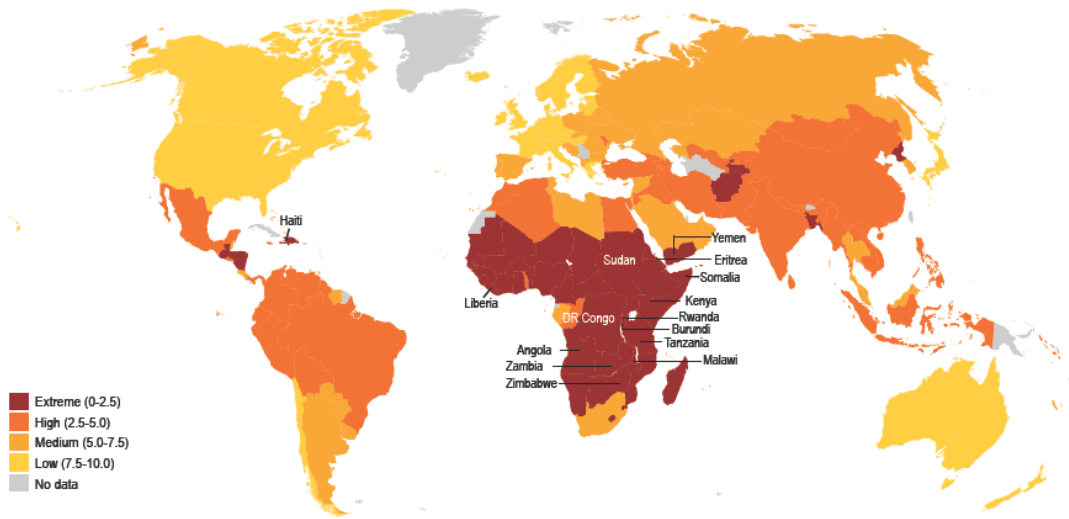


Which continents consume the most food?

Which continent consumes the least food?

Why is global food consumption increasing?

- _____
- _____
- _____



What is the meaning of **food surplus**?

What is the meaning of **food deficit**?

Annotate the photograph below explaining the factors affecting food supply:



What are the impacts of food insecurity? Complete the table below outlining the effects:

Famine



Under nutrition



Soil erosion



Rising prices



Social unrest



Different strategies can be used to increase food supply

How can we increase the supply of food?

How does **irrigation** increase the supply of food?

Explain below how aeroponics and hydroponics increase the food supply:

Aeroponics



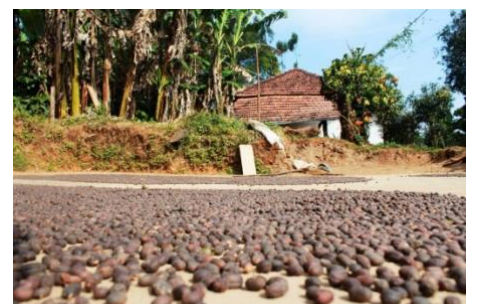
Hydroponics

What is meant by the term 'green revolution'?

What is biotechnology and how does it increase food yields?



How does appropriate technology work to increase food supplies?



An example of a large scale agricultural development: River Indus - Indus Basin Irrigation System (IBIS)

The project covers about 1 million square km and includes parts of India, China and Afghanistan.

Outline below the main features of the project:

Complete the table below showing the advantages and disadvantages of the IBIS:

Advantages	Disadvantages

What is sustainable food supply?

How can we manage food supplies in a sustainable way?

How is **organic farming** sustainable?



Complete the information table below outlining other sustainable methods:

	<p><u>Permaculture</u></p>	<p><u>Urban Farming</u></p>	
	<p><u>Fish from sustainable sources</u></p>	<p><u>Meat from sustainable sources</u></p>	
	<p><u>Seasonal food consumption</u></p>	<p><u>Reducing food loss and waste</u></p>	

An example of a local scheme in a LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food

Farm Africa is an international organisation working to build a prosperous rural Africa. It aims to increase harvests, build incomes and sustain natural resources in order to effectively fight poverty.



What does Farm Africa do?



Crops



Livestock



Fisheries



Forests



Climate Resilience
