Scott
Scott Medical and Healthcare College

Autumn Term
Term 1
Geography
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Care to Learn

Learn to Care

Year 10 Homework Timetable

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

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

Option B
Child Development
Health and Social Care

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 1 (8 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 1 2nd September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** An increasingly urban world and the emergence of megacities	**Question**: Explain why push / pull factors and natural increase lead to the emergence of megacities (6)
Week 2 9th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Introducing Rio de Janeiro	**Question**: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important (6)
Week 3 16th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Social and economic challenges in Rio de Janeiro	**Question**: For a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE explain how urban growth has caused social and economic challenges (6)
Week 4 23rd September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	**Question**: Assess the success of the Favela Barrio Project? (6)
Week 5 30th September 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Location and importance of Bristol	**Question**: Outline the location and importance of a UK city you have studied. (4)
Week 6 7th October 2024	**Cornell Notes on: Population distribution** Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol	**Question**: Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4)
Week 7 14th October 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Social and economic opportunities in Bristol	**Question**: Explain how a named UK city provides social opportunities (6)
Week 8 21st October 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Urban regeneration in Bristol	**Question**: To what extent has urban regeneration been successful in a UK city you have studied? (9)

Half Term 2 (7 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	**Homework task 1 Cornell Notes**	**Homework task 2 Exam Question**
Week 9 4th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Urban sustainability	**Question**: Explain why planners must consider more than just the environment to achieve urban sustainability. (6)
Week 10 11th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Sustainable urban living in Freiburg	**Question**: Explain how a city you have studied has become more environmentally, social and economically sustainable. (6)
Week 11 18th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Changes in the UK economy	**Question**: Explain the causes and impacts of deindustrialisation in the UK. (6)
Week 12 25th November 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** A post-industrial economy	**Question**: How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? (6)
Week 13 2nd December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** Changes in the rural landscape	**Question**: Compare the economic challenges associated with areas of population growth and decline. (6)
Week 14 9th December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** The North / South divide	**Question**: 'There is a significant north / south divide in the UK'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)
Week 15 16th December 2024	**Cornell Notes on:** The UK in the wider world	**Question**: How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world? (6)

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1			
Session	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
Week 1 An increasingly urban world and the emergence of megacities	**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. **Megacity** A population of 10 Million+ **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: • War and conflict , e.g. the war is 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: • 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: • 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** • 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 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. • 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 Introducing Rio de Janeiro	**Social impacts** - how individuals and communities are affected. It will look at how changes impacts their houses and they way of live **Economic Impacts -** how a change will effects money and their Jobs. From the individual to the nation. **Environmental impacts** focus on the effects of a change on the natural environment.	**Location** : 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. **The Important of Rio as a City** • 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 **Causes of Growth** Rio has grown rapidly in the last 50 years due to migration mainly from within Brazil.	**Social Opportunities** • ***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** • ***Employment -*** Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil. • A variety of ***jobs*** are available as Rio is home to many manufacturing industries. • ***Land Rover*** have opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people.

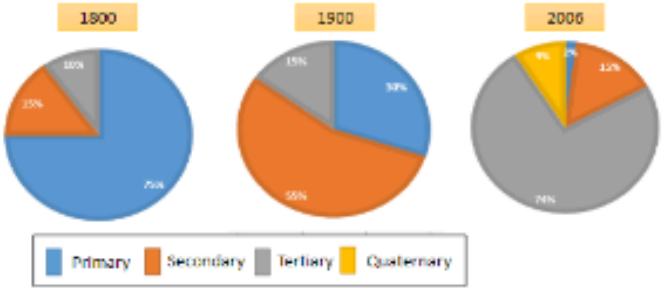
Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1			
Session	**Keywords**	**Challenges and Solutions to Urban Issues in Rio**	
Week 3 Social and economic challenges in Rio de Janeiro	**Traffic Congestion:** Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for the roads to cope with so traffic jams form. **Infrastructure:** The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, water supply) that are need for a country or region to work properly.	**Problem:** • Air pollutions causes around 5000 deaths. Smog occurs in the city in still conditions. • Traffic congestion increase stress and pollutions because of the mountains and the number of cars. • Crime on the metro forces people on to Roads.	**Solution** • 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: • **Guanabara bay** is highly polluted. • Rivers are polluted by open sewages in the favelas as the government has not paid for sewage pipes. • The have been oil spills from an oil refinery.	**Solution:** • One new sewage works have been but since 2004. • Ships are fined for discharge fuel illegally. • 5km of new sewage pipes have been installed.
Week 4 Squatter settlement and the Favela Barrio Project	**Squatter Settlement:** An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in services such as water supply, sewerage and electricity. **Favela:** The name give to squatter settlements in Rio.	Social Challenge • ***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 • ***Unemployment*** rates in the favelas are over 20%. Environmental Challenges • ***Guanabara Bay*** is highly polluted causing a major threat to wildlife. Commercial fishing has declined 90% in the last 20 years.
	Favela Barrio 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 Barrio Project:** A site and service scheme where they have: • 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 Barrio Project been a success?** • The quality of life, mobility and employment prospects of the inhabitants have improved. **There are still problems** • 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 5 Location and importance of Bristol	**Population density** is a measurement of population in a specific area **Distribution** is the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.	**Location** Bristol is a city in the Southwest of England in the county of Avon. 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.	**Importance** • Bristol holes a strategic position on the M4 corridor with links to London and Europe. • Largest concentration of silicon chip manufacture outside of California. • Home to the Creators of Wallace and Gromit (Aardman Animations). • The large universities attract students from all over the world, providing graduates for professional, managerial and knowledge-based jobs. • Historically known for I.K.Brunel and the Clifton Suspension Bridge and also Filton where Concorde was Built. • Regional Culture, entertainment and tourism centre • Multi ethnic city
Week 6 Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol	**Migration** is when people move from one place to another **National migration** occurs when people move from one part of a country to another. **International migration** occurs when people cross country borders and stay in the new host country.	**Migration** About half of Bristol's population growth Comes from the EU countries, in particular Poland and Spain. 50 countries are represented in Bristol's population.	Migration has brought opportunities and challenges. Opportunities: A hardworking workforce. Enriches the cities cultural life, festivals and food. (eg St Pauls Carnival attracts 40,000 visitors each year, which aims to improve relations between European, African, Caribbean and Asian communities) Mainly young migrants help to balance the aging population. Challenges Housing provision has not kept pace with growth- expensive housing. Teaching children with English as an additional languages. Integrating into the wide community.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1			
Session	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
Week 7 Social and economic opportunities in Bristol	**Social opportunities** change in people's access to entertainment (e.g. shopping and housing) and services (e.g. healthcare and education **Economic opportunities** chance for people to improve standard of living through employment.	**Cultural Mix** Areas of Bristol such as the Waterfront and Montpelier are frequently voted the trendiest places to visit on social website like Travel Supermarket. Bristol is famous for the growth of the Independent cafes and shops and the Hipster lifestyle. **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 **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	**Opportunities** Social: There are nightclubs bars and an vibrant underground music scene. Theatres include the Old Vic. Shopping: Cabot Circus open up in 2008 at a cost of £500m with new shops and leisure facilities, as well as a cinema and a hotel and 250 apartments. Economic: Bristol has changed from a Port to a centre of Quaternary IT industries. The Temple Quarter is an *Enterprise Zone* and has opened new office space and IT specialist business (eg The Engine Shed - cost £1.7m and home to 18 new high tech businesses). This has been helped by the addition of Superfast broadband and the electrification of the train line to London Environmental: Bristol was the 2015 European Green Capital. It was the first city to achieve the award. It developed the Integrated transport system (ITS) to improve the connectivity and efficient of buses to reduce car use and aim to increase the number of cycling through new cycle ways. It also trailed the poo bus.
Week 8 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:** • 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. **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 so easier to attract business as they can still work with partners in London. Creating faster connections between the cities. **3. The Engine Shed** The re-use of Islamabad Kingdom Brunel's historic engine shed Cost £1.7million / Installed with superfast broadband Home to high-tech, creative companies including; 18 micro-electronics , media and digital production companies

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1			
Session	**Keywords**	**Sustainable Urban Living in Freiburg Germany**	
9 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 then.	**Water Conservation** • Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets. • Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.	**Energy Conservation** • Promoting renewable energy sources. • Making homes more energy efficient. • Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
		Waste Recycling • Collection of household waste. • More local recycling facilities. Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.	**Creating Green Space** • Encourages people to exercise. • Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.
10 Sustainable urban living in Freiburg	**Integrated Transport System** When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother and therefore public transport more appealing. **Urban Greening:** The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas. **Conservation:** The preservation or efficient use of resources	**Location** **Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.** **Sustainable Transport Strategy in Freiburg:** The city has an integrated traffic plan. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and should see people switching from private car use to public modes of transport, which should be more sustainable. It may also lead to a fall in congestion due to less road users. • 400 km of cycle paths exist in the city making it safe for people to cycle to work. • There are restrictions for parking cars in the center (spaces cost £20,000). • The tram network covers 30 km, 70% of the population live within 500m of a tram stop. • **Result:** Car usage has fallen 10% since 1982.	• ***Green Spaces***: 40% of the city is forested. 44,000 trees have been planted and only 78 of 240ha have been built on. • ***Waste recycling***: Freiburg has reduced waste disposal from 140,000 tons to 50,000 tons in 12 years. 88% of packaging is recycled and 320 community collection points are available. • ***Water conservation***: strategies include, green roofs and pervious pavements which allow water to soak through, filtering pollutants. • ***Energy conservation***: There are 400 solar panel installations in the city, reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	
11. Changes in the UK economy	**Primary industry**: based on producing / extracting raw materials; eg farming. **Secondary:** Manufacturing industries; Car factories, Power stations. **Tertiary:** Service Based Industries; Armed Forces, Teaching, Chef Footballer. **Quaternary:** Research and Development; Research Scientist.	**3 causes of economic change in the UK;** 1. **De-industrialisation** - The decline of traditional manufacturing industries such as manufacturing due to; • Machines and technology replacing people and • Other countries producing cheaper goods e.g. China. 2. **Globalisation -** The spread of technology, culture and ideas around the world. • Many people now work for Global Brands in the IT sector. • Importing goods has become cheaper. 3. **Government Policies.** **1945-79:** Unprofitable state run businesses, e.g. British Rail propped up the Government. **1979-2010**: State businesses sold off (privatisation). Improve efficiency and reduced costs. Unprofitable closed down. **2010+**: Rebalancing the economy. Increase manufacture - encourage new businesses, by improving transport.	**Sectors of the Economy** 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 
12. A post-industrial economy	**Post-industrial economy:** Manufacturing is replaced by tertiary and quaternary. **Science park:** Scientific and technical businesses on a single site. **Business park** : land occupied by a cluster of businesses.	**3 reasons the UK has moved to a post industrial economy.** 1. **Development of Information Technology** IT has grown massively over the last 20 years. (1.3M work in IT). Internet connections give people the option to work from home. 2. **Services and Finance** Quaternary sector has grown since the 1970's, 79% of UK GDP (finance accounting for 10% of GDP). 3. **Research Science and business parks.** Research employs over 60 000 highly qualified people and are estimated to contribute £3 Billion to the economy.	**Example: Plymouth Science Park** • Located close close to **Derriford Hospital** and the **University of Plymouth** so they can share expertise and equipment. • Shared labs and central reception to reduce cost to the small businesses. • Cheap land on the outskirts so an open landscaped site could be created. • Easy access to the A38 so workers and products can move easily in and out of the park.

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Year 10 Term 1

Session	Knowledge	
13. Changes in the rural landscape	**Changes to the Rural Landscape**	
	Population Growth: South Cambridgeshire • Increasing due to migration. • Most migrants from Cambridge and other parts of the UK. • Migrants from Eastern Europe for work. • Proportion of over 65s is growing. **Impacts** • 80% increase in traffic on the road. • Reduction in community spirit. • Younger cannot afford the houses. • Reduction in agricultural employment • Pressure on health services.	**Population Decline: Shetland** • Population declined by 50% since 1901. • Young people have moved away in search of employment and training **Impacts** • Expected fall in the number of children may result in school closures. • Ageing population and few young to support them. • Services are closing.
14. The North / South divide	**Regional Difference: The North-South Divide** • A real economic and a imagined social difference between the North and the South of England. • The South has higher Incomes and a longer life expectancy. • BUT the South has higher houses prices and more traffic congestion.	**Causes:** • Closures of northern heavy industries in the 1970s e.g. Coal Mines • Fast Growing service sector in London. **Strategies to reduce the Divide** • Creation on the Northern Powerhouse to attract business to centres such as Manchester. • Creation of Local enterprise partnership (LEP) which provide reductions in rents and facilities like high speed broadband. • High profile moves, BBC from London to Media City in Manchester.
15. The UK in the wider world	**What are the UK's links with the wider world?** 	**What are the UK's link with the wider world?** . **Trade** - the movement of goods and services across the world. The UK's most important trading links are with the EU. The USA is an important historic trading partner, with a recent growth in trade with China. . **Culture** - English language has given the UK strong cultural links with many parts of the world. . **Transport** - London Heathrow is one of the busiest airport in the world. . **Electronic communication** - a vital part of the global economy as trade can happen across the world without the need of travel.

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)

Date: 2nd September 2024	**Topic:** An increasingly urban world and the emergence of megacities	Revision guide page: 87-88

links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 2nd September 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 9th September 2024	**Topic:** Introducing Rio de Janeiro	Revision guide page: 89

links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 9th September 2024

Question: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important.

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain how a city you have studied in an LIC/NEE is nationally and internationally important.

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 16th September 2024	**Topic:** Social and economic challenges in Rio	Revision guide page 90-91

links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 16th September 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 23rd September 2024	**Topic:** Squatter settlements and the Favela Barrio Project	Revision guide page 93-94

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 23rd September 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 30th September 2024	**Topic:** Location and importance of Bristol	Revision guide page 96

	Notes
links	
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 30th September 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

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

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 7th October 2024	**Topic: Population distribution** Where people live in the UK / Migration in Bristol	Revision guide page 95-96

Links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 7th October 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 14th October 2024	**Topic:** Social and economic opportunities in Bristol	Revision guide page 97-98

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 14th October 2024

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

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 21st October 2024	**Topic:** Urban regeneration in Bristol	Revision guide page 104-105

Links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 21st October 2024

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

Answer

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 4th November 2024	**Topic:** Sustainable urban living	Revision guide page 106

links **Questions**	**Notes**

Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 4th November 2024

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

Answer

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 11th November 2024	**Topic:** Sustainable urban living in Freiburg	Revision guide page 107

Links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 11th November 2024

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

Answer

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 18th November 2024	**Topic:** Changes in the UK economy	Revision guide page 130

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 18th November 2024

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

Answer

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 25th November 2024	**Topic:** A post-industrial economy	Revision guide page 131

Links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 25th November 2024

Question: How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? (6)

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? (6)

Answer:

WEEK 13: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 2nd December 2024	**Topic:** Changes in the rural landscape	Revision guide page 134

links	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 2nd December 2024

Question: Compare the economic challenges associated with areas of population growth and decline. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Compare the economic challenges associated with areas of population growth and decline. (6)

Answer:

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 9th December 2024	**Topic:** The North / South divide	Revision guide page 137

Link	**Notes**
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 9th December 2024

Question: ‘There is a significant north / south divide in the UK’. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer:

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: 'There is a significant north / south divide in the UK'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer:

WEEK 15: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 16th December 2024	**Topic:** The UK in the wider world	Revision guide page 138-139

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 16th December 2024

Question: How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world? (6)

Answer:

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world? (6)

Answer: