

Geography Year 9

Blended Learning Booklet

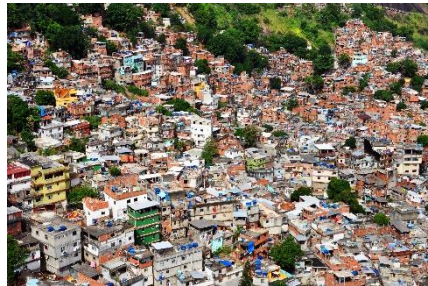
Y9-3 Urban Issues and Challenges

Name:

Form:

Teacher Initials:

- Aim to complete follow your existing timetable of lessons (4 lessons over 2 weeks)
- Write down the **title and LI** for each lesson and then complete the tasks.
- Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.



Contents

P.2: Year 9 Overview

P.7 & 8: Lesson 2

P.3: Zoom In

P.8 & 9: Lesson 3

P.4: Urban theory KO

P.10 & 11: Lesson 4

P.5: Rio (NEE case study) KO

P.11: Lesson 5

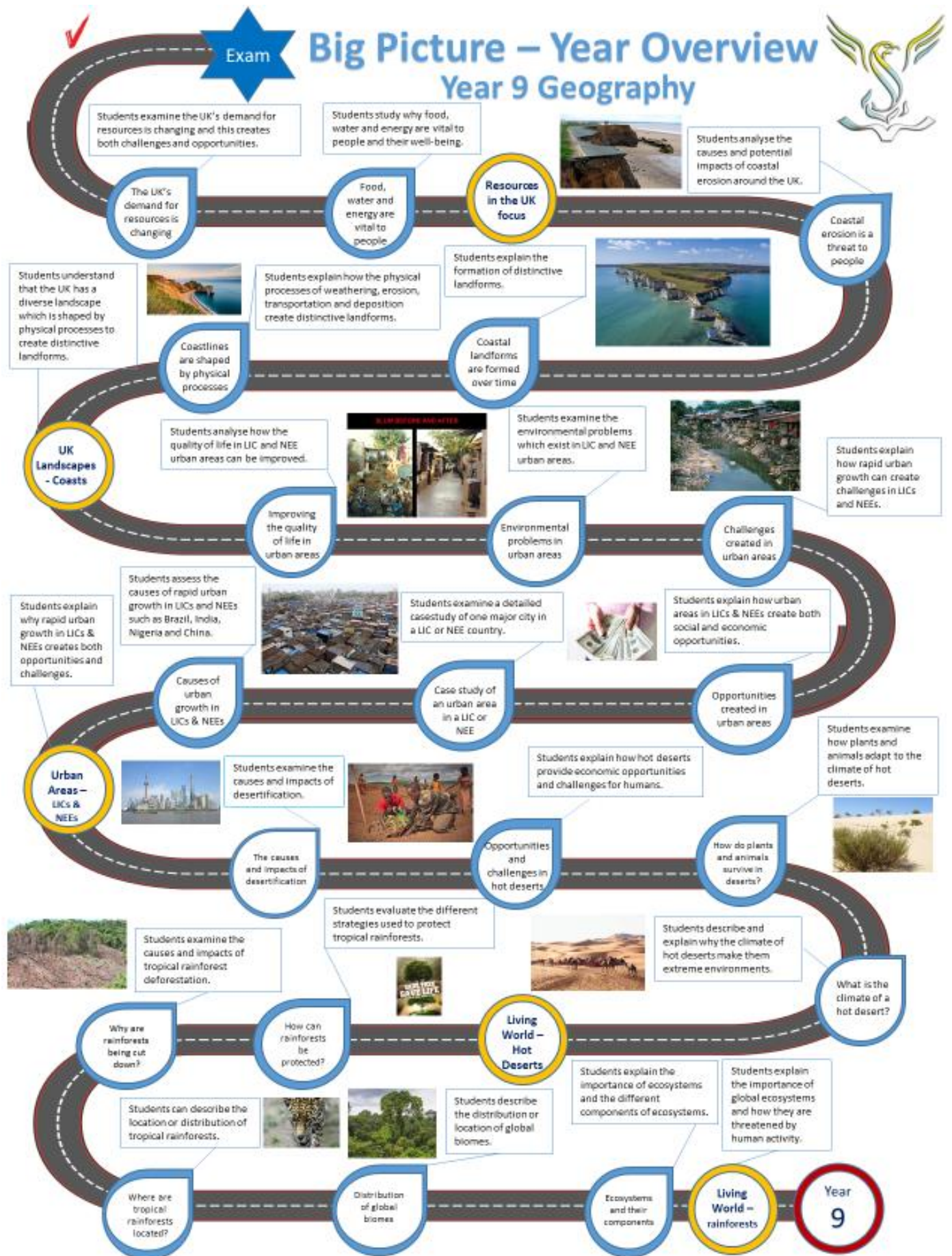
-

P.12: Lesson 6

P.6: Lesson 1

P.13: Lesson 7

P. 14: Past Paper Qus



ZOOM IN...

MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: Urban Issues and Challenges

Year: 9 *Unit:* 3

AIMS

- To understand the changes associated with urban growth developing and developed countries

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- C
- O
- U
- R
- A
- G
- E

UP NEXT

Following on from this topics, students will focus on UK landscapes, and coasts in particular.

CAREERS

- Urban Planner
- Council Worker



PREVIOUS LEARNING

Pupils will need to have some understanding of what drives people to live in urban areas and the problems associated with that. They will also need to understand what life is like in rural areas.

WHAT WE KNOW/ REMEMBER

- What is development?
- What are HICs, NEEs and LICs?

RECOMMENDED READING

- BBC Bitesize 'Urban Issues'
- coolgeography.co.uk 'Urban Issues'

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

- I can understand that NEE's have significant differences in quality of life between the rich and poor, and this is evidenced in residential areas of its cities.

<p>Key words and terms:</p> <p>Urban: Town and cities.</p> <p>Rural: Countryside (areas outside towns and cities).</p> <p>Urbanisation: When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.</p> <p>Counter-urbanisation: When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves away from towns and cities.</p> <p>Migration: When people move from one area to another.</p> <p>Rural to urban migration: When people move from the countryside to towns or cities.</p> <p>HIC: High income country.</p> <p>LIC: Low income country.</p> <p>NEE: Newly emerging economies.</p> <p>Megacities: Cities with a population over 10</p>	<p>Urbanisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urbanisation is the proportion of the world's population who live in cities. - Urbanisation is growing because of the dramatic increase in the world's population and rural to urban migration. - Urbanisation occurs at different times in different parts of the world. - The UK experienced a rapid period of urbanisation between 1750 and 1900. This was due to the industrial revolution, where most people changed from working on farms in the countryside to working in factories in towns and cities. <p>Global patterns of urbanisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globally, the proportion of people living in cities is increasing. In 2015 there were 28 megacities in the world. The UN has predicted that there will be as many as 50 by 2050. - Generally, in richer countries, more than 60% of the population live in urban areas. This percentage appears to be lower in poorer countries. - However, urbanisation is occurring at different rates in different areas of the world. - In 1950, the majority of the world's population lived in cities in Europe by 2007, this pattern dramatically shifted. Most now lives in Asia. - Research suggests that cities in poorer parts of the world are growing more quickly and growth of cities in richer parts of the world is slowing down. Some cities are even experience counter-urbanisation. <p>Rates of Urbanisation vary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highest rates of urbanisation in LICs in Asia and Africa - majority of population here still live in rural areas - Population of cities is usually younger so high rate of natural increase (birth rate minus death rate) - low rate of urbanisation in HIC, HIC have the majority of population already living in urban area—ageing (older) population so low rate of natural increase <p>Factors that affect Rate of Urbanisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural increase - cities have younger populations leads to higher rate of natural increase / cities have better health care so death rate is lower. - Migration - rural-urban migration biggest factor / most migrants are young / migrate from rural areas for jobs, better education. - Location - historically on transport routes (rivers, coasts) where trade thrived Many megacities are ports. - Economic development - cities good for trade and business therefore they grow economically this creates jobs which attracts people who bring in new ideas and enterprise to make the city thrive. <p>Megacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cities grow at different rates - Lagos (Nigeria) urbanizing rapidly. - China plan to merge three cities and create a new megacity of 120million people - Most new megacities likely to be in Asia particularly China and India
<p>Exam Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the varying rates of urbanisation - Outline the trends are there in global patterns of urbanisation? - Explain what attracts people to live in urban areas? - Describe the distribution of the worlds megacities - Outline the reasons for urbanisation - Why are LICs experiencing faster rates of urbanisation today compared to HICs? 	

Rio de Janeiro

WHAT IS THE CITY'S IMPORTANCE?

It has the largest GDP in Brazil. It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with oil and gas (NOC Petrogas).
Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is one of the most important and visited places in the southern hemisphere.
Hosted the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics
Major tourist attractions: Copacabana beach, Christ the Redeemer, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Ipanema Beach
A major port – main exports are coffee, sugar and iron ore
The culture capital of Brazil, and a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Location and Background

Rio is a coastal city situated in the south east region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million, 2010/13.3 million, 2019) after Sao Paulo.



Migration to Rio de Janeiro

The city was founded when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived around 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups. However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to urban areas like Rio de Janeiro. People do this to search for a better quality of life. This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.

Almost a quarter of Rio's population lives in favelas. A favela is a squatter settlement.

Rocinha – the largest favela

The rapid growth of Rio's population has led to severe shortage of housing. The city has several favelas, like Rocinha, which people flock to. Rocinha is the largest favela in Rio, with a population of 200,000. It is located on a steep hill. Not all people in Rio are poor – many wealthy people live in the central business district and areas like Barra.



Social

Migration has put huge pressure on housing, schools and healthcare. Favelas are unplanned and made on poor quality land. Houses are built with cheap materials like wood or corrugated iron. Many people are cramped together. Street crime is high, with drug gangs like the Red Command controlling favelas.

Challenges in Rio de Janeiro

Economic

There is a huge gap between rich and poor citizens. Some favelas have grown on hillsides right next to wealthy areas. Unemployment remains high in the favelas (over 20%), where most people work in the informal economy (street vendors). Poor transport systems make it difficult for favela dwellers to access other parts of the city.

Environmental

As the city grows, it continues to spread into rural areas (urban sprawl). Air pollution is a major issue, as is pollution of the sea with industrial waste. Waste is a problem in the favelas as many are inaccessible to rubbish collection trucks due to their steep incline and narrow pathways.

Opportunities in Rio de Janeiro

Social

People in favelas create their own economy (shops). Their community is strong, and recycling takes place to create a cleaner neighbourhood.

Economic development has led to improvements in roads and buses.

Rio has several universities including the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro.

Rio is home to a huge range of races, religions and cultures.

The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.

Economic

Industrial growth has boosted Rio's economy through steel making, port industries, oil refining, manufacturing and a growing range of services such as banking and finance.

Rio is one of the most-visited cities in the southern hemisphere and generates a lot of money through tourism.

The largest steelworks in South America is located in Sepetiba Bay in Rio. This has led to new construction and supply industries being attracted to the area further encouraging economic growth and job opportunities. This is known as the multiplier effect. As the population has grown and industry has developed, so too has the service sector (e.g. retail and finance) to meet the demands of the area.

Environmental

The Atlantic beaches continue to attract tourists. The Tijuca national park is one the largest urban forests in the world.

How are favelas being improved?

THE FAVELA BAIRRO PROJECT (1990s)

This is a site and service scheme, where the local authorities provides land and services for residents to build homes. E.g. Complexo de Alemoa in Rio's north zone.

Successes

The environment is cleaner as waste lorries can collect rubbish and water is not contaminated. The roads have been made wider and safer. They have also been paved. People have been given formal addresses and the government receives taxes which helps improve services. People are given loans to help buy their homes. Infant mortality rate is reduced as is their access to local healthcare. Literacy rate is being improved for both children and adults, giving people better jobs. Community policing has been established with military-backed police.

Failures

The budget of \$1bn is not enough to cover all favelas in Rio so some areas remain in poverty. There is still high illegal activity (gangs) and unemployment in Complexo de Alemoa. Rent has risen so pushing the poorest out again to build illegal settlements further away. Newly built infrastructure is not maintained by residents or the government. High risk favelas can't be improved. Those on land that is unsafe have their houses bulldozed over and torn down.

Solutions to Rio's Problems

Air Pollution and Traffic Congestion: New toll roads into the city centre to reduce congestion. Making coast roads one way during rush hour to improve traffic flow.

Crime: The police have taken steps to control crime. In 2013, Pacifying Police Units were established to reclaim favelas from drug dealers.

Unemployment: The Schools of Tomorrow program aims to improve education for young people in the poor and violent areas in the city – they are given practical skills-based courses. Free education is provided for teenage parents to allow them to return to education.

Key questions:

1. Describe the importance of Rio de Janeiro.
2. Explain why people migrate to Rio de Janeiro.
3. What are the social, economic and environmental challenges?
4. What are the conditions of the favelas like?
5. What are the social, economic and environmental opportunities in Rio?
6. How are the favelas being improved?
7. How can Rio de Janeiro solve its problems? What is being done?

Lesson 1 – Patterns of Urban Change

LI: To understand the global pattern of urban change

Task 1: Read through the key terms. Practice covering the terms to check what you can recall

HIC: High Income Country

LIC: Low Income Country

NEE: Newly Emerging Economy

Rural: countryside

Urban: cities and towns

Migration: movement of people from one place to another

Natural Increase: when the birth rate is higher than the death rate

Urbanisation: increase in the number of people living in urban areas

Task 2: Describe the patterns of urban change shown on Figure 1

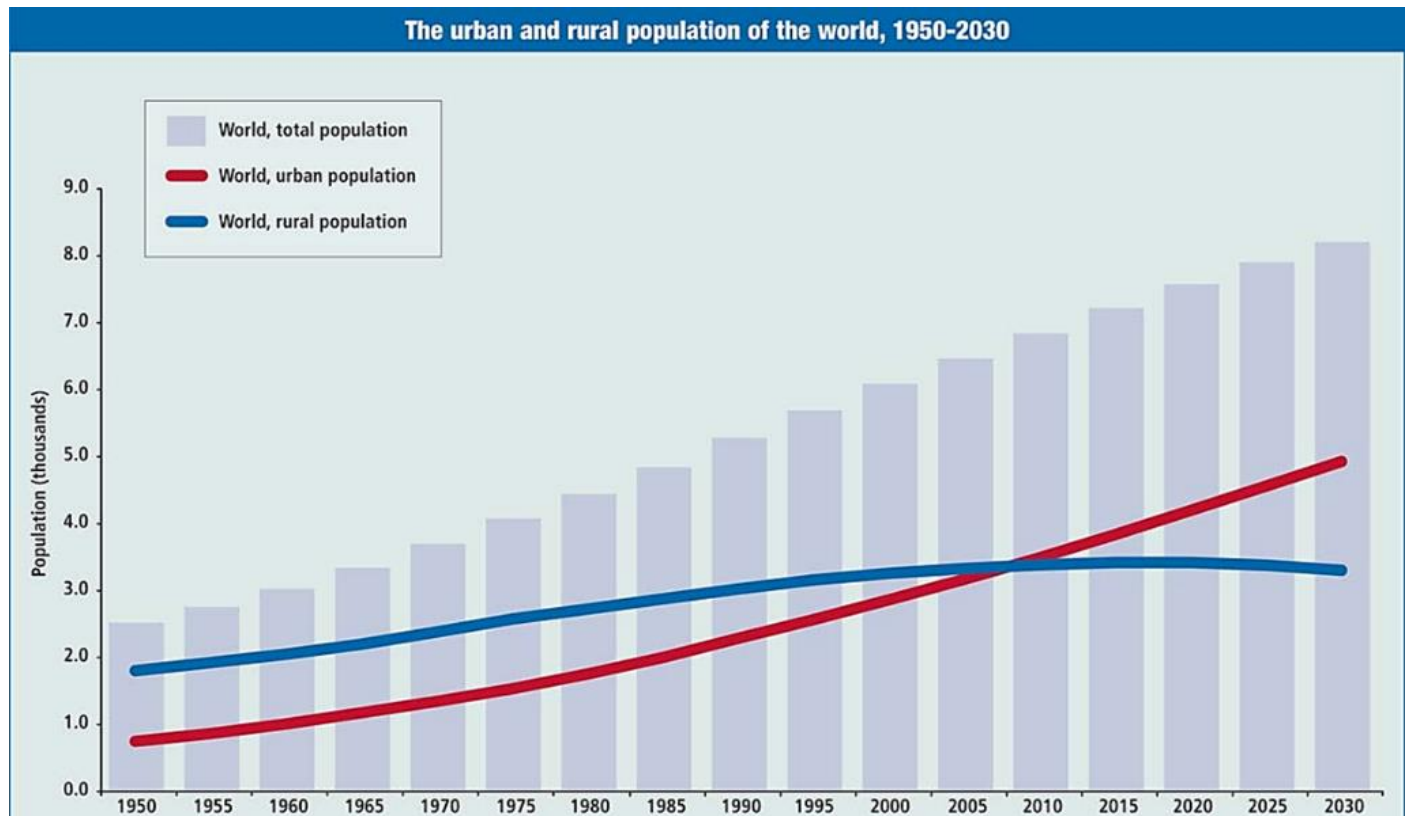


Figure 1 Urban and rural population change

Task 3: Read through the different rates of urban change

High Income Countries

- Slowest rates
- Urbanisation has already happened
- People now move out of cities for a better quality of life
- In some regions there is still overcrowding, and conditions are poor

Newly Emerging Economies & Low Income Countries

- Fastest rates of urbanisation
- Economic development is increasing rapidly
- The percentage of population living in urban areas varies
- NEEs tend to have very high urban densities
- Due to informal housing

Question: Compare the rate of urbanisation in HICs and LICs.

Lesson 2 – Processes of Urban Change

LI: To understand the push and pull factors which affect the rate of urbanisation

Task 1: Complete gap fill to recap patterns of urban change

As a country _____, the number of people living in urban areas tends to _____. The UK and many other HICs urbanised during the 18th and 19th _____. People migrated from rural areas (due to the mechanisation in _____) to _____ areas where there was employment in the new _____ and rows of terraced housing were built for these workers. Today the UK is a mostly urban society, with _____ of the population living in towns or cities. Prior to 1950 the majority of urbanisation occurred in _____. Rapid urbanisation took place during the period of _____ that took place in Europe and North America in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many people moved from rural to urban areas to get jobs in the rapidly _____ industries in many large towns and cities. Since 1950 _____ has slowed in most HICs, and now some of the biggest cities are losing population as people move away from the city to rural _____. Since 1950 the most _____ growth in urbanisation has occurred in LICs in South America, _____ and Asia. Between 1950 and 1990 the urban population living in LICs _____. In _____ countries the increase was less than half.

doubled	increase	Africa	expanding	farming	
rapid	urbanisation	industrialises	90%	HICs	urban
industrialisation	environments	developed	centuries	factories	

Task 2: Factors causing urbanisation

- A. Migration affects the rate of urbanisation, and push-pull theory helps to explain this. For each of the factors below, say whether it is push or pull, and explain how it causes migration.

A push factor is something that encourages someone to leave an area; a pull factor is something that encourages someone to move to an area

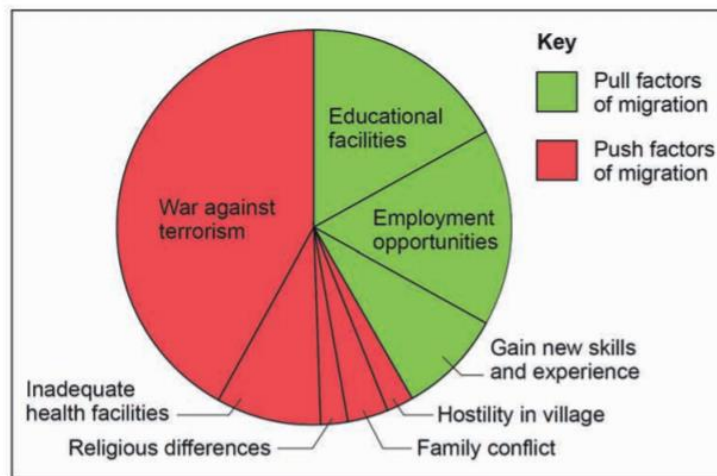
Factor	Push or Pull?	How does it cause migration?
Natural disasters		
Mechanisation of farming		
Family living abroad		
Better job opportunities		
Desertification		
Improved quality of life		
Better health care and education		
Conflict or war		

- B. Natural increase also causes urbanisation. This is when there are more births than deaths and so the greater the difference the faster the population grows. Younger people often move to cities and then have children – causing urban populations to increase.

Task 3: Complete the exam question below

Study **Figure 2**, a pie chart showing the reasons for rural–urban migration in a region of Pakistan, a country in Asia.

Figure 2



0 1 . 3 Describe the pattern of reasons for migration shown in **Figure 2**.

[2 marks]

Lesson 3 – Megacities and rapid urban growth

LI: To examine the rise of global ‘megacities’ and what problems do they face

Today more than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas. The number of cities with over 10 million people is increasing. These are called megacities. There are now 34 megacities in the world.

Task 1: With reference to Figure 2, suggest reasons for the locations of future megacities



Figure 2 Most populous cities by 2100

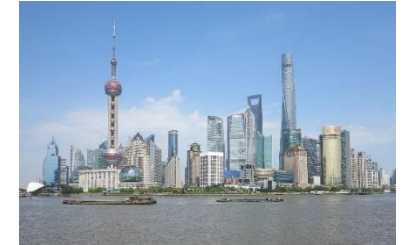
Task 2: Read through the DART and answer the questions

DART: The growth of Asia's cities

The two faces of Asia's megacities – extreme poverty and extreme wealth

Asians are on the move. Hundreds of millions of people across Asia are migrating from rural areas and moving into cities. Asia's megacities (a city with a population of 10 million or more) have already reached a scale that is unimaginable in the Europe and North America.

The pace of Asia's urban population growth is breath-taking. The United Nations estimates that well over half of Asia's 4.5 billion residents will live in cities by 2026. Some will move to megacities – Asia will be home to [60% of all of them by 2025](#). While the spectacular expansion of megacities such as Tokyo (Japan), New Delhi (India), Shanghai (China) and Dhaka (Bangladesh) is mesmerizing. Collectively, Asian cities experience nearly [one million new arrivals](#) every single week.



For the most part, Asia's spectacular city growth has been good for its residents and creates opportunities. Many larger cities offer a wider choice of jobs, higher wages and more chances to enjoy social activities. With some exceptions, the overall quality of life for many Asian city dwellers is improving.

Even so, city growth in NEEs like China and India creates challenges with traffic congestion, unemployment and slums emerging as critical problems for many Asian cities. Large pockets of poverty and educational inequalities exist. Many people are stuck in a '**cycle of poverty**', they are born into poor families, they often do not receive a good enough education to get well-paid jobs and remain 'stuck' in poverty throughout their lives.

Even in Asia's **most developed HICs** like South Korea and Japan, city planners simply cannot afford to ignore problems such as a lack of affordable housing, inadequate water and sewage provision, rising air pollution, crime and loneliness. Dealing with these challenges will be vital to the health and success of all megacities over the next 100 years. Large scale improvements such as new sewage systems and improving the environment in cities will take careful planning, lots of money and for leaders to agree.

India's megacities also suffer from notoriously poor urban planning and decaying infrastructure, including poor roads, a lack of water and appalling levels of pollution. Mumbai recently used new laws to increase the stock of affordable housing for poorer people, while New Delhi – which faces record levels of smog – is building more public transportation and reducing diesel vehicles.

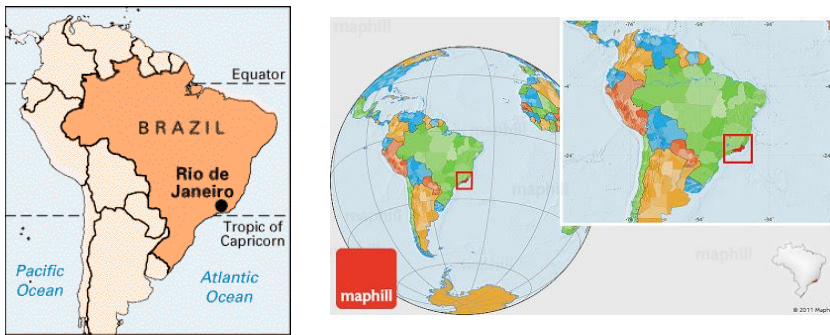
Questions

- 1) What is a megacity?
- 2) How many people in Asia will live in a city by 2026?
- 3) How many people arrive in Asia's cities each week?
- 4) What opportunities do cities provide?
- 5) Describe the problems and challenges found in many of Asia's cities.
- 6) In your own words, explain what the 'cycle of poverty' is.
- 7) What solutions have the Indian cities of Mumbai and New Delhi used to partly solve their problems?

Lesson 4 – NEE/LIC Case Study (Rio de Janeiro)

LI: To examine a case study of a major city in a LIC/NEE – location and context

Task 1: Describe the location of Rio de Janeiro using the maps provided



Task 2: Read through the info about Rio de Janeiro and summarise into 10 key points about the context of the city

What is Rio like?

Rio de Janeiro is situated on Brazil's Atlantic coast at 23°S and 43°W. It has grown up around a large natural bay called Guanabara Bay (photo A). Until 1960 Rio was the capital of Brazil — it is now Brasilia. It is the cultural capital of Brazil, with over 50 museums, and its famous annual carnival is one of the world's biggest music and dance celebrations. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The staging of the 2014 soccer World Cup and the 2016 Olympics have increased its global importance.



Brazil's second most important industrial centre, producing 5 per cent of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

A major port – main exports are coffee, sugar and iron ore.

The Statue of Christ the Redeemer is one of the Seven New Wonders of the World.

Sugar Loaf Mountain

A Some facts about Rio

Stunning natural surroundings and amazing beaches make it one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere.

Rio hosted matches during the 2014 World Cup and will host the 2016 Olympic Games.

Guanabara Bay

Main service industries are banking, finance and insurance.

Main manufacturing industries are chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing, furniture and processed foods.

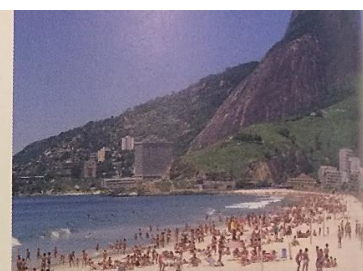
Rio has become a 'global city' because of its importance in the global economy as an industrial and financial centre. It is a major regional, national and international centre for many important companies and industries. It is an important international hub, with five ports and three airports.

How and why has Rio de Janeiro grown?

Rio de Janeiro is the second largest city in Brazil (the largest is São Paulo). In 2014 Rio had a population of 6.5 million people in the city itself and 12.5 million in the surrounding area (the population of Greater London is about 8 million).

Rio has grown rapidly in the last 50 years to become a major industrial, administrative, commercial and tourist centre. These economic activities have attracted many migrants from Brazil and other countries to swell the population of the city. These migrants have contributed to Rio's continuing economic development. As a result Rio has a racially mixed population. Migrants have come to Rio from many different places.

- ◆ From other parts of Brazil such as the Amazon Basin.
- ◆ From other countries in South America, such as Argentina and Bolivia.

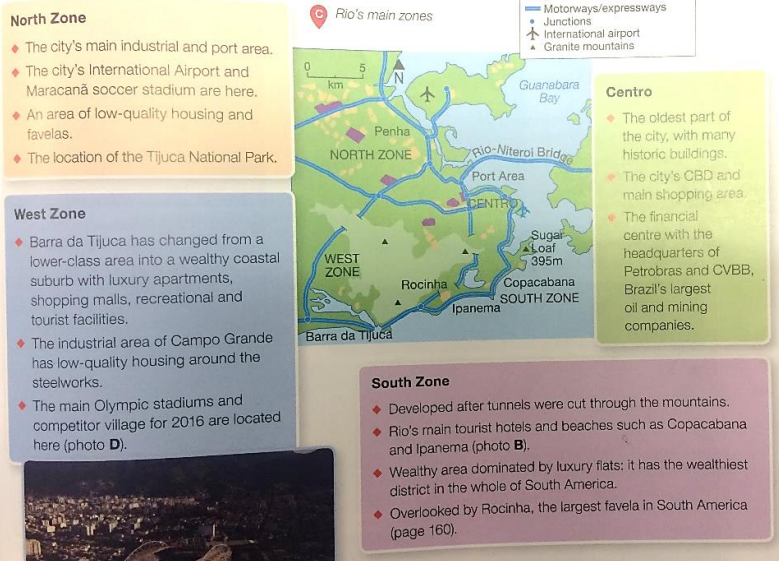


B Ipanema Beach

- ◆ More recent migrants have come from South Korea and China seeking new business opportunities.
- ◆ The common language still attracts migrants from Portugal, Brazil's former colonial power.
- ◆ Rio's industry attracts skilled workers from the USA and UK.

Land uses in Rio de Janeiro

Rio has mountains, coast and large **squatter settlements** (page 160). The city is divided into four main zones: Centro (centre), South Zone, West Zone and North Zone (map C). These are Rio's main industrial and commercial areas.



Lesson 5 – NEE/LIC Case Study (Rio de Janeiro)

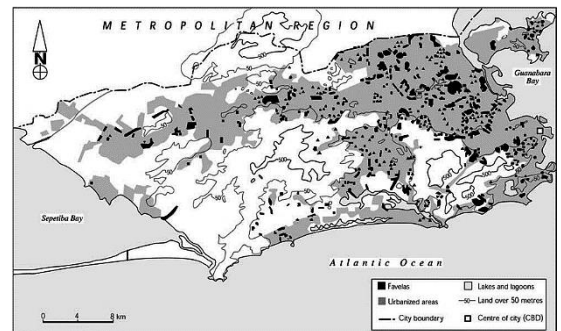
LI: To understand the challenges facing a city in a LIC/NEE

Task 1: Watch the two videos about Rio's favelas and the Olympics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W_zM7koJy8 (Part 1)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3BRTIHfpBU> (Part 2)

Task 2: Read through the challenges that face Rio. Sort into SOCIAL, ECONOMIC and ENVIRONMENTAL



- Life expectancy is as low as 56 years in Rio's favelas
- An estimated 200 tons of raw sewage pour into Guanabara Bay.
- Rapid urban population growth has caused an increase in informal settlements – favelas
- Rio de Janeiro possesses high rates of violent crimes such as murder and armed robberies
- Only 50% of children continue in education after 14. Many go to work to earn money for their families
- There is a shortage of housing which has led to overcrowding
- Rio currently has around 1000 favelas
- Power cuts are frequent in rear this is because electric supplies are overloaded
- Rates of unemployment in favelas are high, while those who are working typically earn a low wage.
- The informal sector makes up around 60% of the work force in Rio
- In the first 9 months of 2017 there were around 5000 murders in Rio
- Droughts have increased the pressure on supplying freshwater as reservoirs have dried up.
- The informal sector is unregulated and unsupported by the government
- Due to poor sewage treatment there is a high risk of water-borne diseases in the favelas
- The Red Command is the largest and most violent drug gang that operates in Rio's favelas
- Following heavy rain in 2010 one slides destroyed thousands of homes and 200 people were killed.
- Millions of people have been forced to build their own homes due to the lack of affordable housing.
- In the poorest areas, 10% of people do not have access to fresh piped water
- 50% lack proper sanitation which means human waste can follow through the streets.
- 30% of people have no electricity.
- 3.1 million tons of waste is generated in Rio every year. Most of this is taken to landfill.

Lesson 6 – NEE/LIC Case Study (Rio de Janeiro)

LI: To explore what opportunities can be found in a major city in a LIC/NEE

Task 1: Read through the opportunities

Ethnic and cultural diversity - providing a huge mix of different religions, foods and customs. 51 per cent of Rio's population is white (including the largest Portuguese population outside of Lisbon), 36 per cent is multi-racial, 12 per cent is black, 1 per cent Asian, and 0.1 per cent Amerindian. Rio is an attractive location for internal and international migrants which contributes to its rich cultural diversity. This cultural mix of Rio de Janeiro also contributes to the sense of the community that is felt in the city. This is particularly strong in the favelas where they demonstrate tremendous community spirit, co-operation and recycling of materials. Furthermore, Rio is famous for its annual carnival, samba schools, and sporting events. The Maracanas Stadium is one of the largest football stadiums in the world. The football World Cup was hosted there in 2014, and the Olympic Games were held there in 2016.

Rio has several universities and higher education institutions. It is the second largest centre for research and development in the country. This provides a high level of schooling for those people who have access to the schools and universities which can then lead to more job opportunities.

Rio is a major trading port, with important oil refining and ship-building industries. The main exports from Rio are crude petroleum and semi-finished iron and steel products. Headquarters of major industries are located here, including Petrobras (energy company), Vale (mining company) and Grupo Globa (telecommunications). Favelas create their own economies, and recent improvements have allowed shops and restaurants to develop.

Another big industry in Rio is tourism. It is one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere. Major attractions include the beaches (e.g. Copacabana and Ipanema), the statue of Christ the Redeemer (on Corcovado peak), and Sugar Loaf Mountain. These iconic and crowded beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon face the Atlantic and are flanked by mountains in the background. This area, known as the 'Carioca' is listed as a World Heritage Site. There are also urban forests which include the Tijuca National Park and White Rock Forests are two of the largest urban forests in the world.

Task 2: Make a list or mind map of all the opportunities (keep this a brief summary – no more than 4 words each)



Task 3: Answer the question: Using a named example of a city in an LIC or NEE, discuss the challenges and opportunities created by urban growth (9 marks + 3 SPG)

Lesson 7 – Urban Planning and Management (Rio de Janeiro)

LI: To examine how urban planning can be used to improve the quality of life in a major LIC/NEE city



Task 1: Read through the DART about urban planning to improve life in Rio de Janeiro

In the 1990s, the Favela Bairro Project was set up to help improve life in the favelas and upgrade them rather than demolish them, as has happened in other locations. This work has been carried out with government funding to provide facilities like electricity, sewage systems, rubbish collection and public transport.

Self-help schemes have also been supported. Here, residents are provided with building materials like concrete blocks and cement in order to replace home-made shelters with permanent dwellings. These are often three or four storeys high, and with water, electricity and sewage systems installed. Legal rights such as granting the favela residents rights to own their own properties. Low rents have also been offered.

Transport systems have been extended to include the favelas to give residents the opportunity to travel to work in the city centre and industrial areas.

Law and order have been improved in the favelas by trying to rid these areas of crime and drug abuse. Several large favelas have been improved in this way through federal 'Pacification Programmes'.

New towns like Barra da Tijuca, built 20 kilometres along the coastline, have been built to relocate some residents from city favelas.

Task 2: Answer the questions

1. When was the Favela Bairro Project set up?
2. What were the aims?
3. How have the favela been improved?
4. Why are self-help schemes sustainable? (why will they have a lasting effect?)
5. What are the benefits of improved transport systems?
6. What's the name of the law and order scheme?
7. Can you remember the name of any of the favelas where it has been successful?
8. Why do you think new towns have been built?

Task 3: Read through the information about Rio's traffic management. Write down 3 reasons why traffic management is hard in Rio.

Due to its physical geography with steep slopes and mountains, Rio is one of the most congested locations in South America. This has led to high levels of air pollution and commuters spending a lot of time travelling.

The metro system is being extended to address this problem. Also, road tolls in the city centre are being introduced.

Tunnels through mountains have also been constructed to improve transport links across the city.

Past paper questions: Urban Issues and Challenges

(1, 2, 3 markers)

1. Outline one way that national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city. (2 marks)
2. Explain one economic problem caused by traffic congestion. (2 marks)
3. Explain how natural increase contributes to urbanisation. (3 marks)
4. Describe two environmental challenges caused by urban growth in an LIC or NEE. (2 marks)
5. For a UK city that you have studied, outline two ways in which migration into the city has affected its character. (2 marks)
6. Explain one environmental opportunity that has resulted from urban change in a UK city that you have studied. (2 marks)
7. What is meant by the term 'urban deprivation'? (1 mark)
8. Give one reason why rates of natural increase are high in many cities in LIC/NEEs. (2 marks)

(4 markers)

1. Explain how an urban planning scheme in an LIC or NEE has had a positive effect on people living in the area. (4 marks)
2. Using an example of a UK urban regeneration project you have studied, explain how the area has been improved. (4 marks)
3. Using a named example, explain how rural-urban fringe has been affected by urban sprawl. (4 marks)
4. Explain how the sustainability of urban areas can be improved through energy conservation schemes. (4 marks)
5. Explain why urban growth in LICs and NEEs often leads to serious challenges for the city. (4 marks)
6. Explain how regeneration can help to solve urban problems. (4 marks)

(6 & 9 markers)

1. Using a case study of a city in a LIC or NEE, suggest why managing traffic congestion and air pollution may be challenging. (6 marks)
2. To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? (9 marks)
3. To what extent do urban areas in LICs or NEEs provide social and economic opportunities for people? (6 marks)
4. Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment. Use a case study of a major city in the UK. (6 marks)
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme you have studied. (9 marks)
6. Using a named example of a city in a LIC or NEE, discuss the challenges created by urban growth. (9 marks)
7. 'Urban change presents more challenges than opportunities.' Using a case study of a UK city, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (9 marks)
8. Using your case study of a major city in the UK, assess the challenges faced because of social and economic inequalities in different parts of the city. (9 marks)
9. Use a case study of a major UK city to assess the extent to which urban change has created social and economic opportunities for the city. (9 marks)