|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| See the source image**Key ideas** Paper 2: Human Geography - Economic Activity and Energy  | **Content**  | See the source image**Start of topic** |  | **End of topic** |
| ***Review the list below and rank your confident level for each. R- not confident A- slight confident G- very confident***  | R | A | G |  | R | A | G |
| **4.1 The relative****importance of****different economic****sectors and the****location of economic****activity varies****spatially, and****changes over time** | Classification of employment by economic sector (primary,secondary, tertiary and quaternary) and the  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explain reasons for the differences in the employment structures in countries at different levels of development (Clark Fisher Model).  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factors affecting the location of economic activity in eacheconomic sector and how these factors can change over time. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reasons for the changes in the numbers of people employed ineach economic sector, including the availability of rawmaterials, globalisation, mechanisation, demographic changesand government policies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4.2 The growth and****decline of different****economic sectors has****resulted in a range of****impacts and possible****resource issues** | CASE STUDY - Positive and negative impacts of economic sector shifts in a named developed country – **UK.**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CASE STUDY - Positive and negative impacts of economic sector shifts in a named developing country – **Ethiopia**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Informal employment: causes (economic development, rural-urban migration) and characteristics (advantages and disadvantages) in a named Megacity: **Addis Ababa**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Different theories (Malthus and Boserup) are used to explain the relationship between population and resources.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4.3 Countries****increasingly****experience an energy****gap and therefore****seek energy security****by developing a****balanced energy mix****and sustainable****energy use** | Energy demand and production varies globally and is affected by a range of factors: population growth, increased wealth and technological advances.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-renewable, e.g. coal, oil, natural gas, uranium and shale gas/oil, and renewable sources of energy, e.g. solar, wind, hydroelectric power (HEP), geothermal, biomass, have advantages and disadvantages for people and theenvironment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy can be managed in a sustainable way througheducation, efficiency and conservation (within industry,transport and the home). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Write down the keywords you use in this topic:  |  |





**Paper 1 – Physical Geography**

**Coastal Environments checklist**