Non-Negotiables: Paper 2 – Section A

1	**Q: What is urbanisation?** A: When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.
2	**Q: What are the factors affecting urbanisation?** A: Rural to urban migration and natural increase
3	**Q: Why is Mumbai nationally important?** A: Financial capital of India
4	**Q: Why is Mumbai internationally important?** A: Home of Bollywood, handles most of India's sea trade
5	**Q: What social opportunities are found in Mumbai?** A: Literacy rates are high at 89.7%, access to healthcare is better than in rural areas, good community spirit in slums
6	**Q: How can industrial areas be a stimulus for economic development?** A: Create jobs – people pay more tax – government improves infrastructure
7	**Q: What challenges are there in Mumbai?** A: People live in slum areas lacking access to clean water, sanitation and electricity Air pollution form factories and older cars being used.
8	**Q: What strategy is used to help the urban poor in Mumbai?** A: Mumbai Slum sanitation project
9	**Q: What are the features of sustainable urban living?** A: Use of renewable energy, public transport, recycling, urban greening and reduced water use
10	**Q: Why is Nottingham nationally important?** A: QMC – medical research, university hospital training doctors and nurses
11	**Q: Why is Nottingham internationally important?** A: Invented the MRI scanner and ibuprofen
12	**Q: What is one social, economic and environmental opportunity in Nottingham?** Social – cultural mix in Hyson Green, Economic – Cornerhouse, Environmental – 25% Nottingham is green space
13	**Q: What is one social, economic and environmental challenge facing Nottingham?** Economic – factories have closed down, Social – St Anns has high levels of child obesity, Environmental – abandoned factories
14	**Q: What is urban regeneration?** A: Revival of old parts of the built up area in the city.
15	**Q: What is the rural urban fringe?** A: A zone of transition between the city and the countryside

Non-Negotiables: Paper 2 – Section B

1	**Q: What is an economic measure of development?** A: GNI per capita
2	**Q: Name five social measures of development** A: Life expectancy, literacy rate, infant mortality, birth rate, death rate
3	**Q: What is the limitation of economic and social measures of development?** A: Economic – inaccurate measure as doesn't take into account difference between high and low earners. Social – inaccurate as the measures can be hard to measure at times e.g. war zone
4	**Q: What is one physical, economic and historical cause of uneven development?** A: Economic – being in debt, Historical – war, Physical – poor climate
5	**Q: What are the consequences of uneven development?** A: International migration, differences in wealth and health
6	**Q: What is the development gap?** A: Difference in development between HIC and LIC
7	**Q: What strategies are used to reduce the development gap?** A: Fair trade, debt relief, aid, intermediate technology, microfinance loans, tourism, investment and industrial development
8	**Q: What are the 4 employment sectors?** A: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary
9	**Q: What is a transnational corporation?** A: a company that operates in more than one country or globally
10	**Q: What is deindustrialisation?** A: The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry
11	**Q: What employment sectors make up a post industrial economy?** A: Tertiary and Quaternary
12	**Q: What is the north south divide?** A: Economic and social differences between the south and north of England e.g. south has higher life expectancy and higher income
13	**Q: What strategies can be used to reduce the north south divide (regional differences)** A: transport improvements - HS2 and Liverpool 2, the northern powerhouse, Enterprise zones
14	**Q: How can modern industry be sustainable?** A: Nissan cars use renewable energy to power factory – wind and solar, recycling of parts, zero waste to landfill
15	**Q: What are the changes facing a rural area in decline?** A: closure of shops, closure of schools, reduced bus services
16	**Q: What are the changes facing a rural area of population growth?** A: Positive – increased demand in local shops, farmers can make profit selling land for housing Negative – increased traffic congestion, schools and doctors become overcrowded, houses prices increase forcing out locals.

Non-Negotiables: Paper 2 – Section C

1	**Q: What is economic wellbeing?** A: the ability of a person to make money
2	**Q: What is social wellbeing?** A: Looks at the health and happiness of a person
3	**Q: Why does the UK import food?** A: Climate means we cant grow some crops, can be cheaper, demand for exotic foods and non-seasonal produce.
4	**Q: What is agribusiness?** A: Application of business skills to farming.
5	**Q: What is organic farming?** A: Food grown without the use of chemicals
5	**Q: How does an increase in food miles affect the environment?** A: Increase in carbon dioxide in the air when the fuel is burnt to power the engines.
6	**Q: Why does the north west have a water surplus?** A: Higher levels of rainfall and a lower population
7	**Q: Why does the south east have a water deficit?** A: Higher population and lower rainfall levels
8	**Q: What are the three fossil fuels?** A: Coal, oil and gas
9	**Q: Why does the UK use less fossil fuels now?** A: Reserves are running out and to reduce the environmental impact of burning them e.g. reduce CO_2 levels
10	**Q: What are examples of renewable energy?** A: Solar, wind. HEP, tidal, geothermal
11	**Q: What are the advantages of using renewable energy?** A: CO_2 levels will be reduced – reducing contribution to climate change
12	**Q: What is energy insecurity?** A: when people do have a reliable access to energy supplies which are affordable
13	**Q: What are the impacts of energy insecurity?** A: conflict, increase in energy prices, reduced industrial output, reduced food production (as crops grown to produce energy), exploration of environmentally sensitive areas
14	**Q: What factors affect energy supply?** A: Physical factors (climate), cost to exploit and produce, political factors e.g. war, technology improvements
15	**Q: How can energy be conserved in homes and businesses?** A: Roof and wall insulation, double or triple glazing, use of public transport, use of electric cars, demand reduction e.g. use of smart meters and energy efficient appliances, turning off plugs