Zig Zag Education

Geography

AS / A Level | AQA | 7036/7037

A Level AQA Revision Booklet

3.2.3 Contemporary Urban Environments

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POD 9587

Contents

Teacher's Introduction

The revision booklets in this series are designed to support your students as they study the AQA Advanced Subsidiary GCE in Geography (7036) and the AQA Advanced GCE in Geography (7037). These revision summaries match the AQA specification perfectly. **This particular set supports AS Unit 3.3.2 Contemporary urban environments, examined in Paper 1. It also supports A Level Unit 3.2.3 Contemporary urban environments, examined in Paper 2.**

Remember!
Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The concept is that *all* students need a clearly explained, concise yet comprehensive body of notes to revise from, both as they progress through the course and when preparing for the end-of-course examination. For this reason, the booklets are broken into manageable chunks and are provided in both A4 and A5 formats for easy photocopying. A5 booklets allow easy carrying and reference for students, right up to the moment they walk into the exam hall, and allow for effective revision time.

Since revision should be ongoing throughout one's study, it is recommended that after teaching each topic you issue students with the relevant revision booklet as they progress through the course. The booklets can also be issued as a complete revision pack in the run-up to the examinations.

By use of bullet points, text boxes and grids, these revision booklets provide succinct yet comprehensive and relatively detailed coverage of the specification content – probably far more than what one would expect from a revision summary.

Each topic follows a clear structure of:

- **Keywords:** lots of keywords are clearly defined, and by covering up the definitions with a sheet of paper, students can easily self-test their memory of these all-important terms.
- **Key points:** these form the main body of the summaries for each topic. Concise, detailed and easy to follow, they provide a solid bank of notes to support students' knowledge, understanding and evaluation.
- **Core content:** the main content of the specification in bullet points, boxes and diagrams. Boxes with suggested examples allow students to name-drop examples in their exam, or give ideas for further research.
- **If you only remember these three things…:** the three most important takeaways from the topic.
- **Consolidation questions:** several quick questions on the core content – designed to ensure that the key points have been retained.
- **Take it further:** offers suggestions to support the option of extending learning further.
- **Student checks:** useful checklist to help students monitor their own learning.

Each pack also contains a **students' introduction** which introduces the topic and sets out some of the exam structure; introduces command words, AOs and level marking, along with exam tips and a checklist; and explains how to use the booklet. At the end are included tips on time management, and planning and writing answers, along with an introduction to synopticity.

By using this resource, teachers will know that all students have the key points for all the topics of the course in a clear, written format. It saves time in class for teachers and decreases the amount of preparatory work needed outside class.

This resource also helps achieve greater equality among students of differing abilities, as often the weakest students make the least helpful notes from which to study and revise outside class. These easy-to-understand revision summary notes help to overcome this problem and promote greater equality of opportunity.

And remember, these revision booklets are also perfect to refer back to as end-of-year summaries before the examination – especially useful nowadays with linear examinations.

I trust that you and your students will enjoy using these revision summaries as much as I have enjoyed writing them for you.

May 2019

Students' Introduc

What's the topic?

If you're reading this, your teacher has chosen to teach you the optional module environments' – and probably for good reason because around 90% of us in the scale, more than half the world's population lives in cities, urbanising at an ever- fantastic opportunities for many but this growth presents many social and ec dwellers. Planners also face the challenging task of managing pollution, drainage a that future development address the issues in a sustainable way.

You will be examined on this topic in Paper 2, Section C.

Here's a quick overview of the things you might find in the exam. However, expe sometimes exam boards can throw in a curveball – a different type of question c but don't be too alarmed. Just read the questions carefully and be ready to adap

You'll be presented with a range of questions – remember that they ramp up in

- First up, you might be presented by a few multiple-choice questions. They' for any red herrings in case AQA has decided to be sneaky!
- Then, you might be given a couple of figures – maps, charts and data. You p before. They're designed to see how you cope with unfamiliar sources – hov analyse them. You might have heard the term 'AO2'. AO2 marks require you that you understand what it means
- After this, you might be asked to use your knowledge, as well as interpreting s named examples. The questions are longer – say 6 marks. You'll probably be a There's no right or wrong answer, so go with whatever you think. However, yo opinion(s) and support it with factual and balanced arguments if you are reaching for the higher marks.
- Finally, you'll get a longer, essay-based question – maybe worth 20 marks – and you'll need to draw on your knowledge and offer a supported opinion. PEE or, even better, PEEL here! And no, we don't recommend you get out a satsuma in the exam – link together evidence.
- And *finally*, don't forget that you'll be asked questions from the whole of th any of the topics. You'll also need to have a few named examples at the tips need to have learnt a couple of case studies in depth to really ace the exam

If you're studying this at **AS**, the exam questions are part of Section B in Paper 1.

How to use this guide

You may be given this at the start or at the end of teaching on the topic. Don't w being stuffed in your pocket (although don't take it into the exam itself!). Remem you want to. Scribble all over it, or highlight bits you need to look at again.

Here are some brief suggestions:

- Work through it as you go through the course.
- Give it a glance before the lessons.
- Give it a read before an upcoming test.
- Use it when you revise, of course - perhaps even outside the exam hall if you

Now write down the date of the exam. You can use this to plan your revision tim

Date of my exam:	

Checklist

It can be a useful idea to make a note of when you've read through something. I confident that you know a topic, or you last looked at this six months ago, then i another *look*!

Topic	When did I [illegible] this? *Write the da[illegible]er – preferably today's*	I kn
Urbanisation		
Urban f[illegible]		
Social an[illegible]omic issues with urbanisation		
Urban climates		
Urban drainage		
Urban waste		
Urban environmental issues		
Sustainable urban development		
Urban case studies		

Exam tips

Now that you've th[illegible] revised and hopefully answered a few sample exam good idea [illegible] to expect in your exam.

Command words

In each question there are 'command words'. These are essentially the instructio to answer the question, and give you a clue on the type of response the examin

Command words are not a secret, and they're nothing to worry about. You've pr from throughout your year(s) studying the course.

AQA has created a list for you to refer to:
https://www.aqa.org.uk/resources/geography/as-and-a-level/geography/t

Unfortunately, AQA hasn't given a breakdown of the possible number of marks, sound, the more marks they will be worth.

- For example, the word 'define' wants a shor[illegible] stating facts (AO1). As l definition, you can quickly gain a [illegible] marks.
- Assess, for example, requi[illegible] thinking, and you might have to conside
- The words with th[illegible] arks might be 'to what extent' – you will need ar topic a[illegible] to provide examples!
- Howev[illegible] same command words may have different numbers of marks. example, uses 'assess' for both 6– and 9–mark questions, and 'to what exte mark questions!

Here's our quick run-down of the different command words and what you need
balanced answer.

- ✓ **JUSTIFY:** Identify the pros and cons of EVERY view or opinion. Weigh them
should have stronger pros according to your weighing of opinion.
- ✓ **DISCUSS:** Set out for and against of an argument, and come to a conclusio
between sides.
- ✓ **EXPLAIN:** Set out causes of the issue, event and/or f rs influencing its fo
understanding of processes.
- ✓ **OUTLINE:** Provide a brief account o information.
- ✓ **TO WHAT EXTENT:** Expres pl. n merit or validity of a view after exa
different sides of a
- ✓ **COMM N** a statement arising from a factual point. Add a view,
like a C pher!
- ✓ **EVALUA E:** Consider several options or arguments and come to a conclus
success or worth.

Assessment objectives

You may come across the words 'assessment objectives', or 'AOs' for short. Thes
command words. They are set by the government and vary by subject. As you'd
get, and AO3s are the hardest.

Here's a quick summary:

	What you need to do	
AO1	Show your knowledge and understanding of geographical concepts and issues	✓ Collecting e together
AO2	Manipulate and draw conclusio m geographical informatio familiar and new	✓ Use of maps ✓ Statistics ✓ ICT skills: usi ✓ Analysis, pre
AO3	ve gating questions and reaching nclusions through many geographical skills and techniques	✓ Concluding ✓ Use of maps ✓ Statistics ✓ ICT skills: usi ✓ Analysis, pre

In your Paper 1 (AS) or Paper 2 (A Level) exam, you'll mostly be assessed on AO1
AO3 marks – you'll find most of those in the NEA.

For every question, AQA will have decided which AOs they are targeting. Bare th
answer. If it's clear that an answer is looking for some AO2 or AO3 marks, don't s
through.

You might find it useful to have a look at a couple of mark schemes for the topic
each AO marks are achievable.

Level marking

Now that you've got a handle r now e command words work and what the e
you need to be aware o y will mark your answers.

For anythin he shortest of questions, you will be level marked. Each level h
L1 = 1–3 marks, L2 = 4–6 marks. The essay-based questions will have four levels.
for, the more marks you'll get.

An example of level marking criteria can be found below.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	(1–5 marks)	AO1: • The answer uses little geographic theory, and infc superficial. • No use of geographical te[illegible] • Little evidence of [illegible]ension. • No or [illegible] use of example material, where a
		AO2: • [illegible]vestigation, connections and developments are • Argument is unclear; points may be brief, biased c of structure. Answer is likely to be poorly written question.
Level 2	(6–10 marks)	AO1: • Use of more complex theories may be inaccurate, information is correct. • Geographical terms used infrequently. • Comprehension is apparent but may be patchy. • Case study material is present, where appropriate superficial.
		AO2: • Investigation, connections and developments are • Argument is apparent but may be poorly structur relevant to the question.
Level 3	(11–1[illegible] [illegible]rks)	AO1: • Reliable reference [illegible] [illegible]raphical theories; the a and appr[illegible] • [illegible] terms used often. • [illegible] answer demonstrates a good level of critical c • Case study material is appropriate, specific and w where applicable.
		AO2: • Investigation, connections and developments are • Argument is explicit, with a good balance of evide conclusion. Answer is highly relevant to the ques
Level 4	(16–20 marks)	AO1: • Geographical theories and processes are appropri demonstrating comprehensive and specific know • Frequent use of geographical terms. • Critical comprehension is self-evident from the co geographical theory and information. • Use of case study material is suitable, broad and t • Specific facts and figur[illegible]lly integrated and s
		AO2: • Investi[illegible] [illegible]nnections and developments are • [illegible] is well written, supported by the evider [illegible]es a balance of viewpoints in order to reach a ju Conclusions are creative, sophisticated and highly

Urbanisation

Keywords

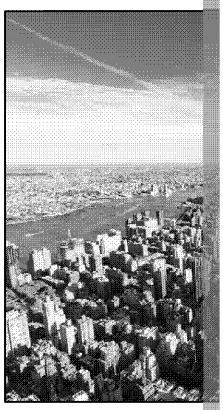
- ✓ **Urbanisation:** the expansion of urban areas (towns and cities)
- ✓ **Suburbanisation:** the development of communities on the outskirts of urban a
- ✓ **Counter-urbanisation:** when people move from cities and towns to rural are
- ✓ **Urban sprawl:** when urban areas spread out into nearby countryside
- ✓ **Demographics:** characteristics of the population, including age, gender, ethn
- ✓ **Deindustrialisation:** the sector shift occurs, resulting in the closing down o
- ✓ **Decentralisation:** when shops, businesses and services move from the city cen suburbs
- ✓ **Primary sector:** agriculture-based work
- ✓ **Secondary sector:** manufacturing work
- ✓ **Tertiary sector:** services
- ✓ **Quaternary sector:** research and development
- ✓ **Quality of life:** physical and mental well-being
- ✓ **Standard of living:** how well off someone is in relation to people around the

Key points

- Urbanisation has been growing rapidly since the Industrial Revolution.
- The majority of the population in most HICs live in urbanised areas.
- As countries develop, the rates of urbanisation increase.
- Some countries are experiencing counter-urbanisation as people move to ru quality of life.
- Suburbanisation, edge cities and decentralisation are developing as urban sp
- Redevelopment, resurgence and gentrification are changing the demographi

What is urbanisation?

Urbanisation is the physical expansion of cities and towns (and other built-up areas). The term also includes reference to the increase in the number of people living in urban areas.



An aerial view of one

Patterns of urbanisation

- Since the Industrial Revolution, urbanisation has increased rapidly in HICs.
- NEEs are urbanising rapidly in the modern world as they develop and indus innovative technology into their cities.
- LICs are still urbanising (some cities are urbanising very rapidly), although th in LICs live in rural areas.
- Urban growth is faster in LICs and NEEs; some HICs are seeing slowing rates cases, counter-urbanisation.
- Megacities (with a population of over 10 million) have been established in H more common in NEEs and LICs as they rapidly develop.

Urban processes

- Urban areas are hubs of economic, social, political and technological activiti
- Countries' financial sectors rally around urban areas, particularly capital citi
- Urban areas tend to be far more demographically and culturally diverse tha migration of people from different regions, ethnicities, religions and cultur

Why does urbanisation occur?

Push factors in rural–urban mi
(Reasons people leave

- Lack of op nities
- Poor housing
- Poor quality of life
- Poor standard of living
- Lack of social life
- Few amenities and services (e.g. schools, medical care)

Pull factors in rural–
(Reasons people mov

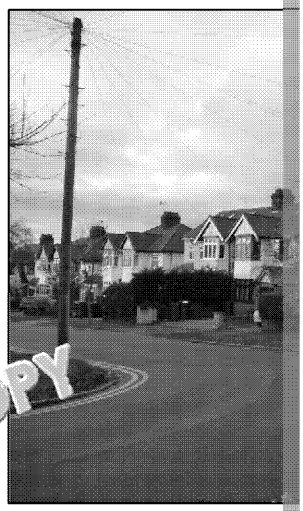
- Increased job op
- Improved quality
- Improved access
- Social and cultur demographic in

Natural growth: when a country's population grows naturally (i.e. due to birth ra due to migration factors). As countries develop and natural increase occurs, urban within towns and cities have children and so there are naturally more people livin

Suburbanisation

As cities grow, they physically spread out into nearby ru eas (known as urba big cities and towns are suburbs. They develop a es of urban sprawl. Sub communities and contain services (medi schools, shops, convenience transport links to the main city c any suburban areas have larger house more room than in the c and there are usually green spaces, such as p the suburbs ee rable places to live (especially for families). There is offer a bett dard of living for people than the city centre (less pollution, les spaces) and some flats and house shares can be a lot cheaper in the suburbs tha

An inner-city street in K, showing terraced housing. Houses are ge , there is very little green space and cars are p the streets. Terraced houses such as these split into several flats per house.



A suburban housing estat Forest. The houses are d larger than the ones in the p for car parking and more o most lik

Counter-urbanisation

- Some HICs are seeing a rise in counter-urbanisation.
- This is where people move from urban areas to rural areas.
- The leading cause is a perceived better quality of life in rural areas (free fro
  quality, more open spaces).
- As places develop, rural areas are gaining high-quality resources (clean and
  security, stable energy supply) and offer communication connectivity such
  counter-urbanisation is happening most commonly in HICs.
- People can work remotely from their homes or travel to their workplaces in
  connectivity (physical connectivity such as transport and also digital conne
  Internet-based communications).
- Well-developed HICs, such as Norway, are seeing drops in their rates of urb
  increased counter-urbanisation.

Decentralisation

- Decentralisation is the expanding of economic and social hubs that are not
- Industrial parks or business parks are out-of-town areas that contain shops,
  facilities and other commercial buildings.
- It is often cheaper to build on the outskirts of a city than on expensive inner
- It may encourage people to work on the outskirts as decentralised offices c
  heavy traffic are avoided.
- Many decentralised recreational buildings have free parking, which encour
  live in the suburbs or nearby rural areas.
- Many inner cities have strict regulations on how buildings should look – de
  have to conform to these.

Deindustrialisation

As outsourcing increases, countries see an economic shift from the secondary sector (manufacturing) to the tertiary (services) and quaternary (research and development) sectors. This means there is no use for factories and production warehouses in the inner cities any more, so they close down. This is known as deindustrialisation. The places where factories and warehouses once were become run down and derelict. People move away in search of jobs elsewhere. This is known as **urban decline**.

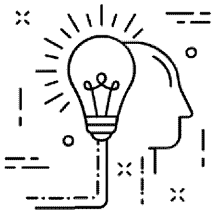
U

Areas that ar
as a result of
urban resurg
through **rege**
Old factories
repurposed i
buildings, ca
offices, and f
commercial p
achieves mix
can boost the
capital flows,
gentrificatio
create a soci

Urban policy in Britain since 1979

- Urban policy consists of new measures and targets for urban areas outlined
  authorities.
- In 1979, under Margaret Thatcher's government, urban policies were update
  private companies being involved in regeneration strategies (as opposed to t
- Since 1991, under John Major's government, the UK's urban policy focused
  between private companies and local authorities.
- In 1997, under Tony Blair's government, urban policy in the UK focused larg
  development.
- Since the 2000s, there has been a wave of urban policy updates, ranging fr
  local authorities more power over their regions) to the New Deal for Comm
  scheme.

If you only remember these three th



1. Urbanisation is the expansion of cities and the urb urbanised after the Industrial Revolution, NEEs are they develop, and urban areas in LICs are begin enter cities from rural areas because of push fact pull factors of the cities.
2. As cities grow, the areas on the periphery becom people get wealthier, they often move to the subu countries, wealthy people move out of the cities t urbanisation. Some businesses have moved out of periphery (decentralisation), allowing urban resur areas – new homes and commercial spaces are c
3. Since 1979, successive governments in the UK hav urban policies depending the political party in po privatisation, partnerships, regional-based develo power to local authorities.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What is urbanisation?

.....

.....

2. Name three pull factors for rural urban migration.

.....

.....

3. How does suburbanisation develop?

.....

.....

4. What is counter-urbanisation?

.....

.....

5. Outline one British urban policy since 1979.

.....

.....

Take it further

Read: zzed.uk/952[illegible]ar-issues

Read this [illegible]ost on UK urban policy. It looks at potential issues with urban delving into what the UK faces in the midst of Brexit and how this could impac

(Remember, this is a blog post; do you agree with the author? Do you think it is a re Level, you should be comfortable with critiquing sources and analysing their content.

Student checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺
Urbanisati[illegible]	What is urbanisation?			
	Patterns of urbanisation			
	Urban processes			
	Why urbanisation[illegible]rs			
	Sub[illegible]on			
	[illegible]-urbanisation			
	Decentralisation			
	Deindustrialisation			
	Urban resurgence			
	Urban policy in Britain since 1979			

Urban Forms

Keywords

- ✓ **Megacity:** a city with a population of more than 10 million
- ✓ **World city:** a city with strong financial, social, tech[illegible]al and political links around the world
- ✓ **Infrastructure:** built aspects of urb[illegible]s, such as buildings, electric cables,
- ✓ **Land use:** what each part [illegible]n area is being used for (e.g. housing,
- ✓ **Spatial:** relating to the [illegible]l space of an area
- ✓ **Social [illegible]eg[illegible]:** [illegible]hen certain social groups are excluded, disadvantaged to th[illegible] gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, economic ba[illegible] ability
- ✓ **Cultural diversity:** a mix of people from different ethnic, social, religious an within the same area
- ✓ **Mixed developments:** areas that have a multipurpose use
- ✓ **Heritage quarters:** areas that have developed industries with significant histo
- ✓ **Fortress developments:** areas with high levels of security and surveillance, o to deter crime
- ✓ **Gentrification:** redeveloping urban areas to increase economic activity in the exclusion and social injustices
- ✓ **Edge cities:** where small out-of-town suburb communities grow into develope

Key points

- Megacities are increasing in numbers around the world, especially in NEEs in
- Land use is important in urban areas, especially as [illegible]oal areas grow and th within the urban boundary for outward [illegible]rb[illegible] sprawl.
- Urban areas may have heri[illegible]g[illegible]ural quarters, which show the history o on both regional and [illegible]l scales.
- Postmod[illegible] V[illegible]ies are often seen as the prototype of urban develop chan[illegible] global urban policies aim to achieve cities that are more inclusiv

Megacities

- Megacities are cities with a population over 10 million.
- They have been increasing in numbers rapidly due to globalisation and incre development.
- Megacities are growing in numbers in NEEs and LICs, especially in NEEs in A
- Megacities are hubs of economic and social activity.
- They can also be hubs of technological innovation and development.
- Examples include Tokyo, Shanghai, Manila, Lahore and Lagos.

World cities are similar to megacities in terms of being [illegible]omic and social hub a population of over 10 million (a city can be bot[illegible]o[illegible] city and a megacity). connected to other world cities and hav[illegible]y established global transport lin headquarters for several large or[illegible]a[illegible]s, as well as being highly important i stock exchanges. Exam[illegible] London, Paris, Beijing, New York, Brussels, D

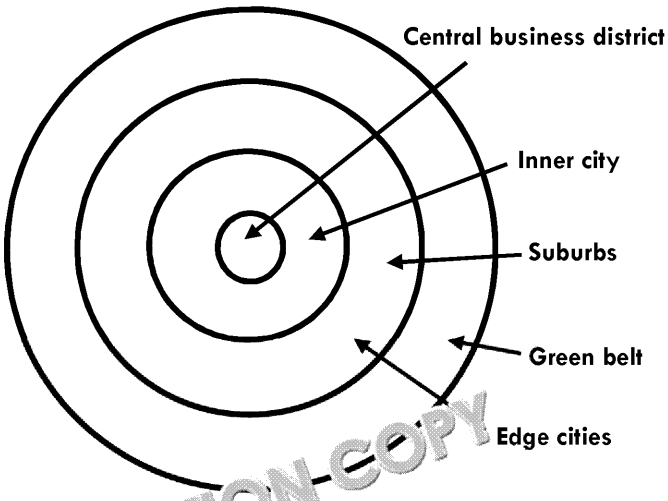
Physical forms of urbanisation

- Many urban settlements were built near to coasts for easy access to trading routes via sea.
- Urban areas also historically developed alongside rivers, to provide water for people and industry.
- Rocky or mountainous topography is often avoided by urban planners, although [illegible] informal settlements, such as [illegible] built on this land for this [illegible]

Human form

- Infrastructure, such as cables and pipes.
- Cities thrive on social [illegible] of people, especially
- Urban settlements are [illegible] people have migra ethnic, cultural and so
- Social segregation stil due to prejudices aga groups.

Land use



- Typically, the ce[illegible] business district (CBD) is within the inner city. This is th where [illegible] flows occur and contains offices, shops and restaurants. There CBD.
- The inner city also hosts economic activity, although there is housing here. high-rise flats and small terraced housing, which can often become deprive inner cities as it is close by for work and often very culturally diverse (so peo Some locations in the inner city have an extremely high land value. Waterfr expensive housing and highly desirable retail and office spaces.
- Suburban housing tends to be more expensive and more socially exclusive. suburbs as retail space can be cheaper than in the city centre.
- Edge cities develop on the outskirts of cities where suburb communities ha centres in themselves.
- The green belt is an area between urban areas and rural areas. Many counci strict rules for not building on the green belt, in [illegible] protect the country

Mixed developments

- Mixed develop[illegible] places that have multi-use buildings and offer diff peopl
- Uses m[illegible]ude retail space (often for local producers or independent reta restaurants and cafes, office space for rent, and communal office spaces ('ho different companies can rent a desk for an allotted period of time); some mi hotels, or even housing.

Gentrification

- Gentrification is a system of redeveloping an urban area with the aim of inc
  Areas subject to gentrification are usually run-down and deprived, and hav
- Gentrification can be beneficial to run-down areas by bringing in new busi
  housing and new services.
- It can also cause socio-economic issues and inequal[illegible] Local people are o
  areas as rent and house prices increase. Min[illegible]roups are most at risk of
  people on lower incomes.

Postmodern W[illegible]n cities

- 'Postm[illegible] is the name given to a movement in recent years surrounding
  includes movements such as the economic shift from secondary to tertiary
  quaternary sector and social changes.
- Postmodern Western cities are often seen as the prototype of urban develo
  is changing as global urban policies aim to achieve cities that are more inc
  sustainable.

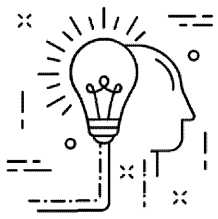
Heritage quarters

- Heritage quarters are areas that have developed industries with significant
  importance.
- They are useful for some urban areas wanting to develop a sense of identity
  visitors and new businesses, which increases economic activity.

Fortress developments

- These are housing or office buildin[illegible] high levels of security and surveil
- They may have high walls around them, locked gates, security lighting, CCT
  deterrents.
- They a[illegible]t t[illegible]eter crime and antisocial behaviour.
- They ar[illegible]lly very expensive and have been criticised for being socially e
- Some deterrents negatively affect certain social groups often seen as 'outsi
  them' type of feeling.

If you only remember these three th



1. Megacities have a population of 10 million or m
   economic and social activity. They are found thro
   many new megacities are forecast to develop in
   and Asia. World cities are still important econom
   smaller populations.
2. Many cities d[illegible]loped because of physical and
   ex[illegible] land near physical forms rivers an
   [illegible], while human forms include infrastructure
   can try to model cities in rings, from the CBD in th
   eventually the greenbelt.
3. New changes to cities include the creation of mix
   gentrification, postmodern cities (Western), herit
   developments.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What are the main characteristics of a megacity?

.....

.....

2. Why is physical geography important in the development of urban areas?

.....

.....

3. What is the difference between the CBD and the inner city?

.....

.....

4. What are the features of a mixed-use development site?

.....

.....

5. What are the issues with fortress developments?

.....

.....

Take it further

Study the image above of an aerial view of London, UK.

1. Describe the land use of this city.
2. Identify a physical landform and explain how this may have helped London as a major world city.

Student checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Urban forms	Megacities / world cities				
	Physical and human forms of urbanisation				
	Land use				
	Mixed developments				
	Gentrification				
	Postmodern Western cities				
	Heritage quarters				
	Fortress developments				

Social and Economic Iss
Urbanisation

Keywords

- ✓ **Economic inequality:** related to th[illegible]h gap, this is the difference betwe[illegible] poorest people in the popul[illegible]
- ✓ **Social segregation:** [illegible] social groups are excluded, disadvantage[illegible] against due t[illegible]e, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age, phys[illegible]nt[illegible]ability
- ✓ **Cultu[illegible]ersity:** a mix of people from different ethnic, social, religious an[illegible] within the same area
- ✓ **Poverty:** the state of being below a certain standard of living, or earning be[illegible]
- ✓ **Quality of life:** physical and mental well-being
- ✓ **Standard of living:** how well off someone is in relation to people around the[illegible]

Key points

- Economic inequality can lead to social segregation.
- Social segregation can be caused by a number of other factors as well, such[illegible] unequal opportunities.
- Standards of living can differ exceptionally within an urban area.
- Urban areas tend to be far more culturally diverse than rural areas, largely[illegible]

Economic Inequality

- Economic inequality is the disparity between the richest people within the p
- Economic inequality leads to a wealth gap, often making the rich richer an
- Economic inequality can also be a result of unequal opportunities.
- For example, more-affluent families will be able to afford better educatio have more chance to go to university or get formal qualifications to get a families may not be able to spend money on education so children will not to get a high-paying job. (This is a particular issue in LICs and NEEs, where increasing as countries develop.)
- Economic inequality is reflected in housing. Poorer communities often h LICs and NEEs, may live in informal settlements, such as slums.
- Slums (also called shanty towns and favelas) can be crowded and offer a poor quality of life for their residents.
- People in poverty often get stuck in a poverty cycle due to economic inequ opportunities, or even social segregation.

Social Segregation

- Social segregation is the act of excluding certain social or cultural groups f activities.
- Social segregation is common in urban areas, particularly the segregation due to economic inequality.
- Affordable, cheaper housing tends to be located in the same areas while s expensive inner-city housing) attracts more-affluent people. This is an exam due to groups with different income levels.
- Social segregation may also occur with different cultural groups. In particu often socially segregated in urban communities due to economic, social and

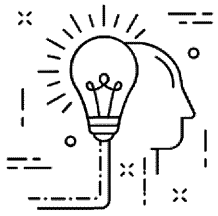
Cultural Diversity

- Cultural diversity relates to the mix of people from different ethnic, social, backgrounds living within the same area.
- Historically, immigrants looking for work would move to inner cities (as that led to an increase in cultural diversity in inner cities and also led to the crea from similar backgrounds all living in one area.
- 'Diaspora' is the name given to a group of people from a certain country, background who move to other areas of the world, where they may be in t
- Some diasporas develop their own communities, also known as ethnic enclav developments of 'Chinatown' (there are Chinatowns in London, Liverpool, N as well as many other places).
- Cultural diversity can lead to new business opportunities (the rise of special example).
- It can also lead to issues such as racism and discrimination of minority group and relate back to unequal opportunities.

Strategies to manage urban socio-economic issues

- Legal reforms to ensure everyone is being treated fairly regardless of their r
  sexual orientation, age, economic background or physical/mental ability (e.
- The *rise of affordable housing* (to ensure housing is cheap enough to be ab
  members of the population).
- Encouraging multiculturalism through events, exhibitions, activities or inclu
  down cultural divides and to reduce racial or cultural prejudices).
- Making cities more accessible for people with disabilities, such as lowered p
  wheelchairs, ramps and lifts in public buildings.
- Creating a living wage so people are earning enough to provide for themse
  the economic climate around them. (People in London tend to earn more t
  the UK as the cost of living is so much higher.)
- The development of public services, such as free education and affordable
- Providing affordable and accessible public transport (to encourage social m
  inclusivity).

If you only remember these three th



1. Economic inequality is the gap between the richest
   population. It leads to a wealth gap and unequal
   education, housing and jobs. In NEEs and LICs, slum
   stuck in a poverty cycle.
2. Social segregation is the exclusion of social or cult
   or activity. Cultural diversity, conversely, is people
   social, religious and cultural backgrounds living wi
   divided from immigrants locating in inner-city area
3. There are various strategies to manage urban soci
   equality law, affordable housing policy, promotion
   provision of reliable public transport, and increase
   wage'.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What is urban economic inequality?

.....

.....

2. What are some advantages of cultural diversity?

.....

.....

3. What is meant by 'diaspora'?

.....

.....

4. Outline one method of managing socio-economic issues in urban areas.

.....

.....

Take it further

Read: zzed.uk/9587-segregation

Student checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Social and economic issues with urbanisation	Economic inequality				
	Social segregation				
	Cultural diversity				
	Strategies to manage urban socio-economic issues				

Urban Climates

Keywords

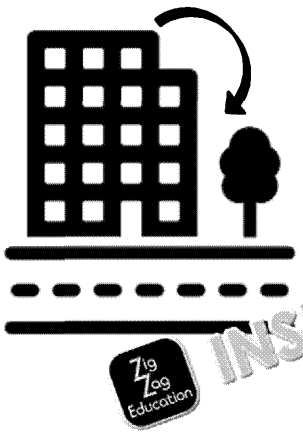
- ✓ **Urban heat island:** When an urban area has a higher temperature than its s
  rural counterparts
- ✓ **Albedo:** the amount of solar radiation a surface can reflect or absorb
- ✓ **Microclimate:** long-term weather p[illegible] experienced on a local level
- ✓ **Photochemical pollution:** f[illegible] nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons re
  harmful smog
- ✓ **Particulate pollution:** small particles and gases create poor air quality and p
  vehicle exhaust fumes from fossil fuels
- ✓ **Channelling:** when wind is directed downwards into long canyon-like streets
- ✓ **Venturi effect:** when wind is forced into small gaps between buildings, which

Key points

- Urban heat islands affect urban areas, causing them to experience differen
  from surrounding rural areas.
- Urban infrastructure alters the land's natural albedo, giving it a lower albed
  more of the incoming solar radiation).
- Photochemical smog is an issue for many urban areas, especially as vehicle e
  congestion amplify the issue.
- Urban infrastructure also affects wind speed and direction.

Urban heat islands (UHI)

- UHIs occur when urban areas have higher temperatures than nearby rural areas.
- Low albedos (caused by the nature of infrastructure materials) mean urban are[illegible] solar radiation, which is let out as heat.
- Heat is also generated from vehicles, industrial outputs and large volumes o people.
- UHIs are an issue as they can make urban temperatures unbearable during summer months or a heatwave. This puts vulnerable groups at risk (such as some elderly people).

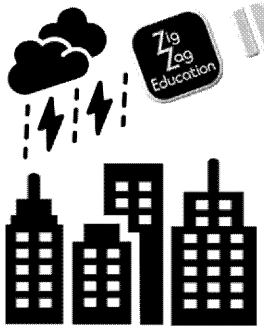


Wind

- Wind is affected by urban infrastructure.
- It is channelled in between buildings, often d buildings and through the narrow streets – th
- The Venturi effect is [illegible] experienced in urb velocity as it is forced into narrow gaps bet windier on the streets below).
- [illegible] can make pedestrians unstable, or alter advantage (such as natural air conditioning

Precipitation

- UHIs can create low-pressure systems above an urban area, resulting in higher rainfall.
- Thunderstorms are common in urban areas due to hot, humid air (from large amounts of water vapour from industry) and negative charges caused by condensation and convectional uplift.
- Fog is also common in urban areas; where pollu[illegible]es with fog it is know as smog – which is dangerous to human an[illegible]mental health.



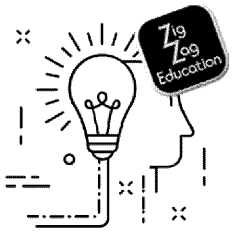
Air quality

- Particulate pollution and photochemical smog a air quality.
- Poor air quality can lead to a range of issues, s (damage to the respiratory system), and it par groups, such as the elderly and people with ex asthma.
- Pollution also damages the natural environment wildlife.

Pollution reduction policies

- Clean air acts (such as the UK Clean Air Act of 1956) to combat pollution an reducing associated health risks).
- Low emission zones, pedestrianised areas, increased use of public transport

If you only remember these three t



1. Urban areas affect the local weather because of t The heat created through human activity and abso causes the urban heat island (UHI). The UHI can af low-pressure systems, leading to more thunderstor affect the wind as it is channelled between them.
2. Human activity affects air quality – such as particu smog. This causes health issues including respirator those with underlying conditions such as asthma.
3. There are various ways to improve air quality such pedestrianised zones, and public transport to repl

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What is an urban heat island?

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2. Why is poor air quality [illegible] in urban areas?

.....

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3. How does urban infrastructure affect wind?

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.....

4. What is photochemical smog?

.....

.....

5. Outline one policy aimed at reducing urban pollution

.....

.....

Take it [illegible]

Read: **zzed.uk/9587-delhi-smog**

Watch: **zzed.uk/9587-urban-heat-islands** (Urban heat island video from the Museum of Virginia)

Student checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Urban climate	Urban heat islands				
	Air quality				
	[illegible]				
	Precipitation				
	Pollution reduction policies				

Urban Drainage

Keywords

- ✓ **Catchment:** the area over which rainfall is collected
- ✓ **Basin:** a bowl-like dip in Earth's surface into which [illegible] drain
- ✓ **Hydrology:** a system of geography related to natural water cycle processes
- ✓ **SuDS:** sustainable urban drainage [illegible]
- ✓ **Conservation:** protecting the [illegible] environment
- ✓ **Restoration:** repri[illegible] natural environment

Key points

- The urban environment impacts the natural water cycle, largely due to infrast natural drainage.
- Urban infrastructure can make cities and towns more vulnerable to flash floo
- Hydrographs are used in flood events to show discharge over time and rainf
- Water pollution is an increasing problem due to urban interference with natu
- River restoration and conservation can help to reduce issues associated with u

How do urban surfaces affect the water cycle?

- Urban infrastructure makes drainage of precipitation difficult. Urban surfac water cannot percolate down into the ground (as with natural water cycles)
- Gardens and green spaces that once were permeable have become paved
- Waste water is artificially removed from cities through drains, which redirects the
- This can cause issues further down the water cycle, especially if there is a high
- Issues include riverbed or riverbank erosion, pollution, salinisation and bioh
- Precipitation falls with [illegible] higher intensity and in larger amounts over it does [illegible]
- This means urban areas are at risk from flash flooding.
- This poses a hazard to the large populations that live in urban areas.

Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS)

- SuDS are used for managing excess rainwater that cannot percolate into th
- They are seen as more sustainable than conventional urban drainage strate natural environment into their management solutions.
- They tend to be effective at reducing flooding by allowing water to permea naturally as possible.
- They may also incorporate water recycling through rainwater collection an things such as flushing toilets or watering plants.

[illegible] to shows a housing [illegible] China.

The region has incorporate greening into its design to drainage and percolation.

Urban greening is a popula drainage systems as it also the urban environment (su quality of life and improve

River restoration and conservation

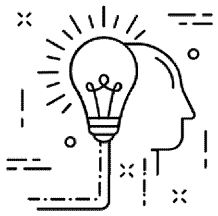
Another method of dealing with the issues caused by urban structural interference v
restoration and conservation. This strategy aims to improve urban catchment areas
water flows do not pose a high flood risk (especially of flash flooding). It also aims
and to encourage the natural processes of the water cycle. There are also wider e
restoration and conservation, such as reduced pollution, lower impacts to the e
biodiversity.

You will have studied a specific example of river management and you should kno
including its level of success.

e.g. The Mersey Forest Project in the UK.

Volunteers from the local area have been asked to help with rebuilding the riverb
area. The project is still ongoing but is so far successful in terms of gaining voluntar

If you only remember these three th



1. Urban areas increase the risk of flash flooding bec
are impermeable and quickly drain water into rive
interception and there are very few natural areas
2. Sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) help mi
are lots of different methods, including green roofs
rainwater collection, which all store water and rele
3. Another way of reducing flash flooding risk is throu
conservation – primarily, trying to restore the cat
state before the human changes.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. How do urban surfaces affect water drainage?

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2. What is an issue with [illegible] run-off water to nearby rivers?

.....

.....

3. Why are urban areas at risk of flash flooding?

.....

.....

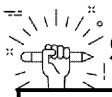
4. What are SuDS?

.....

.....

Take it further

Watch: **zzed.uk/9587-susdrain-video** [illegible]eo on SuDS, explaining why the[illegible] and what they do.



St[illegible]t checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Urban drainage	Urban surfaces and the water cycle				
	SuDS				
	River re[illegible] a[illegible]rvation				
	River case study				

Urban Waste

Keywords

- ✓ **Industrial waste:** building materials, machinery, packaging, hazardous waste
- ✓ **Commercial waste:** packaging, e-waste, food, specialised waste such as gar
- ✓ **Personal waste:** packaging, food, household waste such as broken or unwan
- ✓ **Recycling:** where waste is sorted and used to create something new
- ✓ **Recovery:** includes recycling materials but also includes using waste for e energy
- ✓ **Incineration:** burning waste in a furnace
- ✓ **Burial:** burying waste underground or in a landfill site
- ✓ **Submergence:** burying waste underwater
- ✓ **Trade:** exporting waste to other countries for them to recycle for materials

Key points

- Waste occurs on several different levels from industrial, commercial and pers
- There is a waste hierarchy, with reducing waste at the top and landfill dispos
- Waste trade has developed over the last few decades, where countries buy be used as an alternative to sourcing raw materials.

What is urban waste?

- Waste is essentially things that we no longer need or want.
- Waste occurs on many levels:
  - **Industrial:** infrastructural waste such as building waste, hazardous was radioactive waste), electrical waste
  - **Commercial:** waste from retail, catering, office waste such as packagin
  - **Personal:** domestic waste that is generated every day by people – food and domestic household items.
- Waste occurs as a result of consumerism and general human activity. Howe populations, the amount of waste is higher in these areas and is also concer
- Waste disposal systems tend to be better in HICs as local authorities have m waste disposal.
- Waste causes an issue for the environment and for humans. Waste can caus pose a biohazard risk, and some waste cannot fully decompose (such as pla and it can even enter the human food chain.

There are multiple ways of dealing with waste, some more sustainable than othe

Unregulated waste disposal

- Relates to where there are no organised or regulated waste disposable systems.
- Is more common in LICs than HICs.
- Is common in informal housing settlements, such as slums and shanty towns.
- Can pose a risk to the environment (pollution).
- Can pose a risk to human health (can affect water supply and lead to diseases such as cholera).

Recycling

- Recycling is when waste materials are melted down and made into somethi new.
- This is the third stage of the waste hierarchy (after reducing waste and reusing waste materials for their original purpose).
- Recycling can be highly energy-intensive and recycled materials lose some their useful properties every time they are recycle[illegible]refore, this option is not always as sustainable as people may think.

Incineration

- Refe[illegible]urning waste.
- Can [illegible]done alongside energy recovery.
- Reduces waste that may otherwise go to landfill.
- Large incinerators are preferred as opposed to burning waste in open are (as this causes pollution and fumes cannot as easily be contained or filtered
- e.g. Viridor Energy Recovery Facility near Cardiff, UK, which powers nearb homes through energy recovery.

Landfill and burial

- Where waste is either left in a specified area or buried underground.
- Can cause pollution and land degradation, and is seen as the least sustainable option of waste disposal (especially where materials do not decompose, as is the case with plastic).
- e.g. Lamby Way, Cardiff, UK, a recycling cent[illegible]so has a burial and landfill site for non-recyclable waste.

Submerger[illegible]

- Refe[illegible]hen waste is buried underwater (usually in the sea).
- Wast[illegible]bmergence in the sea is technically illegal.
- However, it still occurs in some areas (illegally), especially for disposal of hazardous or chemical waste.

Waste trade

- The trading of waste materials for money or through other agreements.
- LICS and NEEs may buy waste from HICs for recycling.
- It is often cheaper to recycle waste materials than to obtain new raw materi (it is seen as more sustainable too).
- It is also a good way for LICs and NEEs to increase thei income (by buying waste from HICs).
- Can be controversial, especially wher[illegible]s buy waste from other count with the agreement that it will be recycled, but it is not and it is burned or p into landfill.

If you only remember these three th

1. Humans generate unwanted material called waste
ways to dispose of. There are three main types of
commercial and personal. W e harms the enviro
hazardous, and some ersis in the environmen
as plastics.
2. Whil have developed ways of collecting an
and NEEs may not have – we call this unregul
can damage the environment and human health.
3. We can recycle some of our waste, and for mater
can incinerate it or bury it in landfill – with effects
groundwater. Some waste is traded between coun
recycled.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What is the most, and least, preferred method of dealing with waste?

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2. How sustainable is incin[illegible] of waste?

.....

.....

3. What is the issue with waste going to landfill?

.....

.....

4. Why does unregulated waste occur most in LICs, and what is the issue with

.....

.....

5. How sustainable is waste trade?

.....

.....

Take it further

Watch: **zz[illegible]9587-viridor-landfill** (Viridor landfill and waste recycling)

Student checks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Urban waste	What is urban waste?				
	Unregulated waste disposal				
	Recycling				
	Landfill and burial				
	Inci[illegible]				
	Recycling				
	Submergence				
	Waste trade				

Urban Environmental

Keywords

- ✓ **Atmospheric pollution:** when air quality is compromised due to harmful chem and other particles
- ✓ **Water pollution:** when bodies of water, such as oceans and rivers, are contam harmful chemicals and small particles that affect wildlife and humans
- ✓ **Dereliction:** when an area is abandoned as a result of becoming run-down

Key points

- Pollution occurs as a result of human activity in urban areas.
- Atmospheric pollution affects air quality, creating a range of human health is environmental issues.
- Water pollution affects potable water supplies as well as damaging the env
- Dereliction occurs when urban areas are abandoned due to being run-down. issues as well as health and safety risks.

Pollution

Air and water pollution are issues faced by urban areas. These topics are discuss drainage and urban climate sections of this resource.

Pollution causes a range of issues:

- Water is a basic human need; if it becomes contaminated through urban wa then this becomes a hazard for human
- A polluted water supply can cause diseases such as cholera and typhoid.
- Water pollution can also negatively affect marine life and other wildlife hab
- This affects biodiversity and natural ecosystems.
- Air pollution can cause respiratory issues and aggravate existing health issu
- It can also have wider environmental effects; for example, the use of chloro industries has led to ozone damage.

Dereliction

Dereliction occurs when areas become abandoned after becoming run-down. U many different reasons, such as the following:

- Deindustrialisation; factories and warehouses close down and buildings tha fall into dereliction.
- Buildings become unsafe or unstable and not fit for human use.
- There is an economic shift and people move away to find jobs in other area
- The area becomes associated with high crime rates and this puts people off moving there.
- Developers do not invest in the area, so there are no new developments or buildings being planned.

The photo opposite shows a region in Belfast, UK that has become de

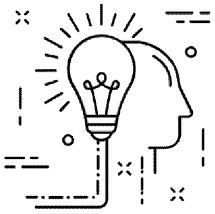
Urban dereliction can be an issue for the following reasons:

- Can cause pollution and land contamination.
- Can lead to high crime rates.
- Can cause developers and investors to pull out of investing in other parts of
- Can cause health and safety risks, such as buildings falling down.

Managing pollution and dereliction

- Managing pollution can be achieved at top-down levels as well as bottom-u
- Top-down pollution management includes governments passing legislation reduce their pollution output; for example, clean air acts, congestion charge
- Bottom-up strategies include people reducing their own pollution output; f water recycling (using waste water to water gardens and plants).
- Managing dereliction normally involves redevelopment of an area.
- For example, old warehouses that were left empty as a result of deindustria converted into mixed-use developments, museums, flats and offices.
- Derelict buildings that are unsafe may be completely demolished. New bui old ones, increasing the land value in the region.

If you only remember these three th



1. Human activity can pollute air and water – which c human health, and damage l ecosystems and th
2. Dereliction is the process whereby abandoned buil become u e for example, they can collapse, c contamination, and invite crime into an area.
3. Various top-down and bottom-up strategies can be and dereliction – including government policy, invol redevelopment of an area to restore or demolish d economic activity to an area once more.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What is meant by pollution?

.....

.....

2. What is urban dereliction?

.....

.....

3. What are the issues with urban dereliction?

.....

.....

4. How can dereliction be managed?

.....

.....

Take it further

Read: zzed.uk/9587-manchester-mirage (Manchester case study)

Student tracks

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Urban environmental issues	Pollution				
	Dereliction				
	Managing pollution and dereliction				

Sustainable Urban Deve

Keywords

- ✓ **Sustainability:** providing for the needs of the present without compromising t future
- ✓ **Liveability:** how much an urban area offers a g[illegible] quality of life
- ✓ **Urban resilience:** how well an urb[illegible] copes with internal and external s
- ✓ **Ecological footprint:** the [illegible] resources required in the make-up of

Key p[illegible]s

- Sustainable urban development must focus on environmental, social, economi
- Urban areas tend to have large ecological footprints, which is damaging the
- Cities require a certain aspect of liveability in order to offer their residents a

Ecological footprints of urban areas

- An ecological footprint is the name given to the amount of environmental r environmental stresses required to make a particular thing or to do a partic
- Urban areas have very high ecological footprints.
- Carbon footprints are similar to ecological footprints but relate specifically t of *carbon emissions released in processing.*

Dimensions of sustainability

- Sustainability should be measured in terms of e[illegible]omic, **social**, **politica**
- Even if an urban activity may be considered environmentally sustainable, it economically) sustainable.
- e.g. cycling is often seen as a more environmentally sustainable transp it is not socially sustainable for accessibility reasons (e.g. disabilities, cos

Liveability

- The concept of liveability refers to how well an urban area provides a good qu
- Characteristics of a city with good liveability include economic equality, fair or social housing, good public transport systems, open spaces and green sp accessibility for disabled persons.

Sustainable cities

- *Many global cities are enforcing* sustainable development into their urban p
- This may include public transport, green spaces (urban greening), SuDS, im schemes and community-led developments.
- Many cities in LICs and NEEs are achieving improved rates of sustainable urb as they can 'leapfrog' certain aspects of development.
- For example, it is often easier for newer cities in NEEs to run renewable ener renewable energy infrastructure (solar roads, urban wind turbines) than it is need to change existing infrastructure.

The photo shows solar panels on roofs in the city of Weihai in China.

The solar panels are used to heat water and are a popular method of sustainable heating in China.

If you only remember these three th

1. Urban areas have high ecological footprints bec
resources that they use and the environmental st
also have carbon footprint
2. Liveability is the a' ilit of an urban area to pro
to its resid n good quality of life includes a
h ing, public transport, green spaces for recre
a residents – including disabled people.
3. Sustainability should consider economic, social, p
factors. Many cities around the world are imple
development; for example, through transport, d
Cities in NEEs and LICs can benefit from leapfro
development.

Activities

Consolidation questions

1. What does sustainable mean?

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.....

2. What does liveability mean? How does it relate to urban areas?

.....

.....

.....

3. How can LICs and NEEs 'leapfrog' development to ensure sustainability?

.....

.....

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Take it further

Read: zzed.uk/9587-sustainable-cities

Student check

Topic	What Do I Know?	No Idea ☹	Nearly 😐	Sure ☺	
Sustainable urban development	Ecological footprints of urban areas				
	Dimensions of sustainability				
	Liveability				
	Sustainable cities				

Urban Case Studi

You will have studied two contrasting urban areas.
Fill in the table to help you revise the key facts for each case study.

Questions	Urban area 1:	Urban a
Is this urban area in a HIC, LIC or NEE?		
Describe the physical geography of this urban setting.		
How does the physical geography of this setting impact the people living in this urban area?		
Describe any different socio-economic factors in this urban area.		
How do the socio-economic differences in this setting affect people living in this urban area?		
What sustainability measures does this urban area have? Are they successful?		
How would you say this urban area differs from the other one you have studied?		

Exam Advice

Time management

If you open the paper and see a question you didn't expect: don't panic! Take a
follow the steps below. Whatever you do, don't just sta ting down everythi

Before you rush headlong into the exam n moment to look at the question

Re din hole paper

- Rem o e your time at the beginning, readi ugh all of the questions.
- You don't have to answer them in any particular order, but be aware that sometimes AQA order the questions for a reason, and earlier questions might help you answer later ones.

Reading th

- Too often stude and lose marks
- It might be usef command words what the questi

Planning

- After reading through the question, make sure you plan your answer.
- This stage is key to getting higher marks, so make sure you don't skip it. Planning can help you:
  - structure your answer
  - answer the question properly
  - save time
- You may do any ro d planning in your e pa ake sure to ~~put a line thro~~ o indicate it is not to be marked

- Remember to p spelling, gramm as content.
- You can use as need, but try to quantity when i be put off by h around you.
- Any mistakes y don't use corre
- If you get stuck go onto anothe back to it at the
- Adopt a forma and concisely.
- Your introducti issue at hand, g information.
- The body of yo evidence for yo the points you For long-answe demonstrate yo recommendatio need to present viewpoints.

Checking

- Leave some time after to go through your answers, correcting spelling, grammar and terminology errors and making sure you haven't left anything out.
- Finally, double check that your candidate details are on any extra sheets you may have, and put them in the correct order with your answer book, using a treasury tag to attach them if you need to.
- Put a cross through any pages you d nt marked, e.g. planning pages

Geographical terms

One of the points you are being assessed on is the correct and appropriate use o geographical terms. You should have assembled a list of key terms that might b useful for this exam, so make sure you learn them and think about how you migl include them in your answers. If you are scared of forgetting these words when start writing your answers, you could try writing them down as soon as you ar permitted to start writing, remember to cross them out at the end though!

However, don't use geographical terms if they are unnecessary or you are unsur include them only when they are relevant and useful.

Getting the tone right

As well as using key geographical terms in your answers, your writing should stri This helps your answers appear considered and professional.

Do ✓	Do not ✗
• Write out abbreviations in full the first time you use them • Be clear when a statement is a personal opinion as opposed to fact • Use linking words: thus, therefore • Try to include the source of a fact if you can, e.g. according to the WHO, the death toll from the tsunami was 1,200.	• Write in the first perso • Use contractions: don't • Use slang terms and ot language • Use rhetorical questio

It might help to think of yourself talking to an examiner, or a geography teach don't know you, so you need to make sure you are clear, but they do know abou to explain every key term you use – it's not necessary.

Ask your te if you are unsure about your current 'tone', but don't worry ab are more focused on how you answer the question.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and legibility

It can often be hard to think about these in the exam hall, but proper spelling, p and grammar really help keep your meaning clear. They also keep your senten getting too long, which aids with clarity and readability.

While examiners are used to reading all sorts of handwriting, it is good to try to k answers as legible as possible. One way to do this is to slow down while writing, letters are an appropriate size. The final read-through of your answers before fi any words which are especially tricky to read.

Quality over quantity: writing skills are only important in that they he and communicate your geographical knowledge and understanding. and clear answer than a waffly answer stuffed with complex words th

In the event of emergencies!

- All your planning and preparation means this isn't going to happen... But if
  the first rule is always to try and relax!
- Take a minute for some deep breaths, close your eyes and imagine a lush g
  woodland... clear your mind.
- Now read over the question, think over what you h t said yet, and cont

'Thinking like a geographer' and 'synopticity'

Learning to 'think like a g is crucial for exam success and important fo

As you are are, the world is a complicated place – cause and effect, and a
pull informa together, join up the dots, and work out why things happen in
include space, place, environment and scale.

Don't be afraid to draw on your own knowledge and other modules to help illus
creative, original and innovative, but use this skill wisely. Make sure you use that
question rather than going off on a tangent or writing down *everything* you kno
called '*synopticity*'.

Here are a few tips on thinking like a geographer:

Consider the many aspects of the issue from many

- Think across the social/natural divide, using your knowledge of bo
  geography
- Involve many aspects of the issue: hi or context, cultural pers
- SPEED can be a useful tool f ing synoptically: social, politic
  environmental, a mographic. But don't forget to consider cul
  mater fa en appropriate.
- Try t.e issue from many viewpoints: work on your empathy
- Don afraid to think outside the box!

Spatial concepts

- Geographical perspectives often focus on the importance of space, lo
  issues at hand
- Think about movements and flows of people, goods, ideas, etc.
- Think about the effects of 'scale': local, regional, global

Be Creative

As long as your approach is logica well justified, you can think inn

Exam pr ation:

My take-home tips:

- ✓ Before the exam (Eat a good BREAKFAST)
- ✓ During the exam (Read the question CAREFULLY)
- ✓ Planning (HIGHLIGHT key words and concepts)
- ✓ After the exam (Take some time to RELAX!!!)

Answers to Consolid Questions

Urbanisation

1. The expansion of cities and towns as well as the increasing number of peop
2. e.g. more jobs, better services, cultural inclusion
3. Urban sprawl extends the city border where smaller urban communities de contain larger houses than the city centre, most of which have parking, gard
4. When people move from urban areas to rural areas as a result of a perceive develop that allows people to live suitably in rural areas.
5. e.g. New Deal for Communities, outlined by Blair's government, to regenera focusing on reducing crime, increasing education, creating employment an policy has had varying success across the country.

Urban Forms

1. Population over 10 million; it is a hub of economic and social activity and is
2. Topography must be suitable for infrastructure; cities are usually close to th water.
3. The CBD is the central business district; it is usually located within the inner any housing. The inner city has housing, usually terraced housing or high-ri
4. Multi-use buildings such as shops, museums, restaurants, office spaces, hotel
5. They can be socially exclusionary and housing within them is usually very ex

Social and Economic Issues with Urbanisation

1. When some people are very wealthy and others very poor despite living in th
2. Business, economic, educational opportunities (e.g. learning new langua
3. The spread of people from a particular background to other areas. Ethnic en of diaspora to one particular urban region.
4. e.g. Affordable housing. This is to ensure suitable housing is accessible to p particularly where house prices and the cost of living are high. This strategy issues arising from economic inequality. Affordable housing can also reduc

Urban Climates

1. An urban area that has a hotter temperature than surrounding rural areas d urban infrastructure.
2. Affects human and environment health (e.g. issues facing the respiratory sy
3. Creates wind channelling and the Venturi effect, redirecting wind downwar increasing wind velocity.
4. Formed when nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons react with sunlight, causin and the environment.
5. UK Clean Air Act 1956, as a response to sulfur dioxide and smoke pollution in Lo clean coal, moving power stations away from cities and monitoring air qual

Urban Drainage

1. They limit the amount of rainwater percolation into the ground.
2. High-intensity water flow into rivers can cause erosion, pollution and dama
3. Due to intense rainfall, lack of natural drainage and large human populatio
4. Sustainable urban drainage systems; they incorporate natural drainage me environment, such as green roofs and bioswales.

Urban Waste

1. The most preferred way of dealing with waste is by reducing the amount of least preferred method is burial or landfill.
2. On the one hand, it can be used in the process of energy recovery (so reduc On the other hand, if fumes are not filtered, it can cause air pollution and re into the atmosphere.
3. It degrades the land, causes pollution and causes harm to wildlife. Some m which affects animals, and they may end up in the human food chain.
4. Because many urban areas in LICs may not have a large enough budget to disposal. There are also a larger number of informal settlements in LICs, wh disposal. This causes pollution and can affect the water supply. This may le
5. On one hand, it is better for countries to recycle materials than to mine for n other hand, trade agreements may be broken and waste destined for recycl landfill.

Urban Environmental Issues

1. When the natural environment becomes contaminated with harmful chemi substances.
2. When an urban area becomes rundown as a result of being run-down.
3. Pollution, crime, safety issues, low land value.
4. Redevelopment investment, bringing back the local economy by providing

Sustainable Urban Development

1. Providing for the needs of the present without compromising the needs of economic, political, social and environmental factors.
2. Liveability is how well an area offers a good quality of life, which is good me Urban areas can offer different levels of liveability for their residents depen physical location and socio-economic equality.
3. By incorporating the newest sustainable technology when developing citie easier and cheaper to build sustainable infrastructure from scratch than it is may even have specialised protection which could prohibit modification, e. listed).