

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

EDEXCEL MODULAR GCSE GEOGRAPHY B (LAST ASSESSMENT IN 2013)					
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	
			Section B Small-scale People and the Planet	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.
		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	
Section C Large-scale People and the Planet			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)					
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	
			Section B Small-scale People and the Planet	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.
		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	
Section C Large-scale People and the Planet	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	