Geography IGCSE. Section B

Section B is worth 50 marks and therefore must be given about 45 to 50 mins. You must complete two topics for **Section B** from a choice of:

1. Economic activity & energy
2. Ecosystems & rural environments
3. Urban environments

Case study information must be learned in detail – the location, the names of places, facts and figures.

Urban Environments

Part 1. Why are more people now living in towns and cities?

What to make notes about	Notes completed
Understanding the nature of urbanisation What is urbanisation (including suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation); **pages 145- 149**	
Why urbanization is happening now – how it is linked to the development and industrialization processes that happen as countries develop more advanced economies The factors affecting the rate of urbanisation and the emergence of mega-cities. **Pages 149 - 152**	
The distribution of mega cities has changed – were in HIC's mainly , now in LIC's and MIC's too Mapping of the changing global distribution of megacities. Were mostly in HIC's now in newly industrializing countries. Link the changing distribution to the changing economies – particularly of south and east Asia which have now got a lot of mega cities. **Pages 146 and 150**	
Big cities can cause problems The problems associated with rapid urbanisation including congestion, transport, employment, crime and environmental quality. **Pages 152, 153**	

Part 2. What are the typical patterns of land use in cities? .Do the rich and poor people live together?

What to make notes about	Notes completed
Why do similar land uses cluster together in certain parts of cities? Why do similar land use patterns develop in all cities as they grow? Reasons for factors encouraging similar land uses to concentrate in particular parts of the urban area (e.g. locational needs, accessibility, land values). This is about why some parts of the city have mainly houses, other parts mainly industry, other parts mainly shops and offices? **Pages 154 to 156**	
What problems develop when land uses and people become segregated? Consequences of land use patterns e.g. the distribution of different socio-economic and ethnic groups around the city and the differences in accessibility between different parts of the city. This about how different groups of people e.g. richer people end up being in one part of the city and poorer people in another and how some parts are easy to get to but others are not. **Pages156, 157**	

The rapid growth of cities in LIC's creates shanty towns.	
Shanty towns - you need to know • What they are • Where they are within a city • How they grow and change • What their main problems are • How the problems have been tackled and reduced over time **Page 159 Most of the above is covered through the case study.**	
Case study of one city to show the land use patterns and the distribution of social/ethnic groups. We did Zomba in Malawi, North Africa **Pages 157, 158.**	
Case studies of shanty-town management in a LIC city and the contrast with unmanaged shanty towns. We did Sao Paulo in Brazil. **Pages 160, 161**	

Part 3. How do cities change over time?

What to make notes about	Notes completed
How are the edges of HIC cities changing? The CBD of cities are often too congested with traffic. There is a need for lots of space now for modern developments. For lots of reasons the edge of cities is the best place for new development e.g. Yas Island. You need to know about the types of development happening and where exactly they are built and why. E.g. retail parks, malls, business parks, science parks etc. **Page 161.** You can use Southampton as an example.	
Which kinds of sites can new developments be built on? The advantages and disadvantages of greenfield and brownfield sites. **Page 165**	
Where are the most deprived (poorest) parts of HIC cities? What are they like? The typical locations for deprived areas in HIC cities are the inner city ring and outer city council estates. **Page 166 to 169.** What are the deprived parts of cities like? What are their S.E.E. characteristics e.g. shorter life expectancy, low educational attainment, high unemployment rates, lots of litter and unpleasant environments	
How are inner city areas which were often the most deprived parts changing? You need to know about the rebranding and re-imaging of these areas and about examples that show this. Many of these were formerly port areas e.g. London Docklands. Salford Quays in Manchester. Liverpool docks. **Page 169- 172**	
How are cities rebranded? What are the roles of decision makers (planners, politicians, property developers and industrialists) in urban regeneration and rebranding. **Page 170 - 173**	
Case study of one named urban area in an HIC to explain how and why changes are taking place. We studied Bradford in North West England. **Page 173**	