



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
Term 1
Geography
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Science	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2
Friday	Sparx Science	Science Task 2	English Task 2

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
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
Languages	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Computer Science
	Geography	Drama
	Health and Social Care	Photography
	ICT	Science (Triple)
	Media Studies	Sport
	Music	
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Questions
Week 1 1st September 2025	Cornell Notes on: An increasingly urban world	Question 1: Write the correct term next to each definition. Urbanisation / Migration / Natural increase (1) Question 2a: Give two push factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2) Question 2: Give two pull factors that encourage people to leave rural areas in LICs/NEEs. (2)
Week 2 8th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: The emergence of megacities	Question 1: Select the correct term for urbanisation (1) Question 2: Explain why push / pull factors and natural increase lead to the emergence of megacities (6)
Week 3 15th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Introducing Rio de Janeiro	Question 1: Define a megacity (1) Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important (6)
Week 4 22nd September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Social and economic opportunities in Rio de Janeiro	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 5 29th September 2025	Cornell Notes on: Social and economic challenges in Rio de Janeiro	Question 1: Which of the following is not likely to be faced by a worker in the informal sector? (1) Question 2: For a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE explain how urban growth has caused social and economic challenges (6)
Week 6 6th October 2025	Cornell Notes on: Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	Question 1: Select the correct term for a squatter settlement (1) Question 2: Assess the success of the Favela Barrio Project? (6)
Week 7 13th October 2025	Cornell Notes on: Location and importance of Bristol	Question 1: Complete the following facts about a major UK city you have studied. (2) Question 2: Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4)
Week 8 20th October 2025	Cornell Notes on: Population distribution Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol	Question 1: What is counter-urbanisation? (1) Question 2: Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4)

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 9 3rd November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Social and economic opportunities in Bristol	Question 1: Select the correct term for dereliction (1) Question 2: Explain how a named UK city provides social opportunities (6)
Week 10 10th November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Social and economic challenges in Bristol	Question 1: Select the correct term for urban depravation. (1) Question 2: Explain how housing tenure affects social inequalities in health and education in Bristol (4)
Week 11 17th November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Environmental challenges in Bristol	Question 1: Select the correct term for brownfield sites. (1) Question 2: For a major city in the UK, assess the environmental challenges. (6)
Week 12 24th November 2025	Cornell Notes on: Urban regeneration in Bristol	Question 1: Select the correct term for urban regeneration. (1) Question 2: To what extent has urban regeneration been successful in a UK city you have studied? (9)
Week 13 1st December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Urban sustainability	Question 1: State one way traffic congestion can be reduced in a UK city. (1) Question 2: Explain why planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (6)
Week 14 8th December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Sustainable urban living in Freiburg	Question 1: How much of Freiburg is covered in forest? (1) Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied has become more environmentally, social and economically sustainable. (6)
Week 15 15th December 2025	Cornell Notes on: Sustainable Urban Transport	Question 1: What is meant by a 'Park and Ride' scheme? (1) Question 2: Explain how urban sustainability can be improved through sustainable transport systems. (6)

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Week 1 An increasingly urban world and	Urbanisation - The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. Rural - A countryside area, from isolated houses to a large village. Urban - A built up area from a town to a mega city. Rural - Urban Migration - The movement of people from the countryside to the city. Natural Increase: The Birth Rate (babies born per 1000 people) - the Death Rate (number of deaths per 1000 people per year).	Causes of urbanisation. 1) Push factors - Reasons people leave rural areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War and conflict , e.g. the war in Syria. • Drought; prolonged periods of no rain. • Lack of employment other than in farming. 2) Pull factors - Reason people want to move to urban areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More jobs, e.g. work in factories. • Better education & healthcare • Following family who have moved 3) Natural Increase: The populations in the cities are growing also because of a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of the population are of child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate, • Lack of contraception, • Higher life expectancy due to better conditions. 	Urbanisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas. • Urbanisation is happening all over the world 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. • The rapid urban growth has resulted in the growth of megacities. • 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.
Week 2 The emergence of megacities	Megacity A population of 10 Million+	A recent trend associated with urbanisation has been the growth of megacities (cities with a population of over 10 million). There are over 30 today - most in less developed regions - and 50 might be expected by 2050.	Examples include: New York, Tokyo and London
Week 3 Introducing Rio de Janeiro	Causes of Growth Rio has grown rapidly in the last 50 years due to migration mainly from within Brazil.	Location : Rio de Janeiro is situated 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.	The Importance of Rio as a City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural capital of Brazil. • Host for the 2016 Olympic and matches during the 2014 World cup. • Manufacturing industries of chemicals and furniture. • Christ the Redeemer statue

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Week 4 Social and economic opportunities in Rio	Social impacts - how individuals and communities are affected. It will look at how changes impacts their houses and they way of live	Social Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health: 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. • Education: More children can attend primary and secondary school in Rio compared to rural areas. There are 1000 primary schools and 400 secondary schools Economic: Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment - Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil. • A variety of jobs are available as Rio is home to many manufacturing industries. • Land Rover has opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people. 	
Week 5 Social and economic challenges in Rio de Janeiro	Traffic Congestion: Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for the roads to cope with so traffic jams form. Infrastructure: The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, water supply) that are needed for a country or region to work properly.	Problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution causes around 5000 deaths. Smog occurs in the city in still conditions. • Traffic congestion increases stress and pollution because of the mountains and the number of cars. • Crime on the metro forces people onto roads. 	Solution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the metro systems (cutting car use). • New toll roads (so people think about the cost of travel. • Making the coast roads one way during rush hours.
		Problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guanabara bay is highly polluted. • Rivers are polluted by open sewages in the favelas as the government has not paid for sewage pipes. • There have been oil spills from an oil refinery. 	Solution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One new sewage works has been built since 2004. • Ships are fined for discharging fuel illegally. • 5km of new sewage pipes have been installed.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Challenges and Solutions to Urban Issues in Rio	
Week 6 Squatter settlement and the Favela Bairro Project	Squatter Settlement: An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity. Favela: The name given to squatter settlements in Rio.	Social Challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Compulsory in Brazil for children aged 6-14. School enrolment in Rio is low, drop-out rates are high. • Crime: A high murder rate of 20 per 1000 people in many favelas. Kidnapping and armed assault • Energy: 99% of the City is connected to Electricity. People can use electricity for cooking and lighting. • Health: 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 	Economic Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rates in the favelas are over 20%. Environmental Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guanabara Bay is highly polluted causing a major threat to wildlife. Commercial fishing has declined 90% in the last 20 years.
	Favela Bairro Project: An Urban planning scheme to improve the quality of life for the Favela dwellers. Site Service Scheme: The local authority provides land and services for residents to build homes.	Favela Bairro Project: A site and service scheme where they have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved roads; improved access to a water supply and Improved sanitation, • A new cable car system – one free ticket per resident per day so it is less dangerous to travel through the favela. They are hubs or health and police centres. • The Pacifying Police Unit: with police patrolling the favelas. 	Has the Favela Bairro Project been a success? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of life, mobility and employment prospects of the inhabitants have improved. There are still problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newly built infrastructure is not being maintained. • Residents lack the skills and resources to make repairs • More training is needed to improve literacy. • The cable car system since the Olympics in many Favelas was abandoned.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Week 7 Location and importance of Bristol	<p>Population density is a measurement of population in a specific area</p> <p>Distribution is the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.</p>	<p>Location 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.</p>	<p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol holds 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 and the Clifton Suspension Bridge and also Filton where Concorde was Built. • Regional Culture, entertainment and tourism centre • Multi ethnic city
Week 8 Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol	<p>Migration is when people move from one place to another</p> <p>National migration occurs when people move from one part of a country to another.</p> <p>International migration occurs when people cross country borders and stay in the new host country.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Migration has brought opportunities and challenges.</p> <p><u>Opportunities:</u> A hardworking workforce. Enrich the city's 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.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u> Housing provision has not kept pace with growth- expensive housing. Teaching children with English as an additional language. Integrating into the wide community.</p>

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p>Week 9</p> <p>Social and economic opportunities in Bristol</p>	<p>Social opportunities change in people's access to entertainment (e.g. shopping and housing) and services (e.g. healthcare and education)</p> <p>Economic opportunities chance for people to improve standard of living through employment.</p>	<p>Cultural Mix Areas of Bristol such as the Waterfront and Montpelier are frequently voted the trendiest places to visit on social websites like Travel Supermarket. Bristol is famous for the growth of the Independent cafes and shops and the Hipster lifestyle.</p> <p>1998: Cribbs Causeway - out of town shopping 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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Opportunities <u>Social</u>: There are nightclubs bars and a vibrant underground music scene. Theatres include the Old Vic. Shopping: Cabot Circus opened 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 <i>Enterprise Zone</i> 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). This has been 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 efficiency of buses to reduce car use and aim to increase the number of cycling through new cycle ways. It also trailed the poo bus.</p>
<p>Week 10</p> <p>Social and economic challenges in Bristol</p>	<p>Social challenges Poor access to entertainment (e.g. shopping and housing) and services (e.g. healthcare and education)</p> <p>Economic challenges Poor access to employment.</p>	<p>Social challenges: deprivation 15% of Bristol's residents live in some of the most deprived areas in England. For example, Filwood in south Bristol has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many council-run estates and high-rise flats in urgent need of modernisation Lower than average levels of good health and life expectancy High levels of obesity and smoking Bristol's lowest participation rates in active sport and creative activities. 	<p>Economic challenges The employment rate for Bristol is one of the highest in UK cities, emphasising some marked social and economic inequalities. Affluent suburbs (such as Stoke Bishop to the north-west) contrast markedly with deprived wards, such as Filwood, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are high levels of unemployment - especially among young adults Only 34% of students gain top grades at GCSE, so many lack the necessary skills to benefit from Bristol's developing employment opportunities in the tertiary and quaternary sectors.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Week 11 Environmental challenges in Bristol		Dereliction Deindustrialisation, including the decline of the city centre port and railway industry, has left many warehouses and other historic buildings derelict. Building on brownfield and greenfield land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brownfield sites can be costly to clear and decontaminate. ○ Greenfield sites require less groundwork before developing, but building on them may be met with objections from local people and environmentalists. 	Waste disposal 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). Urban sprawl Urban sprawl, extending Bristol to the north and south, has been controversial owing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ loss of countryside ○ impacts on wildlife biodiversity ○ increased traffic congestion, noise, and air pollution.
Week 12 Urban regeneration in Bristol	Regeneration: The process of improving an area that has been run down	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. 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. The area was very run down. It gave a bad impression to the visitors driving in from the south. Old industrial buildings were empty e.g. Bristol Iron Works. Old industries had polluted the land – old diesel depot.	Temple Quarter Regeneration project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enterprise zone status: Offer incentives to businesses to move to the area including low rents and business taxes. ● Superfast Broadband to expand the successful IT industry. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Electrification of the London to Bristol Line makes it 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

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Sustainable Urban Living in Freiburg Germany	
Week 13 Urban sustainability	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 them.	Water Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets. Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water. 	Energy Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting renewable energy sources. Making homes more energy efficient. Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
		Waste Recycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of household waste. More local recycling facilities. Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.	Creating Green Space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages people to exercise. Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.
Week 14 Sustainable urban living in Freiburg	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 previous 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.
Week 15 Sustainable urban transport	Integrated Transport System When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport is more appealing.	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	

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: An increasingly urban world

Revision guide page: 128

Links



Notes

What is Urbanisation

Why do cities grow?

Natural increase

Push factors

Pull factors

Summary

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

Topic: The emergence of megacities

Revision guide page: 128

Links



Notes

What is a mega city

What are megacities like?

Examples of megacities

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Select the correct term for urbanisation (1)

A	A built up area	
B	Growth of an urban area	
C	Growth in population	
D	Growth in the proportion of urban population	

Question 2: Explain why push / pull factors and natural increase lead to the emergence of megacities (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Select the correct term for urbanisation (1)

A	A built up area	
B	Growth of an urban area	
C	Growth in population	
D	Growth in the proportion of urban population	

Question 2: Explain why push / pull factors and natural increase lead to the emergence of megacities (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Introducing Rio de Janeiro

Revision guide page: 129

Links



Notes

Where is Rio?

Why is Rio important?

Why has Rio grown?

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Define a megacity (1)

Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important (6)

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WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)


Question 1: Define a megacity (1)

Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important (6)

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Social and economic opportunities in Rio de Janeiro

Revision guide page: 132

Links 	Notes
	What are the social and economic opportunities in Rio?
	Healthcare
	Education
	Water supply
	Energy provision

Summary

WEEK 4: 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)

[illegible]

WEEK 4: 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)

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WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Social and economic challenges in Rio	Revision guide page: 132
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Links 	Notes
	What are the social challenges in Rio?
	Healthcare
	Education
	Water supply
	Energy provision
	Unemployment
	Crime

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Which of the following is not likely to be faced by a worker in the informal sector? (1)

A	Working long hours	
B	Paying into a pension fund	
C	Having little job security	
D	irregular earnings	

Question 2: For a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE explain how urban growth has caused social and economic challenges (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Which of the following is not likely to be faced by a worker in the informal sector? (1)

A	Working long hours	
B	Paying into a pension fund	
C	Having little job security	
D	irregular earnings	

Question 2: For a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE explain how urban growth has caused social and economic challenges (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project

Revision guide page: 133

Links



Notes

The Favela Bairro Project

Summary

WEEK 6: 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)

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WEEK 6: 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)

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WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

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

Summary

WEEK 7: 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)

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WEEK 7: 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)

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WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Population distribution Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol

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Links



Notes

How is the UK population distributed?

What is the impact of migration on Bristol?

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is counter-urbanisation? (1)

Question 2: Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4)

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is counter-urbanisation? (1)

Question 2: Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4)

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Social and economic opportunities in Bristol	Revision guide page 97-98
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: Select the correct term for dereliction (1)

A	The process of preserving green spaces	
B	An area with lots of factories present	
C	Abandoned buildings and wasteland	
D	A plot of land on the outskirts of a city	

Question 2: Explain how a named UK city provides social opportunities (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: Select the correct term for dereliction (1)

A	The process of preserving green spaces	
B	An area with lots of factories present	
C	Abandoned buildings and wasteland	
D	A plot of land on the outskirts of a city	


Question 2: Explain how a named UK city provides social opportunities (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Social and economic challenges in Bristol

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Links 	Notes
	Urban deprivation
	Inequalities in housing
	Inequalities in education
	Inequalities in health

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

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

A	Living with the opportunity for exceptional GCSE results	
B	Experiencing poverty, leading to health and education challenges	
C	Living in the suburbs of a UK city	
D	Building developments built on brownfield sites	

Question 2: Study the table below. Stoke Bishop is an affluent suburb of Bristol. Filwood is one of the most deprived areas in Bristol.

Housing tenure	Stoke Bishop %	Filwood %
Owner occupier	75	46
Social rented	12	41
Private or other rented	13	13

Explain how housing tenure affects social inequalities in health and education in Bristol (4)

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


Question 2: Study the table below. Stoke Bishop is an affluent suburb of Bristol. Filwood is one of the most deprived areas in Bristol.

Explain how housing tenure affects social inequalities in health and education in Bristol (4)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Environmental challenges in Bristol	Revision guide page 143
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<div>Links</div> <div></div>	Notes
	Dereliction
	Waste disposal
	Urban Sprawl

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)

[illegible]

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

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

[illegible]

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Urban regeneration in Bristol

Revision guide page: 148

Links



Notes

Why was urban regeneration needed in Bristol Harbourside OR Bristol Temple Quarter?

What was done to regenerate in Bristol Harbourside OR Bristol Temple Quarter?

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)

[illegible]

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

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

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WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Sustainable urban living

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Links



Notes

What is urban sustainability?

Water and energy conservation.

Waste recycling

Reducing traffic congestion

Creating green spaces

Summary

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: State one way traffic congestion can be reduced in a UK city. (1)

Question 2: Explain why planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (6)

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: State one way traffic congestion can be reduced in a UK city. (1)

Question 2: Explain why planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (6)

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Sustainable urban living in Freiburg

Revision guide page 149

Links



Notes

Where is Freiburg?

How does Freiburg manage transport sustainably?

Green spaces in Freiburg

Waste recycling in Freiburg

Water conservation in Freiburg

Energy conservation in Freiburg

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: How much of Freiburg is covered in forest? (1)

A	10%	
B	25%	
C	40%	
D	85%	

Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied has become more environmentally, social and economically sustainable. (6)

[illegible]

Question 1: How much of Freiburg is covered in forest? (1)

Question 2: Explain how a city you have studied has become more environmentally, social and economically sustainable. (6)

[illegible]

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Sustainable Urban Transport

Revision guide page 149

Links



Notes

Why is sustainable transport needed?

Bicycle strategies

Other strategies

Summary

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question 1: What is meant by a 'Park and Ride' scheme? (1)

Question 2: Explain how urban sustainability can be improved through sustainable transport systems. (6)

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question 1: What is meant by a 'Park and Ride' scheme? (1)

Question 2: Explain how urban sustainability can be improved through sustainable transport systems. (6)

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive