

GEOGRAPHY GCSE AQA 9-1

PAPER 2

CHALLENGES IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

LEARNING CHECKLIST



**CHESTERTON
COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

SECTION A: Urban Issues and Challenges

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| KEY IDEA 1: A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas | CGP 92, OUP 148, CUP 166 |
| 1. The global pattern of urban change. | CGP 92, OUP 148, CUP 166 |
| 2. Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. | CGP 92, OUP 149, CUP 168 |
| 3. Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation | CGP 92, OUP 150, CUP 168 |
| (a) migration (push-pull theory) | CGP 92, OUP 150, CUP 168 |
| (b) natural increase | CGP 92, OUP 150, CUP 168 |
| 4. The emergence of megacities. | CGP 92, OUP 151, CUP 170 |

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| KEY IDEA 2: Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs. | |
| 1. The location and importance of the Mumbai, regionally, nationally and internationally (CGP, Lagos, OUP Rio de Janeiro) | CGP 94, OUP 152, CUP 172 |
| 2. Causes of growth of Mumbai: | CGP 94, OUP 52, CUP 173 |
| (a) natural Increase | CGP 94, OUP 152, CUP 173 |
| (b) migration | CGP 94, OUP 152, CUP 173 |

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| 3.How urban growth has created opportunities in Mumbai: | CGP 93, OUP 152, CUP 174 |
| (a) social: access to services – health and education | CGP 93, OUP 152, CUP 174 |
| (b) social: access to resources – water supply, energy | CGP 93, OUP 153, CUP 174 |
| (c) economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development | CGP 93, OUP 154, CUP 174 |
| 4. How urban growth has created challenges in Mumbai: (CGP, Lagos, OUP Rio de Janeiro) | CGP 93, OUP 154, CUP 175 |
| (a) managing urban growth | CGP 94, OUP 154, CUP 175 |
| (ai) slums | CGP 94, OUP 160, CUP 175 |
| (aii) squatter settlements | CGP 94, OUP 160, CUP 175 |
| (b) providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy | CGP 94, OUP 155, CUP 175 |
| (c) providing access to services – health and education | CGP 94, OUP 154, CUP 175 |
| (d) reducing unemployment and crime | CGP 94, OUP 157, CUP 175 |
| (e) managing environmental issues | CGP 94, OUP 158, CUP 175 |
| (ei) waste disposal | CGP 94, OUP 158, CUP 175 |
| (eii) air and water pollution | CGP 94, OUP 158, CUP 175 |
| (eiii) congestion | CGP 94, OUP 158, CUP 176 |
| 5. An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor in Mumbai: (CGP Lagos and Rio de Janeiro, OUP Rio de Janeiro) | CGP 93, OUP 162, CUP 176 |
| (a)The Mumbai slum resettlement scheme | OUP 162, CUP 176 |
| (b)The Mumbai slum sanitation scheme | OUP 162, CUP 176 |
| (c)Incremental housing strategies | OUP 162, CUP 176 |
| (d)The Mumbai slum electrification scheme | OUP 162, CUP 176 |
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| KEY IDEA 3: Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges. | CGP 97, OUP 165, CUP 178 |
| 1. Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. | CGP 97, OUP 165, CUP 278 |
| 2. The location and importance of the Birmingham in the UK and the wider world (CGP Liverpool, OUP Bristol) | CGP 99, OUP 166, CUP 180 |
| 3. Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of Birmingham (CGP Liverpool, OUP Bristol) | CGP 99, OUP 167, CUP 181 |
| 4. How urban change has created opportunities in Birmingham: (CGP Liverpool, OUP Bristol) | CGP 99, OUP 168, CUP 182 |
| (a) social: cultural mix, | CGP 99, OUP 168, CUP 182 |
| (b) social: recreation and entertainment | CGP 99, OUP 169, CUP 182 |
| (c) economic: employment | CGP 99, OUP 170, CUP 182 |
| (d) economic: integrated transport systems | CGP 99, OUP 170, CUP 182 |
| (e) environmental: urban greening | CGP 100, OUP 172, CUP 182 |
| 5. How urban change has created challenges in Birmingham: (CGP Liverpool) | CGP 100, OUP 174, CUP 185 |
| (a) social and economic: urban deprivation | CGP 100, OUP 174 , CUP 185 |
| (b) social and economic: inequalities in housing | CGP 100, OUP 178, CUP 185 |
| (c) social and economic: education | CGP 100, OUP 178, CUP 185 |
| (d) social and economic: health | CGP 100, OUP 178, CUP 185 |
| (e) social and economic: employment | CGP 100, OUP 174, CUP 185 |
| (f) environmental: dereliction | CGP 101, OUP 176, CUP 185 |
| (g) environmental: building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal | CGP 101, OUP 176, CUP 185 |
| (h) environmental: waste disposal | CGP 101, OUP 176, CUP 186 |
| (i) the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe | CGP 101, OUP 180, CUP 186 |
| (j) the growth of commuter settlements | CGP 101, OUP 180, CUP 186 |

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| 6. An example of an urban regeneration project in Birmingham to show: | OUP 182-185, CUP 187 |
| (a) reasons why the area needed regeneration | OUP 182-185, CUP 187 |
| (b) the main features of the project. | CUP 187 |
| 7. Examples of urban regeneration projects in Birmingham | OUP 182-185, CUP 187 |
| (c) Paradise Birmingham | CUP 187 |
| (d) Big City Plan | CUP 187 |
| (e) Longbridge Regeneration Plan | CUP 1987 |
| (f) Birmingham Curzon (HS2) | |

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| KEY IDEA 4: Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. | CGP 102, OUP 186, CUP 188 |
| 1. Features of sustainable urban living: Freiburg | CGP 102, OUP 186, CUP 188 |
| (a) water and energy conservation | CGP 102, OUP 187, CUP 188 |
| (b) waste recycling | CGP 102, OUP 186, CUP 188 |
| (c) creating green space. | CGP 102, OUP 189, CUP 188 |
| 2. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (a) park and ride | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (b) guided bus | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (c) multi-storey carparks | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (d) cycle lanes | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (e) rising bollards | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (f) pedestrianisation | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |
| (g) traffic calming in rat runs | CGP 103, OUP 190, CUP 190 |

(h) high carpark prices

CGP 103, OUP 195, CUP 198