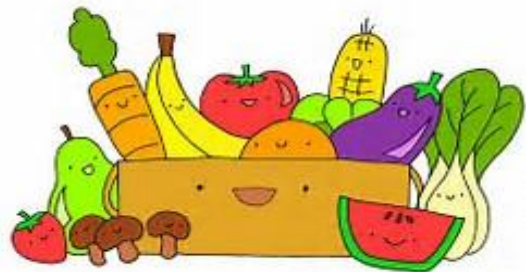


# GCSE Revision Workbook

## Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment



- Urban issues and challenges - Question 1
- The changing economic world - Question 2

# Urban Issues and Challenges - Q1

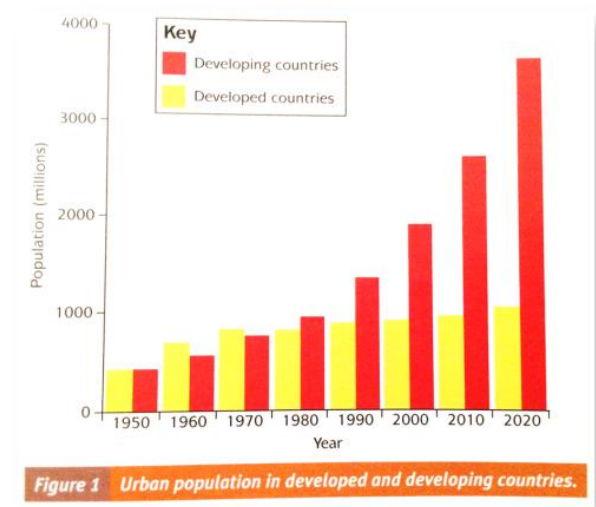
**A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas**

What is urbanisation? P.46

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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? P.46

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Outline the factors below to explain how they affect the rate of urbanisation: P.46

- Migration (push and pull factors): \_\_\_\_\_



- Natural increase: \_\_\_\_\_

What is a megacity? P.46



What is rural-urban migration? P.46



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 p.47

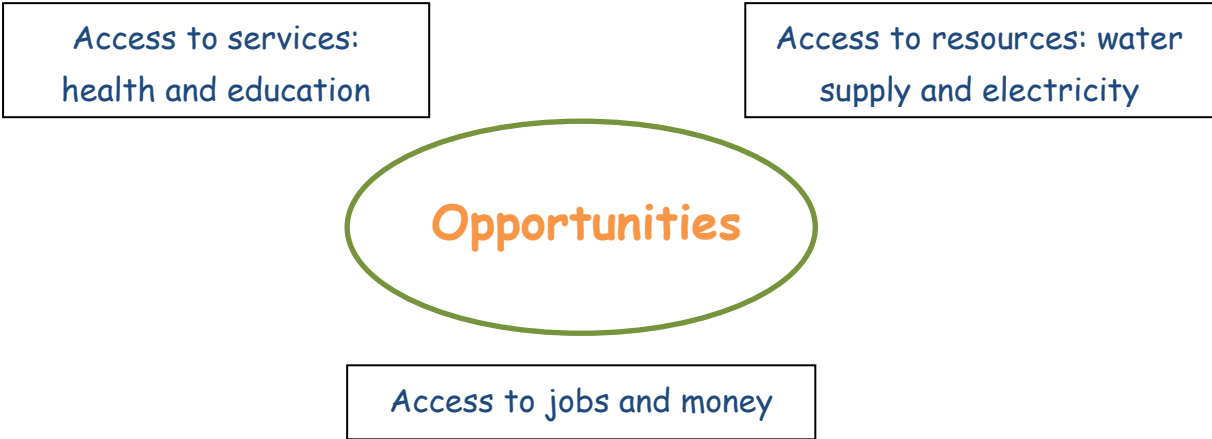
Complete the table to show why Rio de Janeiro is important regionally, nationally and internationally:

| Regionally | Nationally | Internationally |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
|            |            |                 |
|            |            |                 |
|            |            |                 |



Why is Rio a growing city? (Think about natural increase and migration). P.47

Complete the mind map below to show the social and economic opportunities for people living in Rio: p.47



What are the challenges created by urban growth in Rio? Complete the table with brief notes to show these challenges: p.47

| 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: p.49



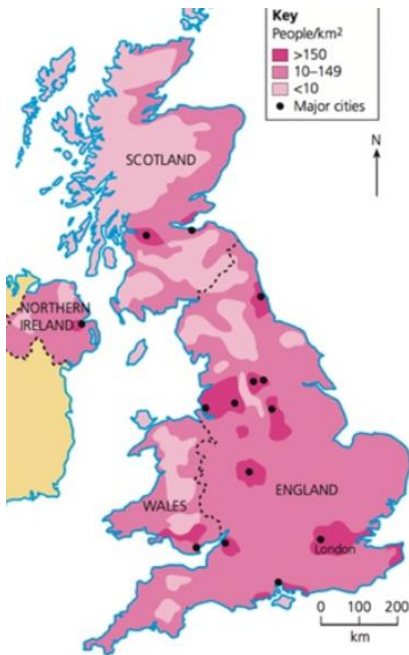
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What were the successes and failures of the Favela Bairro Project?

| 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. P.50

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### A case study of a major city in the UK: Birmingham

List 5 reasons why Birmingham is a major city, both in the UK and in the wider world: p.51



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How has migration impacted on the growth and character of the city? Think about what you find in Birmingham and where the influence might have come from, e.g. Chinatown. P.51

\_\_\_\_\_

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Outline the opportunities created by urban change in Birmingham in the table below: p.52

| Cultural mix | Recreation and entertainment | Employment | Transport systems | Urban greening |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
|              |                              |            |                   |                |

Complete annotations below to explain the challenges created by urban change in Birmingham.  
p.53

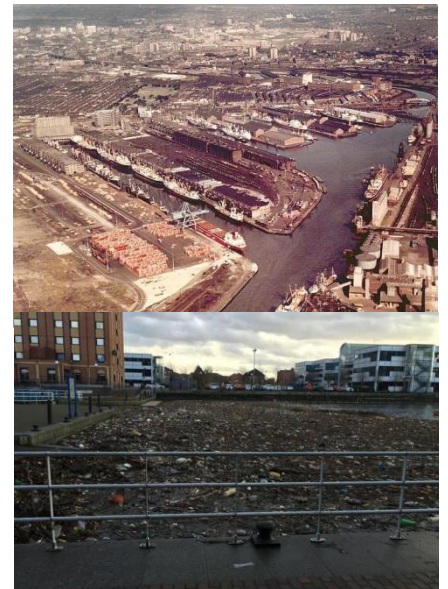
|  |   |
|--|---|
| Environmental dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal | Social and economic: deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment |
|--|---|



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

### An example of an urban regeneration project: Brindley Place

Why did the area need regeneration? Use the images below to help you: p53




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Complete the table below to show the main features of the Brindley Place project: p.53



| Social improvements | Economic improvements | Environmental improvements |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
|                     |                       |                            |
|                     |                       |                            |
|                     |                       |                            |
|                     |                       |                            |

## Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport p.56

What is the definition of 'sustainable urban living'?

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Identify 5 features of a sustainable city:

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

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How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion: Birmingham p.55

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



- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Outline what Birmingham has done to reduce traffic and the effects of traffic: (p55)

| Pedestrianisation | HS2 | Metroe | Bike hire | Electric Payment |
|-------------------|-----|--------|-----------|------------------|
|                   |     |        |           |                  |

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

| Advantages/successes | Disadvantages/failures |
|----------------------|------------------------|
|                      |                        |

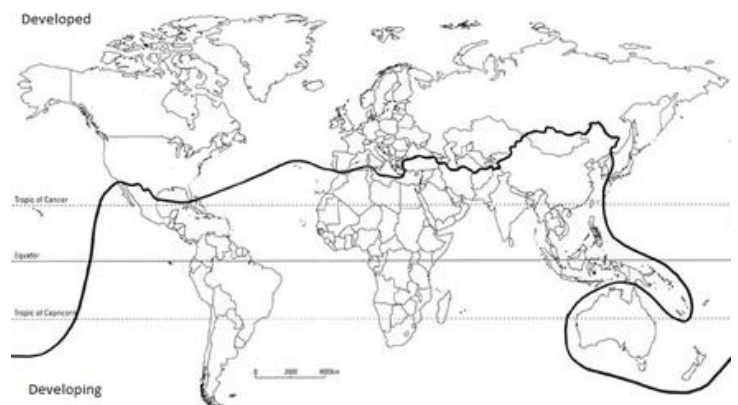
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## The Changing Economic World - Q2

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life

What is development? P.57

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: p.57

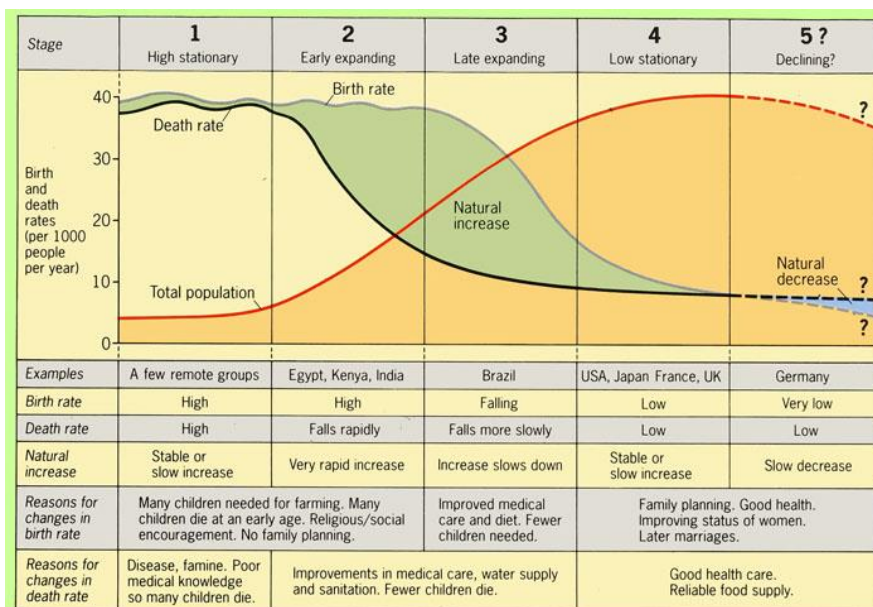
- GNI (Gross National Income) \_\_\_\_\_
- HDI (Human Development Index) \_\_\_\_\_

- Literacy rate \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

What are the limitations of these measures of development? I.e. why can they not be trusted entirely? P.57



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? P.58

How does an increasing death rate reflect high levels of development? P.58



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Briefly outline 5 factors that cause uneven development (there should be at least one physical, one economic and one historical): p.59



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What does the word 'disparity' mean?

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

Consequence: disparities in wealth



Consequence: disparities in health



Consequence: international migration



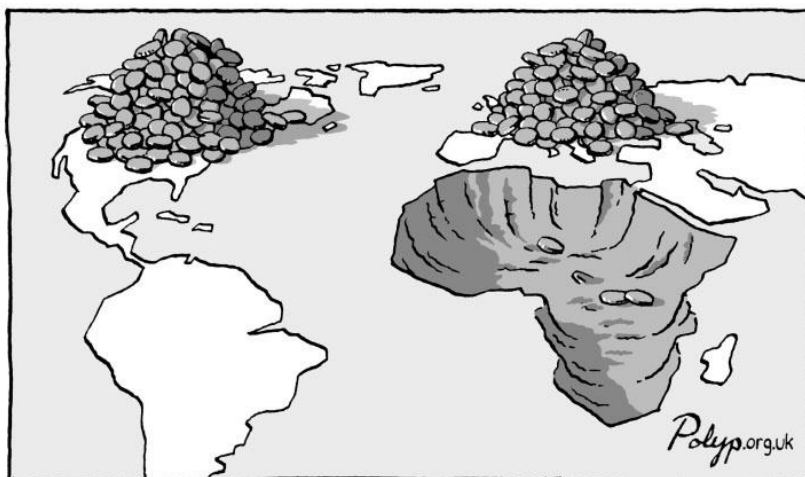
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Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap

What is the development gap? P.60

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What message does this image show?

'GOLD DIGGERS'

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Complete the table below outlining what each strategy involves and how it will help to improve the development of LICs: p.60

| 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: p.61



- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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? P.61

| 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: Brazil, South America



Describe the location of Brazil (using geographical terminology). P.62

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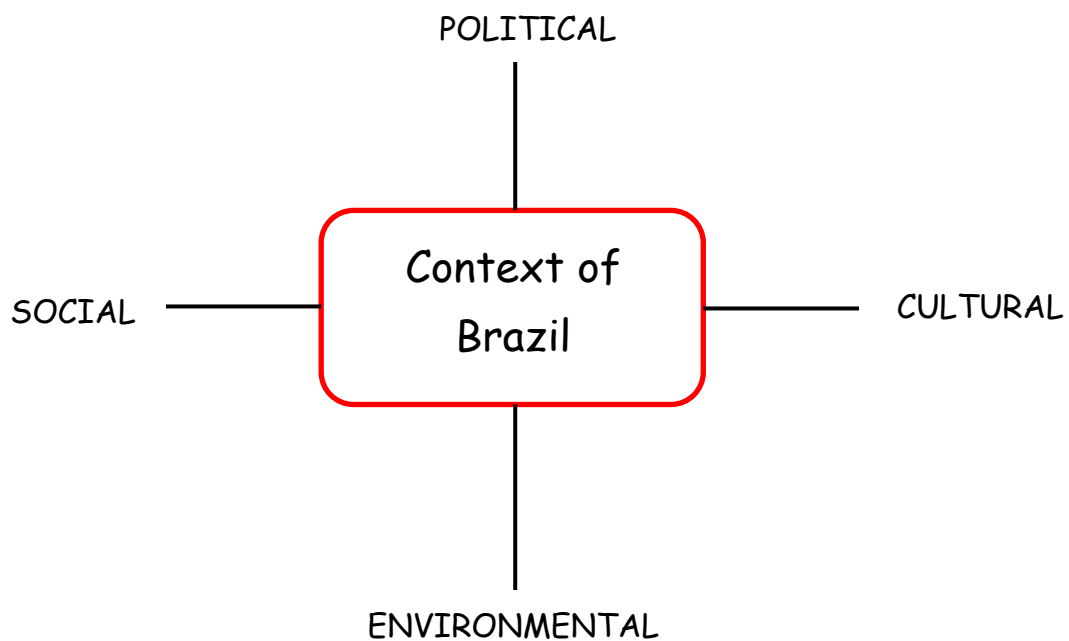


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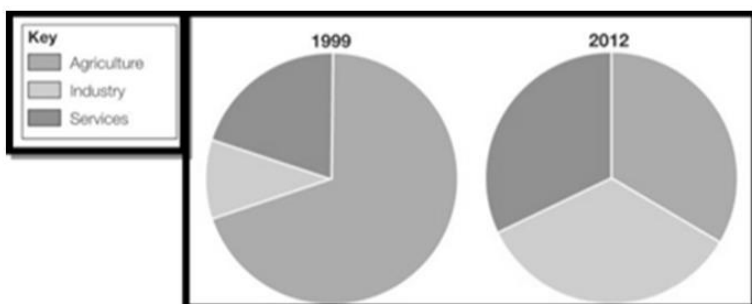
Why is it such an important country globally? What does it contribute to the world? P.62

Why it one of the most important countries in South America? P.62

Complete the mind map showing the political, social, cultural and environmental aspects of Brazil: p.62



Describe how Brazil's economy has changed using the pie charts below: p.63



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How does the growth in manufacturing affect Brazil's economic development? P.63

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What is a TNC? p.63



Why do TNCs like BP locate in Brazil? P.63

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Complete the table below showing the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs in Brazil: p63

| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|------------|---------------|
|            |               |
|            |               |
|            |               |
|            |               |

How has the presence of BP Oil in Brazil stimulated industrial development? P.63

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How has Brazil developed links to the wider world? P.64

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What does Brazil contribute in terms of trade to the rest of the world? P.64



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What is aid? P.64

When would a country receive *emergency aid*?

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When would a country receive *developmental aid*?

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Why does Brazil need aid? Give 3 reasons: p.64

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

| Benefits of aid to Brazil | Why aid may not be effective in Brazil |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           |  |
|                           |  |

Outline how economic growth can have a negative effect on the environment in Brazil: p.65

Industrial growth leads to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Urban growth leads to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Mining and oil extraction leads to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Has people's quality of life in Brazil improved as a result of economic development? P.65

| Yes it has improved | No it has not improved |
|---------------------|------------------------|
|                     |                        |



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**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). P.66

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Why has it changed in this way? Complete the table below outlining the impact of each factor on the UK economy: p.66

| De-industrialisation  | Globalisation   | Government Policies   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
|   |   |   |

What is a post-industrial economy? P.66

How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? P.66

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

| Service industries and finance | Research |
|--------------------------------|----------|
|                                |          |

What is a science park? P.67

What is a business park?

How do science and business parks provide opportunities for regional economic growth? P.67



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What are the impacts of industry on the physical environment? P70



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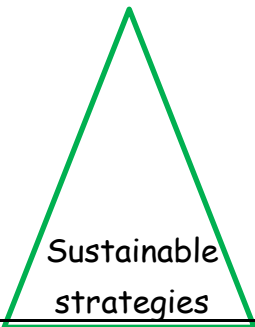
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Complete the mind map to show 4 ways in which industrial development can be more sustainable: p.70



An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable:  
Jaguar Factor, Birmingham

. List below 5 strategies Jaguar have done to make their factory more sustainable: p.70



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- \_\_\_\_\_  
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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?

| p.69               | 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: p.68

| Type of Transport   | Improvements made |
|---|-------------------|
| Road improvements<br>      |                   |
| Railway improvements<br>  |                   |
| Developing ports<br>     |                   |
| Airport developments<br> |                   |



What is the north-south divide? P.68

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

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

List 5 ways in which these regional differences can be resolved (try to give some specific examples of strategies used in the UK): p.68

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

How can improved transport links help reduce the north-south divide? P.68

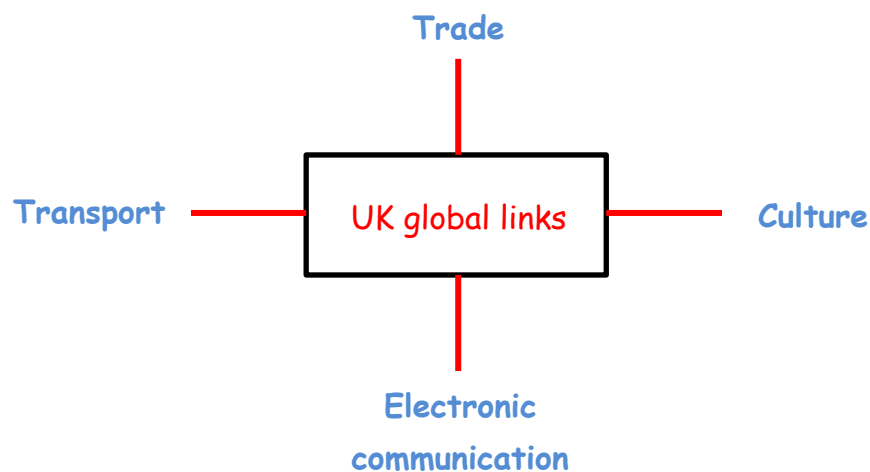
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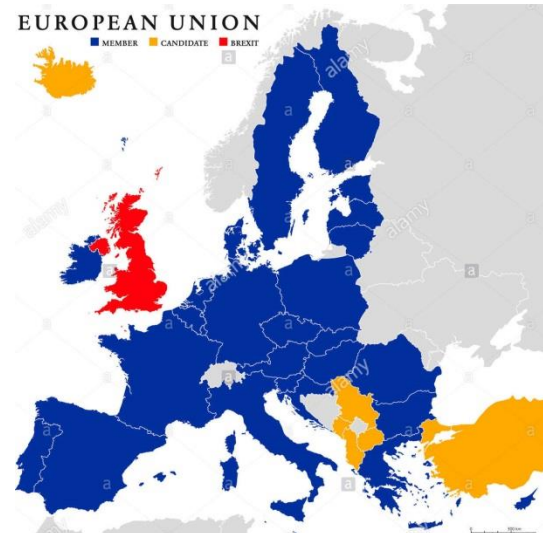
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The UK has global links through trade, culture, transport and electronic communications. Briefly outline information for each on the mind map below: p.71





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? P.71

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

