

Edexcel B (1313)

Compiled by experienced GCSE Geography teachers, this matching grid locates useful resources in *The New Wider World, 2nd Edition* and *The New Wider World: Foundation Edition* for delivering the Edexcel B GCSE Geography specification. We have reproduced the content of the Edexcel B specification and indicated which pages in the books contain material that you will find useful for that part of the specification. This is not a definitive guide to your specification but a planning tool to help you find the resources that you need. The grid is downloadable in an editable format to enable you to add, amend and delete page references as you prefer, so that you can adapt the grid to match your own scheme of work. We hope you find it useful!

Unit A1 (core): Providing for popular change – population dynamics

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The New Wider World 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The New Wider World: Foundation Edition</i>
How is population changing? (1.1)	How is the world's population growing?	- The exponential growth of the world's population over the past 2000 years, and predicted future growth.	10	4, 6, 7, 10-11
	Is population growth the same in all parts of the world?	- Differences in growth rates between LEDCs and MEDCs.	10-11, 181	6-7
Why is the population changing? (1.2)	What factors contribute natural changes in population size and structure?	- The role of birth and death rates and an explanation of why these differ between countries in different states of development. The use of population pyramids to show details of structure.	6-9, 13, 15, 17, 28	8-9, 13
	How does migration contribute to these changes?	- The impact of international migration, both emigration and immigration, on a country's total population and structure.	22-23, 28-29	60, 62, 66-69
What are the social and economic implications of population change? • Implications of population change in an MEDC and LEDC (1.3)	How do LEDCs cope with a growing number of young people?	- Dependency ratios, and issues such as family planning and education. The roles of governments, individuals and NGOs.	8, 12-13	8-9
	How do MEDCs deal with an ageing population?	- Dependency ratios, and issues of welfare and health provision. The roles of governments, individuals and NGOs.	8, 14-15	8

What are resources? (1.4)	What are the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources?	- The characteristics of renewable and non-renewable resources.	118-119	90-91
	What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?	- The issues of exploitation, conservation and sustainability, with reference to renewable and non-renewable resources.	118-125	90-97
What are the resource implications of population change? (1.5)	Will there be enough resources to support future generations?	- The Malthusian link between population growth and resources.	118	4-5, 84-85
	How certain can we be?	- An evaluation of this theory.		
How are energy resources being used? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One thermal energy source in an MEDC • One small-scale renewable project in an LEDC (1.6)	How can energy be produced? – how sustainable are these energy supplies? What impact does exploitation of these resources have on the environment?	- Thermal energy production at a national scale in an MEDC, and a small scale renewable project in an LEDC. - An evaluation of the sustainability of each energy supply. - The positive and negative impacts at a variety of scales, from local to global	120-121, 127-131, 135, 151	90-97

Unit A2 (core): Planning for change - settlement

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
Where shall we build new homes? (2.1)	How is demand for housing growing?	- An overview of the demand for new homes in the UK.	43, 65	27, 34-35
	Should we build on greenfield sites or brownfield sites?	- The nature of urban sprawl and greenfield sites. The nature of brownfield sites. Reasons for and against such developments.	46-47, 62, 64-65	33, 35, 38, 41
How is rapid growth affecting cities in LEDCs? (2.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One named city in an LEDC 	Why are cities in LEDCs growing so fast?	- Reasons for growth – rural to urban migration, and high rates of natural increase	78-81	48-49
	What are the effects of such rapid urban growth?	- Opportunities and problems created by urban growth in terms of housing, services, employment and quality of life.	82, 84-87	50-51, 56-57
	How can we improve quality of life in squatter settlements?	- A scheme to improve existing squatter settlements or relocate them.	83, 87-88	52-57

<p>Can urban areas be made more sustainable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and traffic management in a named town/city <p>(2.3)</p>	<p>Can we solve urban traffic problems</p>	<p>- The need for changes in both local authority and individual decision-making. Roles of public transport, restrictions on car use and landuse planning.</p>	<p>59, 66-69</p>	<p>37-39, 41, 43, 45</p>
	<p>How should we deal with waste?</p>	<p>- Individual and corporate strategies for dealing with household waste. Disposal via incineration and landfill sites v more sustainable approach of reducing, re-using and recycling waste.</p>	<p>118</p>	
<p>How is the global workplace changing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One named TNC A campaign against child labour or unfair trade <p>(2.4)</p>	<p>How have employment patterns changed?</p>	<p>- The shift in employment from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors. The general relationship between development and employment structure.</p>	<p>92-94 181, 192-193</p>	<p>140-143, 150-151</p>
	<p>What are trans-national corporations and where do they operate?</p>	<p>- The reasons for distribution of headquarters and manufacturing sites for one trans-national corporation (TNC).</p>	<p>144-145</p>	<p>115, 120</p>
	<p>What are the impacts in a host country?</p>	<p>- The advantages and disadvantages of a trans-national corporation (TNC) to host countries and employees.</p>	<p>144</p>	<p>114-115</p>
	<p>How can campaigns be used to combat unfair work situations?</p>	<p>- There are campaigns to make the global workplace fairer. These usually involve awareness raising, political lobbying and fund raising.</p>		
<p>What is the impact of new job opportunities in MEDCs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing employment in one named town/city in an MEDC <p>(2.5)</p>	<p>Where are the new jobs?</p>	<p>- The growth of employment opportunities on the urban-rural fringe.</p>	<p>47, 62-63, 140-141</p>	<p>34-35, 41, 43</p>
	<p>What are the advantages of the urban-rural fringe for businesses?</p>	<p>- Advantages of accessibility and land availability.</p>	<p>62-63, 140-141</p>	<p>108-109</p>
	<p>How has this changed the urban-rural fringe?</p>	<p>- This has resulted in changes in landuse, new transport infrastructure and urban sprawl.</p>	<p>46-47, 62-63, 140-141</p>	<p>33-35, 38-39</p>
	<p>How might central business districts fight back?</p>	<p>- The decline in shopping and employment opportunities. The response of local authorities and businesses to attract jobs and customers back.</p>	<p>58-59</p>	<p>30-31, 40, 44-45, 113</p>

Unit A3 (core): Coping with environmental change – Coasts and hazards

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
How do physical processes help to create coastal management concerns? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One stretch of coastline (3.1)	What physical processes operate at the coast?	- Marine processes of wave erosion, longshore drift and deposition; sub-aerial processes of weathering, wind action and mass movement.	246-247, 300, 302	238-239, 241, 242
	What is the impact of these processes?	- How these processes can lead to cliff retreat, with a consequent threat to coastal land uses, including settlement and farmland.	301, 304	238-240
	Why do physical processes need to be managed?	- Simple ideas of cost-benefit to evaluate the need for and type of management, including both hard and soft options. An evaluation of the success and impact of the management, both in the immediate area and in the wider context.	304	240, 241
How do human activities help to create coastal management concerns? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One stretch of coastline (3.2)	Why are coasts such a magnet for development?	- The coast can be used for recreation, settlement and industry.	41, 71-72, 120-121, 138-139, 164-165, 169, 306-307	22-23, 106-107, 128-129, 243
	What impact do these activities have on the coast?	- These activities have a variety of impacts on the coastal environment, including visitor pressures, building houses and industries, pollution.	71, 306-307	
	Why is management of land uses needed at the coast?	- There are differences of opinion as to how to reconcile these different activities, and different users may have different views on how to manage the impact of the natural processes.	308-309	
How can tectonic movements create hazards? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Either one located study of either a volcanic eruption Or one located study of an earthquake (3.3)	How do the processes operating at plate boundaries cause tectonic hazards?	- The earth's surface can be sub-divided into a number of plates. Plate boundaries can be constructive, destructive or conservative. Movement at these boundaries can lead to volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.	262-265	202-207
	What are the effects of a tectonic hazard?	- The effects of a volcanic eruption or earthquake on the people living in the area	266-273	208-211
	What management issues result from tectonic hazards?	- Various management strategies are used, both to plan for future events, and to cope with the aftermath.	269, 271, 274	212-213
What are the risks associated with flooding? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One located floodplain area in an MEDC One located floodplain in an LEDC (3.4)	How do physical processes lead to flooding, and how do human activities increase the risk?	- The physical processes and human factors contributing to two actual and/or potential floods.	280-281, 286-289, 293-294	218-219, 224-225
	How can the flood risk be managed?	- Strategies used to manage flooding in the two chosen studies. Contrasts between the strategies implemented in the MEDC and the LEDC.	291, 293-295	227-231

	Why do people continue to live in areas at risk from flooding?	- Reasons why people continue to live in one of the chosen areas.	288, 295	244-247
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Unit B4 (option): Use and abuse of the environment - Water

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
What issues affect the supply of fresh water? (4.1)	Where do fresh water supplies come from?	- Rain as the primary source; fresh water stores (groundwater, lakes, rivers, ice).	223, 278-279	156, 174-175
	Why do supplies vary?	- Global rainfall patterns – variations in annual totals from place to place, distribution throughout the year, and reliability.	207, 212-215, 224	36, 55, 162-166, 230-231
	What is the water used for?	- Water is used for domestic, industrial, agricultural and leisure purposes. Levels of consumption and patterns of use vary between countries at different states of economic development.	224-225	181
What happens when people try to improve their water supply? • One large scale river management scheme to improve water supply (4.2)	Why is the demand for water increasing?	- Improved standards of living and hygiene leading to increased domestic use for a growing world population; increased demand for agriculture; industrialisation; urbanisation.	71, 85, 87, 109	36, 61
	How can water supplies be increased?	- There are various methods of increasing water supply, including large scale river management schemes.	222	228-231
	What are the impacts of river management on people and the environment?	- The physical and human factors influencing the siting of a large scale river management scheme, together with the main impacts, including drowning of land (which can lead to loss of settlements, loss of farmland and loss of biodiversity) and downstream effects. There are conflicts between the different interest groups involved.	122, 222, 295	228-231
How sustainable is our use of water? • Pollution in one river or lake (4.3)	How are we spoiling our water supplies?	- Industry, agriculture, transport and leisure uses of rivers and lakes can lead to their pollution. There are strategies for dealing with this pollution.	108, 221, 293-295	45, 56, 82, 170, 226 (no one river or lake)
	Can water supplies run out?	- If the supply and demand for water get out of balance, it can lead to over-extraction and depletion of supplies.	223, 257	

Unit B5 (option): Use and abuse of the environment – Weather and Climate

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
How can weather and climate be a resource? (5.1)	How do weather and climate attract tourists?	- High temperatures and reliable sunshine in coastal areas; reliable snowfall in ski resorts.	164-167	128-131
	How do weather and climate influence farming?	- Different crops have different requirements, but some areas are particularly important for agriculture.	98-101, 172	72-74
	How can weather and climate provide energy?	- Wind, sun and rain can all be harnessed to provide energy.	118-119, 122, 124-125	94, 96, 97
How can people modify the weather? • <i>A located study of either acid rain or an urban micro-climate</i> (5.2)	How is the weather influenced deliberately?	- Farmers' deliberate attempts to influence the effects of the weather.		77-81, 83
	What unintentional changes are taking place?	- The modification of physical processes by human activity, particularly industry, leading to unintentional changes, such as the acidification of rain and the modification of urban weather.	221	170-171
How can climate change on a global scale? • <i>The possible impact of global warming on one region/country</i> (5.3)	Is global warming really happening?	- The reliability of evidence put forward for global warming. Possible causes of global warming.	218-219	172-173, 187
	What impact might global warming have?	- The potential impact of global warming.	220, 237, 257, 312	172-173, 245 (no one country)
	Is the climate a sustainable resource?	- An evaluation of measures taken and planned to reduce the risk of global warming.	119	

Unit C6 (option): Use and abuse of the environment - Farming

Enquiry questions and focus case studies	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
What is the impact of modern farming methods? • <i>The impact of changes in farm practices in an EU region</i> (6.1)	Why are farming methods changing?	- The need to increase productivity and efficiency are key reasons for farming change	106-107	74-77
	How do modern farming methods modify the environment?	- The effects on water quality, soil, vegetation and animals by activities such as hedgerow removal, ploughing, burning, draining, irrigation and the use of chemicals.	108-109, 254	82-83

What alternative farming methods could be used? (6.2)	How many people and environments be affected by the development of GM food and crops?	- An overview of the environmental, economic and social (including health) implications of genetically modified food and crops in countries in different states of development.	109, 111	
	Is organic farming a viable alternative method?	- Is organic farming supplying a niche market, or can it satisfy a mass market? The impact on the environment of organic farming compared to 'agribusiness'.	109	
How can environments be damaged by farming mismanagement? • <i>Either desertification or deforestation in an LEDC</i> (6.3)	How are fragile environments at risk from farming practices?	- Vegetation and soils in semi-arid areas are vulnerable to over-grazing and over-cultivation. Wholesale destruction of tropical rainforest can lead to soil erosion and flooding.	236-237, 254, 256-258	186-187, 196, 198-199
	What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable development in those environments?	- Measures include terracing, irrigation and water conservation methods in semi-arid areas, and agro-forestry, afforestation and the establishment of forest reserves in rainforest areas.	109, 240, 255	197

Unit C7 (option): Use and abuse of the environment – Recreation and tourism

Enquiry questions and <i>focus case studies</i>	Key questions	Content	Pages from <i>The NWW 2nd Ed.</i>	Pages from <i>The NWW FE</i>
Why is the countryside being increasingly used for recreation? • <i>A national park in the EU</i> (7.1)	What trends in MEDCs are encouraging more people to visit the countryside?	- Trends include greater wealth, mobility and leisure time, and changes in life-styles.	160-161	124-125
	How do contrasting rural landscapes provide different opportunities for recreational use?	- Contrasting landscapes offer a variety of attractions which may relate to differences in rock-type, relief and/or vegetation	162-163	126, 136
	How does the accessibility of a rural area affect the volume of visitors it receives?	- The nature of the transport networks serving the area, and the proximity of urban centres are important factors	162, 174-175	126, 136
What are the opportunities and challenges that visitors bring to the countryside? (7.2)	How are people living in popular areas (honeypots) affected by visitors?	- There are economic opportunities for some residents, but others may be inconvenienced or disadvantaged by the actions of visitors	163, 167, 174	127, 137
	How are the scenic attractions and wildlife of such areas endangered by over-use?	- Problems may include air, noise and visual pollution, footpath erosion, vandalism and the destruction of habitats.	163, 165, 167, 171, 174	127, 137

What can be done to manage the countryside sustainably? • <i>A national park in the EU</i> • <i>Ecotourism in an LEDC</i> (7.3)	How can the countryside be protected from conflicting pressures?	- Conflicts of land use in national parks. The role of planning and management in protecting landscapes.	162-163, 172-175	126, 136-137
	How can eco-tourism help more sustainable development?	- Issues involved, include the impacts on local communities, conservation of the environment and wildlife, and sustainability.	168-169	127, 136-137

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