

Year 10

3.2.1 Section A: Urban issues and challenges

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

Key idea	Specification content
A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	<p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p>
Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <p>the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally</p> <p>causes of growth: natural increase and migration</p> <p>how urban growth has created opportunities:</p> <p>social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</p> <p>economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</p> <p>how urban growth has created challenges:</p> <p>managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</p> <p>providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</p> <p>providing access to services – health and education</p> <p>reducing unemployment and crime</p>

Key idea

Specification content

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.

An **example** of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.

Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.

A **case study** of a major city in the UK to illustrate:

the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world

impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city

how urban change has created opportunities:

social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems

environmental: urban greening

how urban change has created challenges:

social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment

environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal

the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

An **example** of an urban regeneration project to show:

reasons why the area needed regeneration

the main features of the project.

Key idea	Specification content
Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water and energy conservation waste recycling creating green space. <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion</p>

3.1.3.1 UK physical landscapes

Key idea	Specification content
The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.

3.1.3.2 Coastal landscapes in the UK

Key idea	Specification content
The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	<p>Wave types and characteristics.</p> <p>Coastal processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> weathering processes – mechanical, chemical mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition transportation – longshore drift deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.
Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.	How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.

Key idea	Specification content
	<p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</p> <p>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p>
<p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p>	<p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <p>hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes</p> <p>soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration</p> <p>managed retreat – coastal realignment.</p> <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <p>the reasons for management</p> <p>the management strategy</p> <p>the resulting effects and conflicts.</p>

3.1.3.3 River landscapes in the UK

Key idea	Specification content
<p>The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.</p>	<p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p>

Key idea

Specification content

Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.

Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.

Fluvial processes:

erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion

transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution

deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.

An **example** of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.

How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.

The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.

The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:

hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels

Key idea	Specification content
	<p>soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.</p> <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <p>why the scheme was required</p> <p>the management strategy</p> <p>the social, economic and environmental issues.</p>

3.2.2 Section B: The changing economic world

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

Key idea	Specification content
<p>There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.</p>	<p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</p> <p>Limitations of economic and social measures.</p> <p>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p>

Key idea

Specification content

Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.

An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.

An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.

A **case study** of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:

the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally
the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed

the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development

the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country
the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world

international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country

the environmental impacts of economic development

Key idea

Specification content

Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.

the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.

Economic futures in the UK:

causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies

moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks

impacts of industry on the physical environment.

An **example** of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable

social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline

improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity

the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences

the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.