STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1

Geography

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English	Ebacc Option A	Option C	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B	Modern Britain	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Option C	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A	Tassomai	Option B	Modern Britain
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Open B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Open C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Geography Term 1 - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework Task**	**Exam Question**
Week 1 5th September	**Cornell Notes on: Sustainable Urban Development** Urban sustainability Revision guide: Pg 106	Question 1: Explain why urban planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (4 marks)
Week 2 12th September	**Revision cards on: Sustainable living in Freiburg** National and international importance of Bristol Revision guide: Pg 107	Question 2: Explain why Freiburg must reduce its use of resources in order to be sustainable. (6 marks)
Week 3 19th September	**Cornell Notes on: Population distribution** Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol Revision guide: Pg 95-96	Question 3: Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4 marks)
Week 4 26th September	**Revision cards on: Location and importance of Bristol** National and international importance of Bristol Revision guide: Pg 96	Question 4: Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4 marks)
Week 5 3rd October	**Cornell Notes on: Opportunities in Bristol** Social and economic opportunities in Bristol Revision guide: Pg 97-98	Question 5: Explain why a named UK city provides social opportunities (6 marks)
Week 6 10th October	**Revision cards on: Bristol** Environmental opportunities and challenges in Bristol Revision guide: Pg 99-100	Question 6: To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? (9 marks)
Week 7 17th October	**Cornell Notes on: Urban Sprawl** Impacts of urban sprawl Revision guide: Pg 100	Question 7: Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment using a city you have studied. (6 marks)

Knowledge Organiser: Sustainable Urban Development			
Session	**Keywords**	**Sustainable Urban Living in Freiburg Germany**	
1	**Sustainable urban living:** Being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations also can use then.	**Water Conservation** • Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets. • Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.	**Energy Conservation** • Promoting renewable energy sources. • Making homes more energy efficient. • Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
		Waste Recycling • Collection of household waste. • More local recycling facilities. Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.	**Creating Green Space** • Encourages people to exercise. • Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.
2	**Integrated Transport System** When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport more appealing. **Urban Greening:** The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas. **Conservation:** The preservation or efficient use of resources	**Location** **Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.** **Sustainable Transport Strategy in Freiburg:** The city has an integrated traffic plan. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and should see people switching from private car use to public modes of transport, which should be more sustainable. It may also lead to a fall in congestion due to less road users. • 400 km of cycle paths exist in the city making it safe for people to cycle to work. • There are restrictions for parking cars in the center (spaces cost £20,000). • The tram network covers 30 km, 70% of the population live within 500m of a tram stop. • **Result:** Car usage has fallen 10% since 1982.	• ***Green Spaces***: 40% of the city is forested. 44,000 trees have been planted and only 78 of 240ha have been built on. • ***Waste recycling***: Freiburg has reduced waste disposal from 140,000 tons to 50,000 tons in 12 years. 88% of packaging is recycled and 320 community collection points are available. • ***Water conservation***: strategies include, green roofs and pervious pavements which allow water to soak through, filtering pollutants. • ***Energy conservation***: There are 400 solar panel installations in the city, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Cycle 2 Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Urban Change in the UK (Bristol)			
Week	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
3 <u>Bristol</u> Location Population Importance	**Population density** is a measurement of population in a specific area **Distribution** is the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.	**Location** Bristol is a city in the Southwest of England in the county of Avon. Population is 430,000, the largest city in the Southwest. It is connected to the rest of the country by the M5 and an international airport.	**Importance** • Bristol holes a strategic position on the M4 corridor with links to London and Europe. • Largest concentration of silicon chip manufacture outside of California. • Home to the Creators of Wallace and Gromit (Aardman Animations). • The large universities attract students from all over the world, providing graduates for professional, managerial and knowledge-based jobs. • Historically known for I.K.Brunel, the Clifton Suspension Bridge, also Filton where Concorde was Built. • Regional Culture, entertainment and tourism centre • Multi ethnic city
4 Migration Environmental	**Migration** is when people move from one place to another **National migration** occurs when people move from one part of a country to another. **International migration:** when people cross country borders and stay in the new host country.	**Migration** About half of Bristol's population growth Comes from the EU countries, in particular Poland and Spain. 50 countries are represented in Bristol's population.	Migration has brought opportunities and challenges. <u>Opportunities</u>: A hardworking workforce. Enriches the cities cultural life, festivals and food. (eg St Pauls Carnival attracts 40,000 visitors each year, which aims to improve relations between European, African, Caribbean and Asian communities) Mainly young migrants help to balance the aging population. <u>Challenges</u> Housing provision has not kept pace with growth- expensive housing. Teaching children with English as an additional languages. Integrating into the wide community.
	Environmental opportunities chances for people to improve their standard of living through changes to the environment .	**Urban Greening** (opening up and preserving open space in urban areas) in Bristol opened up 8 nature reserves and has 300 parks in the City. - Queen square was once a dual carriageway and is now a open space with cycle ways.	
5 Opportunities and challenges; Social, Economic,	**Social opportunities** refer to a change in people's access to entertainment (e.g. shopping, theater and housing) and services (e.g. healthcare and education **Economic opportunities** The chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.	**Cultural Mix** Areas of Bristol such as the Waterfront and Montpelier are frequently voted the trendiest places to visit on social website like Travel Supermarket. Bristol is famous for the growth of the Independent cafes and shops and Hipster lifestyle.	**Opportunities** <u>Social</u>: There are nightclubs bars and an vibrant underground music scene. Theatres include the Old Vic. Shopping: Cabot Circus open up in 2008 at a cost of £500m with new shops and leisure facilities, as well as a cinema and a hotel and 250 apartments. <u>Economic</u>: Bristol has changed from a Port to a centre of Quaternary IT industries. The Temple Quarter is an *Enterprise Zone* and has opened new office space and IT specialist business (eg The Engine Shed - cost £1.7m and home to 18 new high tech businesses). Helped by the addition of Superfast broadband and the electrification of the train line to London <u>Environmental</u>: Bristol was the 2015 European Green Capital. It was the first city to achieve the award. It developed the Integrated transport system (ITS) to improve the connectivity and efficient of buses to reduce car use and aim to increase the number of cycling through new cycle ways. It also trailed the poo bus.
	1998: Cribbs Causeway: Out of town shopping center The Mall at Cribbs Causeway is the premier shopping destination in the South West. Located on the north fringe of Bristol at J17 M5, The Mall hosts a line-up of over 130 top name stores. Caused city center decline **2008: Cabots Circus:** Cost £500 million / City Center location / Includes offices, a cinema, a hotel and 250 apartments / Encourages people back into the city center		

Cycle 2 Geography Year 10 Knowledge Organiser: Urban Change in the UK (Bristol)			
Session	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
6 Opportunities and challenges; Social, Economic, Environmental Brownfield Vs Greenfield	The **rural–urban fringe** can be described as the "landscape between town and country", where urban and rural mix and often clash. **Greenfield land:** Land which has not previously been built on. **Brownfield land:** Land which has previously been built on. **Commuter Settlement:** A village / town where people live but travel elsewhere to work. Usually the nearest city.	**Causes of Urban Change** • Bristol has changed because it is home to global companies such as HP, Huawei and Toshiba . • A government grant of £100 million for super fast internet • Close links between city and university • Educated skilled workforce • Clean non polluted environment **European Green Capital award 2015** • Transport improvements • Improved energy efficiency • Development of renewable energy • First 100 electric car charging ports • 175 businesses created a 'green' action plan	**Challenges** Harry Stoke: developments on greenfield land. (easier and cheaper to build on). A new development of 1200 homes has been built on land at Harry Stoke, with 2000 more planned to be completed. Local people objected because it will increase congestion. Loose animal habitats and effect the local flooding. Bristol Harbourside: Redevelopment of old brownfield site buildings – help to regenerate a poorly rundown part of the city. Means the people still live in the city centre keeping it vibrant and reducing commuting. But renovation has been costly and not everyone is happy about how it looks. In the future a further 30,000 homes planned for brownfield sites by 2026 Between 2006 and 2013 only 6% of homes were built on greenfield sites
7 Waste Disposal Urban Sprawl and commuter settlements Integrated transport	**Waste recycling.** The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste **Landfill** the disposal of waste material by burying it, especially as a method of filling in and reclaiming excavated pits. **Recycling** the action or process of converting waste into reusable material.	**Urban sprawl:** The expansion (growth) of a city or town into the Countryside. Bradley Stoke is URBAN SPRAWL Advantages • People can live in pleasant semi rural areas • Access to motorways airports • Business in out of town shopping centres Disadvantages • Loss of agricultural land • Loss of traditional city centre • Increasing traffic and pollution • Loss of habitats	**Integrated transport systems** are when different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport more appealing. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and should see people switching from private car use to public modes of transport, which should be more sustainable. It may also lead to a fall in congestion due to less road users. E.g. Improved access to Bristol City Centre: Cycle network and Improvements to Bristol Temple Meads stations. **Bristol Harbourside:** Redevelopment of old brownfield site buildings – help to regenerate a poorly rundown part of the city. Means the people still live in the city centre keeping it vibrant and reducing commuting. But renovation has been costly and not everyone is happy about how it looks.
EXTRA Temple Quarter Regeneration	**Temple Quarter before Regeneration:** The Temple Quarter is an area of Bristol city centre that is located between the main shopping centre in the CBD and the Waterfront that was re-developed at the turn of the Millennium, as the area was very run down and it gave a bad impression to the visitors driving in from the south. Old industrial buildings were empty e.g. Bristol Iron Work and old industries had polluted the land – old diesel depot. **Temple Quarter Regeneration project:** • Enterprise zone status: Offer incentives to businesses to move to the area including low rents and business taxes. • Superfast Broadband to help expand the already successful IT industry. 1. **The Glass Wharf:** A new office development of 3 spectacular buildings overlooking Bristol's historic waterside. 2. **Electrification of the London to Bristol railway:** so easier to attract business as they can still work with partners in London. Creating faster connections between the cities. 3. **The Engine Shed:** The re-use of Islamabad Kingdom Brunel's historic engine shed Cost £1.7million / Installed with superfast broadband / Home to high-tech, creative companies including; 18 micro-electronics , media and digital production companies, a further 44 companies and a company developing the next generation of wi-fi		

Date……

Question 1:
Explain why urban planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Question 2:
Explain why Freiburg must reduce its use of resources in order to be sustainable. (6 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Question 3:
Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Question 4:
Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4 marks)

Answer:

Date……

Question 5:
Explain why a named UK city provides social opportunities (6 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Question 6:
To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? (9 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Question 7:
Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment using a city you have studied. (6 marks)

Answer:-

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams
and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:
- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date / / Topic

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 7

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on Sustainable Urban Living	**Answers**
1. Define sustainable urban living 2. Name the 4 factors important to achieve sustainable urban living 3. Give one example of each 4. Where is Freiburg? 5. What percentage of Freiburg is forested? 6. How much packaging is recycled in Freiburg?	

Revision Card on Location and Importance of Bristol	**Answers**
1. In what region of the UK is Bristol located? 2. Which motorways intersect at Bristol? 3. Which animation studio is located in Bristol? 4. What TV shows are produced there? 5. What manufacturing industry is important to Bristol? 6. How many universities are there in Bristol?	

Revision Card on Environmental opportunities and challenges in Bristol	**Answers**
1. What is dereliction? 2. What is the rural-urban fringe? 3. What is a brownfield site? 4. What is a greenfield site? 5. What is urban sprawl? 6. How has waste disposal in Bristol changed? 7. What is ZeroGreen?	