

Year 9 – 10

GCSE Geography

Transition Booklet

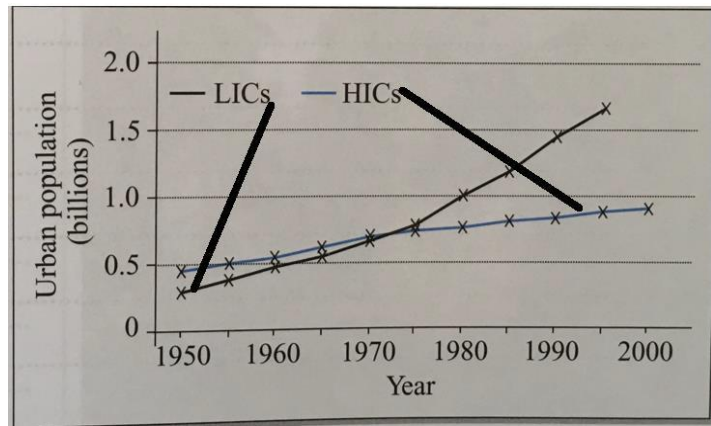


Here is your GCSE Geography Transition Pack to get you ready for year 10! The work focuses on three core Geography concepts, that have underpinned your learning at KS3. Complete the activities to make sure you are ready for September.

Name: _____

Concept: Population Change

1. Complete the graph to show that the urban population of LICs in 2000 was 2 billion.



2. Describe the trends shown by the graph.

Trend: the pattern or overall result.

Remember to use **GEO** to describe graphs; General trend, Evidence, Odd one out? Aim to use technical language for graphs (e.g. increasing/decreasing, slow, steady, rapid, exponential, equal, overtake) and data (numbers) to evidence your description.

3. The paragraph below is about urban growth in HICs and LICs. Using the vocabulary provided, fill in the blank spaces.

Vocabulary: *development, rural, minimally, already, slow, varies, manufacturing, China, Germany, proportion, 50%, Industrial Revolution, World Bank, Ethiopia, highest, trebled.*

Urbanisation refers to the growth in the _____ (percentage) of a country's population living in urban areas. Urbanisation is happening all over the world, and over _____ of the world's population now live in urban areas (and this is increasing). However, urbanisation is happening at different rates in places at different levels of _____. In high-income countries (HICs) like _____, urbanisation happened during the _____ (in the 19th Century) meaning that today, most people _____ live in urban areas. This means that rates of urban growth are _____ in HICs because almost everybody in the country already lives there! (For example, in Germany, between 1960 and 2016 the proportion of people living in urban areas rose _____ from 71% to 76%.) In LICs such as _____, urbanisation is happening more rapidly. LICs are less economically developed, meaning that it is only in recent years that many LICs have begun to develop industries such as _____ in the urban areas, which encourages people to move from _____ areas in search of work. Consequently, urban growth rates are _____ in LICs. (For example, in Ethiopia, between 1960 and 2016 the proportion of people living in urban areas more than _____, from 6% to 20%) (_____ data). Newly emerging economies (NEEs) are countries where economic growth is happening rapidly, e.g. Brazil, _____, and Nigeria. In these countries, urban growth _____.

4. Migration (people moving from one place to another) affects the rate of urbanization and the total population of a place. The reasons for migration can be explained by a **push-pull theory**. For each of the factors below, say whether it is **push** or **pull**, and **explain** how it causes migration.

Remember: a push factor is something that encourages someone to **leave** an area and is a negative reason; a pull factor is something that encourages someone to **move to** an area and is a positive reason.

Factor	Push or pull?	How does it cause migration (people to move)?
Natural disasters		
Poorly paid jobs available in rural areas (countryside)		
Better employment opportunities		
Improved health care and education		
Conflict or war		

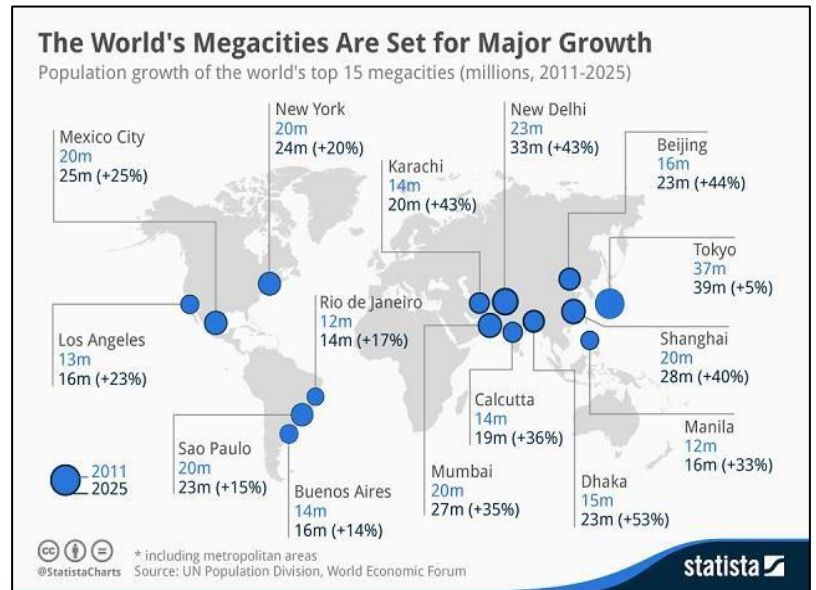
5. What is the minimum population required for a city to be classed as a **megacity**? _____
6. Study the map on the next page showing the world's largest megacities. Using the map, answer questions 7a-7c.

7a. Which megacity is predicted to have the greatest **overall** population increase by 2025?

7b. Which megacity is predicted to have the greatest **rate** of urban growth of the fifteen megacities shown?

7c. Which region is predicted to experience the greatest urban growth by 2025? Shade **one** oval.

- i. North America
- ii. Europe
- iii. Asia



Concept: Sustainability

Cramming millions of people into relatively small spaces (cities) impacts the environment, people and the economy. Strategies exist to make urban living more **sustainable**. Before you think about the strategies, you need to ensure that you know what 'sustainable' means.

Sustainability refers to a way of doing things that enables a balance of economic, social and environmental concerns, with a view to the long-term 'health' of people, the economy and the environment. If a government prioritises only economic growth at the expense of citizens and the natural environment, its approach is very **unsustainable**. Similarly, if a government only focuses on protecting the environment but does nothing about inequality, this is also **unsustainable**. If something is sustainable, it can **continue well into the future and considers the balance between economic, social and environmental concerns**. In both examples, the approaches could not continue for very long- they cannot be *sustained*.

1. Decide whether each urban strategy below is sustainable (**S**) or unsustainable (**U**). Write an **S** or **U** next to each and give a reason/s for your decision.

Strategy	Sustainable (S) or Unsustainable (U)	Reason/s
City A has rapidly growing water needs. The government decides to transport water from the sparsely populated farming regions to use in the densely populated south.		
City B has rapidly growing water needs. The government offer subsidies so that people and councils that install rainwater tanks do not have to pay the full cost of installation.		
The population of City C generates a lot of waste. The government decides to build three new recycling plants to turn the waste into new products.		
One of the councils in City D has approved the building of a business centre on one of its main parks. It'll generate many jobs, but it will remove children's play areas and habitats for urban wildlife.		

Concept: Levels of Development

People often think of 'development' purely in economic terms, but this is a bit limited. **Development refers to progress in economic growth but also in social welfare and the use of technology.** When a country develops life gets better for people living there because they have better economic opportunities and quality of life.

The level of development varies between different countries, and some countries are developing more rapidly than others. The difference in development between more and less developed is called the **development gap**.

Measuring development isn't always straightforward as there are lots of different measures. For example, looking at **average income** is one way to get an idea of quality of life, but it doesn't tell the whole story. Looking at **doctors per 1000 people** tells us something about how developed the country is too, but again, it doesn't give the whole story. That's why we use a range of **development indicators**.

1. In the table below, fill in the gaps to ensure that you know what each development indicator is, what it measures, how it changes as a country develops, and examples (include data). Use <http://data.worldbank.org/> if you need data.

Development indicator	What it is	As a country develops, it gets...	An example where it is high	An example where it is low
Gross National Income (GNI)	Total value of goods & services produced by a country, including income from overseas. Usually measured in US\$.		Germany \$3,523,920,730,000	Dominica \$508,050,000
GNI per head/ per capita		Higher		
Birth rate				
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people in a population in a year.		Central African Republic 14	Honduras 5
Infant mortality rate		Lower	Somalia 85	Sweden 2
People per doctor				
Literacy rate		Higher		
Access to safe water	The percentage of people who have clean drinking water.		Germany 100%	Ethiopia 57%
Life expectancy				Cote D'Ivoire 52yrs
Human development Index (HDI)		Higher		

