



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	Modern Britain Task 1
<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>	Modern Britain Task 2	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)
French
Geography
History

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

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

### Half Term 3 (5 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 8th January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The global food supply and factors affecting food supply.	<b>Question:</b> Explain why there is increasing global food insecurity? (6)
Week 2 15th January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The impacts of food supply and how to increase food supply.	<b>Question:</b> Explain how one or more agricultural changes have increased world food production. (4)
Week 3 22nd January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The Indus Basin Irrigation System.	<b>Question:</b> Use an example from a LIC / NEE to explain how local strategies are being used to increase sustainable supplies of food. (6)
Week 4 29th January 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Sustainable food production.	<b>Question:</b> Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable. (6)
Week 5 5th February 2024	<b>REVISION</b> - Paper 1 and Paper 2 <b>Cornell Notes on:</b> How rivers change shape	<b>Question:</b> To what extent is the size and shape of a river valley the result of the work of the river under flood conditions? (9)




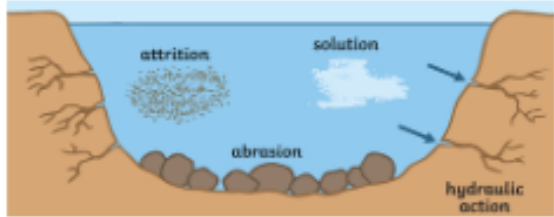
### Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 11

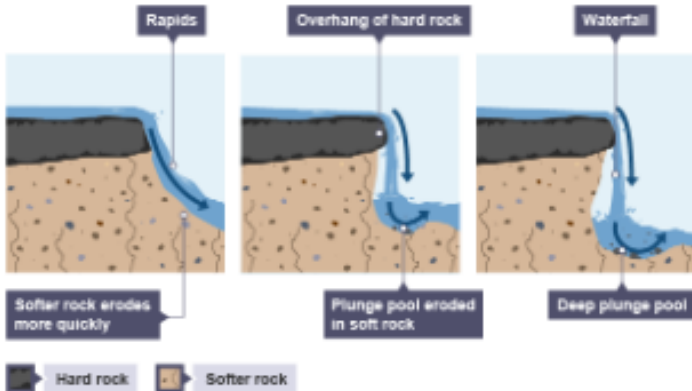
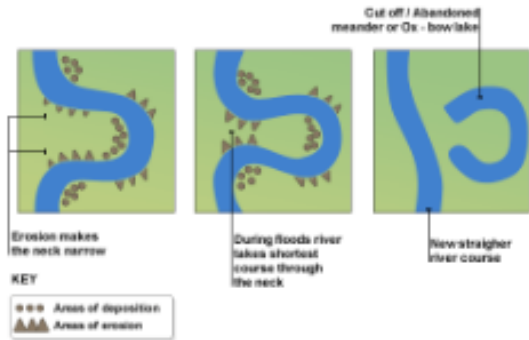
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 19th February 2024	<b>REVISION</b> - Paper 1 and Paper 2 <b>Cornell Notes on: River processes</b> How waterfalls are formed	<b>Question:</b> Explain why a waterfall is only a temporary feature on a rivers course. (4)
Week 7 26th February 2024	<b>REVISION</b> - Paper 1 and Paper 2 <b>Cornell Notes on: Hard and Soft Engineering</b> Features formed by erosion and deposition.	<b>Question:</b> Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake. (6)
Week 8 4th March 2024	<b>MOCK EXAMS</b> <b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Changes in the UK economy	<b>MOCK EXAMS</b> <b>Question:</b> Explain the causes and impacts of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6 marks)
Week 9 11th March 2024	<b>MOCK EXAMS</b> <b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Post-industrial economy	<b>MOCK EXAMS</b> <b>Question:</b> Explain how the development of IT has affected the growth and characteristics of the UK economy. (6 marks)
Week 10 18th March 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The impacts of population change	<b>Question:</b> The impacts of population growth in South Cambridgeshire are greater than the impacts of population decline in the Outer Hebrides. To what extent do you agree? (6)
Week 11 25th March 2024	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> The North / South divide	<b>Question:</b> 'Strategies used to reduce the North / South divide have been successful'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

## Knowledge Organiser: The Challenge of resource management

Session	Keywords		
1. Global food supply and food insecurity	<p><b>Food security</b> having access to enough affordable, nutritious food to maintain a healthy life.</p> <p><b>Food insecurity:</b> when areas are without sufficient food supplies.</p>	<p><b>The key causes of food insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Human causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Technology</b> in HICs, mechanisation and agribusiness give high levels of productivity.</li> <li>• <b>Poverty</b> prevents poorer families affording technology, irrigation or fertilisers.</li> <li>• <b>Conflict</b> can lead to the destruction of crops and livestock.</li> <li>• <b>Water-stress</b> - lack of water affects many areas that suffer food scarcity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Physical causes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate</b> regions experiencing extreme temperatures and rainfall struggle to produce food.</li> <li>• <b>Pest and diseases</b> spread from the Tropics with rising temperatures.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Impact of food Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>Famine</b> - widespread shortage of food often causing malnutrition, starvation and death.</p> <p><b>Rising prices</b> - Food prices are rising, mainly due to increased cost of fertilisers, food storage and transportation.</p> <p><b>Soil erosion</b> - through overgrazing, cultivation, deforestation and growing too many crops lead to the removal of fertile top soil layers.</p> <p><b>Undernutrition</b> - the lack of a balanced diet, and deficiency in minerals and vitamins.</p> <p><b>Social unrest</b> - 'food riots' often happen as a result of increased food prices.</p>
2 & 3 Increasing food supplies and the Indus Basin example	<p><b>Indus Basin Irrigation System</b> - the largest continuous irrigation scheme in the world.</p>	<p><b>Four ways to increase food supply</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Irrigation</b> - artificially watering the land. Can involve expensive dams and reservoirs. Tend to benefit larger commercial farming.</li> <li>2. <b>Aeroponics</b> - plants are sprayed with fine water mist containing plant nutrients.</li> <li>3. <b>Hydroponics</b> - Plants are grown in water that contain plant feed.</li> <li>4. <b>Appropriate technology</b> – using skills or materials that are cheap and easily available to increase output.</li> <li>5. <b>Biotechnology</b> – uses living organisms to make or modify products and processes.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Example: Indus Basin Irrigation System</b></p> <p>Three large dams and over a hundred smaller dams to regulate water flow.</p> <p><b>Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improves food security for Pakistan, making 40% more land available for cultivation.</li> <li>• Irrigation has increased crop yields</li> <li>• Diets have improved</li> <li>• HEP is generated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfair share of water.</li> <li>• Salinisation can damage the soil.</li> <li>• High cost to maintain reservoir capacity.</li> </ul>

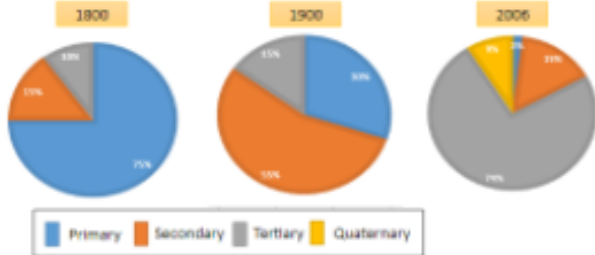
### Knowledge Organiser: The Challenge of resource management

Session	Keywords		
4. Sustainable food supplies	<p><b>Sustainable Food Supply:</b> Ensures that fertile soil, water and environmental resources are available for future generations.</p>	<p><b>Three ways to develop sustainable food supplies;</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Organic farming</b> - growing crops or rearing livestock without artificial chemicals.</li> <li><b>Permaculture</b> - a system of food production which follows the patterns and features of natural ecosystems.</li> <li><b>Urban Farming</b> - Cultivation, processing and distribution of food in and around settlements. Eg. The Michigan Urban Farming Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>addresses the problems of urban decay, poor diet and food insecurity.</li> <li>Communities encouraged to work together.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Food miles</b> - the distance covered supplying food to customers.</p> <p><b>Carbon footprint</b> - the measure of the greenhouse gases that each individual produces, through the direct or indirect burning of fossil fuels.</p> <p><b>Reducing food loss and waste</b> -32% of food is lost or wasted each year. - Halving food waste could reduce the gap between food supply and demand by 22% by 2050.</p> <p><b>The Makueni Food and Water Security Programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>designed to help two small villages and primary school in Makueni County, Kenya.</li> </ul> <p><b>Aims</b> - improve water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide training programmes</li> <li>grow trees</li> </ul> <p>It has been successful.</p>
5. How rivers change shape	<p><b>Cross profile-</b> The side to side cross-section of a river channel and/or valley.</p> <p><b>Long profile-</b> The gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth.</p> <p><b>Source-</b>the start of a river</p> <p><b>Mouth-</b> The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean</p> <p><b>Fluvial processes-</b> Processes relating to erosion, transport and deposition by a river.</p> <p><b>Erosion-</b> The wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave</p> <p><b>Lateral erosion</b> Sideways erosion by a river on the outside of a meander channel. It eventually leads to the widening of the valley and contributes to the formation of the flood plain.</p> <p><b>Vertical erosion-</b> Downward erosion of a river bed.</p>	<p><b>Upper Course of a River:</b> Near the source, the river flows over steep gradient from the hill/mountains. This gives the river a lot of energy, so it will erode the riverbed vertically to form narrow valleys.</p> <p><b>Middle Course of a River :</b> Here the gradient get gentler, so the water has less energy and moves more slowly. The river will begin to erode laterally making the river wider.</p> <p><b>Lower Course of a River:</b> Near the river's mouth, the river widens further and becomes flatter. Material transported is deposited.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Upper Course</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Middle Course</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Lower Course</p>  </div> </div>	<p><b>Hydraulic action-</b>The force of the river against the banks can cause air to be trapped in cracks and crevices. The pressure weakens the banks and gradually wears it away</p> <p><b>Abrasion-</b> Rocks carried along by the river wear down the river bed and banks.</p> <p><b>Attrition-</b>Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> - When the water dissolves certain types of rocks, eg limestone</p> 

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p><b>6.</b> <b>Formation of a waterfall</b></p>	<p><b>Waterfall</b> - a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a precipice or steep incline.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The river flows over bands of less resistant (softer) and resistant (harder) rocks.</li> <li>The less resistant rock is more quickly worn away due to differential erosion.</li> <li>The river erodes the rocks in three main ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Hydraulic action</b> – when the sheer force of the water gets into small cracks and breaks down the rock.</li> <li><b>Corrasion</b> – when the river bed and banks are eroded by the load hitting against them.</li> <li><b>Corrosion</b> – when the river water dissolves minerals from the rocks and washes them away.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>The river undercuts the harder rock leaving an overhang which becomes unsupported and collapses into the plunge pool below. After the overhang falls, some of the rocks are swirled around by the river and this helps to form a deep plunge pool below the waterfall. The plunge pool is also deepened during times of high discharge when hydraulic action is most powerful. The waterfall is moved upstream, the process continues and a steep-sided gorge is cut back into the hillside.</p>
<p><b>7.</b> <b>Erosional and depositional landforms (meanders and oxbow lakes)</b></p>	<p><b>Meander</b> -A pronounced bend in a river</p> <p><b>Ox-bow lake</b>- An arc-shaped lake which has been cut off from a meandering river.</p>		<p><b>Formation of an Ox-Bow Lake.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion of outer bank forms river cliff. Deposition inner bank forms slip off slope.</li> <li>Further hydraulic action and abrasion of outer banks, neck gets smaller.</li> <li>Erosion breaks through neck, so river takes the fastest route, redirecting flow</li> <li>Evaporation and deposition cuts off main channel leaving an oxbow lake</li> </ol>



# Year 11 Term 2 Geography

Session	Key words	Knowledge	Geographical concepts																				
8. Changes in the UK economy	<p><b>Primary industry:</b> based on producing / extracting raw materials; eg farming.</p> <p><b>Secondary:</b> Manufacturing industries; Car factories, Power stations.</p> <p><b>Tertiary:</b> Service Based Industries; Armed Forces, Teaching, Chef Footballer.</p> <p><b>Quaternary:</b> Research and Development; Research Scientist.</p>	<p><b>3 causes of economic change in the UK;</b></p> <p>1. <b>De-industrialisation</b> - The decline of traditional manufacturing industries such as manufacturing due to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Machines and technology replacing people and</li><li>Other countries producing cheaper goods e.g. China.</li></ul> <p>2. <b>Globalisation</b> - The spread of technology, culture and ideas around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Many people now work for Global Brands in the IT sector.</li><li>Importing goods has become cheaper.</li></ul> <p>3. <b>Government Policies.</b></p> <p><b>1945-79:</b> Unprofitable state run businesses, e.g. British Rail propped up the Government.</p> <p><b>1979-2010:</b> State businesses sold off (privatisation). Improve efficiency and reduced costs. Unprofitable closed down.</p> <p><b>2010+:</b> Rebalancing the economy. Increase manufacture - encourage new businesses, by improving transport.</p>	<p><b>Sectors of the Economy</b></p> <p>The UK has shifted from an agricultural primary economy In 1800s through a secondary manufacturing economy following the Industrial Revolution in the 1900s to a Present day post-industrial economy</p>  <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Primary (%)</th><th>Secondary (%)</th><th>Tertiary (%)</th><th>Quaternary (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1800</td><td>50</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>1900</td><td>10</td><td>50</td><td>30</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>70</td><td>19</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Quaternary (%)	1800	50	20	20	10	1900	10	50	30	10	2006	1	10	70	19
Year	Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Quaternary (%)																			
1800	50	20	20	10																			
1900	10	50	30	10																			
2006	1	10	70	19																			
9. A post-industrial economy	<p><b>Post-industrial economy:</b> Manufacturing is replaced by tertiary and quaternary.</p> <p><b>Science park:</b> Scientific and technical businesses on a single site.</p> <p><b>Business park:</b> land occupied by a cluster of businesses.</p>	<p><b>3 reasons the UK has moved to a post industrial economy.</b></p> <p>1. <b>Development of Information Technology</b></p> <p>IT has grown massively over the last 20 years. (1.3M work in IT).</p> <p>Internet connections give people the option to work from home.</p> <p>2. <b>Services and Finance</b></p> <p>Quaternary sector has grown since the 1970's, 79% of UK GDP (finance accounting for 10% of GDP).</p> <p>3. <b>Research Science and business parks.</b></p> <p>Research employs over 60 000 highly qualified people and are estimated to contribute £3 Billion to the economy.</p>	<p><b>Example: Plymouth Science Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Located close to <b>Derriford Hospital</b> and the <b>University of Plymouth</b> so they can share expertise and equipment.</li><li>Shared labs and central reception to reduce cost to the small businesses.</li><li>Cheap land on the outskirts so an open landscaped site could be created.</li><li>Easy access to the A38 so workers and products can move easily in and out of the park.</li></ul>																				



Session	Knowledge	
10. Changes in the rural landscape	<b>Changes to the Rural Landscape</b>	
	<p><b>Population Growth: South Cambridgeshire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing due to migration.</li> <li>Most migrants from Cambridge and other parts of the UK.</li> <li>Migrants from Eastern Europe for work.</li> <li>Proportion of over 65s is growing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% increase in traffic on the road.</li> <li>Reduction in community spirit.</li> <li>Younger cannot afford the houses.</li> <li>Reduction in agricultural employment</li> <li>Pressure on health services.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Population Decline: Shetland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population declined by 50% since 1901.</li> <li>Young people have moved away in search of employment and training</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected fall in the number of children may result in school closures.</li> <li>Ageing population and few young to support them.</li> <li>Services are closing.</li> </ul>
11. The North / South divide	<p><b>Regional Difference: The North-South Divide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A real economic and a imagined social difference between the North and the South of England.</li> <li>The South has higher Incomes and a longer life expectancy.</li> <li>BUT the South has higher houses prices and more traffic congestion.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closures of northern heavy industries in the 1970s e.g. Coal Mines</li> <li>Fast Growing service sector in London.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategies to reduce the Divide</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation on the Northern Powerhouse to attract business to centres such as Manchester.</li> <li>Creation of Local enterprise partnership (LEP) which provide reductions in rents and facilities like high speed broadband.</li> <li>High profile moves, BBC from London to Media City in Manchester.</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)

<b>Date</b> 08 / 01 / 24	<b>Topic:</b> The global food supply and factors affecting food supply.	Revision guide page:
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<b>links</b>  	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Questions</b>	

**Summary**

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

Date 08/01/24

**Question:** Explain why there is increasing global food insecurity? (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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


**Question:** Explain why there is increasing global food insecurity? (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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

<b>Date</b> 15 / 01 / 24	<b>Topic:</b> The impacts of food supply and how to increase food supply.	Revision guide page:
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<b>links</b>    <b>Questions</b>	<b>Notes</b>

**Summary**

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

Date 15/01/24

**Question:** Explain how one or more agricultural changes have increased world food production. (4)

Answer:

[illegible]



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

**Question:** Explain how one or more agricultural changes have increased world food production. (4)

Answer:

[illegible]

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

<b>Date</b> <b>22 / 01 / 24</b>	<b>Topic:</b> The Indus Basin Irrigation System.	Revision guide page
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[illegible]

## Summary

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

Date 22/01/24

**Question:** Use an example from a LIC / NEE to explain how local strategies are being used to increase sustainable supplies of food. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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


**Question:** Use an example from a LIC / NEE to explain how local strategies are being used to increase sustainable supplies of food. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	29 / 01 / 24	Topic: Sustainable food production.	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
  Questions	

Summary

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

Date 29/01/24

**Question:** Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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

**Question:** Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable. (6)


Answer:

[illegible]



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

Date	05 / 02 / 24	Topic: How rivers change shape	Revision guide page
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<div>links</div> <div></div> <div>Questions</div>	Notes

Summary

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

Date 05/02/24

**Question:** To what extent is the size and shape of a river valley the result of the work of the river under flood conditions? (9)

Answer:

[illegible]

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


**Question:** To what extent is the size and shape of a river valley the result of the work of the river under flood conditions? (9)

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 19 / 02 / 24	Topic: How waterfalls are formed	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
	
Questions	

Summary

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

Date 19/02/24

**Question:** Explain why a waterfall is only a temporary feature on a rivers course. (4)

Answer:

[illegible]

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


**Question:** Explain why a waterfall is only a temporary feature on a rivers course. (4)

Answer:

[illegible]

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

<b>Date</b> 26 / 02 / 24	<b>Topic:</b> Features formed by erosion and deposition.	Revision guide page
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<b>links</b>   <b>Questions</b>	<b>Notes</b>

**Summary**



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

Date 26/02/24

**Question:** Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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


**Question:** Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake. (6)

Answer:

[illegible]

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

Date	04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Changes in the UK economy	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
 Questions	

Summary

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

Date 04/03/24

**Question:** Explain the causes and impacts of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6 marks)

[illegible]


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

**Question:** Explain the causes and impacts of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 11 / 03 / 24	Topic: Post-industrial economy	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
	
Questions	

Summary

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

Date 11/03/24

**Question:** Explain how the development of IT has affected the growth and characteristics of the UK economy. (6 marks)

[illegible]



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


**Question:** Explain how the development of IT has affected the growth and characteristics of the UK economy. (6 marks)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

# WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 03 / 24	Topic: The impacts of population change	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
	
Questions	

Summary

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

Date 18/03/24

**Question:** The impacts of population growth in South Cambridgeshire are greater than the impacts of population decline in the Outer Hebrides. To what extent do you agree? (6)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]


**Question:** The impacts of population growth in South Cambridgeshire are greater than the impacts of population decline in the Outer Hebrides. To what extent do you agree? (6)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

# WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 25 / 03 / 24	Topic: The North / South divide	Revision guide page
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links  Questions	Notes

Summary

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

Date 25/03/24

**Question:** 'Strategies used to reduce the North / South divide have been successful'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

**Question:** 'Strategies used to reduce the North / South divide have been successful'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

[illegible]

# Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive