

3.1.2 Section B: The living world

In this section, students are required to study Ecosystems, Tropical rainforests and one from Hot deserts or Cold environments

3.2.2 Section B: The changing economic world

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

Key idea	Specification Content
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	<p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</p> <p>Limitations of economic and social measures.</p> <p>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p>

Key idea	Specification Content
<p>Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.</p>	<p>An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fair-trade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p> <p>An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.</p>
<p>Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.</p>	<p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <p>the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally</p> <p>the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed</p> <p>the changing industrial structure.</p> <p>The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development</p> <p>the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development.</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country</p> <p>the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world</p> <p>international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country</p>

Key idea	Specification Content
	<p>the environmental impacts of economic development</p> <p>the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.</p>
<p>Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.</p>	<p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <p>causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies</p> <p>moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks</p> <p>impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable</p> <p>social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline</p> <p>improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity</p> <p>the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences</p>

Key idea	Specification Content
	the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.

3.1.3 Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK

In this section, students are required to study UK physical landscapes and two from Coastal landscapes in the UK, River landscapes in the UK and Glacial landscapes in the UK.

3.2.1 Section A: Urban issues and challenges

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

Key idea	Specification content
<p>A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas.</p>	<p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase.</p> <p>The emergence of megacities.</p>
<p>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p>	<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p>

Key idea

Specification content

the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally

causes of growth: natural increase and migration

how urban growth has created opportunities:

social: access to services – health and education; access to

resources – water supply, energy

economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development

how urban growth has created challenges:

managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements

providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy

providing access to services – health and education

reducing unemployment and crime

managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.

An **example** of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.

A **case study** of a major city in the UK to illustrate:

Key idea

Specification content

the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world

impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city

how urban change has created opportunities:

social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems

environmental: urban greening

how urban change has created challenges:

social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment

environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal

the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

An **example** of an urban regeneration project to show:

reasons why the area needed regeneration

the main features of the project.

Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.

Features of sustainable urban living:

water and energy conservation

Key idea	Specification content
	<p>waste recycling</p> <p>creating green space.</p> <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>

3.1.1 Section A: The challenge of natural hazards

In this section, students are required to study all the themes.

3.1.1.1 Natural hazards

Key idea	Specification content
<p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.</p>	<p>Definition of a natural hazard.</p> <p>Types of natural hazard.</p> <p>Factors affecting hazard risk.</p>

3.1.1.2 Tectonic hazards

Key idea	Specification content
<p>Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.</p>	<p>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Physical processes taking place at different types of</p>

Key idea	Specification content
	plate margin(constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.
<p>The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p>	<p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p>
<p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p>	<p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p>

3.1.1.3 Weather hazards

Key idea	Specification content
<p>Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.</p>	<p>General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.</p>

Key idea

Specification content

Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.

Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).

An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.

Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.

The structure and features of a tropical storm.

How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.

Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.

Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.

Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.

Use a **named example** of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.

How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.

Key idea	Specification content
<p>The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.</p>	<p>An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.</p>
<p>Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.</p>	<p>An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes social, economic and environmental impacts how management strategies can reduce risk. <p>Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p>

3.1.1.4 Climate change

Key idea	Specification content
<p>Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.</p>	<p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.</p> <p>Possible causes of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.

Key idea	Specification content
	<p>Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</p>
<p>Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).</p>	<p>Managing climate change:</p> <p>mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements</p> <p>adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.</p>

3.2.3 Section C: The challenge of resource management

In this section, students are required to study Resource management and **one** from Food or Water or Energy.