



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

**Spring Term  
Term 2**

# **Geography**

**Year 11**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tutor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 11 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	Science Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
<b>Tuesday</b>	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths
<b>Wednesday</b>	English Task 1	Science Task 2	Option C Task 2
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Option B Task 2	Sparx Catch Up
<b>Friday</b>	Sparx Science	English Task 2	Sparx Maths

### **Sparx Science**

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

### **Sparx Maths**

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
French	Art	Business Studies
Geography	Business Studies	Catering
History	Catering	Computer Science
	Childcare	Drama
	Triple Science	Health & Social Care
	Travel and Tourism	Media Studies
	Music	Photography
	Sport	Sport
	IT	

Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 11		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 5th January 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Global distribution of resources.	<b>Question 1:</b> Name the three resources we study. (1) <b>Question 2:</b> Describe the global inequality in the supply and consumption of either food <i>or</i> water <i>or</i> energy. (6)
Week 2 12th January 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The provision of food, water and energy in the UK.	<b>Question 1:</b> What is agribusiness? (1) <b>Question 2:</b> Explain why the UK's demand for food, water and energy is changing. (6)
Week 3 19th January 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Global <u>water</u> supply and <u>water</u> insecurity.	<b>Question 1:</b> What is over-abstraction? (1) <b>Question 2:</b> Explain how both physical and human factors affect the world's supply of <u>water</u> . (6)
Week 4 26th January 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Increasing <u>water</u> supplies.	<b>Question 1:</b> What does the term desalination mean? (1) <b>Question 2:</b> Explain how two strategies can increase global water supplies. (4)
Week 5 2nd February 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Lesotho water transfer scheme	<b>Question 1:</b> Where is Lesotho located? <b>Question 2:</b> Use an example to explain how large-scale water transfer schemes are being used to increase water supply. (6)
Week 6 9th February 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Sustainable water supplies.	<b>Question 1:</b> What is grey water? (1) <b>Question 2:</b> Explain how two different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable. (4)

## Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 23rd February 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> An increasingly urban world	<p><b>Question 1:</b> Write the correct term next to each definition. <b>Urbanisation / Migration / Natural increase</b> (1)</p> <p><b>Question 2a:</b> Give <b>two push</b> factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)</p> <p><b>Question 2b:</b> Give <b>two pull</b> factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)</p>
Week 8 2nd March 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Social and economic opportunities in Rio de Janeiro	<p><b>Question 1a:</b> How many more years are people expected to live in Rio than the Brazil national average? (1)</p> <p><b>Question 1b:</b> Which company opened a factory in Rio employing 300 people? (1)</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> 'People move from rural Brazil to Rio for the social opportunities'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)</p>
Week 9 9th March 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	<p><b>Question 1:</b> Select the correct term for a squatter settlement (1)</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> Assess the success of the Favela Barrio Project? (6)</p>
Week 10 16th March 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Location and importance of Bristol	<p><b>Question 1:</b> Complete the following facts about a major UK city you have studied. (2)</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4)</p>
Week 11 23rd March 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Environmental challenges in Bristol	<p><b>Question 1:</b> Select the correct term for brownfield sites. (1)</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> For a major city in the UK, assess the environmental challenges. (6)</p>
Week 12 30th March 2026	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Urban regeneration in Bristol	<p><b>Question 1:</b> Select the correct term for urban regeneration. (1)</p> <p><b>Question 2:</b> To what extent has urban regeneration been successful in a UK city you have studied? (9)</p>

## Knowledge Organiser: The Challenge of resource management

Session	Keywords			
Week 1  Global distribution of resources	<p>Resources are things that humans require for life or to make our lives easier. Humans are becoming increasingly dependent on exploiting these resources, and as a result they are in high demand. <b>Resources such as food, energy and water are what is needed for basic human development.</b></p>	<p><b>FOOD:</b> Without enough nutritious food, people can become <b>malnourished</b>. This can make them ill. This can prevent people from working.</p> <p><b>WATER:</b> People need a supply of <b>clean and safe water</b> for drinking, cooking and washing. Water is also needed for food, clothes and other products.</p> <p><b>ENERGY:</b> A good supply of energy is needed for a basic standard of living. People need <b>light and heat</b> for cooking or to stay warm. It is also needed for industry.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As <b>LICs</b> and <b>NEEs</b> develop further, they require <b>more energy</b> for industry.</li> <li><b>LICs</b> and <b>NEEs</b> want similar lifestyles to <b>HICs</b>, therefore they will need to <b>consume more resources</b>.</li> </ul>			
Week 2  Provision of food, water and energy in the UK	<p><b>Food in the UK</b> <b>Growing Demand:</b> UK imports about 40% of its food. This increases people's carbon footprint. There is growing demand for a greater choice of exotic foods. Many food types are unsuitable to be grown in the UK. <b>Impact of Demand:</b> Importing food adds to our carbon footprint. However, it supports workers with an income and families in LICs. <b>Agribusiness:</b> Is when farming is treated like a large industrial business. + Intensive farming maximises the amount of food produced. - Only employs a small number of workers. <b>Sustainable Foods:</b> Organic foods that have little impact on the environment and are healthier have been rising. Local food sourcing is also rising in popularity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces emissions by only eating food from the UK.</li> <li>Buying locally sourced food supports local shops and farms.</li> </ul> </p>	<p><b>Water in the UK</b> <b>Growing Demand:</b> The average water used per household has risen by 70%. This growing demand is predicted to increase by 5% by 2020. This is due to; A growing UK population / water intensive appliances / Industrial and leisure use. <b>Impact of demand:</b> The north and west have a <b>water surplus</b> (more water than is required). The south and east have a <b>water deficit</b> (more water needed than is actually available). <b>Water Transfer:</b> involves moving water through pipes from areas of surplus (Wales) to areas of deficit (London). Opposition includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects on land and wildlife.</li> <li>The amount of energy required to move water over long distances.</li> </ul>  <b>Pollution and Quality:</b> Chemical run-off from farmland can destroy habitats and kill animals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil from boats and ships poisons wildlife.</li> </ul> <b>Management:</b> UK has strict laws that limit the amount of discharge from factories and farms.</p>	<p><b>Energy in the UK</b> <b>Growing Demand:</b> The UK consumes less energy than compared to the 1970s despite a smaller population, due to the decline of industry. <b>Energy Mix:</b> The majority of the UK's energy mix comes from fossil fuels. By 2020, the UK aims for 15% of its energy to come from renewable sources. These renewable sources do not contribute to climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of the UK's oil and gas has been used up.</li> <li>Coal consumption has declined.</li> </ul> <b>Significance of Renewables</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UK government is investing more into low carbon alternatives.</li> <li>UK government aims to meet targets for reducing emissions.</li> <li>Renewable sources include wind, solar and tidal energy.</li> <li>Although infinite, renewables are still expensive to install and have visual impacts on the landscape.</li> <li>Shale gas deposits may be exploited in the near future</li> </ul> </p>	

## Knowledge Organiser: The Challenge of resource management

Session	Keywords		
<b>Week 3</b>  Global water supply and water insecurity	<p><b>Water security</b> is when people have good access to enough clean water to sustain well-being and good health.</p> <p><b>Water insecurity</b> is when areas are without sufficient water supplies.</p> <p><b>Water Stress</b> is when less than 1700m<sup>3</sup> is available per person.</p>	<p><b>The key causes of water insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Human causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pollution</b> from human and industrial waste being dumped into people's water sources.</li> <li>• <b>Poverty prevents</b> low income families from affording water.</li> <li>• <b>Limited infrastructure</b> such as a lack of water pipes and sewers.</li> <li>• <b>Over-abstraction</b> is when more water is taken than is replaced.</li> </ul> <p><b>Physical causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate</b> needs to provide enough rainfall to feed lakes and rivers. Droughts affect supply.</li> <li>• <b>Geology</b> can affect accessibility to water. Permeable rock means sourcing water from difficult aquifers, whereas impermeable allows water to run-off into easily collected basins.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Impact of food Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Food production:</b> The less water available for irrigating crops the less food that will be produced. This could lead to starvation. Agriculture uses 70% of the global water supply.</p> <p><b>Industrial output:</b> Manufacturing industries depend heavily on water. A severe lack of water can impact economic output. Egypt is an NEE and needs water to drive its growing industry. TNC's like Coca Cola have bottling factories in Egypt. Water insecurity threatens economic growth as these companies would move out.</p> <p><b>Disease and water pollution:</b> Inadequate sanitation pollutes drinking water causing diseases such as cholera. Egypt's capital Cairo has been recorded as one of the most polluted cities in the world. Overcrowding and industrialisation are the main causes of pollution there. 350 factories along the banks of the River Nile dump waste into the river. Cleaning up the river will cost \$15 billion and take 15 years!</p> <p><b>Conflict:</b> Water sources that cross national borders can create tensions and even war between countries. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam will be Africa's largest hydropower dam, standing 170m tall. It cost £3bn, mostly funded by Ethiopian taxpayers. Downstream, Egypt - which relies almost totally on the waters of the Nile, says supply is threatened. Sudan backs Ethiopia's plans, Egypt is opposed.</p>
<b>Week 4</b>  Increasing water supplies		<p><b>Four ways to increase water supply</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Water diversion</b> - Involves diverting water to be stored for longer periods. Often water is pumped underground to prevent evaporation.</li> <li>2. <b>Dams and Reservoirs</b> - Dams control flow and storage of water. Water is released during times of water deficit.</li> <li>3. <b>Water transfer</b> – includes schemes to move water from areas of surplus to areas of deficit.</li> <li>4. <b>Desalination</b> – Involves the extraction of salt from sea water to produce fresh drinking water.</li> </ol>	

## Knowledge Organiser: The Challenge of resource management

Session	Keywords			
<b>Week 5</b>  Lesotho water transfer scheme	<b>Lesotho</b> is a highland country in southern Africa. Productivity is low, there are few resources and high levels of poverty. Lesotho has a water <u>surplus</u> due to high rainfall.	<p>The Lesotho Highland Water Project is a huge transfer scheme that helps solve the water shortages in South Africa.</p> <p><b>Details</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Katse and Mohale dams (completed in 1998 and 2002) store water that is transferred via a 32 km tunnel.</li> <li>By 2020 there will be 200 km of tunnels and 2000 m<sup>3</sup> of water will be transferred to South Africa each year.</li> </ul>		
		<p><b>Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides 75% of Lesotho's GDP.</li> <li>Provides water to areas of drought in South Africa.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Disadvantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dams displaced 30,000 people.</li> <li>Destruction to key ecosystems.</li> <li>40% lost through pipe leakages.</li> </ul>	
<b>Week 6</b>  Sustainable water supplies	<p><b>Sustainable water Supply:</b></p> <p>Ensures water supplies don't cause damage to the environment whilst also supporting the local economy.</p>	<p><b>Three ways to develop sustainable water supplies;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Water conservation</b> - Aims to reduce the amount of water wasted.</li> <li><b>Groundwater Management</b> - Involves the monitoring of extracting groundwater. Laws can be introduced.</li> <li><b>Recycling and 'Grey' Water</b> - Means taking water that has already been used and using it again rather than returning it to a river or the sea. This includes water taken from bathrooms and washing machines.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sustainable supply example: The Wakel River Basin, Rajasthan</b></p> <p><b>A project in India that aims to improve water use by encouraging greater use of rainwater harvesting techniques.</b></p> <p><b>How does the project work?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Taankas</b> store water underground. The Taanka collect surface water from roofs.</li> <li>Small dams called '<b>johed</b>' interrupt water flow and encourage infiltration. These have helped raise the water table by up to 6m.</li> <li>Villages take turns to irrigate their fields so water is not overused.</li> <li>Maintained by farmers so it is entirely sustainable.</li> <li><b>Pat system</b> - uses a small dam (Bund) made from stones and leaves diverts water into fields.</li> </ul>	

Revision			
Session	Key terms	Specific knowledge	
<b>Week 7</b>  An increasingly urban world and	<p><b>Urbanisation</b> - The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.</p> <p><b>Rural</b> - A countryside area, from isolated houses to a large village.</p> <p><b>Urban</b> - A built up area from a town to a mega city.</p> <p><b>Rural - Urban Migration</b> - The movement of people from the countryside to the city.</p> <p><b>Natural Increase</b>: The Birth Rate (babies born per 1000 people) - the Death Rate (number of deaths per 1000 people per year).</p>	<p><b>Causes of urbanisation.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Push factors - Reasons people leave rural areas include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War and conflict , e.g. the war is Syria.</li> <li>• Drought; prolonged periods of no rain.</li> <li>• Lack of employment other than in farming.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) Pull factors - Reason people want to move to urban areas include:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More jobs, e.g. work in factories.</li> <li>• Better education &amp; healthcare</li> <li>• Following family who have moved</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) Natural Increase: The populations in the cities are growing also because of a:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High percentage of the population are of child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate,</li> <li>• Lack of contraception,</li> <li>• Higher life expectancy due to better conditions.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Urbanisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.</li> <li>• Urbanisation is happening all over the word but in Low Income Countries (LIC) and Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs) rates are much faster than High Income Countries (HICs). This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.</li> <li>• The rapid urban growth has resulted in the growth of megacities.</li> <li>• More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.</li> </ul>
<b>Week 8</b>  Social and economic opportunities in Rio	<p><b>Social impacts</b> - how individuals and communities are affected. It will look at how changes impacts their houses and they way of live</p>	<p><b>Social Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Health</b>: There are many healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of medicines in Rio. Life expectancy in Rio is 77 years compared to 73 years in rural Brazil.</li> <li>• <b>Education</b>: More children can attend primary and secondary school in Rio compared to rural areas. There are 1000 primary schools and 400 secondary schools</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic: Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Employment</b> - Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil.</li> <li>• A variety of <b>jobs</b> are available as Rio is home to many manufacturing industries.</li> <li>• <b>Land Rover</b> has opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Location</b> : Rio de Janeiro is saturated in South America in south-east Brazil around Guanabara bay. The city is split into zones: West Zone – wealthy suburbs, South zone a mix of hotels and the famous Rocinha favela.</p>	

Revision			
Session	Key terms	Specific knowledge	Geographical Concepts
<b>Week 9</b>  Squatter settlement and the Favela Barrio Project	<b>Squatter Settlement:</b> An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity.  <b>Favela:</b> The name given to squatter settlements in Rio.	Social Challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Education:</b> Compulsory in Brazil for children aged 6-14. School enrolment in Rio is low, drop-out rates are high.</li> <li><b>Crime:</b> A high murder rate of 20 per 1000 people in many favelas. Kidnapping and armed assault</li> <li><b>Energy:</b> 99% of the City is connected to Electricity. People can use electricity for cooking and lighting.</li> <li><b>Health:</b> Rio has better access to services and resources than rural Brazil. Life expectancy is 77 years old compared to 73 years old in Sertao in rural Brazil</li> </ul>	Economic Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Unemployment</b> rates in the favelas are over 20%.</li> </ul> Environmental Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Guanabara Bay</b> is highly polluted causing a major threat to wildlife. Commercial fishing has declined 90% in the last 20 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Week 10</b>  Location and importance of Bristol	<b>Population density</b> is a measurement of population in a specific area  <b>Distribution</b> is the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Location</b> Bristol is a city in the Southwest of England in the county of Avon. The population of the city is 430 thousand, making it the largest city in the Southwest. It is connected to the rest of the country by the M5 and an international airport.</li> </ul>	<b>Importance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bristol holds a strategic position on the M4 corridor with links to London and Europe.</li> <li>Largest concentration of silicon chip manufacture outside of California.</li> <li>Home to the Creators of Wallace and Gromit (Aardman Animations).</li> <li>The large universities attract students from all over the world, providing graduates for professional, managerial and knowledge-based jobs.</li> <li>Historically known for I.K.Brunel and the Clifton Suspension Bridge and also Filton where Concorde was Built.</li> <li>Regional Culture, entertainment and tourism centre</li> <li>Multi ethnic city</li> </ul>

Revision			
Session	Key terms	Specific knowledge	Geographical Concepts
<b>Week 11</b>  Environmental challenges in Bristol	<b>Waste disposal</b> Waste reduction initiatives have reduced Bristol's rubbish to 140 000 tonnes annually. Of this, 61% is recycled, leaving only 39% for mechanical and biological treatment (including biogas electricity generation).	<p><b>Dereliction</b> Deindustrialisation, including the decline of the city centre port and railway industry, has left many warehouses and other historic buildings derelict.</p> <p>Building on brownfield and greenfield land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownfield sites can be costly to clear and decontaminate.</li> <li>• Greenfield sites require less groundwork before developing, but building on them may be met with objections from local people and environmentalists.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Urban sprawl</b> Urban sprawl, extending Bristol to the north and south, has been controversial owing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ loss of countryside</li> <li>○ impacts on wildlife biodiversity</li> <li>○ increased traffic congestion, noise, and air pollution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Commuter settlements</b> <b>Pucklechurch</b> is a <b>commuter</b> settlement on the outskirts of Bristol. Most people who live in Pucklechurch work in Bristol and commute along the B4468 which is often gridlocked at rush hour as more cars join the rat race. The noise and the fumes can be overwhelming and road accidents become even more frequent in the winter months. Although the village has doubled in size in the last two decades with the building of new houses on the old wheat fields, some of the old shops such as the Bakery and Post Office have closed down as most of the commenters chose to shop at the large Tesco on the edge of the city.</p>

Revision			
Session	Key terms	Specific knowledge	Geographical Concepts
<b>Week 12</b>  Urban regeneration in Bristol	<b>Regeneration:</b> The process of improving an area that has been run down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bristol Harbourside:</b></li> <li><b>Early 1800s: Harbour built (busy dock grows).</b> Locks were created so ships could remain afloat at low tide; this turned the river into the Harbour and helped Bristol grow as a busy port.</li> <li><b>19th - early 20th century: Harbourside busy with quays, warehouses and shipbuilding.</b> The city docks and warehouses around Canon's Marsh were active with shipbuilding and trade.</li> <li><b>1976: Harbour closes to commercial shipping / rapid decline.</b> Larger deep-water docks at Avonmouth made the city centre docks redundant, as ships became too big for the city harbour.</li> <li><b>1970s-1980s — Dereliction, especially Canon's Marsh.</b> After closure the inner-harbour and areas like Canon's Marsh became rundown, with many warehouses left unused. Canon's Marsh was especially derelict, becoming a hub for joy riding.</li> <li><b>Late 1990s-2000 — Millennium regeneration (Millennium Square).</b> As part of Millennium projects the science centre (then called @Bristol, now We The Curious) and <i>Millennium Square</i> were developed on formerly semi-derelict land at Canon's Marsh — a major turning point creating a public event space and visitor attraction (IMAX also opened).</li> <li><b>2000s → 2010s — Continued regeneration: M Shed and restored wharf buildings.</b> The old train sheds on Harbourside that had housed trains used to move goods were redeveloped and re-opened as <b>M Shed</b> in <b>2011</b>, telling Bristol's social and industrial story and anchoring the Harbourside as a museum/cultural quarter. The cranes and historic vessels were preserved as heritage features.</li> <li><b>2016 — Wapping Wharf / CARGO container-park and mixed-use development.</b> The Wapping Wharf development (apartments, offices and a foodie retail area called <b>CARGO</b>, made from converted shipping containers) opened, bringing independent food, shops and new public space to the Harbourside.</li> <li><b>2020s — Harbourside today: tourism, culture and mixed-use neighbourhood.</b> Harbourside is now a leisure and cultural focus: museums (M Shed, SS Great Britain nearby), science centre (We The Curious), restaurants, apartments and events in Millennium Square. The area changed from derelict docks to a regenerated urban quarter.</li> </ul>	

## 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.

## **WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)**

## **Topic:** Global distribution of resources.

## Summary

## **WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

**Question 1:** Name the three resources we study. (1)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Describe the global inequality in the supply and consumption of either food or water or energy. (6)

## **WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Name the three resources we study. (1)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Describe the global inequality in the supply and consumption of either food or water or energy. (6)

## WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

**Topic:** The provision of food, water and energy in the UK.

Links	Notes
	<b>The provision of food in the UK</b>        
	<b>The provision of water in the UK</b>        
	<b>The provision of energy in the UK</b>        

**Summary**

## Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question 1: What is agribusiness? (1)**

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**Question 2:** Explain why the UK's demand for food, water and energy is changing. (6)

## **WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1: What is agribusiness? (1)**

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**Question 2:** Explain why the UK's demand for food, water and energy is changing. (6)

## WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

**Topic:** Global water supply and water insecurity.

Links	Notes
	<b>Climate</b>
	<b>Geology</b>
	<b>Pollution</b>
	<b>Over-abstraction</b>
	<b>Infrastructure</b>
	<b>Poverty</b>

**Summary**

## **WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

**Question 1: What is over-abstraction? (1)**

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**Question 2:** Explain how both physical and human factors affect the world's supply of water. (6)

## **WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1: What is over-abstraction? (1)**

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**Question 2:** Explain how both physical and human factors affect the world's supply of water. (6)

## WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

## **Topic:** Increasing water supplies.

Links	Notes
	<b>Desalination</b>     

## Summary

## **WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

**Question 1:** What does the term desalination mean? (1)

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**Question 2:** Explain how two strategies can increase global water supplies. (4)

## **WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** What does the term desalination mean? (1)

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**Question 2:** Explain how two strategies can increase global water supplies. (4)

## WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

## Topic: Lesotho water transfer scheme

Links	Notes
	Details

## Summary

## **WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

## Question 1: Where is Lesotho located?

**Question 2:** Use an example to explain how large-scale water transfer schemes are being used to increase water supply. (6)

## **WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

## Question 1: Where is Lesotho located?

**Question 2:** Use an example to explain how large-scale water transfer schemes are being used to increase water supply. (6)

## WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

## **Topic:** Sustainable water supplies.

Links	Notes
	<b>Water conservation</b>
	<b>Groundwater Management</b>
	<b>Recycling and 'Grey' Water</b>

## Summary

## WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question 1:** What is grey water? (1)

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**Question 2:** Explain how two different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable. (4)

## **WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** What is grey water? (1)

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**Question 2:** Explain how two different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable. (4)

## WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> An increasingly urban world	Revision guide page: 128
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Links	Notes
	<b>What is Urbanisation</b>       
	<b>Why do cities grow?</b>      
	<b>Natural increase</b>      
	<b>Push factors</b>      
	<b>Pull factors</b>      

**Summary**

## **WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

**Question 1:** Complete the table below. Write the correct term next to each definition.

**Urbanisation**      **Migration**      **Natural increase**

Term	Definition
	The movement of people
	More births than deaths in an area
	Increasing percentage (%) of people living in towns and cities

**Question 2a:** Give two push factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2b:** Give two pull factors that encourage people to move to urban areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Complete the table below. Write the correct term next to each definition.

**Urbanisation**      **Migration**      **Natural increase**

Term	Definition
	The movement of people
	More births than deaths in an area
	Increasing percentage (%) of people living in towns and cities

**Question 2a:** Give two push factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2b:** Give two pull factors that encourage people to move to urban areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> Social and economic opportunities in Rio de Janeiro	Revision guide page: 132
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Links	Notes
	<b>What are the social and economic opportunities in Rio?</b>
	<b>Healthcare</b>
	<b>Education</b>
	<b>Water supply</b>
	<b>Energy provision</b>

**Summary**

## **WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

There are many healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of medicines in Rio. Life expectancy in Rio is 77 years compared to 73 years in rural Brazil. **Employment** - Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil. **Land Rover** has opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people.

**Question 1a:**

How many more years are people expected to live in Rio than the Brazil national average? (1)

**Question 1b:**

Which company opened a factory in Rio employing 300 people? (1)

**Question 2:** 'People move from rural Brazil to Rio for the social opportunities'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

## **WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

There are many healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of medicines in Rio. Life expectancy in Rio is 77 years compared to 73 years in rural Brazil. **Employment** - Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil. **Land Rover** has opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people.

**Question 1a:**

How many more years are people expected to live in Rio than the Brazil national average? (1)

**Question 1b:**

Which company opened a factory in Rio employing 300 people? (1)

**Question 2:** 'People move from rural Brazil to Rio for the social opportunities'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

## WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

**Topic:** Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project Revision guide page: 133

## Summary

## WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for a squatter settlement (1)

A	Unplanned (often illegal) poor quality housing
B	Houses always on a steep hillside
C	Growth in the proportion of urban population
D	A place where nobody has a job

**Question 2:** Assess the success of the Favela Barrio Project? (6)

## **WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for a squatter settlement (1)

A	Unplanned (often illegal) poor quality housing	
B	Houses always on a steep hillside	
C	Growth in the proportion of urban population	
D	A place where nobody has a job	

**Question 2:** Assess the success of the Favela Barrio Project? (6)

## WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

<b>Topic:</b> Location and importance of Bristol	Revision guide page 141
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Links	Notes
	<b>Where is Bristol located?</b>
	<b>What makes Bristol a major UK city?</b>
	<b>Why is Bristol an important international city?</b>

### Summary

## WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question 1:** Complete the following facts about a major UK city you have studied. (2)

Name of major UK city	
Location in the UK	
Importance in the UK	

**Question 2:** Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4)

## **WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Complete the following facts about a major UK city you have studied. (2)

Name of major UK city	
Location in the UK	
Importance in the UK	

**Question 2:** Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4)

## **WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)**

**Topic:** Environmental challenges in Bristol      Revision guide page 143

## Summary

## WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for brownfield sites. (1)

A	A plot of land, usually in a rural area, that has not been built on before.	
B	Land that has no services (electricity) attached to it	
C	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse, often found in urban areas	
D	Land that is predominantly woodland	

**Question 2:** For a major city in the UK, assess the environmental challenges. (6)

## **WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for brownfield sites. (1)

A	A plot of land, usually in a rural area, that has not been built on before.	
B	Land that has no services (electricity) attached to it	
C	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse, often found in urban areas	
D	Land that is predominantly woodland	

**Question 2:** For a major city in the UK, assess the environmental challenges. (6)

## **WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)**

**Topic:** Urban regeneration in Bristol      Revision guide page: 148

Links	Notes
	<p data-bbox="327 422 1345 464"><b>Why was urban regeneration needed in Bristol Harbourside?</b></p> <p data-bbox="327 536 1345 579"></p> <p data-bbox="327 579 1345 622"></p> <p data-bbox="327 622 1345 667"></p> <p data-bbox="327 667 1345 709"></p> <p data-bbox="327 709 1345 752"></p> <p data-bbox="327 752 1345 795"></p> <p data-bbox="327 795 1345 837"></p> <p data-bbox="327 837 1345 880"></p> <p data-bbox="327 880 1345 925"></p> <p data-bbox="327 925 1345 968"></p> <p data-bbox="327 968 1345 1010"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1010 1345 1053"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1053 1345 1096"><b>What was done to regenerate Bristol Harbourside?</b></p> <p data-bbox="327 1096 1345 1138"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1138 1345 1183"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1183 1345 1226"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1226 1345 1268"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1268 1345 1311"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1311 1345 1354"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1354 1345 1397"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1397 1345 1441"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1441 1345 1484"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1484 1345 1527"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1527 1345 1569"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1569 1345 1612"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1612 1345 1655"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1655 1345 1700"></p> <p data-bbox="327 1700 1345 1742"></p>

## Summary

## **WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)**

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for urban regeneration. (1)

A	A run down area with abandoned buildings	
B	An attempt to reverse the decline and decay of an area	
C	An area with funding from the government	
D	An area with e-scooters and e-bikes for transport	

**Question 2:** To what extent has urban regeneration been successful in a UK city you have studied? (9)

## **WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)**

**Question 1:** Select the correct term for urban regeneration. (1)

A	A run down area with abandoned buildings
B	An attempt to reverse the decline and decay of an area
C	An area with funding from the government
D	An area with e-scooters and e-bikes for transport

**Question 2:** To what extent has urban regeneration been successful in a UK city you have studied? (9)







Aspire,  
(ACHIEVE)  
Thrive'

Develop your character

