











Revision notes

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

<p>Sydney is the largest city in Australia. It is the state capital of New South Wales.</p> 	<p>It has never been the capital of Australia. Canberra is the capital city.</p> 
<p>Sydney has a population of 4.5 million. It grew rapidly after 1950 - it is very modern.</p> 	<p>Sydney is an important global city. It is multicultural and very well connected.</p> 
<p>Sydney has many famous landmarks, such as the Opera House and Harbour Bridge.</p> 	<p>The cost of housing is a major issue - the average house price is \$1 million.</p> 
<p>Public transport is expensive and slow in Sydney - mainly buses that get held up in city traffic.</p> 	<p>Sydney attracts 2.8 million visitors per year.</p> 
<p>The young, educated workforce attracts many IT and media companies.</p> 	<p>Sustainable Sydney aims to improve the quality of life by 2030, focusing on transport, green spaces and community.</p> 

Revision tips

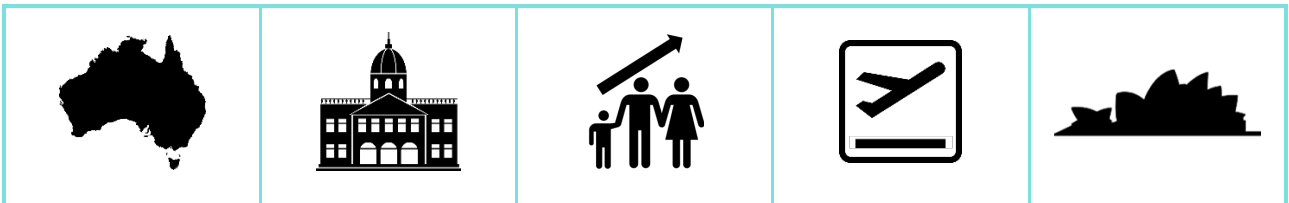
Connect one idea to the next to create a chain of knowledge. For example:



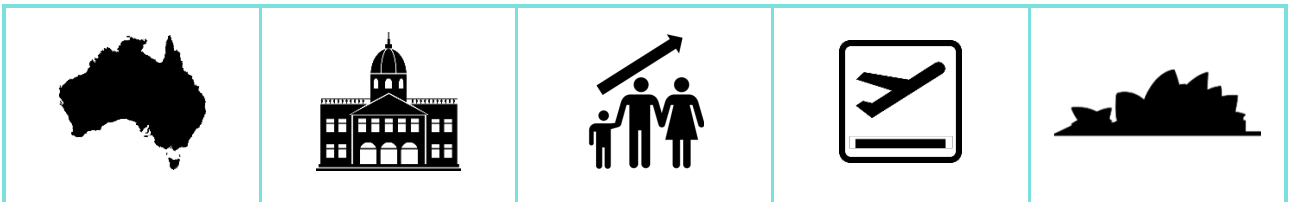
- Sydney is the largest city in Australia. When did it become so big?
- Sydney grew rapidly after 1950 - it is very modern. What are its famous landmarks?
- The Opera House and Harbour Bridge. How many visitors does Sydney attract per year?
- 2.8 million. What is the effect of this on the public transport system?

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

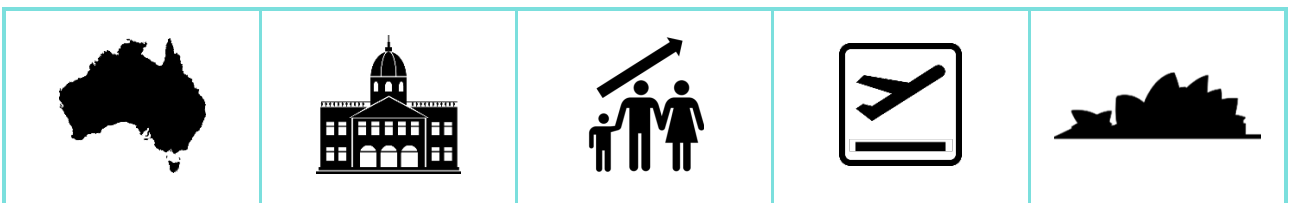
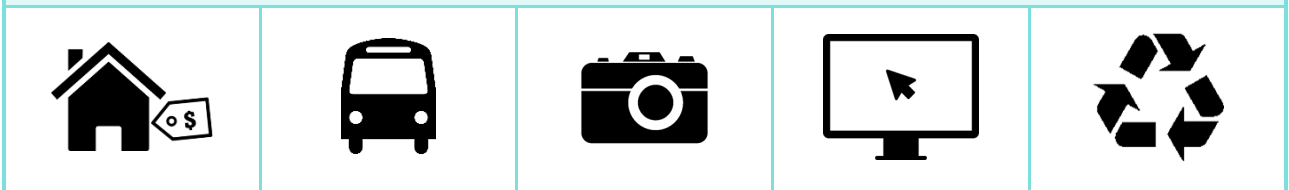
Revision strips



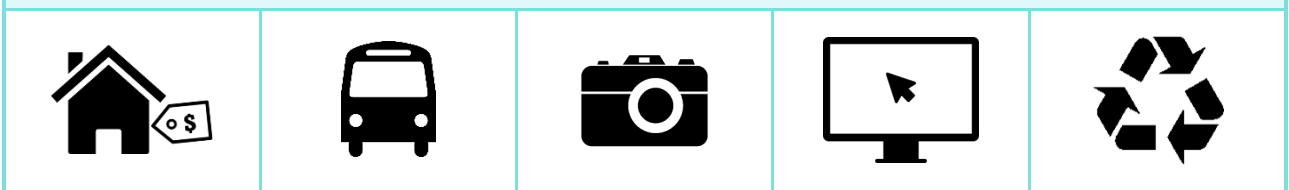
Why is Sydney an important global city and what are its issues?



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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. ‘Sydney is a city of both opportunities and challenges.’ Discuss. [8]
4. Global cities such as Sydney face many challenges. Explain the social and economic challenges facing global cities such as Sydney. [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"> Comprehensive and clear chains of reasoning provide sophisticated analysis. You have fully explained your answer. 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.
3	5-6	Thorough application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chains of reasoning provide elaborated analysis. You have given clear explanations in your answer. 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.
2	3-4	Sound application of knowledge and understanding. Some connections provide valid but limited analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited appraisal used. There is some explanation, but it is quite limited. Some wider geographical understanding. There are a few examples in your answer.
1	1-2	Some basic application of knowledge and understanding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic level of meaning ascribed to the information/issue. A basic answer which only covers part of the question. Limited and weak appraisal. Points are more likely to be described than explained.
	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)

Transport systems are one important way in which cities can be made more sustainable. Vehicles often emit greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change; therefore, moving towards a more environmentally friendly transport system will help to make cities, such as Sydney, more sustainable.

Currently, Sydney's transport system is quite slow and expensive, and this isn't very attractive to those who wish to use it. However, by 2056 there will be a transport network which will be low carbon, will provide jobs and will help to improve the local economy. Through this strategy, the city aims to reduce its carbon emissions and be more environmentally friendly.

The New South Wales transport department are also encouraging more people to ride their bikes instead of using motor vehicles. Riding a bicycle is much better for the environment and reduces the amount of traffic on the road, easing congestion and lowering carbon emissions. Encouraging people to use their own bikes is also more economically viable than changing the entire transport system. Sydney is improving its dedicated cycleways so that it is safer to travel by bike, thereby encouraging more people to use the cycleways. There are both pop-up cycleways and family-friendly cycleways. These cycleways are helping to make Sydney more sustainable, and they are more economically viable than changing entire road networks or transport systems.

Overall, through creating lower carbon options and making improvements in the infrastructure, improving transport systems can help to make cities more sustainable.

Example eight-mark answer

3. Sydney is a city of both opportunities and challenges. Discuss. (8)

Sydney is a city in New South Wales, Australia. It is a modern and rapidly growing city. However, rapid growth has led to both opportunities and challenges.

Sydney is a very multicultural city. People of different nationalities share ideas, cultures, languages and food. This is brilliant opportunity as people of different cultures can come together to celebrate different lifestyles and learn more about each other. Sydney has welcomed immigration from a large number of Asian and Pacific countries, and it sees immigration as an opportunity as immigrants arrive with a wide range of skills, and therefore they help Sydney to develop its workforce and its economy. However, parts of Sydney such as Fairfield in Cabramatta have some of the lowest incomes in the city. Around 80% of Fairfield's residents do not speak English. This suggests that not all immigrants are treated in the same way and that many of them have taken on lower-paid jobs. Furthermore, this also suggest that wealth is not spread equally in Sydney.

Sydney attracts many tourists, and this is another opportunity for the city. It has seven of Australia's top 10 visitor attractions - for example, Sydney Harbour Bridge and the Sydney

Opera House. Over 2.8 million inbound tourists visit Sydney every year, and this contributes to the economy as the tourists spend a lot of money whilst they are there. Their spending is a huge opportunity for Sydney, and in New South Wales more money is spent in Sydney than in any other region. Tourist spending can be used to improve infrastructure; however, not all residents may benefit from these improvements, and therefore they may not all care about the number of tourists that Sydney receives.

Finally, public transport systems in Sydney are an example of a challenge. Public transport is seen as old and slow, and many residents find it too expensive. This means that many residents will instead use their own vehicles, and this contributes carbon emissions to the atmosphere, particularly as many roads into the city can become quite congested. However, Sydney is aiming to create a more sustainable transport network by 2056, and they have created a network of cycleways which includes both family-friendly and pop-up cycleways. This will be an opportunity to overhaul and improve the city's public transport provision to create a more environmentally friendly and sustainable transport option.

In conclusion, Sydney is a city of both opportunities and challenges, with different regions of Sydney experiencing different opportunities and challenges depending on their overall wealth and employment.

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 Sydney, 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 3. Self-/peer-assessment grids are provided on page 4, and model answers are provided on pages 5-6.