



The
Appleton
School

KS5 GEORAPHY

[AQA](#)

PAPER 2: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

PERSONAL LEARNING CHECKLISTS

2022

Geography – Paper 2: Human Geography

RAG Rate each section in the first column

Red = Not at all confident – needs major revision focus, Amber = requires more revision until confident. Green = Confident.

Use remaining columns to colour code when you have revised and tested your knowledge and understanding over several weeks.

Key Idea	Key Knowledge to understand	RAG					
3.2.1 Global systems and global governance							
3.2.1.1 Globalisation	Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements						
3.2.1.2 Global systems	Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems can sometimes act to promote stability, growth and development but can also cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places.						
3.2.1.3 International trade and access to markets	Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation.						
	The nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs), including their spatial organisation, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns.						
	World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.						
	Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade and variable access						

	to markets underly and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe.						
3.2.1.4 Global governance	Issues associated with attempts at global governance, including how: agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices						
	interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance.						
3.2.1.5.1 Antarctica as a global common	Threats to Antarctica arising from: fishing and whaling.						
3.2.1.6 Globalisation critique	The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact.						
3.2.2 Changing Places							
3.2.2.1 The nature and importance of places	The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience						
	Categories of place: experienced places and media places.						
	Categories of place: experienced places and media places.						
3.2.2.2.1 Relationships and connections	How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales from local to global.						
	How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales.						

3.2.2.2.2 Meaning and representation	The importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people with a particular focus on people's lived experience of place in the past and at present.						
	How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives and experiences.						
	How external agencies, including governments, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place-meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.						
	How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (eg film, photography, art, story, song etc) that often give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically such as cartography and census data.						
	How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings						
3.2.2.4 Place studies	Local place study exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.						

	Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of a contrasting and distant place.						
	Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired through engagement with prescribed specification content and thereby further enhance understanding of the way students' own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative data to represent places in the past and present						
3.2.4 Population and the environment							
3.2.4.1 Introduction	The environmental context for human population characteristics and change.						
	Key elements in the physical environment: climate, soils, resource distributions including water supply..						
	Key population parameters: distribution, density, numbers, change.						
	Key role of development processes. Global patterns of population numbers, densities and change rates						
3.2.4.2 Environment and population	Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption.						
	Agricultural systems and agricultural productivity.						
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	Characteristics and distribution of two major climatic types to exemplify relationships between climate and human activities and numbers.						
	Climate change as it affects agriculture.						
	Strategies to ensure food security						
3.2.4.3 Environment, health and well-being	Global patterns of health, mortality and morbidity.						

	Economic and social development and the epidemiological transition.						
	The relationship between environment variables eg climate, topography (drainage) and incidence of disease. Air quality and health. Water quality and health.						
	The global prevalence, distribution, seasonal incidence of one specified biologically transmitted disease, eg malaria; its links to physical and socio-economic environments including impacts of environmental variables on transmission vectors. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.						
	The global prevalence and distribution of one specified non-communicable disease, eg a specific type of cancer, coronary heart disease, asthma; its links to physical and socio-economic environment including impacts of lifestyles. Impact on health and well-being. Management and mitigation strategies.						
	Role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease at the global scale						
3.2.4.4 Population change	International migration: health and political implications of migration.						
3.2.4.5 Principles of population ecology and their application to human populations	Perspectives on population growth and its implications: Malthus.						
3.2.4.6 Global population futures	Health impacts of global environmental change: ozone depletion – skin						

	cancer, cataracts; climate change – thermal stress, emergent and changing distribution of vector borne diseases, agricultural productivity and nutritional standards.						
	Prospects for the global population. Projected distributions. Critical appraisal of future population-environment relationships.						
3.2.4.7 Case studies	Case-study knowledge and understanding of patterns of health and morbidity related to physical and socio-economic characteristics at a local-scale.						