

St Ivo Geography – AQA GCSE Revision

Question(s)

What is urbanisation?

Answer(s)

This is the process of an increasing number of people living in towns and cities

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Question(s)

Describe and explain the way that urbanisation rates vary around the world.

Answer(s)

- Rates of urbanisation are UNEQUAL around the world
- Rates are highest in LICs (with high levels of rural-urban migration and high natural increase)
- Rates are lowest in HICs – many live in cities and have a lower natural increase)
- Rates in NEEs are slower than in LICs as their urbanisation happened earlier.

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Question(s)

Define the term ‘Megacity’

Answer(s)

These are the world’s largest cities with a population over 10 million.

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Question(s)

What are the two main reasons for urbanisation?

Answer(s)

Natural increase and migration

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Question(s)


Define the term Natural increase

Answer(s)

This is where there is a high number of young people (18-35) meaning more children will be born

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Question(s)

What is meant by rural-urban migration?


Answer(s)

The movement of migrants from the countryside to cities

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Question(s)

What is meant by push and pull factors in the context of rural-urban migration?

Answer(s)


Push factors are reasons want to leave the countryside

Pull factors are the reasons people want to move to the countryside.

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Question(s)

Give 2 examples of Pull factors

Answer(s)


Any reason why people might want to move TO a place e.g.

- More jobs available
- More facilities / shops etc.
- Better healthcare and education

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Question(s)

Give 2 examples of Push factors

Answer(s)


Any reason why people might want to move FROM a place e.g.

- Poor soil meaning farming is hard
- lack of jobs
- Lack of opportunities
- Poor access to education and health care

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Question(s)

Describe the location of Lagos

Answer(s)

Lagos is situated on the West Coast of Africa in Nigeria

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Question(s)

Describe the location of Lagos within Nigeria

Answer(s)

- Coastal city
- SW of Nigeria
- Next to Gulf of Guinea
- Close to the border with Benin



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Question(s)

Give two facts about the regional importance of Lagos

Answer(s)

- Home to 10% of Nigeria's population
- History of economic growth – generates highest money earned of all states in Nigeria



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Question(s)

Give two factors about Lagos' National Importance

Answer(s)

- Nigeria's centre of trade and commerce
- 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in Lagos
- Lagos generates about 30% of Nigeria's GDP – at centre of Nigeria's modern economy



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Question(s)

Give two factors about Lagos' International importance

Answer(s)

- Main financial centre of West Africa
- Global city with a substantial and growing foreign board population
- 80% of flights into West Africa go into Lagos airport



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Question(s)

What are the reasons for rapid growth of population in Lagos?

Answer(s)

1. High natural increase (average age of 19 – many of child bearing age)
2. Rural-urban migration – particularly since the 1970s oil boom



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Question(s)

Give two pull factors for people moving to Lagos

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Answer(s)



- More jobs available than anywhere in Nigeria
- Health care whilst not free is available
- Better education opportunities
- Can find jobs in informal if not formal sector

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Question(s)

Give two push factors for people moving to Lagos

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Answer(s)



- Poor education / health in rural areas
- Farming – hard for low wages
- Land in Niger delta polluted by oil industry
- Political unrest in the North (Boko Harem)

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Question(s)

What social opportunities have led to development in Lagos?

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Answer(s)



1. Health Care – more readily available – helped to increase life expectancy
2. Education – better opportunities available – led to increase in expected years of schooling and those educated are more likely to find work.

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Question(s)

How have economic opportunities in Lagos resulted in development?

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Answer(s)



1. Lagos has more jobs than anywhere in Nigeria (in formal and informal sector) – has helped to increase GNI per capita
2. Major industrial centre because of coastal location for shipping, international airport etc.. attracting business.

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Question(s)

Name any 3 problems associated with urban growth in Lagos

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Answer(s)



- Any of...
1. Unemployment
 2. Crime
 3. Air Pollution
 4. Water Pollution
 5. Waste Pollution
 6. Traffic Congestion

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Question(s)

Describe how the problem of traffic congestion is being tackled in Lagos

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Answer(s)



- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system – separate lane for buses to reduce travel time (although not enough)
- Constructing Rail Mass Transit system
- Plans for new waterway network of ferries

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Question(s)

Describe how the problem of crime is being tackled in Lagos

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Answer(s)



- The city has brought 3 helicopters to help spot criminal activity
- Community policy is being used
- A DNA forensic lab has been established

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Question(s)

Describe how the problem of air pollution is being tackled in Lagos

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Answer(s)



- In Dec 2016 the city pledged to stop importing dirty fuel
- Move to improve public transport (not much success to date)
- Banned import of miniature generators.

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Question(s)

Name and locate an example of urban planning in Lagos

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Answer(s)



Makoko Slum – “Neighbourhood Hotspots” and “Floating communities Project”

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Question(s)

Give 3 challenges of living in squatter settlements

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Answer(s)



- Homes are built from basic materials – e.g. wood / metal sheets – many built on stilts built over the lagoon
- Many houses lack basic facilities / sanitation
- Malaria and malnutrition – major problem – infant mortality rates are high
- Disease spreads quickly – people living closely together
- Incomes are low – high unemployment rates.

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Question(s)

What are 'neighbourhood hotspots' and how have they improved the quality of life in Makoko?

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Answer(s)



- Shared facilities which provide a place for people to gather and learn and improve education
- They improve quality of life by:
 - o Providing source of energy (multi-purpose biogas plant fed by organic waste and run by sunlight)
 - o Better access to water and sanitation (improving health) – have simple water harvesting and water filter systems
 - o Locals employed to help improve local infrastructure – salary enables them to help transform the community www.geobytes.org.uk

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Question(s)

Describe the location of London in the UK

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Answer(s)



SE of England on the River Thames

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Question(s)

Why did London grow as a major city?

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Answer(s)



Tidal nature of Thames – meant it became a port and centre for UK trade. Even when port declined – excellent transport hub – road / rail networks and two major airports meant it continue to grow.

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Question(s)

Give 2 points about London's National importance

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Answer(s)



- Capital city – home of the government / queen
- Wealthiest city in the UK – financial centre of excellence
- UK's most popular tourist destinations (e.g. Buckingham Palace, Tower of London etc.)
- Major theatre / music and sporting venues – e.g. O2, West End)
- Has centre of worship for many faiths – e.g. London Central Mosque

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Question(s)

Describe London's international importance

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Answer(s)



- World's most powerful city – London stock exchange one of most important in world
- World class transport links – multiple international airports
- Headquarters of many major companies – e.g. KPMG
- Centre of academic excellence – globally recognised (e.g. Harley Street)
- Time-zone advantage for doing business with Asia.

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Question(s)

Give reasons for London's rapid growth

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Answer(s)



- National migration – people moving to London from elsewhere in UK for work / education
- International migration (again for work and education) 1/3 of population are from this
- Natural Increase – many in the 20-30 age bracket – birth rates are higher than death rates.

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Question(s)

Describe some of the opportunities brought about by migration in London

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Answer(s)



- has helped London become a young, cosmopolitan city – great cultural diversity
- European migrants – contributed more than £20 billion to UK finances since 2000
- EU migrants – contributed 64% more in taxes than received in benefits
- Migrants – often well educated and bring new talents.

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Question(s)

Describe some of the potential challenges brought about by migration in London

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Answer(s)



- Pressures on housing
- Some increase in social and racial tension
- Some wealthy migrants have pushed up house prices

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Question(s)

State 3 key opportunities brought about by urban change in London.

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Answer(s)



- Greater cultural mix
- Opportunities for recreation and entertainment
- Increased employment opportunities
- Improvements in transport
- Improvements in protecting and establishing green spaces (urban greening)

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Question(s)

Give an example of a transport improvement in London.

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Answer(s)



Crossrail – a new E-W route (the Elizabeth Line) across London linking Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the East and Reading and Heathrow in the West.

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Question(s)

The London Docklands is a good example of how urban change has led to increased employment opportunities.

Describe how it has led to this.

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Answer(s)



Following deindustrialisation, the old docklands were regenerated in 1981 – the area now boasts Canary Wharf with high rise office blocks including headquarters of many major banks (e.g. HSBC) and is a major financial centre. Over 100,000 new jobs have been created in the service sector in the area.

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Question(s)

Give 3 social and economic challenges brought about by urban change in London.

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Answer(s)



1. Social deprivation
2. Crime
3. Demand for housing

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Question(s)

What is meant by Urban Greening?

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Answer(s)



Involves public landscaping and forest projects – e.g. parks, living walls, green roofs etc.

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Question(s)

What are the benefits of urban greening?

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Answer(s)



- Trees produce O₂ and take in CO₂
- Reduces flood dangers
- Provides habitats for urban wildlife
- Space and recreation and keeping fit.

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Question(s)

Give examples of the impacts of the growth of commuter settlements

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Answer(s)



- Can cause increase in house prices
- Reduces community spirit
- Some traditions may be lost
- Lead to development of more services in the area.

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Question(s)

Define the terms Brownfield site and Greenfield site

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Answer(s)



Brownfield Site - An area that has previously been built on.

Greenfield Site – An area of land that has never been built on before.

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Question(s)

Give 3 advantages of building on a Brownfield site

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Answer(s)



- A) planning permission easier to obtain
- B) water/electricity infrastructure already in place
- C) results in improvement to an area which has suffered decline.

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Question(s)

Give 3 disadvantages of building on a Brownfield site.

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Answer(s)



- (A) Previous land-use can result in costly and time consuming environmental survey to ensure area free of pollution
- (B) Costs of de-contamination and demolition can be high
- (C) City areas often come with problems of higher crime rates and congestion which can put prospective buy off

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Question(s)

Name examples of the following:

- (a) An area of London that has seen gentrification and opportunities for a greater cultural mix, recreation and entertainment
- (b) A scheme for improving transport in London
- (c) An area of London where urban change has led to increased employment opportunities
- (d) An example of urban regeneration in the UK

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Answer(s)



- (a) Shoreditch – Hackney
- (b) CrossRail
- (c) The London Docklands
- (d) Lower Leas Valley – London (Olympic Park)

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Question(s)

Define the term urban regeneration

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Answer(s)



The revival of an old area by either renewal or redevelopment.

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Question(s)

Define the term 'sustainable city'

Answer(s)

A city that can meet its needs without making it difficult for future generations to meet their needs.



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Question(s)

Give examples of sustainable living with regards to creating green open spaces.

Answer(s)

- Creating green roofs on the top of apartments (e.g. East Village – Stratford, London)
- Creating wetland areas with ponds surrounded by parkland (e.g. East Village, Stratford – London)
- 40% of the city of Freiburg in Germany is forested.



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Question(s)

Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserving energy

Answer(s)

- Renewable energy systems – e.g. solar panels can be added to roofs (e.g. Freiburg, Germany)
Energy use reduced by 30% in the East Village, Stratford – London) – using a combined heat and power station run on biomass
- making better use of insulation, double glazing etc,



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Question(s)

Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserving water

Answer(s)

- Green roofs used to harvest rainwater for growing food (e.g. East Village, Stratford – London)
- Water recycling by filtering and cleaning rainwater in ponds and using it in homes as 'grey water' (e.g. East Village – Stratford, London)
- Financial incentives to use water sparingly (e.g. Freiburg, Germany)



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Question(s)

Give examples of sustainable living with regards to recycling waste.

Answer(s)

- use of waste to create energy (e.g. biogas using garden waste and organic waste)
- Reduce packaging so less ends up in recycling
- encouraging communities to grow food and compost organic waste



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Question(s)

What are the benefits of creating green spaces in urban areas?

Answer(s)

- Absorb and purify water
- Help reduce flood risk
- Provide natural habitats for wildlife
- Provide social and recreational space (walking, jogging etc.)



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Question(s)

What are the problems associated with congestion in urban areas?

Answer(s)

- **Environmental problems** – air pollution
- **Economic problems** – increased journey times meaning loss of work hours and higher fuel consumption
- **Social problems** – greater risk of accidents, delays for emergency vehicles, stress levels.



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Question(s)

Name 4 urban transport strategies used to reduce congestion in urban areas.

Answer(s)

1. London Congestion Charge
2. Cambridge – high parking costs and the Park and Ride Scheme (e.g. Maddingley Road)
3. London’s integrated transport system (public transport linked together – buses, rail etc.)
4. CrossRail – improved public transport in London
5. Cycle Strategies – e.g. Santander Cycle hire in London.



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Question(s)

How does the London congestion charge work?

Answer(s)

- Central London – has a Congestion Charge Zone
- Fee of £11.50 for entering zone – 7am-6pm Mon-Fri
- Discourage motorists and reduce high traffic flow / congestion
- Money goes back into the transport system
- 10% reduction in traffic volumes since implemented.



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Question(s)

Explain how Park and Ride systems in Cambridge set out to reduce congestion problems.

Answer(s)

- 5 Park and Ride sites around outskirts of Cambridge (e.g. Maddingley Road)
- pay £3 for bus ticket – leave car in secure car parking facilities with toilets / security cameras – bus into Cambridge
- by cars being left on outskirts – reduce traffic congestion in the city.



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Question(s)

What is the difference between renewal and redevelopment in the context of urban regeneration?

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Answer(s)

- (i) **Renewal** – mean renewing what is already there – i.e. installing modern facilities in old buildings
- (ii) **Redevelopment** – means demolishing what is there and starting anew.

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Question(s)

Why did the area of Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley need regenerating?

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Answer(s)

- By 2007 it was one of the most deprived areas having undergone deindustrialisation
- Many derelict brownfield sites
- Higher than average unemployment
- Low school achievement

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Question(s)

Give any three features of success of the redevelopment of the Lower Leas Valley in London.

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Answer(s)

- **Improved Infrastructure** (e.g. Stratford Tube Station)
- **Tackled unemployment** (Westfield shopping centre – provided 10,000 more jobs)
- **Environmental improvement** – Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park created; wildlife habitats created; water quality of River Leas improved
- **Economy boosted** - £9 billion of investment in the area
- **Social benefits** – new school opened; new sports arenas
- **More affordable housing** – former athletes village now provides 2,800 new homes for locals / newcomers.

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Question(s)

Give 2 possible problems associated with the development of Stratford and the Lower Leas Valley in London.

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Answer(s)

- Compulsory purchase of land (some protests)
- Rents of some of the new homes are unaffordable for the area's poorest
- Development had a high carbon footprint
- Total cost of redevelopment was very high.

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