

Geography Specification B - Unit 2 - People and the Planet What's changed?

| EDEXCEL MODULAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY B (LAST ASSESSMENT IN 2013) | | | | | |
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| SPECIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE | | | | | |
| Specification overview | | | | | |
| This unit has three sections. Section A is compulsory, and Sections B and C contain optional topics. | | | | | |
| Section A – Introduction to People and the Planet – Compulsory topics: Population Dynamics, Consuming Resources, Living Spaces, Making a Living (32 marks) | | | | | |
| Section B – Small-scale People and the Planet – Optional topics: complete one of either Changing Cities or Changing Countryside (9 marks) | | | | | |
| Section C – Large-scale People and the Planet – Optional topics: complete one of either Development Dilemmas or World at Work (12 marks) | | | | | |
| Assessment overview | | | | | |
| 1-hour tiered written examination • Total of 53 marks (up to 3 marks for SPaG) 8 Jan and June 2013 Series | | | | | |
| Section | Topic | | Detailed content | Page | |
| Section A: Introduction to People and the Planet | Topic 1: Population Dynamics | 1.1 How and why is population changing in different parts of the world? | a The world's population was increasing exponentially, but future growth rates are uncertain. b Population change and structure vary considerably between countries at different states of development. | 22 | |
| | | 1.2 How far can population change and migration be managed sustainably? | a Different policies attempt to manage change to achieve sustainable levels of population. b Many countries have policies to control and manage migration flows. | 22 | |
| | | Topic 2 Consuming Resources | 2.1 How and why does resource consumption vary in different parts of the world? | a Resources are classified as renewable, sustainable and non-renewable, and this has implications for their consumption. b Patterns of resource supply and consumption have produced a changing world of 'haves' and 'have nots'. | 23 |
| | | | 2.2 How sustainable is the current pattern of resource supply and consumption? | a Different theories exist about how far the world can cope with the current consumption of resources. b The challenges for future resource consumption centre on achieving sustainability. | 23 |
| | Topic 3 Living Spaces | 3.1 What are the ingredients of good living spaces? | a People vary in their perception of what makes a good living space. b People in different parts of the world are attracted to live in different kinds of living space. | 24 | |
| | | 3.2 How far can growing demands for good living spaces become more sustainable? | a Current demands for living space are rising, placing pressure on the quality of different living spaces. b Different strategies exist to enable future living spaces to become more sustainable. | 24 | |
| | Topic 4 Making a Living | 4.1 How and why is work changing in different places? | a The balance between employment sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) varies spatially and is changing. b The impacts of employment change between urban and rural populations. | 25 | |
| | | 4.2 How can the environmental impacts of changing work be managed? | a Changing employment has environmental impacts, some of which are positive and some negative. b The impacts of employment change can be managed more sustainably. | 25 | |
| | | | 4.3 How and why is work changing in different places? | a The balance between employment sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) varies spatially and is changing. b The impacts of employment change between urban and rural populations. | 25 |
| | | 4.4 How can the environmental impacts of changing work be managed? | a Changing employment has environmental impacts, some of which are positive and some negative. b The impacts of employment change can be managed more sustainably. | 25 | |
| | Section B Small-scale People and the Planet | Topic 5 Changing Cities | 5.1 What are the environmental issues facing cities? | a Urban regions can generate huge ecofootprints. b There are tensions between cities as generators of wealth and as eco-friendly organisms. | 26 |
| | | | 5.2 How far can these issues be resolved sustainably? | a Cities have huge potential for reducing their ecofootprints. b Different role models exist for greener urban futures. | 26 |
| Topic 6 Changing Countryside | | 6.1 What are the issues facing rural areas? | a Rural areas face a number of challenges such as isolation, economic change, second homes and tourist pressures. b These challenges often result from changes outside the rural areas themselves, eg in the global economy or in urban areas. | 27 | |
| | | 6.2 How might these issues be resolved sustainably? | a Planners and local initiatives can bring about change which can boost the rural economy in developing countries. b The future of rural areas in developed countries needs to be managed more sustainably. | 27 | |
| Topic 7 Development Dilemmas | | 7.1 How and why do countries develop in different ways? | a Countries can develop in ways that bring different effects to different regions. b Types of development vary between top-down and bottom-up. | 28 | |
| | | 7.2 How might countries develop more sustainably in the future? | a Bottom-up schemes are designed to bring effects at a local scale. b Such schemes may be more sustainable for the future. | 28 | |
| Topic 8 World of Work | 8.1 How does the 'new economy' function in different places? Who wins and who loses? | a The global economy is changing, with new employment sectors replacing traditional work. b Transnational companies (TNC) control a substantial part of the global economy, and have created a global shift. | 29 | | |
| | 8.2 How sustainable might the future world of work be? | a Changes in employment location and technology are creating different forms of work. b Workplaces are likely to change in response to company relocation, new technology and outsourcing. | 29 | | |

| EDEXCEL LINEAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY B (FIRST ASSESSMENT IN 2014) | | | | | |
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| SPECIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT AT A GLANCE | | | | | |
| Specification overview | | | | | |
| This unit has three sections. Section A is compulsory, and Sections B and C contain optional topics. | | | | | |
| Section A – Introduction to People and the Planet – Compulsory topics: Population Dynamics, Consuming Resources, Globalisation and Development Dilemmas. (48 marks) | | | | | |
| Section B – Small-scale People and the Planet – Optional topics: complete one of either The Changing Economy of the UK or Changing Settlements in the UK. (15 marks) | | | | | |
| Section C – Large-scale People and the Planet – Optional topics: complete one of either The Challenges of an Urban World or The Challenges of a Rural World. (15 marks) | | | | | |
| Assessment overview | | | | | |
| 1-hour 15 minutes tiered written examination • Total of 78 marks (up to 6 marks for SPaG) • June series | | | | | |
| Section | Topic | | Detailed content | Page | |
| Section A: Introduction to People and the Planet | Topic 1: Population Dynamics | 1.1 How and why is population changing in different parts of the world? | a The world's population was increasing exponentially but future growth rates are uncertain. b Population change and structure vary considerably between countries at different levels of development. | 22 | |
| | | 1.2 How far can population change and migration be managed sustainably? | a Different policies attempt to manage change to achieve sustainable levels of population. b Many countries have policies to control and manage migration flows. | 22 | |
| | | Topic 2 Consuming Resources | 2.1 How and why does resource consumption vary in different parts of the world? | a Resources are classified as renewable, sustainable and non-renewable, and this has implications for their supply and consumption. b Issues surrounding energy supply and consumption have produced a changing world of 'haves' and 'have nots'. | 23 |
| | | | 2.2 How sustainable is the current pattern of resource supply and consumption? | a Different theories exist about how far the world can cope with the current consumption of resources. b The challenges for future resource consumption centre on achieving sustainability. | 23 |
| | Topic 3 Globalisation | 3.1 How does the economy of the globalised world function in different places? | a The balance between employment sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) varies spatially and is changing. b Globalisation is changing employment sectors in both the developed and the developing world. | 24 | |
| | | 3.2 What changes have taken place in the flow of goods and capital? | a In the past 50 years both international trade and the flow of capital across international borders have expanded rapidly. b Transnational corporations (TNCs) control a substantial part of the global economy and have created a global shift. | 24 | |
| | Topic 4 Development Dilemmas | 4.1 How and why do countries develop in different ways? | a Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it. b There remains a large gap between the level of development of the most developed and least developed countries. | 25 | |
| | | 4.2 How might the development gap be closed? | a Development strategies vary in theory. b Types of development vary between top-down and bottom-up strategies. | 25 | |
| | | | 4.3 How and why is work changing in different places? | a The balance between employment sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) varies spatially and is changing. b The impacts of employment change between urban and rural populations. | 25 |
| | | 4.4 How can the environmental impacts of changing work be managed? | a Changing employment has environmental impacts, some of which are positive and some negative. b The impacts of employment change can be managed more sustainably. | 25 | |
| | Section B Small-scale People and the Planet | Topic 5 The Changing Economy of the UK | 5.1 How and why is the economy changing? | a There have been many changes in the industrial structure of the UK economy in the past 50 years as a consequence of government policies and external forces such as globalisation. b There have been significant changes in the structure of the workforce in the past 50 years which vary from place to place within the UK. | 26 |
| | | | 5.2 What is the impact of changing work on people and places? | a Changing employment has environmental impacts, some of which are positive and some negative. b Employment is changing and will continue to change. | 27 |
| Topic 6 Changing Settlements in the UK | | 6.1 How and why are settlements changing? | a There have been many changes in urban areas in the UK in the past 50 years as a consequence of government policies, in addition to economic, social and demographic changes. b Rural settlements in the UK have changed greatly in the past 50 years and new types of settlement have developed in that time. | 28 | |
| | | 6.2 How easy is it to manage the demand for high quality places to live? | a Current demand for some urban residential areas in the UK is rising, placing pressures on the environment. b Different strategies can be used to improve the quality of settlements in rural regions of the UK to make them sustainable. | 28 | |
| Topic 7 The Challenges of an Urban World | | 7.1 How have cities grown and what challenges do they face? | a The world is increasingly urbanised as cities grow due to different processes. b Cities face a range of social and environmental challenges resulting from rapid growth and resource demands. | 29 | |
| | | 7.2 How far can these challenges be managed? | a Cities in the developed world have huge potential for reducing their environmental impact (eco-footprint). b Different strategies can be used to manage social and environmental challenges in developing world cities. | 29 | |
| Topic 8 The Challenges of a Rural World | 8.1 What are the issues facing rural areas? | a Rural areas have contrasting economic characteristics. b Rural areas in the developed and developing world face a number of challenges. | 30 | | |
| | 8.2 How might these issues be resolved? | a Livelihoods and opportunities for people in rural areas in developing countries can be improved. b The farming economy of rural areas needs to adapt to be economically and environmentally more sustainable. | 30 | | |