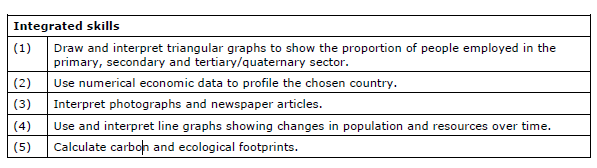
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| See the source image**Key ideas**  Paper 2: Human Geography - Economic Activity and Energy | **Content** | See the source image**Start of topic** | | |  | **End of topic** | | |
| ***Review the list below and rank 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 each  economic sector and how these factors can change over time. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reasons for the changes in the numbers of people employed in  each economic sector, including the availability of raw  materials, globalisation, mechanisation, demographic changes  and 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 the  environment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy can be managed in a sustainable way through  education, 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**