











**Revision notes**

Application of knowledge is important. Learn these 10 facts and apply them to your six- and eight-mark questions.

<p>London is a global city, and it is one of the most globalised and well-connected cities on Earth.</p> 	<p>Gatwick, Heathrow and London City airports help London to be so well connected with the rest of the world.</p> 
<p>Rural-urban migration has played a key factor in the growth of London.</p> 	<p>Following WW2, there was a baby boom – rapidly increasing the population in London.</p> 
<p>The house prices are some of the most expensive in the UK.</p> 	<p>Many people commute into London, rather than living there, as housing is so expensive.</p> 
<p>London is a city of contrasts, with some very affluent areas, such as Kensington and Chelsea.</p> 	<p>There are also many areas of deprivation, including Tower Hamlets and Newham (the site of the Olympic stadium).</p> 
<p>Key issues in London include traffic, housing, waste disposal, poverty and rising crime levels.</p> 	<p>Huge steps have been taken to improve the sustainability of London, e.g. the transport system and water fountains.</p> 

**Revision tips**

Connect one idea to the next to create a chain of knowledge. For example:



- London is one of the most globalised and well-connected cities on earth. What helps it to be connected?
- The three airports: Gatwick, Heathrow and London City. What else brings people to London?
- Rural-urban migration has been a key factor its growth. What else increased the population?
- The baby boom following WW2. All these people need houses, which could be why the house prices are some of the most expensive in the UK.

Carry on in the same way, making connections ...

Revision strips

				
<p>Why is London an important global city and what are its issues?</p>				
				

✂

				
<p>Why is London an important global city and what are its issues?</p>				
				

✂

				
<p>Why is London an important global city and what are its issues?</p>				
				

**Exam tips for six- and eight-mark questions**

- Use the key words from the question in your answer. For example, if the word ‘challenges’ is used, you must use the word ‘challenges’ throughout your answer.
- Write in paragraphs. For a six-mark question you should write two or three paragraphs.
- You will need to use case study information throughout your answer.
- In an eight-mark question you will need to write a balanced answer. Look for the two sides in the question. You will need to write about both to gain full marks.
- In an eight-mark question you should aim to use your wider geographical knowledge. Can you include further case studies or examples in your answer?
- If you are asked for your opinion, you should express this in the conclusion, rather than leading your answer with it.

**Practice exam questions**

Choose from the following questions, using the exam tips and revision notes to help you. Plan your answer below and then write it in your book or on paper.

1. Explain why improving transport systems can help to make cities more sustainable. [6]
2. Explain why people move to a global city that you have studied. [6]
3. London is a city of both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. [8]
4. Global cities such as London face many challenges. Explain the social and economic challenges facing global cities such as London. [8]

**Plan**

Key words to use:	
Case study or case studies to refer to:	
Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2
Paragraph 3	Paragraph 4 (for eight-mark answers)
Conclusion:	

**Peer assessment**

Use the mark schemes provided to peer-assess a partner's work. Decide on a band and then on a mark by reading the descriptors below.

**Six-mark answer mark scheme**

Band	Mark	Descriptor
3	5-6	Thorough and elaborated response where you show a clear understanding of the question and have given chains of reasoning throughout your answer. Your answer is fully explained using relevant examples throughout.
2	3-4	Clear understanding of the question, with clear explanations. Some examples have been used to back up your points.
1	1-2	Simple, valid statements that demonstrate a basic understanding of the question. Likely to be a descriptive answer rather than an explanation.
	0	Award zero marks if answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.

**Eight-mark answer mark scheme**

Band	Mark	Descriptor
4	7-8	Exceptional application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive and clear chains of reasoning provide sophisticated analysis. You have fully explained your answer.</li> <li>Balanced and coherent appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding. You have used additional examples or case studies to help you to back up your points.</li> </ul>
3	5-6	Thorough application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chains of reasoning provide elaborated analysis. You have given clear explanations in your answer.</li> <li>Balanced appraisal draws together wider geographical understanding. You have looked at both sides of the question and you have used some additional examples in your answer.</li> </ul>
2	3-4	Sound application of knowledge and understanding. Some connections provide valid but limited analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited appraisal used. There is some explanation, but it is quite limited.</li> <li>Some wider geographical understanding. There are a few examples in your answer.</li> </ul>
1	1-2	Some basic application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic level of meaning ascribed to the information/issue. A basic answer which only covers part of the question.</li> <li>Limited and weak appraisal. Points are more likely to be described than explained.</li> </ul>
	0	Award zero marks if answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.

## Model answers

Here are two model answers that you can practise assessing and use to improve your own work.

### Example six-mark answer

---

#### 1. Explain why improving transport systems can help to make cities more sustainable. (6)

*London has a range of transport options including buses, trains, cycle hire schemes and the overground/underground system. All of these options are heavily marketed as being the better choice for the environment because if there are fewer cars on the road there will be less pollution.*

*When Boris Johnson became mayor, he introduced the 'Boris-bike' system. This is a cycle hire scheme which is cheap and easy to use. People who wish to hire the bikes can do so from a number of bike stations across London. The bikes can also be dropped off at any of the stations. By encouraging people to cycle, it reduces the use of cars and has added health benefits. As it is more environmentally friendly, it will help London to become more sustainable.*

*The buses in London also have additional capacity. This means that they can hold more passengers than a normal city bus. Many of the buses are a diesel-electric hybrid, which means they are more fuel efficient, quieter and cleaner than standard diesel buses. It is estimated that the hybrid buses reduce emissions by between 30 and 40%. This can help cities to become more sustainable because the environmental impact of transport is reduced.*

### Example eight-mark answer

---

#### 4. Global cities such as London face many challenges. Explain the social and economic challenges facing global cities such as London.

*London is a global city which faces many challenges, both social and economic.*

*London has many social issues such as homelessness, overcrowding, poor housing and the range of different languages that are spoken. London has one of the largest homeless populations in the UK, with over 10 thousand people reported to be sleeping rough in London. This issue can be seen in many global cities around the world, regardless of whether they are HICs or LICs. Many people move to cities to find employment and if this fails to happen, some of those people may become homeless.*

*Some boroughs of London are areas of high deprivation, such as Tower Hamlets and Hackney, and these often experience overcrowding, with many families living in accommodation which is not suitable for the size of their family. Again, this is quite common in a number of global cities of differing levels of development - for example, Rio de Janeiro and Mumbai.*

*The range of languages in London can also be a challenge, particularly for those people who have just moved to London. They may find it difficult to get assistance when needed if they are unable to find an interpreter. Therefore, when they visit schools or medical centres, they may struggle to be understood. This could lead to people feeling isolated from the rest of their community.*

*London also faces a number of economic challenges - for example, there is a high level of*

*unemployment. This means that the government will need to pay a high level of benefits and many council rent rates will be subsidised. This could put a lot of pressure on the borough councils as they may not be able to fund local improvements as a large proportion of their budgets will be spent on subsidising rents instead.*

*Wealth is also not evenly spread across London. In boroughs such as Kensington there are some of the richest and poorest residents. For example, Grenfell is within the Kensington and Chelsea Borough and so is West Brompton - one of the most affluent areas of London. Not everyone in London benefits from higher London wages as the cost of living in the city is so high. The cost of living can easily lead to residents struggling to pay their bills.*

*In conclusion, London, whilst being one of the most globalised cities in the world, is also a city with significant challenges, both economic and social.*

### Teaching notes

This revision resource was created to support the Eduqas B GCSE geography specification but may also be applicable to other exam boards. It is based on the effective memorisation techniques of dual coding (associating information with pictures) and retrieval practice (testing recall of information).

The resource includes a PowerPoint, revision notes and tips, and revision strips. The PowerPoint can be used flexibly to present the information, model how to learn it, for a revision starter or plenary, and for peer or self-assessment.

Instructions for the picture strips:

- Cut out the picture strips and ask students to stick one in the middle of a page in their books, with space around it to write.
- Students can then annotate each picture with the key information about London, referring to the PowerPoint or their revision notes if needed.
- A second strip can be stuck in on a new page to test recall, with students working without notes this time to write everything they can remember in relation to each picture. This could also be done as an oral activity, with pairs of students testing each other's recall.
- Students can then write answers to the six- and eight-mark questions on page 4. Self-/peer-assessment grids are provided on page 5, and model answers are provided on pages 6-8.