Year 11	Autumn Term
Geography	Challenges in the Human Environment

Changing Urban Population		
	Question	**Answer**
1.	Define the term urbanisation.	The increase in the number of people living in towns/cities
2.	Why are urbanisation rates higher in LICs?	Due to many moving from rural areas to cities in search of a better life and also high natural increase.
3.	Why are urbanisation rates lower in HICs than LICs?	HICs have already undergone significant urbanisation, and a large proportion already live in urban areas.
4.	Define the term megacity.	A city with a population of over 10 million.
5.	Give an example of a megacity	e.g. Rio, Beijing, New York, Shanghai etc.
6.	What are the two main reasons for urbanisation?	(i) Natural increase (ii) Rural-urban migration
7.	What is meant by natural increase?	Where birth rate exceeds death rate (BR-DR).
8.	What is meant by the term rural-urban migration?	The movement of people from countryside areas (rural) into cities (urban).
9.	Define the term push factor.	Reasons why people want to leave the countryside i.e. desertification making farming difficult
10.	Define the term pull factor.	Reasons why people want to move to a city i.e. better access to education and health care.
A major NEE city experiencing rapid growth case study: Rio de Janeiro		
11.	Describe the location of Rio.	A coastal city located in the SE of Brazil, bordering the Atlantic Ocean, 250 miles from Sao Paolo.
12.	What is the population of Rio?	6.7 million (2020). 13.8 million (including full area)
13.	Give a reason for the regional importance of Rio	• Multiple schools and 6 universities.
14.	Give a reason for the national importance of Rio	• Second most important financial centre- 5% of Rio's GDP.
15.	Give a reason for the international importance of Rio.	• Hosted the 2016 Olympics and 2014 World cup.
16.	Give two reasons for Rio rapid population growth.	(i) Very high natural increase – 35% of the growth (ii) Rural-urban migration –from poorer farming communities.
17.	Give a push factor that has resulted in high rural-urban migration to Rio.	• Drought and crop failure in rural Brazil means farmers have moved for work. • Poor education / heath in rural areas
18.	Give a pull factor that has resulted in high rural-urban migration to Rio.	• More schools and universities available- 1,400 schools. • Possible to find jobs in informal if not formal sector.
19.	Give 2 social opportunities in Rio and how they have benefited development.	(1) HEALTH CARE – more readily available – has increased life expectancy to 76.3 (75.7 in wider Brazil). (2) EDUCATION – Rio has more schools / universities than anywhere in Brazil – 6 universities and 1,400 schools.
20.	What economic opportunities exist in Rio that have resulted in development?	Rio has jobs both in the formal sector (regular work – paying taxes) and in the informal sector (e.g. street

		vendors). Many major companies and TNCs have headquarters in Rio so more jobs there.
21.	State the main problems (challenges) associated with urban growth in Rio.	(i) Unemployment (ii) Crime (iii) Air pollution, Water pollution, Waste disposal and pollution (iv) Energy infrastructure lacking resilience (v) Traffic congestion.
22.	Why is unemployment a problem in Rio?	Population growth and a mismatch between the skills required for some jobs and the education of those seeking jobs. 15% unemployment in city. 20% in favelas.
23.	How is unemployment being tackled in Rio.	• People find work in the informal sector – provides employment and helps the city to function. • School grant being awarded by the government.
24.	What problems of crime exist in Rio?	High levels of poverty and inequality drive high crime rates – violent crimes, associated with drug gangs, are common. Street gangs are a problem and there is high murder rate.
25.	Give two ways in which crime is being tackled in Rio.	(i) Pacification in the favelas with armoured police units (ii) Schools for tomorrow programme to improve education and aim to reduce those driven into crime
26.	Why is there a problem with air pollution in Rio?	5000 deaths linked annually caused by problems with traffic congestion on the roads.
27.	How is air pollution being managed in Rio?	• Maestro system in place to adjust traffic flows and signals • 40% of traffic taken from local roads onto expressway.
28.	Why is water pollution a problem in Rio?	• Guanabara Bay has toxic and chemical waste pumped in. • 8000 litres of raw sewage is dumped into waterways in Rio per second – disease spread linked to this.
29.	How is water pollution managed in Rio?	Guanda is the world's largest water treatment plant and seven others have been built. 300km of new pipes built. 95% of the population now have mains supplied water.
30.	What is the problem with waste in Rio?	• 3.5 million tonnes of waste generated per year. • Most goes to landfill and less than 2% in recycled.
31.	How is the waste problem in Rio managed?	• A 35 tonne per day anaerobic digestion facility built. Over 50% waste is organic so can be handled there. • Eight electric waste collection vehicles in use.
32.	What are the problems of traffic congestion in Rio?	• 40% increase in car ownership. • Mountain surroundings restrict road growth which leads to more traffic jams and increased emissions.
33.	How is traffic congestion being managed in Rio?	• 21km Yellow Line expressway connecting Barra da Tijuca with the north zone and airport.
34.	Name an informal settlement you have studied.	Complexo do Alemao
35.	What problems are associated with living in Complexo do Alemao.	• Homes found on poorer quality land which is susceptible to landslides – 13,000 homes lost in 2010 • Lack of sanitation and waste and raw sewage goes into Guanabara Bay – cholera and disease spreads

		• Illegal electricity connections are common. • High murder rates linked to gang violence with a direct impact on young people accessing education.
36.	State two examples of projects in Complexo do Alemao to improve quality of life.	(i) Relocation of residents from most dangerous hillsides. (ii) Complexo do Alemao cable car system. (iii) Widening of roads to allow emergency service access and refuse collection.
37.	What was the Complexo do Alemao cable car and why was it important?	The system allowed quick access to Rio city centre and provides one free ticket per resident per day. Allowed access to better paid, formal jobs in the city for residents.
38.	How did the Favela Barrio project in Complexo do Alemao help improve quality of life?	The cable car led to new employment opportunities for residents and a multiplier effect but has now closed down! Health care teams have been able to access the favelas and provide vaccinations, improving child mortality rates. Rubbish is collected from the favelas, reducing disease spread. People are living in safer houses now, although this helped a few thousand from the 100,000 total.
A case study of a major city in the Uk: London		
39.	Which areas of the UK are most densely populated?	The southeast and cities such as London. Fertile land, accessible,
40.	Which areas of the UK are most sparsely populated?	Upland areas such as the Scottish Highlands (less than 10 people per km^2). Steep relief, inaccessible, climate.
41.	Where is London?	SE of England on the River Thames.
42.	Give a reason for London's national importance	• It is the capital / home of the government • Wealthiest city in the UK / financial centre • UK's most popular tourist destinations are here.
43.	Give a reason for London's international importance.	• World class transport links – multiple international airports (e.g. Heathrow) • The home of the headquarters of many TNCs – attracting investment from around the world.
44.	What is London's population?	9.7 million (2024).
45.	Why is London's population growing rapidly?	Migration and Natural increase.
46.	Why is there high natural increase?	Due to many immigrants being between the ages of 20-30.
48.	How has migration affected London's ethnic makeup?	London is the most diverse city in the UK. 37% of the population were born outside the UK. Many have come from countries once part of the British Empire.
49.	Give examples of opportunities brought by migration for London.	• London has become a young, cosmopolitan city with great cultural diversity (food / entertainment etc.) • Migrants are often well educated / bring new talents and help to fill skill gaps / drive growth in the economy.
50.	Give examples of challenges brought by migration for London.	• Pressure on housing • Some wealthy migrants have pushed up house prices. • There has been some increase in social and racial tension due to deprivation (e.g. 2012 Tottenham riots).

51.	State the 5 key opportunities brought about by urban change in London.	1. Greater cultural mix 2. Opportunities for recreation and entertainment 3. Increased employment opportunities 4. Improvements in transport 5. Improvements in protecting and establishing green spaces.
52.	Give an example of how urban change can lead to a greater cultural mix.	Urban change in Shoreditch has gone from a working-class area to a very different cultural mix, attracting creative types and those involved in hi-tech industry.
53.	Give examples of how urban change can lead to opportunities for recreation and entertainment.	Gentrification in Shoreditch has now seen it become a thriving hub of galleries, cafés and bars. Old warehouses have become live music venues. Spitalfields Market, once selling food is now a trendy market.
54.	Give an example of how urban change can lead to increased employment opportunities.	The regeneration of the Docklands area of London, took it from an old rundown area to a major financial centre with Canary Wharf - over 120,000 new jobs were created by the regeneration of the area.
55.	Give examples of transport improvements in London linked to urban change.	Crossrail, now known as the Elizabeth line, is a new east-west London rail route that has been built reducing journey times and increasing journeys, with an additional 1.5 million people within 45-minute commute of London.
56.	Define the term urban greening.	An increase in the number of green spaces and vegetation into urban areas – including parks, gardens, green roofs.
57.	State the 3 main social and economic challenges associated with urban change in London.	1. Social deprivation 2. Crime 3. Demand for housing.
58.	What is social deprivation?	The degree to which a person or community lack the essential things for a decent life.
59.	Define the term gentrification.	The process whereby a run-down area is transformed by the arrival of wealthier people leading to increased property values.
60.	How has urban change increased inequalities and social deprivation?	There is a big disparity in income and employment opportunities in different areas – e.g. a big contrast between the wealthy borough of Kensington and Chelsea and deprived areas such as Newham.
61.	How can urban change lead to an increase in crime?	Increased inequality = greater social tension = increase in crime rates. New developments also provide new opportunities for robberies.
62.	How has urban change in London affected housing demand?	Rapid growth in population = an increase in demand for housing in London. Population growing quicker than new homes are being built. House prices are also increasing and are pricing many people out of the housing market. Approx 31% of households in London rent privately.
63.	State 4 examples of environmental challenges associated with urban change in London.	1. Dereliction / an increase in brownfield sites 2. Air pollution 3. Waste disposal