

SUBJECT: Geography

EXAM BOARD: AQA DATE: 14/02/22

Week	Focus	In School	At Home
21/2/22	<p><u>Climate Change:</u> Assessment</p>	<p>HALF TERM</p>	<p><u>Urban Issues & Challenges:</u> -The global pattern of urban change. -Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. -Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. -The emergence of megacities.</p>
28/2/22	<p><u>Resource Management:</u> Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.</p>	<p>The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.</p> <p>An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources.</p>	<p><u>Urban issues & Challenges:</u> -Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. •the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world •impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city</p>

7/3/22

Resource Management:

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

An overview of resources in relation to the UK.

Food:
the growing demand for high-value food exports from low income countries and all-year demand for seasonal food and organic produce
larger carbon footprints due to the increasing number of 'food miles' travelled, and moves towards local sourcing of food
the trend towards agribusiness.

Water:
the changing demand for water
water quality and pollution management
matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus
The need for transfer to maintain supplies.

Energy:
the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables
reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil
Economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources.

Urban Issues &

Challenges: How urban change has created opportunities in **Liverpool:**

◦social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
◦environmental: urban greening

•how urban change has created challenges in **Liverpool:**
◦social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
◦environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal
◦the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

<p style="text-align: center;">14/3/22 Assessment Week Begins on Friday</p>	<p><u>Resource Management:</u> Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p>	<p>Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):</p> <p>global distribution of energy consumption and supply reasons for increasing energy consumption: economic development, rising population, technology</p> <p>Factors affecting energy supply: physical factors, cost of exploitation and production, technology and political factors.</p>	<p><u>Urban Issues & Challenges: Lagos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally •causes of growth: natural increase and migration •how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy ◦economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development
<p style="text-align: center;">21/3/22</p>		<p>MOCK EXAMS</p>	<p><u>Urban Issues & Challenges: Lagos</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements ◦providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy ◦providing access to services – health and education ◦reducing unemployment and crime ◦managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.

<p style="text-align: center;">28/3/22</p>	<p><u>Resource Management:</u> Demand for energy resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.</p>	<p>Impacts of energy insecurity – exploration of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas, economic and environmental costs, food production, industrial output, potential for conflict where demand exceeds supply.</p>	<p>Features of sustainable urban living: water and energy conservation waste recycling Creating green space. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4/4/22</p>	<p><u>Resource Management:</u> Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.</p>	<p>Overview of strategies to increase energy supply: renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy An example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages. Moving towards a sustainable resource future: Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.</p>	<p>An example of an urban regeneration project to show: (Kensington) reasons why the area needed regeneration The main features of the project.</p>