

# SUBJECT: Geography

EXAM BOARD: AQA DATE: 14/02/23

Week	Focus	In School	At Home
30/1/23	<p><b><u>Resource Management:</u></b> 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><b><u>Urban Issues &amp; Challenges:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-The global pattern of urban change.</li><li>-Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</li><li>-Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</li><li>-The emergence of megacities.</li></ul>

06/2/23

**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:**

-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

13/2/23	<p><b><u>Resource Management:</u></b></p>	<p>Half Term</p>	<p><b><u>Urban Issues &amp; Challenges:</u></b> How urban change has created opportunities in</p> <p><b><u>Liverpool:</u></b> ◦social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</p> <p>◦environmental: urban greening</p> <p>•how urban change has created challenges in</p> <p><b><u>Liverpool:</u></b>◦social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment</p> <p>◦environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</p> <p>◦the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">20/2/22</p>	<p><b><u>Resource Management:</u></b> 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 style="text-align: center;">global distribution of energy consumption and supply</p> <p>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><b><u>Urban Issues &amp; Challenges: Lagos</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally</li> <li>•causes of growth: natural increase and migration</li> <li>•how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</li> <li>◦economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">27/2/23</p>	<p><b><u>Resource Management:</u></b> 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><b><u>Urban Issues &amp; Challenges: Lagos</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</li> <li>◦providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</li> <li>◦providing access to services – health and education</li> <li>◦reducing unemployment and crime</li> <li>◦managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;">06/3/23</p>	<p><b><u>Resource Management:</u></b>          Different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.</p>	<p>Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy</p> <p>An example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Moving towards a sustainable resource future:</p> <p>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</p> <p>An example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.</p>	<p><b><u>Features of sustainable urban living:</u></b></p> <p>water and energy conservation          waste recycling          Creating green space.          How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>
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13/3/23

**Development:**

There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.

Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.

Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).

Limitations of economic and social measures.

Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.

Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.

**An example of an urban regeneration project to show: (Kensington)**

reasons why the area needed regeneration  
The main features of the project.

20/3/23

**Development:**

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.

An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.

An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

**Economic futures in the UK:**

- causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
- moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
- impacts of industry on the physical environment. An **example** of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable
- social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline

27/3/23

**Development:**

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

A **case study** of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally
- the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed
- The changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development
- the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country
- the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
- international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
- the environmental impacts of economic development
- the effects of economic development on

Economic futures in the UK:

- improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity
- the north-south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences
- the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.



		quality of life for the population.	
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