

Unit 2. Topic: The challenge of resource management

What you should know	Specification content and key terms	✓ Covered
What are resources?	Where supply and consumption of natural resources are spread in the world. Food water and energy.	
How is the demand for food changing?	Food: - demand for food exports from low income countries - demand for organic food - carbon footprints and 'food miles' - local foods - trends in agribusiness and organic farming	
What are the demands for water in the UK?	Water: - demand for water in UK - water quality and pollution - areas of water deficit and surplus - the need for transfer water between places.	
How and why has the UK's energy mix changed?	Energy: The energy mix - fossil fuels, renewables, non-renewables.	

Food

What you should know	Specification content and key terms	✓ Covered
What factors affect food supply around the world?	- reasons for increasing food consumption, e.g. wealth - factors affecting food supply: e.g. climate, poverty, conflict, lack of water.	
What are the impacts of food insecurity?	- What is famine - What is undernutrition and malnourishment - What causes soil erosion, - Food prices and social unrest. =	
How can food supply be increased?	Types of farming - Irrigation - Aeroponics - Hydroponics - Green revolution - GM foods - Appropriate technology	
Large scale agricultural scheme Case study	Advantages and disadvantages of a large agricultural development CASE STUDY e.g. The Almeria Greenhouses in Spain.	
What is a sustainable food supply?	Types of farming - organic farming, - permaculture,	

	- urban farming (e.g. allotments) - sustainable meat and fish - to increase food supplies, e.g. having fish in rice paddy fields to fertilise crops.	
Sustainable food schemes: a local scheme in an LIC (low income country) or NEE (newly emerging economy)	CASE STUDY E.g. Rice Fish farming in Indonesia	
What is seasonal food and local food?	- Food miles - Farmers markets - Local economy	

Unit 2. Topic: Urban issues and challenges

What you should know	Specification content	✓ Covered
What is urbanisation?	trends in HICs (high income countries) and LICs (low income countries) for urban population.	
What are push and pull factors for migrants to cities?	Megacities, rural-urban migration	
- What social problems do people in Rio have? - What economic problems do people in Rio have? - What environmental problems does Rio have?	case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE (newly emerging economy) e.g. Rio in Brazil: - the location and importance of the city - causes of growth - social issues : health and education; - resources - water supply, energy - economic: jobs in 2016 Olympics	
How are Rio's favelas being improved?	- Slums (favelas) - Issues with clean water, sanitation systems - health and education in favelas - unemployment and crime in favveals - air and water pollution, traffic congestion. - How favela can be improved	
What is the distribution of the UK's population?	Location of major UK cities	
Case study of a UK city (e.g. Bristol)	A case study of a major city in the UK (e.g. Bristol): - the location and importance of the city - impacts of migration on the the city - cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, - employment - transport - environmental issues in cityu	

- What environmental problems does the city face? - Why is there social inequality between two areas of the city? (e.g. Filwood and Stoke Bishop in Bristol)	- urban deprivation, housing, education, health and employment problems - derelect buildings, - brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal - urban sprawl problem - controversy over building housing on rural-urban fringe	
How and why has an area of the city been regenerated? (e.g. Temple Quarter in Bristol)	urban regeneration project to show: - reasons why the area needed regeneration - the main features of the project	
How can a city be planned so that it is more environmentally sustainable? (e.g. Freiburg, Germany)	water and energy conservation - waste recycling - creating green space.	
How can cities reduce their levels of traffic?	How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.	

Unit 2. Topic: The changing economic world

What you should know	Specification content and Key terms	✓ Covered
- What is development? - How can we compare people's quality of life?	- 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 these measures.	
What is the Demographic Transition Model?	- Population pyramids - Compare countries population and development - Compare how UK population has changed	
Why are some countries more developed than others?	Causes for low income countries: physical (e.g. climate), economic (debt) and historical (e.g. colonised by UK).	
What are the different types of migration?	Refugees, economic migrants.	
- What ways can the development gap between high and low income countries be closed? - How can aid and intermediate technology help low income countries? - What is fair trade?	Ways to improve a country: - Investment by companies (TNCs), - industrial development and tourism, - aid, - intermediate technology, - fairtrade,	

How have poor countries built up debt?	- debt relief, - microfinance loans.	
How has a country used tourism to improve?	An example of tourism in a low income country (LIC) or NEE (newly emerging economy) helps them. E.g. Jamaica	
- Nigeria's economy - What is Nigeria like politically, socially and culturally? - Trans-national corporations in Nigeria - Why does Nigeria receive aid? - What environmental problems does Nigeria face? - What is the quality of life like in Nigeria?	A case study of one LIC or NEE country (e.g. Nigeria) to illustrate: - the location and importance of the country - political, social, cultural and environmental issues there - different types of jobs in the economy. - transnational corporations (TNCs) Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) - international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country - the environmental problems (e.g. oil drilling)	
- How has the economy of the UK changed over time? - What is a science park? - How has industry caused problems for the environment in the UK? - How are the UK's rural areas changing? - How is the UK improving its transport network? - What is the north-south divide? - How is the UK linked to other countries?	- causes of de-industrialisation - what is a post-industrial economy: information technology jobs, service industries, finance jobs, research and science jobs - population growth (e.g. Cambridge) and population decline (e.g. outer Hebrides in Scotland) - new roads, rail, ports and airports in UK - the north-south divide in the UK . - The European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	