Section A: Compulsory

1.1 How and why is the world of work changing for different people in future?

- Assess how workplaces might change for different people in future.
- A study of one TNC to show how the new economy operates in different parts of the world, eg outsourcing, the global shift in manufacturing.
- Different groups of people, eg developed/developing countries, women/men, children.

2.1 How large should the world be?

- Discuss the differences between Malthusian, Boserupian and 'limits to growth' theories about the population resource equation.

3.1 How does the world manage population change?

- Assess the likely future pressures on both the supply and consumption of the chosen energy resources brought by global economic growth and changing lifestyles.
- One non-renewable energy resource
- One renewable energy resource.

Section B: Small-scale People and the Planet – Optional topics: complete one of either

1. Rural areas have contrasting economic characteristics. Explore the varied rural economy in the developed world, including commercial farming systems, employment and service provision in rural areas.

- Identify the consequences of land use change for reducing their environmental impact (eco-footprint).

2. The nature of change in rural areas has been influenced by a number of factors over time, including changes in the economy, changes in social patterns and government policies.

- Distinguish between top-down and bottom-up strategies in terms of their scale, aims, funding and technology used.
- Compare the characteristics of top-down and bottom-up strategies in terms of their scale, aims, funding and technology used.
- The role of NGOs in rural development.

3. Urbanisation trends globally and across different regions, including reasons for growth (migration and internal growth).

- Examine urbanisation trends globally and across different regions, including reasons for growth (migration and internal growth).
- Assess the environmental impacts of employment change in one rapidly growing city in a developing country.

4. The consequences of urbanisation on different regions.

- Examine the consequences of urbanisation on different regions.
- Understand the implications of the changes in the way urban areas are managed for community success.

5. Developments in cities in the developing world.

- Developments in cities in the developing world.
- Consider the success of strategies to improve quality of life in cities in the developing world: self-help schemes, the work of NGOs, urban planning (eg slum clearance and upgrading).

6. The population and the environment.

- The population and the environment.
- Identify why some countries may wish to control their populations.
- Evaluate different migration policies, eg open-door, skills tests and tensions that sometimes arise as a result of some of these.

7. Environmental and social impacts of development.

- Environmental and social impacts of development.
- Examine the processes that have led to variations in quality of living spaces.
- Identify what constitutes a good living space, eg by age, people's perceptions, eg urban or rural, and how these vary between different countries.

8. The provision of basic needs in developing countries.

- The provision of basic needs in developing countries.
- Discuss the differences between different regions, eg one of which is industrialising and the other de-industrialising.
- Contrast employment in two countries, one of which is industrialising and the other de-industrialising.

Section C: Large-scale People and the Planet

1. How and why are changes in the global economy affecting different regions?

- How and why are changes in the global economy affecting different regions?
- What are the implications of these changes for people?

2. Changing energy and water use.

- Changing energy and water use.
- Contrast employment in two countries, one of which is industrialising and the other de-industrialising.
- Examine the processes that have led to variations in quality of living spaces.


- Changing patterns of settlement.
- Identify why some countries may wish to control their populations.
- Evaluate different migration policies, eg open-door, skills tests and tensions that sometimes arise as a result of some of these.


- Changing patterns of consumption.
- Consider the success of strategies to improve quality of life in cities in the developing world: self-help schemes, the work of NGOs, urban planning (eg slum clearance and upgrading).

5. Changing patterns of migration.

- Changing patterns of migration.
- Assess how far top-down or bottom-up schemes are more appropriate for developing countries in future.
- Compare the characteristics of top-down and bottom-up strategies in terms of their scale, aims, funding and technology used.


- Global challenges and the role of the global community.
- Identify links between economic change and urbanisation in an industrialising country, eg emergence of an informal urban economy.
- Examine the consequences of urbanisation on different regions.

7. International organisations and global economic and political change.

- International organisations and global economic and political change.
- Assess the likely future pressures on both the supply and consumption of the chosen energy resources brought by global economic growth and changing lifestyles.
- One non-renewable energy resource
- One renewable energy resource.

8. Globalisation and its impact on different regions.

- Globalisation and its impact on different regions.
- Consider the success of strategies to improve quality of life in cities in the developing world: self-help schemes, the work of NGOs, urban planning (eg slum clearance and upgrading).
- Identify why some countries may wish to control their populations.
- Evaluate different migration policies, eg open-door, skills tests and tensions that sometimes arise as a result of some of these.