Expert Vocab

Global circulation model

Enhanced greenhouse effect

Tropical storm

Storm surge

Eye of storm Extreme weather

Tropical storm

Coriolis effect

Climate change

Wind shear

Quaternary

Mitigation

Adaptation

2. General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.

Formation of a tropical storm

of particular physical conditions.

of the equator,

eye of the storm

\* Sea temperatures over 26,5 degrees

\* The Coriolis effect causes the air

to spin upwards around a calm central

\* When the tropical storm meets land,

\* Start between 5° and 30° north and south

loses the moisture and heat from the ocean.

Subject: Hazards part 2

The whole system is driven by the equator, which is the hottest

part of the Earth. Air rises at the equator, leading to low pressure and rainfall. When the air reaches the edge of the atmosphere, it cannot go any further and so it travels to the north and south.

Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result convection cool dense air

hurricane winds

and rain









so it loses power and weakens. 4. UK extreme weather- Beast from the 5. Climate Change - causes East: 2018 Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Cause: A meteorological event called Thermometer readings stratospheric warming disrupted the jet Glacier Retreat stream, allowing cold winds from Russia to Ice Cores reach the UK. Early spring Short term Impact: The cold air mass brought Rising sea levels heavy snowfall, with up to 50 cm of snow in Quaternary period to the present day. some areas, and temperatures dropping as low Possible causes of climate change: as -12°C in rural regions, 2 died. Natural factors - orbital changes,

Responses: Red weather warnings were issued

The Royal Air Force was drafted in to help

In Edinburgh, soldiers were deployed to help

transport about 200 NHS clinical and support

relief efforts in snow-hit Lincolnshire.

staff to and from the Western General

Hospital and Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

volcanic activity and solar output Human factors - use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.







of the issue - e.g. reducing or preventing greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting carbon sinks. these strategies can be on a local or global scale, e.g. investing in renewable energy.- alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements. Adaptation - where people respond to the impacts of climate change by adjusting how they live or work, in order to make

themselves less vulnerable, change in

agricultural systems, managing water

supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels

3. Typhoon Haiyan - 2013 LIC

that contaminated fishing waters.

Immediate Responses

Rice prices had risen by nearly 12% by 2014.

Long term response: Build back better

Secondary:

up a no-build zone along the coast in Eastern Visayas, a new storm surge warning system has been developed, and mangroves planted to absorb future storm surges. 6. Managing climate change Mitigation - limit the cause

Primary: Tacloban experienced a 5-metre storm surge, and

An oil tanker ran aground, causing an 800,000-litre oil leak

400 mm of rainfall flooded an area of up to 1 km inland

Over 1,200 evacuation centres were set up to help the

homeless and over \$1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged.

Launched in 2014, it intended to upgrade damaged buildings

to protect them from future disasters. They have also set

90% of Tacloban was destroyed and 6190 people died

Paper 1

## GCSE AQA Geography

## Subject: Urban Issues and Challenges - LEEDS

Expert Vocab Urban CBD Inner City Inner Suburbs Outer Suburbs Commuter Settlement Urban Sprawl Derelict Redeveloped Sustainable Living Transport management

4. Urban Green, Transport and Waste Management

Bramley. Green Flag standard - gone from 23% in 2006

Transport: Integrated system - park and ride (Stourton

- bus runs every 10/15m £3 a day ticket)), supercycle

highway (dedicated lane between Leeds and Bradford),

Guided buses (dedicated lane that no one else can use).

Waste: Veolia Incinerator: A £140m incinerator hoping

Leeds City Council (LCC) said the £555m cost of building

and running it over 25 years is about £200m less than it

to 70% in 2018. New parks: Park Square in the city

centre and Aire Park in the South Bank.

to create enough power for 20,000 homes.

would have had to pay in landfill taxes.

Urban Greening: 7 major parks including Roundhay,

Green field

Brownfield

Deprivation

2. Migration

alobalisation.

footprint.

Migration within Leeds comes from different mix -

Non EU countries India.

Decline - Holbeck - Globalisation

Regeneration: Granary Wharf

it would have been a hive of industry

hive for business and leisure activities.

manufacturing abroad many of these units closed.

Candle. It has become an iconic part of Leeds' skyline.

5. Challenges: Decline and Regeneration

National Migration: Students with 36000 per year, areas Headingley.

Inner city areas (Armley, Beeston, Holbeck, Harehills).

International - Holbeck - since 1820', since 1950's-60s link to

close to the Leeds-Liverpool canal. As companies outsourced

Distribution: East Leeds, around the Inner

Large warehouses, factories and textile mills lined the South Bank area

Before development work started on this site in 2006, the area was

derelict due to the closure of factories like Temple Works. Historically

£350 million South Bank Regeneration project. The area has become a

Completed in 2009, Candle House has been named this for resembling a

Sustainable living: Greenhouse Development - £26 million Beeston. 8

toilets to save water and uses renewable energy. The electricity comes

from the wind turbines and solar panels located on the roof. Specialist

story building - 172 flats and 15,000 square meter office space. Eco

friendly with triple glazed windows, thick insulated walls, dual flush

building materials were sourced locally to reduce their carbon

EU countries such as Poland, Romania are the two biggest in 2015.

Opportunities: Students bring new ideas and

6. Urban Sprawl - Silsden

miles from Bradford

areas of West Yorkshire.

green space.

homes.

regenerate areas of old terraced housing where

Challenges: House prices rising due to the

others didn't want to live. New businesses and services opened up for these including gyms / cafe

/ ideas linked to new ideas, wider range of food mix

increased population. E.g.Horsforth has developed

as a wealthy suburb. Many of the homes are semi

detached, housing professionals from the city

centre. House prices are high, schools are high

quality and the environment is good with lots of

Greenfield site - 23 miles from Leeds CBD / 28

2023: 138 new homes including 28 affordable new

Advantages - easier to build new homes on as not

- train station of Ilkley meaning access to wider

from local community causing a conflict (800

increased traffic on rural roads

objection from the new development in 2023),

restricted to previous development, transport links

Disadvantages: loss of greenfield sites, objections

2013: 156 affordable new homes built

3. Opportunities and challenges:

GCSE AQA Geography Paper 3 Subject: Human Fieldwork LEEDS Hypothesis: Regeneration has been successful in Leeds city centre. Expert Vocab 2 Location 3. Risk Assessment how we mitigated it (manage it). \* Site 1: Temple Works: Former flax (linen) factory 1. Train station: Leeds one of the busiest, fall Urban undergoing redevelopment. (brownfield site) between platform train. CBD \* Site 2: Mustard Wharf: Three 9-storey residential Managed by: Inner City blocks, with commercial and leisure space, including offices, \* Staff safety talk, positioned at points to check for Derelict restaurants,. The project, agreed in 2018, cost £55 million. pupils moving between train and platform to keep Deindustrialisation Not completed yet. people safe. Globalisation \* Site 3: Granary Wharf: Part of Leeds' £350 million 2. Leeds to Liverpool Canal Redeveloped South Bank Regeneration, completed in 2009. Includes No barrier between path canal create a risk of falling Sustainable Living Candle House with 160 apartments and a rooftop communal Managed by: safety talk, no one allowed 2m o canal. Integrated transport management garden, the Doubletree Hotel with a Sky Bar and 3. Crime Brownfield site conference facilities, and small bars and restaurants under \* Phoned being snatched in the derelict area. Regeneration the railway arches. Managed by: Hypothesis \* No phones out, working in big groups with staff. \* Time of day checked.

4. Data Collection 5. Data Presentation Traffic and Pedestrian collection \* 5 minutes at each site Traffic and pedestrian \* Tally chart to record each passing vehicle. Evaluate the method - what are its limitations? Stacked / Bi polar \* =Only did it for a short time and didn't repeat. compound graphs \* This was in winter when it was cold and people were bar graph less likely to walk - compared different times of year. **Environmental Quality Survey** \*Assessed the environment at each site and gave a Method: added all together then score of +2 to -2 based on a set of statements. drew the total before working Evaluate the method - what are its limitations? out which section was for each hand side. \* Only a snapshot, bias and subjective. vehicle type.

Easy to compare sites, but

type total. Alternatively

individual bar graphs.

difficult to work out individual

\* Could be improved by taking photos for evidence.

\* To assess how busy areas without redevelopment to

Why complete these method?

areas redeveloped are.

Environmental Quality Survey

Bi polar graphs

Method: Score +2 green on the right hand side, 0 no bar and -2 red on the left hand side.
Easy to see those negative vs positive.

Alternative - changed to

1-5 score and used a radar

graph.

6. Conclusion and evaluation
You need to make a clear link between the evidence back to the hypothesis.

Traffic and pedestrian data shows an increase between site 1 temple works with the regeneration is not complete and compared to site 3 Granary Wharf.

Environmental Quality Survey - both Mustard Wharf Granary Wharf have a much higher positive score for lack of litter and quality of buildings.

Not enough evidence from data is too narrow. Areas are too close to each other

GCSE AQA Geography

Expert Vocab

Rural to urban Migration

Informal settlement

settlements - old term)

slum / squatter

Informal vs formal employment

Urbanisation

Megacity

years.

accessible.

employ 150,000 more.

Natural Increase

2. Location of Lagos

Lagos is its largest city, located in the southwest on

the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, near border of Benin \* 1990 population four million, 2015 just over 12 million

by 2015, 2024 - 16.5 million. Regional importance

\* 10% of Nigeria's population lives in Lagos. \* Lagos provides 30% of Nigeria's GDP.

\* Most manufacturing industry is in Lagos. \* transport hub with an airport and port

National importance

\* Lagos is Nigeria's media centre \* 80% industry around Lagos

International:

\* 80% of flights into West Africa go via Lagos \* Venue for major sporting events

10% of Nigeria's population lives in Lagos. Cause: \* Rural-urban migration

Paper 2

rural have low wages, poor education opportunities, impact of climate change, few job opportunities.

3. Growth in Lagos

\* Natural increase youthful population - birth rate 35 per 1000, fertility rate dropping from 5.5 per woman in 2 to 5.1 in 2023.

Pull factor to Lagos: \* 68% of the population of Lagos has a secondary education (40% don't even attend primary school in

rural areas in the north of the country)

\* Lagos also has a thriving film and music industry — 'Nollywood' films

\* construction jobs, e.g. building the new commercial centre, Eko Atlantic.

Improving transport

6. Urban planning

4. Opportunities in Lagos 5. Challenges in Lagos \* Lagos provides 30% of Nigeria's GDP. \* Over 60% of Lagos live in informal settlements such

NIGER

\* Most manufacturing industry is in Lagos. \* All children are offered a basic education by the Lagos State Government for their first 9

\* constructing a new city called Eco Atlantic with

opportunity for quarter of a million people and

colleges - over ten universities in Lagos

\* Port of lagos - Lagos Lagoon provides a

sheltered harbour for ships, making it very

\* Lagos home to many universities and training

as Makoko - built on stilts above Lagos Lagoon.

\* Lack of sanitation, electricity and employment e.g. most of the residents of Makoko work in the informal economy or make a living by fishing.

\* Only 10% of Lagos has access to piped water. \* Brain drain - high trained professionals leave to go to other areas due to lack of opportunities. \* Only 40% of the 10,000 tonnes of daily waste

produced is collected. \* air pollution 5x higher than international regulations

\* 40% jobs are informal. Eq: Olusosun Landfill

\* one of the most congested cities worldwide - 3 hours is the average commute.

Subject: Urban Issues and Challenges - LAGOS

Improving quality of life in Mokoko

2023 and 2024.

Floating communities - designed to create homes on the

water in areas where there is overcrowding, shortages

of clean water, lack of electricity. Sustainable buildings which collect rainwater and floats to combat sea level rise. Floating school was the prototype - 100 students,

LAMATA - organisation responsible for improving

transport. Created bus lanes - Bus wait times 10 min,

air pollution on route reduced by 13%, affordable fares.

A new railway, part opened 2016, new stations opened

site collected rainwater for drinking, solar panels, \* Eco Atlantic Eco Atlantic - artificial island aimed at the wealthy but increase employment in construction

bring for people?

2023 and 2024

## Opportunities in Lagos

- 80% of Nigeria's industry is located in Lagos.
- 80% of flights to West Africa go vai
- 600 000 people migrate to Lagos each year to make the most of education, healthcare and job opportunities.
- Lagos has a natural harbour which creates opportunities for international trade.
- Lagos home to many universities and training colleges - over ten universities in Lagos 40% jobs are informal. Eq: Olusosun
- Landfill site where people search through the waste, recycling materials they can make money from. Eq. copper wire. This is dangerous and unsustainable.

### Built on land reclaimed from the sea next to Victoria Island (wealthy)

Create jobs for 150 000 people can homes for 250 000. Interventional schools, hospitals, shopping malls and a marina.

Eko Atlantic:



#### 5. Challenges in Lagos Overcrowding/ Squatter Settlements: Over 60% of Lagos live in informal settlements such as Makoko - built on stilts above Lagos Lagoon. Lack of sanitation, electricity and employment e.g. most of the residents of Makoko work in the informal economy or

Sanitation and Water: Only 10% of Lagos has access to piped water. Other sources include Bore Holes, and street vendors. This water can be contaminated by sewage and oil.

make a living by fishing. What problems does this

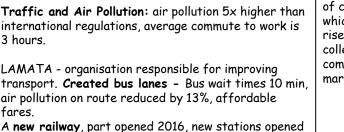
Only 40% of the 10,000 tonnes of daily waste produced is collected, leaving waste on the streets.





Traffic and Air Pollution: air pollution 5x higher than international regulations, average commute to work is 3 hours.

LAMATA - organisation responsible for improving transport. Created bus lanes - Bus wait times 10 min. air pollution on route reduced by 13%, affordable fares.





# 6. Urban planning

## Improving quality of life in Mokoko

Floating communities - designed to create homes on the water in areas where there is overcrowding, shortages of clean water, lack of electricity. Sustainable buildings which collect rainwater and floats to combat sea level rise. Floating school was the prototype - 100 students, collected rainwater for drinking, solar panels, and a community space for vaccination market.

World produces enough food for everyone, access to

Food consumption is the types of diet e.g. HIC made

development (able to afford to buy expensive food)

Climate, pests and diseases, technology, water supply,

Demand for food growing: population, economic

What affects the amount of food we have?

Food insecurity affect people: social unrest,

famine & undernourishment, rising prices, conflict,

Food insecurity affect environment: soil erosion,

Increase food: irrigation, aeroponics or hydroponics

up eggs, milk, LIC made up of cereals.

Increased water use: households appliances, personal

Water: 50% of the UK's water is used at home

Decline in reserves of oil & gas now means the UK is

reliant on imported fossil fuels. All coal-fired power

stations closed in 2024. Switch to renewable energy.

Economic & Environmental - energy production

development and the manufacture of wind turbines

and solar energy panels. Set up costs for renewable

Introducing small fish into the paddy fields, which is

field. Keeping fish can increase yields by 10% as well

harvesting, crop irrigation, tree plantation stop soil

Success: improved crop yields (how many crops),

decline in water-borne diseases, safe water for schools, less time farming = more time in school.

a natural fertiliser with their droppings, eat insect

pests and help circulate oxygen around the paddy

as providing extra protein in the farmer's diet.

Initiative included: clean water, rainwater

Sand Dam - underground water reservoirs.

sources of energy such as wind, tidal and solar is

very expensive. Negative impact -bird migration.

Small scale rice farmers - rice-fish culture.

Many jobs have been created in research and

Paper 2

Seasonal food

Renewable energy

undernourishment

4. OPTION 4: FOOD

Energy Mix

Consumption

Food security

it is not equal.

conflict, poverty

desertification

1. Expert Vocab

Aeroponics and hydroponics

hygiene, industrial production. Polluted or low-quality water reduces available for use. **Effects:** Pesticides are detrimental to aquatic wildlife

2. UK

Managing water quality: UK legislation sets boundaries on the quantity and type of discharge from factories and farms into rivers. **Deficit:** London (high population, low rainfall)

Climate: Arid landscape, 200mm average annual

rainfall, 3000 hours of sun per year, temp 20°C.

Grows in greenhouses tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers

Advantages: employment, supplies fruit and veg all

year around and better than shipped from overseas,

Disadvantages: conflict with immigration and some

illegal immigration, plastic is dumped, ecosystems

infrastructure improved. Low heating costs due to the

Surplus: Lake District Water transfer scheme: Kielder Disadvantages: dams expensive, disrupts fish migration Advanataces: Reservoirs create new habitats.

5. OPTION 4: FOOD

Large scale project:

Almeria, Spain,

temperature.

destroyed, high water levels.

etc

Organic food: Crops are rotated to maintain

nutrients. It is + for the environment= less pollution

**Energy:** Domestic consumption has been reduced.

6. OPTION 4: FOOD

Charities: Practical Action

erosion)

LIC / NEE Jamalpur, Bangladesh

of the UK's food was imported in 2019.

3. UK

countries and transported to the UK. 45% per cent