

## OBHS Core Questions:

Subject: Geography

Year and Term: Year 11 – Autumn 2

Topic: Paper 2 Section A-Urban Landscapes overview, Bristol and Freiburg case studies



OLD BUCKENHAM  
HIGH SCHOOL

Learn these questions to build a strong foundation of knowledge for this half-term. Ask family or friends to test you regularly, or practise on your own using the 'Look, Say, Cover, Write' method.

	Question	Answer
1	What is urbanisation?	The increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities.
2	How does urbanisation differ in HICs, NEEs, and LICs?	Faster in NEEs and LICs due to rural-urban migration and high birth rates; slower in HICs, where most people already live in cities.
3	What are the main causes of urbanisation?	Rural-urban migration and natural increase.
4	What is suburbanisation?	The movement of people from the centre of cities to the outskirts (suburbs).
5	What is counter-urbanisation?	The movement of people from urban areas to rural areas.
6	Where is Bristol located?	In the southwest of England, near the River Avon and the M4 motorway, with access to the Bristol Channel.
7	Why is Bristol important nationally?	It is a regional capital, a centre for culture, education, and employment.
8	Why is Bristol important internationally?	It has global industries like aerospace, and a major port, and is linked to other countries through Bristol Airport.
9	How is Bristol changing?	Population growth, improved transport, increasing cultural diversity, regeneration of run-down areas like the Harbourside.
10	What are the social opportunities in Bristol?	New Cabot Circus shopping centre, improved leisure facilities, and cultural attractions like theatres and music venues.
11	What are the economic opportunities in Bristol?	Growth of high-tech industries, aerospace, creative and digital businesses.
12	What environmental improvements have been made in Bristol?	Integrated transport system, cycle paths, development of green spaces, and focus on becoming a European Green Capital.
13	What are the social challenges in Bristol?	Inequality between areas like Stoke Bishop (wealthy) and Filwood (poorer), housing shortages, and traffic congestion.
14	What are the environmental challenges in Bristol?	Derelict buildings, urban sprawl, air pollution, and waste disposal issues.
15	What is urban sprawl?	The spread of urban areas into surrounding rural areas, often causing loss of greenfield land.

16	What is regeneration?	The process of improving and redeveloping run-down areas of a city.
17	How was the Bristol Harbourside regenerated?	Old docks transformed into housing, leisure facilities, and offices, creating new cultural attractions and reducing derelict land.
18	Where is Freiburg located?	In southwest Germany, near the Black Forest.
19	Why is Freiburg known as a sustainable city?	It focuses on environmental protection, renewable energy, green spaces, and sustainable transport.
20	How does Freiburg manage waste sustainably?	88% of packing waste is recycled, energy is generated from waste, and green waste is composted.
21	How does Freiburg use sustainable energy?	Solar panels are widely used, and there are investment schemes in renewable energy such as biomass and hydroelectric power.
22	How does Freiburg manage green spaces?	Green roofs, 40% of the city is forested, and there are restrictions on land use to protect nature.
23	How does Freiburg promote sustainable transport?	Efficient trams, cycle lanes, car-sharing schemes, and reduced car parking in the city centre to encourage public transport.
24	What are the benefits of Freiburg's sustainable policies?	Reduced pollution, improved quality of life, and lower energy consumption.
25	How does urban growth differ in HICs?	Growth is slower, with more focus on regeneration, managing congestion, and improving sustainability.
26	How does urban growth differ in NEEs?	Rapid growth, often leading to overcrowded cities, traffic congestion, and poorly managed services and housing.
27	How does urban growth differ in LICs?	Very rapid growth, with large-scale migration into cities, resulting in informal settlements (slums) and inadequate infrastructure.
28	How do transport systems compare between HICs and LICs/NEEs?	HICs often have integrated, reliable public transport (like Freiburg), while LICs and NEEs struggle with congestion and underdeveloped transport systems.
29	How does waste management differ between HICs and LICs/NEEs?	HICs like Freiburg have recycling schemes and energy recovery; LICs and NEEs often have uncollected waste and large landfill sites.
30	How does sustainable urban planning differ between HICs and NEEs?	HICs focus on green energy and reducing car use (like Freiburg), while NEEs often focus on improving basic services like clean water and housing.