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| Logo  Description automatically generatedAQA LEVEL GEOGRAPHY  PAPER 2  RAG CHECKLIST |

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| global systems and global governance | | | |
| 3.2.1.1 - globalisation | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption |  |  |  |
| Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements |  |  |  |
| 3.2.1.2 – global systems | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence |  |  |  |
| Issues associated with interdependence: unequal flows … can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places |  |  |  |
| Issues associated with interdependence: unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage and to directly influence geopolitical events, while others are only able to respond or resist in a constrained way |  |  |  |
| 3.2.1.3 – international trade and access to markets | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Global features and trends in international trade and investment |  |  |  |
| Trading relationships and patterns between large HDEs, EMEs and smaller LDEs |  |  |  |
| Flows and transfers in the carbon cycle at sere scale |  |  |  |
| Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being |  |  |  |
| The nature and role of TNCs, including their spatial organisation, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns |  |  |  |
| Human impacts on the carbon cycle (including fossil fuel extraction and burning, farming, deforestation and land use change) |  |  |  |
| Detailed reference to a specific TNC including its impacts on those countries in which it operates |  |  |  |
| 3.2.1.4 – global governance | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems |  |  |  |
| The role of feedbacks within and between cycles, linking to climate change |  |  |  |
| Human intervention in the carbon cycle to mitigate climate change |  |  |  |
| 3.2.1.5 – ‘the global commons’ | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The concept of the global commons |  |  |  |
| The physical environment of Antarctica and the continent as a fragile ecosystem |  |  |  |
| Threats to Antarctica arising from: climate change, fishing and whaling, the search for mineral resources, tourism and scientific research |  |  |  |
| Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica. International government organisations to include UN agencies such as the UNEP and the IWC. The Antarctica Treaty (1959), the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991); IWC Whaling Moratorium (1982) – their purpose, scope and systems for inspection and enforcement |  |  |  |
| The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica |  |  |  |
| Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance (Antarctica) |  |  |  |
| 3.2.1.6 – globalisation critique | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact |  |  |  |
| changing places | | | |
| 3.2.2.1 – nature and the importance of places | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The concept of place |  |  |  |
| Insider and outsider perspectives on place |  |  |  |
| Categories of place (near/far, experienced/media) |  |  |  |
| Factors contributing to the character of places (endogenous/exogenous) |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2.2(1) – relationships and connections | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows |  |  |  |
| The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales, **either** government **or** decisions of TNCS **or** international or global institutions |  |  |  |
| How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in regional, national, global scales |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2.2(2)– meaning and representation | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| How humans perceive and form attachments to places and represent the world to others, including the way in which place meanings are bound up with different identities (etc.) |  |  |  |
| How external agencies and community or local groups make attempts to create specific place-meanings and shape actions and behaviours |  |  |  |
| How places may be represented in different forms in diverse media that give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically |  |  |  |
| How past and present processes of development influence social and economic characteristics of places *and are implicit in present meanings* |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2.3 – quantitative and qualitative skills | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Know a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole |  |  |  |
| Use of geospatial data, must be used to investigate and present place characteristics |  |  |  |
| Qualitative approaches involved in representing place |  |  |  |
| Analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions |  |  |  |
| Development of critical perspectives on the data categories and approaches. |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2.4 – place studies | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Local *place study* - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present |  |  |  |
| Local *place study* - **either** changing demographic and cultural characteristics **or** economic change and social inequalities. |  |  |  |
| Distant *place study* - people's lived experience of the place in the past and at present |  |  |  |
| Distant *place case study* - **either** changing demographic and cultural characteristics **or** economic change and social inequalities. |  |  |  |
| contemporary urban environments (option) | | | |
| 3.2.3.1 - urbanisation | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Urbanisation and its importance in human affairs |  |  |  |
| Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945 |  |  |  |
| Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence |  |  |  |
| The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies |  |  |  |
| Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth |  |  |  |
| Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, service economy |  |  |  |
| Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979 |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.2 – urban forms | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Contemporary characteristics of mega/world cities |  |  |  |
| Urban characteristics in contrasting settings |  |  |  |
| Physical and human factors in urban forms |  |  |  |
| Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and factors |  |  |  |
| New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities |  |  |  |
| The concept of the post-modern western city |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.3 – social and economic issues associated with urbanisation | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas |  |  |  |
| Strategies to manage these (socio-economic) issues |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.4 – urban climate | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather |  |  |  |
| Urban temperatures: the urban heat island effect |  |  |  |
| Precipitation: frequency and intensity |  |  |  |
| Fog and thunderstorms in urban environments |  |  |  |
| Wind: the effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency |  |  |  |
| Air quality: particulate and photo-chemical pollution |  |  |  |
| Pollution reduction policies |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.5 – urban drainage | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs |  |  |  |
| Issues with urban catchment management including SUDS |  |  |  |
| Specific river restoration and conservation project |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.6 – urban waste and its disposal | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Urban physical waste generation: sources of waste – industrial and commercial, personal consumption |  |  |  |
| Relation of waste components and waste streams to economic characteristics, lifestyles and attitudes |  |  |  |
| The environmental impacts of alternative approaches to waste disposal: unregulated, recycling, recovery, incineration, burial, submergence and trade |  |  |  |
| Comparison of incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal in relation to a specified urban area |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.7 - Other contemporary urban environmental issues | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction |  |  |  |
| Strategies to manage environmental problems |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.8 - Sustainable urban development | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Impact of urban areas on local and global environments, including ecological footprint |  |  |  |
| Dimensions of sustainability |  |  |  |
| Nature and features of sustainable cities |  |  |  |
| Concept of liveability |  |  |  |
| Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities |  |  |  |
| Strategies for developing more sustainable cities |  |  |  |
| 3.2.3.9 - Case studies | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate patterns of economic and social well-being |  |  |  |
| Case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate the nature and impact of physical environmental conditions |  |  |  |
| Population and the environment (option) | | | |
| 3.2.4.1 - introduction | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| The environmental context for human population characteristics and change |  |  |  |
| Key elements in the physical environment: climate, soils, resource distribution including water supply |  |  |  |
| Key population parameters: distribution, density, numbers, change |  |  |  |
| Key role of development processes |  |  |  |
| Global patterns of population numbers, densities and change rates |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.2 – environment and population | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption |  |  |  |
| Agricultural systems and productivity. Relationship with key physical environmental variables – climate and soils |  |  |  |
| Characteristics and distribution of two major climatic types to exemplify relationships between climate and human activities and numbers |  |  |  |
| Climate change as it affects agriculture |  |  |  |
| Characteristics and distribution of two key zonal soils to exemplify relationships between soils and human activities, especially agriculture |  |  |  |
| Soil problems and their management as they relate to agriculture: soil erosion, waterlogging, salinisation, structural deterioration |  |  |  |
| Strategies to ensure food security |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.3 – environment, health and well-being | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Global patterns of health, mortality and morbidity |  |  |  |
| Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition |  |  |  |
| The relationship between environmental variables e.g. climate, topography (drainage) and incidence of disease |  |  |  |
| Air quality and health |  |  |  |
| Water quality and health |  |  |  |
| The global prevalence, distribution, seasonal incidence of **one specified biologically transmitted disease** e.g. malaria including impacts of environmental variables on transmission vectors. Impacts on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies |  |  |  |
| The global prevalence and distribution of **one specified non-communicable disease**, e.g. a specific type of cancer, coronary heart disease, asthma; its links to physical and socio-economic environment including impact of lifestyles. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies |  |  |  |
| Role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease at the global scale |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.4 – population change | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Factors natural population change: the demographic transition model, key vital rates, age-sex composition; cultural controls |  |  |  |
| Models of natural population change, and their application in contrasting physical and human settings |  |  |  |
| Concept of the demographic dividend |  |  |  |
| International migration: refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants; environmental and socio-economic causes, processes. Demographic, environmental, social, economic, health and political implications of migration |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.5 – principles of population ecology and their application to human populations | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Population growth dynamics: Overpopulation, underpopulation and optimum population |  |  |  |
| The balance between population and resources; carrying capacity and ecological footprint |  |  |  |
| Population, resources and pollution model: positive and negative feedback |  |  |  |
| Perspectives on population growth and implications: Malthusian, neo-Malthusian and alternatives such as associated with Boserup and Simon |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.6 – global population futures | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Health impacts of global environmental change: ozone depletion – skin cancer, cataracts; climate change – thermal stress, emergent and changing distribution of vector borne diseases, agricultural productivity and nutritional standards |  |  |  |
| Prospects for the global population. Projected distributions. Critical appraisal of future population – environment relationships |  |  |  |
| 3.2.4.7 - Case studies | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Case study of a country/society experiencing specific patterns of overall population change |  |  |  |
| Case study knowledge and understanding of patterns of health and morbidity related to physical and socio-economic characteristics at a local scale |  |  |  |
| Resource security (option) | | | |
| 3.2.5.1 – resource development | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Concept of a resource. Resource classifications, to include stock and flow resources |  |  |  |
| Stock resource evaluation: measured reserves, indicated reserves, inferred resources, possible resources |  |  |  |
| Characteristic human responses and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development |  |  |  |
| Concepts of resource frontier and resource peak |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.2 – natural resource issues | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Global patterns of production, consumption and trade/movements of energy and ore minerals. |  |  |  |
| Global patterns of water availability and demand |  |  |  |
| The geopolitics of energy, ore mineral and water resources |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.3 – water security | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Sources of water, components of demand, water stress |  |  |  |
| Relationship of water supply (volume and quality) to key aspects of physical geography – climate, geology and drainage |  |  |  |
| Strategies to increase water supply |  |  |  |
| Environmental impacts of a major water supply scheme |  |  |  |
| Strategies to manage water consumption |  |  |  |
| Sustainability issues in water management |  |  |  |
| Water conflicts at a variety of scales |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.4 – energy security | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Sources of energy both primary and secondary. Components of demand and energy mixes in contrasting settings |  |  |  |
| Relationship of energy supply (volume and quality) to key aspects of physical geography – climate, geology and drainage |  |  |  |
| Energy supplies in a globalising world: competing national interests and the role of TNCs |  |  |  |
| Environmental impacts of a major energy resource development |  |  |  |
| Strategies to increase energy supply |  |  |  |
| Strategies to manage energy consumption |  |  |  |
| Sustainability issues in energy production, trade and consumption: acid rain, the enhanced greenhouse effect, nuclear waste and energy conservation |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.5 – mineral security | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Reference to iron ore or a specified globally traded non-ferrous metal ore e.g. copper, tin, manganese. Sources of the specified ore. Distribution of reserves/resources. End uses of the ore. Components of demand for ore. Role of specified ore in global commerce and industry |  |  |  |
| Key aspects of physical geography associated with ore occurrence and working: geological conditions and location |  |  |  |
| Environmental impacts of a major mineral resource extraction scheme and associated distribution networks |  |  |  |
| Sustainability issues associated with ore extraction, trade and processing |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.6 – resource futures | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Alternative energy, water and mineral futures and their relationship with a range of technological, economic, environmental and political developments |  |  |  |
| 3.2.5.7 - Case studies | **R** | **A** | **G** |
| Case study of either water or energy or mineral ore resource issues in a global or specified regional setting |  |  |  |
| Case study of a specified place to illustrate and analyse how aspects of its physical environment affects the availability and cost of water or energy or mineral ore and the way in which its used |  |  |  |