Explain the causes and consequences of over population and under population

How is natural increase calculated?

Population concepts

Describe the causes of the rapid increase in the world’s population

Explain how Birth rate affects population size

Give examples of the impacts of both over population and under population

1.1 Population Dynamics

Which countries experience higher death rates? Why?

Why do some countries have a declingin population and others have a rapidly growing population?

Population policies

Explain a country that has population decline. Give reasons for this.

Explain why a country pursues a pro-natal policy. Give examples with facts and figures.

Describe the impacts of government policy on population for a country you have studied

Internal Migration

What are puch factors? Give 5 examples

International migration

Give details of three positive impacts on the **destination** of the migration

1.2 Migration

What are pull factors? Give 5 examples

Why do people migrate?

Give three negative impacts of the migration on the destination.

How were the migrants affected by the migration?

Positive

Negative

Give three examples and locations of involuntary migration

Describe **a rural to urban** migration stream

Describe how the point of origin was affected by the migration

Positive

Negative

Population structure

Explain why a population pyramid would look like this:

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Draw from memory the shape of each population pyramid from stage 1 to stage 5

Contrast a population pyramid from a stage 2 country (Kenya) from a stage 5 country (Japan)

Case study. Describe the causes of a country with a high dependent population

Explain the reasons for an area that experiences a dense population

1.3 Population Structure/ density and distribution

Population density and distribution

For a sparsely populated area, explain why so few people choose to live there.

Provide more detail on the following reasons that affect population distribution:

Political

Economic

Social

Physical

Which factors affect where people choose to live?

What are the three rural settlement patterns? Sketch them here:

Sketch the hierarchy of settlements (triangle). Why do services differ along the settlement hierarchy?

Which factors affect the SITE, GROWTH and FUNCTION of settlements?

1.4 Settlement Rural and urban and service provision

Explain how the sphere of influence works:

Which has a higher threshold population, a convenience shop (Spar or 7-11) or a Multi screen cinema? Explain.

Compare high order goods and services with low order goods and services.

For Winscombe (North Somerset), describe the settlement types and hierarchy and the service provision in this area

Contrast the sphere of influence for Winscombe and New York City

How does the rural-urban fringe differ from a developing country’s city to a more developed country’s city?

Land use zones

Describe the characteristics of each zone of the Hoyt model

How does the land use change over time in a city you have studied? Give reasons

What are the positive and negative effects of gentrification?

What assumptions did Burgess make when he drew his land use model?

1.5 Urban Settlements

How does urban sprawl create negative impacts on people and the environment for a city you have studied?

Detail the solutions Bristol has brought in to improve the city

(traffic, pollution, housing costs, dereliction)

Explain why urban areas suffer problems:

1. Pollution (air, noise, water, visual) 4. Land use change
2. Housing
3. Traffic congestion

Compile a list of statistics for Rio de Janeiro and Rocinha.

Why do some urban areas experience rapid growth?

1.7. Urbanisation

Explain rural to urban migration

How kind of services may people lack in rural areas in LICs?

Where do squatter settlements develop? Why?

CASE STUDY

What social factors ‘push’ people to move to urban areas?

For Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro,

* Describe its characteristics
* Detail the challenges it faces
* Explain how it is improving

Describe some physical factors that may ‘push’ people to move to a city

Where do people migrate from to go to Rio de Janeiro?

**Key background**

**Describe the features of a shield or fissure volcano**

**Effects on people and the environment**

**How do Earthquakes effect people and the environment?**

**Describe the features of a strato/ composite volcano**

**Hazards, opportunities and management**

**Describe and explain the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes - The global pattern of plates and their structure;**

**Complete a labelled diagram of constructive/divergent plate boundary**

**Complete a labelled diagram of destructive/convergent plate margins.**

Describe the causes of volcanic eruptions

**Explain what can be done to reduce the impacts of earthquakes and volcanoes.**

**What are the hazards AND opportunities of volcanoes?**

**How do volcanoes effect people and the environment?**

**Features of earthquakes (including epicentre, focus, magnitude**

**Diagram of the features of volcanoes (including crater, vent, magma chamber)**

**2.1: Earthquakes and volcanoes**

**Describe the causes of earthquakes**

**River characteristics and processes**

**What are the 4 types of erosion?**

**River landforms**

**Describe and explain the formation of meanders and oxbow lakes.**

**Explain using the Bradshaw model how and why the following change downstream**

**Width**

**Depth**

**Speed of flow**

**Discharge**

**What is a drainage basin. Make a labelled diagram. Include watershed, tributary, confluence)**

**What are the 4 types of transport?**

**Describe and explain the formation of deltas**

**2.2: Rivers**

**Case study – Mississippi River**

**Describe and explain the formation of levees and floodplains. What are the opportunities here?**

**Why and when do rivers deposit?**

**Forms of river valleys – long profile and shape in cross-section**

**Create a diagram to show the following processes which operate in a drainage basin (including interception, infiltration, throughflow, groundwater flow, evaporation, overland flow)**

**Describe and explain the formation of waterfalls.**

**Management**

**Explain what can be done to manage the impacts of river flooding**

**Describe and explain the formation of potholes.**

**Processes and landforms**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for headlands and bays. Concordant and discordant coastlines.**

**Coral Reefs and Mangroves**

**What are the 4 types of erosion?**

**What are the 4 types of transport? How does longshore drift work?**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for spits.**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for Cliffs, wave-cut platforms.**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for coastal sand dunes.**

**Describe coral reefs and mangrove swamps and the conditions required for their development**

**How do coasts present hazards and offer opportunities for people? Hazards (including coastal erosion and tropical storms)**

**2.3: Coasts**

**Case studies – North Norfolk coast or Swanage +Typhoon Haiyan (tropical storm)**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for Cliffs, wave-cut platforms.**

**Explain what can be done to manage the impacts of coastal erosion.**

**Management**

**Describe and explain the formation of the landforms associated with these processes for caves, arches, stacks and stumps.**

**Stevenson Screen**

**Describe how weather data is collected**

**Wind Direction: wind vane (compass points)**

**Describe and explain the characteristics, siting and use made of a Stevenson Screen**

**Precipitation: Rain gauge (mm)**

**Make calculations using information from weather instruments**

**Use and interpret graphs and other diagrams showing weather and climate data**

**Temperature: maximum-minimum thermometer (‘C or ‘F)**

**Relative air humidity: wet-and-dry bulb thermometer (hygrometer) (%)**

**Sunshine: Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder (hours)**

**Atmospheric Pressure: barometer (millibars (mb))**

**Simple digital instruments which can be used for weather observations**

**2.4: Weather**

**Observations of types and amounts of cloud (oktas)**

**Wind Speed: anemometer (mph, kmph or knots)**

**Using weather data**

**Factors influencing the hot deserts (including latitude, pressure systems, winds, distance from the sea, altitude and ocean currents)**

**Describe and explain the climates**

**Ecosystem characteristics**

**Describe and explain the characteristics of hot desert ecosystems - The relationships between natural vegetation, soil, wildlife and climate**

**Describe and explain the characteristics of the equatorial (rainforest) climate.** (including temperature [mean temperature of the hottest month, mean temperature of the coolest month, annual range]; and precipitation including convection and relief rainfall

**Factors influencing the rainforests (including latitude, pressure systems, winds, distance from the sea, altitude and ocean currents)**

**Describe the causes and effects of deforestation of tropical rainforest - effects on the natural environment (both locally and globally) and effects on people**

**Impacts of deforestation**

**Describe and explain the characteristics of tropical rainforest ecosystems - The relationships between natural vegetation, soil, wildlife and climate**

**Describe and explain the characteristics of a hot desert climate.** (including temperature [mean temperature of the hottest month, mean temperature of the coolest month, annual range]; and precipitation.

**2.5: Climatic and natural vegetation**

**Identify and explain inequalities within countries**

**Use a variety of indicators to assess the level of development of each country**

**Classifying production**

**Describe and explain how the proportions employed in each sector vary according to level of economic development.**

**Life expectancy**

**Composite Indices (more than one indicator) – Human development Index (HDI)**

**Identify and explain inequalities between countries**

**Gross National Product (GNP) per capita (per person)**

**Literacy**

**Different sectors of productions: primary, secondary, tertiary & quaternary and give examples for each**

**Use of indicators of development and employment structure to compare countries at different levels of economic development and over time**

**3.1 Development**

**Globalisation**

**Describe and explain the impacts of globalisation at a local, national, and global scale**

**Describe and explain the process of globalisation**

**The role of technology and transnational corporations in globalisation along with economic factors which give rise to globalisation (Growth of TNCs, trading groups, the internet, improvements in transport e.g. containerisation)**

**The influence of human inputs on agricultural land use [economic and social]).**

**Agricultural systems and types**

**Causes of food shortages**

**Natural problems which cause food shortages (including drought, floods, tropical storms, pests)**

**Describe and explain the main features of an agricultural system: inputs, processes and outputs**

**Their combined influences on the scale of production, methods of organisation and the products of agricultural systems**

**economic and political factors which cause food shortages (including low capital investment, poor distribution/transport difficulties, wars)**

**Farming types: commercial and subsistence; arable, pastoral and mixed; intensive and extensive**

**3.2 Food Production**

**The negative effects of food shortages;**

**The effects of food shortages in encouraging food aid and measures to increase output (solutions)**

**The influence of natural inputs on agricultural land use (including natural inputs [relief, climate, and soil]**

**Effects & Solutions**

**Industry types: manufacturing, processing, assembly and high technology industry**

**Industrial Systems**

**Industrial zones and factories**

**Industrial zones and/or factories with respect to locational and siting factors**

**Demonstrate an understanding of an industrial system: inputs, processes and outputs (products and waste)**

**3.3 Industry**

**Their combined influences on the location, scale of production, methods of organisation and the products of the system**

**Case study: Silicon/ M4 corridor (industrial zone)**

**Describe and explain the factors influencing the distribution and location of factories and industrial zones - The influence of factors including land, labour, raw materials and fuel and power, transport, markets and political factors**

**Case study key points**

**Benefits and disadvantages of tourism to receiving areas**

**Social and cultural (benefits and disadvantages)**

**Describe the growth of tourism**

**Economic (benefits and disadvantages)**

**3.4 Tourism**

**Explain the growth of tourism**

Case Study - Kenya

**Management**

**Environmental (benefits and disadvantages)**

**Careful management of tourism is required for it to be sustainable**

* **How important are these energy sources globally and to different countries at different levels of development?**

**Biofuels (renewable)**

**Wind (renewable)**

**Coal (fossil fuel)**

**Oil (fossil fuel)**

**Natural Gas (fossil fuel)**

**Geothermal (renewable)**

**Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) (renewable)**

**3.5: Energy**

**Wave and tidal power (renewable)**

**Solar power (renewable)**

**What are the benefits and disadvantages?**

**Fuel wood**

**Nuclear Power**

**Explain why there are water shortages in some areas**

**Management**

**Water supply**

**Demonstrate that careful management is required to ensure future supplies**

**Describe methods of water supply (including reservoirs/dams, wells and bore holes, desalination)**

**Case study summary**

**Case Study – California, USA**

**3.6 Water**

**The impact of lack of access to clean water on local people and the potential for economic development**

**Impacts**

**The proportions of water used for agriculture, domestic and industrial purposes in countries at different levels of economic development**

**Soil erosion**

**Demonstrate the need for sustainable development and management**

**Management & Resource Conservation**

**Understand the importance of resource conservation**

**Describe how economic activities may pose threats to the natural environment and people, locally and globally**

**3.7 Environmental risks of economic development**

**Desertification**

**Pollution [water, air, noise, visual)**

**Case Study – Fracking in California, USA**

**Enhanced global warming**