
GCSE geography

in focus

GCSE specification matrix

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Chapter references from
GCSE Geography in Focus by
John Widdowson, John Smith and Roger Knill
are listed for each part of these specifications.

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01.03

OCR B WJEC (Avery Hill)

KEY IDEAS FROM SPECIFICATION	CHAPTER
Climate, the environment and people	
■ <i>Weather and climate</i>	
Weather – measuring, recording and climate types	3.1
Pressure systems, and variations in weather and climate	3.1
Effect on people, human activity affects weather and climate	3.1, 6.2
■ <i>Ecosystems</i>	
Operate at a variety of scales	1.1
As a resource	1.2,1.3
Changes caused by natural processes and/or human activity	1.2,1.3
Need for management to achieve sustainability	1.2,1.3
■ <i>An issue of international concern</i>	
Changes related to weather and climate cause international concerns over stewardship and sustainability	3.1,6.2
Water, landforms and people	
■ <i>The hydrosphere</i>	
Linked systems operate in the hydrosphere	3.2
Fresh water, sustainable supplies and management	3.3
Variations in rainfall and water supply cause hazards	1.3,2.2,3.2,3.3
■ <i>Rivers and coasts</i>	
Processes causing distinctive landforms	3.2,3.5
Interaction between processes, landforms and people	2.2,3.2,3.5
Management and stewardship for sustainability	3.2,3.5
People and place	
■ <i>Inequalities in urban areas</i>	
Quality of life and standard of living – relative concepts	5.4,7.1,7.2
Inequalities in urban areas	5.3,5.4,5.5
Inequalities in access to services and service provision	5.4,5.5
■ <i>Changing the urban environment</i>	
Changes in housing and service provision affect inequality	5.2,5.5
Conflicts occur when changes are planned/implemented	5.5
■ <i>Urban-rural interaction</i>	
Changes in population structure of urban and rural areas	4.1,4.2
Reasons for urbanisation and counter-urbanisation	4.3,5.2,5.3
Migration – impact on migrants, origins and destinations	4.3,5.2
Urban and rural areas – conflict and sustainability	1.2,5.3,5.5
People, work and development	
■ <i>Employment structures and patterns</i>	
Employment structures vary in time and space	6.4
Variations in employment structures and opportunities affect people	6.4
The future – employment structures and patterns	6.4
■ <i>Development, trade and aid</i>	
Measuring levels of social and economic well-being	7.1,7.2
Development means more than economic development	7.2,7.3
Effect of international trade and aid	7.2,7.3
■ <i>Economic activity</i>	
Location of different economic activities	6.1,6.2,6.3,6.4
Effect of national and multi-national companies	6.3,7.3
■ <i>Economic activity and the environment</i>	
Economic activity can damage physical environment	1.2,6.1,6.2,6.3

OCR C (Bristol project)

QUESTIONS FOR ENQUIRY	CHAPTER
Physical systems and environments	
■ <i>Geomorphic processes and landforms</i>	
What are landforms of a selected landscape like?	3.2,3.4,3.5
What geomorphic processes are operating?	3.2,3.4,3.5
What evidence of geology, past and present processes?	3.2,3.4,3.5
How are they influenced by human activity?	3.4,3.5
■ <i>Atmospheric processes and climate</i>	
How do weather conditions reflect atmospheric processes at local scale?	3.1
What influences climate patterns at regional scale?	3.1
How does global atmospheric system affect climate?	3.1
Is climate changing?	3.1
■ <i>Physical environments and systems</i>	
How can systems ideas help study of: river basins; water in atmosphere; habitats?	1.1,1.2,1.3,3.2
Natural hazards and people	
■ <i>Nature and distribution of natural hazards</i>	
What different kinds of natural hazards are there?	2.1,2.2,2.3,6.2
Where do they occur?	2.1,2.2,2.3,3.3,6.2
■ <i>Processes responsible for natural hazards</i>	
What physical processes are responsible?	2.1,2.2,2.3,3.3
How do people's activities affect them?	1.3,3.3
■ <i>Effects of natural hazards on people</i>	
How do they affect people at different levels of development?	2.1,2.2,2.3,3.3
How can people be protected?	1.3,2.1,2.2,2.3
Can natural hazards be predicted and controlled?	1.3,2.1,2.2,2.3
Economic systems and development	
■ <i>Economic systems</i>	
How can systems ideas help study of economic activity?	6.3
Where are economic activities located and why?	6.3
■ <i>Economic activity, growth and change</i>	
How and why is economic activity changing?	6.1,6.3,6.4
Why do some places have growth, and others decline?	6.3,6.4
What are the effects of economic change on quality of life in different places?	6.3,6.4,7.3,7.4
■ <i>International disparities, trade and interdependence</i>	
What variations in levels of development exist?	7.2
How and why do living standards vary?	7.2,7.3
What are the links between trade, investment and aid?	7.2,7.3
Population and settlement	
■ <i>Population, distribution, structure and change</i>	
Where do people live?	4.1
What affects population distribution?	4.1
How and why is population changing?	4.1,4.2
How and why does the age structure of populations vary?	4.2
What are the causes and effects of migration?	4.3,5.2
■ <i>Location and function of settlements</i>	
What affects location of settlements?	5.1
Is there a link between size, location and function?	5.1

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OCR C (Bristol project) continued

QUESTIONS FOR ENQUIRY	CHAPTER
■ Land use within settlements	
Where are different activities located?	5.3,6.3
How and why is land use changing?	5.3,5.5,6.3
What factors influence social and cultural patterns?	5.3,5.4
■ Growth and decline of settlements	
Why are some growing while others are declining?	5.4,5.5,6.3
How are these changes affecting quality of life?	5.4,5.5,6.3
Sustainable development	
■ The Earth's resources	
How can resources be defined?	6.2
How is the demand for resources changing?	6.2
■ Exploitation and management of natural resources	
What are the consequences of our use of resources?	1.3,3.3,6.2
What effects might increased demand for goods and services have on environments?	1.2,6.2
How can use of resources and environments best be developed and managed?	1.2,1.3,6.2,7.4
■ Resolving issues	
What causes pressure on land and resources?	1.2,3.3
What priorities do different people have about future use of land and resources?	1.2,1.3
How can planning help resolve issues about use of land and resources?	1.3
Can sustainable development be achieved?	1.3,7.4

AQA A

KEY IDEAS FROM SPECIFICATION	CHAPTER
People and the natural environment	
■ Tectonic activity	
Earth's crust is unstable and creates hazards	2.3
Interaction – people, environment and tectonic hazards	2.3
■ Rocks and landscapes	
Different rock types and weathering	3.2,3.4,3.5
Interaction between people and landscapes	3.4,6.3
■ River landscapes and processes	
Fluvial processes result in distinctive landforms	3.2
Interaction between people and fluvial environments	2.2,3.2
■ Glacial landscapes and processes	
Glacial processes result in distinctive landforms	3.4
Interaction between people and glacial environments	3.4
■ Coastal landscapes and processes	
Coastal processes result in distinctive landforms	3.5
Interaction between people and coastal environments	3.5
■ Weather and climate	
Weather and climate are influenced by location	3.1
Interaction – people, environment and weather and climate hazards	2.1,3.1,3.3
■ Ecosystems	
Different ecosystems	1.1,1.2,1.3
Interaction between people and ecosystems	1.1,1.2,1.3
People and the human environment	
■ Population	
Global distribution of population is uneven	4.1
Reasons for population change and challenges posed	4.1,4.2,4.3
■ Settlement	
Settlements vary in site, size, function and structure	5.1,5.3
Urbanisation – a global problem presenting challenges	5.2,5.3,5.4,5.5
■ Agriculture	
Farming as a system	6.1
Agricultural activity varies from place to place	1.1,1.2,6.1
Agricultural activity is influenced by many factors	1.1,1.2,6.1
Agricultural change – advantages and disadvantages	1.3,6.1
■ Industry	
Industry as a system	6.3
Industrial activity can be classified	6.3,6.4
Industrial location is influenced by many factors	6.3,6.4,7.3
Industrial changes – advantages and disadvantages	6.3,6.4,5.3
■ Managing resources	
Management of resources is crucial to sustainable development	6.2
Tourism in MEDCs and LEDCs and its consequences	1.2,6.4,7.3,7.4
■ Development	
Contrasts in development and causes	1.3,3.3,7.2
Trade and aid in MEDCs and LEDCs, and its consequences	7.2,7.3

AQA C

KEY QUESTIONS AND CONTENT CHAPTER

Managing change in the human environment

■ Population change

Changes in population: physical and human factors	4.1,4.2,4.3
Consequences of population change	4.1,4.2
Strategies to manage causes & effects of population change	4.1,4.2

■ Rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration – causes	4.3,5.2
Consequences of this migration	4.3,5.2
Strategies to improve housing and welfare in LEDC cities	5.2

■ Changing city and town centres

Causes of changes in and around town and city centres	5.3,5.4,5.5,6.3
Consequences of change	5.3,5.4,5.5,6.3,6.4
Strategies to manage change in MEDC cities	5.3,5.5

■ Pressure at the rural-urban fringe

Change and development in the RUF	5.3
Consequences for people and decision-makers in RUF	5.3
Strategies to manage changes and conflicts	5.3,5.5

Managing the physical environment

■ Unstable plate margins

Tectonic activity – distribution, features, causes, processes	2.3
Effects of tectonic activity – LEDC and MEDC	2.3
Strategies to manage risks and effects of tectonic activity	2.3

■ Weather hazards

Characteristics of depressions and tropical storms etc	2.1,2.2
Effects of storm damage and flooding – LEDC and MEDC	2.1,2.2
Strategies to manage risks and effects of storms/to deal with causes and effects of flooding	2.1,2.2

■ Water and food supply

Distribution and causes of poor supplies	1.3,3.3
Effect of poor water and food supply	1.3,3.3
Strategies to improve availability of water and food supply	1.3,3.3

■ Pressures on the physical environment

Contrasting natural landscapes – formation/growth in recreation and tourism in National Parks and honey pots	1.2,3.2,3.4,3.5
Effects of recreational pressure	1.2
Strategies to manage honey pots	1.2

Managing economic development

■ Contrasting levels of development

Distribution, features and causes of different levels of economic development	7.1,7.2,7.3
Consequences and effects of different levels of development	7.1,7.2,7.3
Approaches to reduce gap between MEDCs and LEDCs	7.2,7.3,7.4

■ Resource depletion

Non-renewable nature of some resources	1.3,6.2
Consequences of resource depletion	1.3,6.2
Sustainable development strategies	1.3,6.2,7.2,7.3,7.4

■ Economic development and the global environment

Global environmental threats and their causes	1.3,6.2
Consequences of these threats	6.2
Strategies for managing economic development	6.2,7.2,7.3,7.4

■ Tourism and the economy

Global tourism and tourism development	7.3,7.4
Consequences of tourism	7.3,7.4
Strategies to manage tourism including sustainable tourism	7.4

Edexcel B

ENQUIRY QUESTIONS FROM SPECIFICATION CHAPTER

Providing for population change

How is population changing?	4.1
Why is population changing?	4.2,4.3
What are the social and economic implications of population change?	4.2
What are resources?	6.2
What are resource implications of population change?	4.1
How are energy resources being used?	6.2

Planning for change

Where shall we build new homes?	5.5
How is rapid growth affecting cities in LEDCs?	4.3,5.2
Can urban areas be made more sustainable?	5.3,5.4
How is the global workplace changing?	5.1,6.4,7.3
What is the impact of new job opportunities in MEDCs?	6.3,6.4

Coping with environmental change

How do physical processes create coastal management concerns?	3.5
How do human activities create coastal management concerns?	3.5
How can tectonic movements create hazards?	2.3
What are the risks associated with flooding?	2.1,2.2,3.2

Use and abuse of the environment – Water

What issues affect the supply of fresh water?	3.2,3.3
What happens when people try to improve their water supply?	3.3
How sustainable is our use of water?	3.2,3.3

Use and abuse of the environment – Weather and climate

How can weather and climate be a resource?	6.2
How can people modify the weather?	3.1,6.2
How can climate change on a global scale?	3.1,6.2

Use and abuse of the environment – Farming

What is the impact of modern farming methods?	1.3,6.1
What alternative farming methods could be used?	1.3,6.1
How can environments be damaged by farming mismanagement?	1.3,3.3,6.1

Use and abuse of the environment – Recreation and tourism

Why is the countryside increasingly used for recreation?	1.2,6.4
What opportunities and challenges do visitors bring to the countryside?	1.2,5.1,6.4
What can be done to manage the countryside sustainably?	1.2,7.4

The physical world

■ River processes produce distinctive landforms in their valleys

The change in the characteristics of a river and its valley between source and mouth.	3.2
The formation of interlocking spurs, waterfalls, etc	3.2

■ The characteristics of valleys can be changed by glaciation

The build up of ice and the formation of corries.	3.4
The changes to the river valley characteristics	3.4

■ Coastal processes produce distinctive landforms which are subject to change

The impact of erosion, weathering etc on the coast	3.5
The impact of transportation and deposition on the coast	3.5

A2 The Human World

■ Rates of population change vary from place to place and over time

Global population change	4.1
The balance between birth rate and death rate	4.1
Change due to migration	4.2
Reasons for changing patterns of birth rates and death rates	4.1
The demographic transition model	4.1

■ Population structure and characteristics vary from place to place

Characteristics including age, sex, ethnic structure, etc	4.1
Population pyramids	4.1
Differences between rural and urban populations	4.2
The impact of youthful and ageing populations, and the dependency ratio	4.1

■ People live in a variety of settlements of different sizes

Physical and economic factors affecting the location, shape and growth of settlements	5.1, 5.4
A study of one urban area in an MEDC and one in an LEDC	5.1, 5.2, 5.3

A3 The economic world

■ People work in different economic systems. These vary spatially and over time.

The relative importance of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in countries at different states of development.	6.4
The change in relative importance of the sectors over time within countries at different states of development	6.4

■ Farming systems show different characteristics. All farming systems have been experiencing change

Characteristics of farm systems: intensive/extensive, commercial/subsistence, arable/pastoral, organic	6.1
The broad physical, economic, political and human factors affecting a farmer's choices	6.1
A study of intensive wet rice farming in an LEDC and a study from the EU to consider changes affecting farm systems	6.1

■ The location of industry changes over time

In MEDCs, the broad physical, economic, political and human factors affecting the location of secondary industries	5.2
In MEDCs, a study of one modern high tech industry to consider the specific factors affecting its location.	6.3
In LEDCs, the nature of the formal and informal sectors	5.2
In LEDCs, a study of the factors attracting one trans-national corporation to a particular country.	7.2 (part)

A4 The natural world

■ Air masses lead to changes in the UK weather

The origins and characteristics of main UK air masses	3.1
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How the air masses influence weather in the UK	3.1
Characteristic weather: anticyclones and depressions	2.2, 3.1
The use of synoptic charts and satellite images	2.2, 3.1

■ Average longterm weather patterns lead to distinct climatic types

Characteristics of maritime and continental interior climates, and contrasts between them	3.1 (part)
Factors affecting these climates	3.1 (part)

■ Distinct forest communities develop in particular conditions

The global distribution of forests	1.3 (part)
The ways in which trees in tropical rainforests have adapted	1.3 (part)
A study of a tropical rainforest system to show conservation, exploitation and sustainable development	1.3 (part)

B5 (option): managing the environment

Coasts are under threat and need to be managed	3.5
River floods are the result of human and physical factors	2.2, 3.2
Fragile environments require sustainable management	1.2, 1.3

B6 (option): Managing hazards

Some places are more hazardous than others	2.1, 2.3
Hazards have an impact on people and the environment	2.1
People can prepare for hazards, and they respond to events in different ways	2.3

C7 (option): Managing tourism

The global tourist industry has grown rapidly. Different types of tourists can be identified	5.1
This rapid growth of tourism has had an impact on people and their environments	5.1, 7.3
These impacts have led to the need for management	1.2, 1.3, 7.4

C8 (option): Managing urban areas

Urban areas in MEDCs are subject to constant change in their land use	5.3, 5.5
Urban areas in LEDCs are subject to very rapid growth	5.2
There are challenges facing managers of all large urban areas, requiring them to develop sustainable strategies	3.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2

OCR A

KEY HEADINGS ON A LOCAL, NATIONAL OR GLOBAL SCALE CHAPTER

Scale where specified: s = small/local; r = regional/national;
i = international/global. Context where specified: MEDC (UK, EU or other); LEDC

Unit 1 People and the Physical World

■ Plate Tectonics

Distrib. of earthquakes & volcanoes related to plate margins (scale: i)	2.3
Cause & effect/earthquakes & volcanic eruptions (scale: s, r)	2.3
Why people live in areas of crustal instability.	2.3

■ Rivers

The hydrological cycle as a system etc (scale: i)	3.2
River erosion, transport and deposition etc (scale: s)	3.2
Causes, effects and management of river flooding (scale: s, r, i) (context: MEDC/LEDC)	2.2

■ Coasts

Coastal erosion, transport and deposition processes and features produced (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/UK)	3.5
The causes, effects and management of coastal erosion (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/UK)	3.5

Unit 2 People and Places to Live

■ Population

Factors affecting density & distribution of pop. (scale: s, r, i)	4.1
Variations in population structure between countries (scale: r) (context: MEDC, LEDC)	4.1
The causes and consequences of population change (scale: r, i) (context: MEDC, LEDC)	4.1, 4.2

■ Settlement

Causes and consequences of rural to urban migration (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC, LEDC)	5.1, 5.2
Characteristics of land use zones in urban areas (scale: s) (context: MEDC/UK)	5.2, 5.3
Strategies to improve the quality of life in urban areas (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC)	5.2, 5.3, 5.5
Provision of services (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC)	5.3, 5.5
Changes in rural areas (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/UK)	5.4, 5.5

Unit 3 People and their Needs

■ Quality of Life

Imbalances in the quality of life between countries (scale: i)	7.1
Employment structure as an indicator of economic development (scale: r) (context: MEDC, LEDC)	6.4
Rapid industrial growth. (scale: r, i) (context: LEDC)	6.4

■ Economic Activities

Commercial and subsistence farming systems (scale: s, i) (context: MEDC, LEDC)	6.1
How farming is changing (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC)	6.1
Location of manufacturing and distribution industries (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/UK)	6.3
Tourism and its effects (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/EU, LEDC)	6.4, 7.4

■ Energy

The changing importance of fossil fuels, nuclear power and alternative energy sources (scale: r) (context: MEDC/UK)	6.2
Consequences for communities as energy supplies change (scale: s) (context: MEDC)	6.2

Unit 4 People and the Environment

■ Resource Development and the Local Environments

Extraction of raw materials by mining or quarrying	–
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OCR A continued

KEY HEADINGS ON A LOCAL, NATIONAL OR GLOBAL SCALE CHAPTER

Tropical rain forests, a fragile ecosystem (scale: s, i) (context: LEDC)	1.1, 1.3
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National parks, land use conflicts (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/UK)	1.2, 5.1
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Water pollution in a river, lake or sea.	3.2
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■ The Global Environment

Acid rain (scale: i) (context: MEDC)	6.2
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Global warming (scale: i)	6.2
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WJEC

KEY QUESTIONS FROM SPECIFICATION

REFS

Scale where specified: s = small/local; r = regional/national;

i = international/global. Place where specified: MEDC (British Isles, UK, EU or other); LEDC

1. THE FRAGILE WORLD - PHYSICAL SYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

■ Ice, rivers and the sea

Nature of ice weathering and mass movement (scale: s)	3.4 (1.3, 6.2)
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How glaciers erode, transport & deposit material (scale: s)	3.4
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What landforms give upland glaciated landscape its character and how are these landforms created? (scale: s) (context: BI)	3.4
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How does either (a) a river or (b) the sea, (i) erode, (ii) transport and (iii) deposit material?	3.2, 3.5
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What landforms give either (a) a river valley or (b) a coastline, its distinctive character? (scale: s) (context: BI)	3.2, 3.5
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How do physical and human factors contribute to flooding? (scale: s, r)	2.2, 3.1, 3.5
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■ Weather, climate and tourism

What makes up the weather?	3.1
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How do different air masses influence the weather of the British Isles? (context: BI)	3.1
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How does weather... vary (context: BI)	3.1
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What are the factors affecting climate?	3.1
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What factors account for the nature of tourism? (scale: s, r) (context: BI, EU)	5.1
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■ Towards a sustainable development of the environment

What are the issues of sustainability in the future development of energy resources? (scale: s, r) (context: BI)	6.2
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Development of resources... result of changing demand from other countries...sustainable development (scale: i) (context: MEDC/LEDC)	6.2, 7.3
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Physical and human factors combine to cause environmental change... (scale: i) (context: Sahel)	1.3, 3.1, 3.3, 4.2
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■ Economic activities and their consequences

What factors affect location etc of... economic activities?	6.1
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What are the characteristics of one major farming type etc (scale: s, r) (context: UK)	6.1
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Why have urban/industrial areas seen a decline in traditional primary and secondary industries? (scale: r) (context: UK)	5.1, 5.2, 6.3, 6.4
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How do changing shopping habits affect the distribution and nature of retailing? (scale: r) (context: UK)	5.3
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■ Economic and social change influence urban development

What urban land-use patterns can be identified? (scale: r) (context: UK)	5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5
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Consequences of urban change? (scale: s, r) (context: UK)	5.4, 5.5
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WJEC continued

KEY QUESTIONS	CHAPTER
How and why do urban areas differ between MEDCs and LEDCs? (scale: s, r) (context: MEDC/LEDC)	5.2, 5.3
How does urban growth reflect internal inequalities within LEDCs? (scale: r, i) (context: LEDC)	5.2
■ Global citizenship and interdependence	
What contrasts in development... in the world? (scale: i)	7.2
What are global patterns of population change? (scale: i)	4.1, 4.2
What are the different patterns of trade in the world? (scale: i) (context: MEDC)	5.1, 7.2 (6.4)
Why is the world becoming an increasingly global community? (scale: r, i)	6.3

CCEA

GENERALISATIONS	REFS
<i>Scale where specified: s = small/local; r = regional/national; i = international/global</i>	
5.5.1 Theme A: The Atmosphere	
An understanding of weather patterns and sequences enables forecasts to be made	3.1
A weather study (scale: s)	–
Weather of the British Isles associated with: (i) A depression (ii) A summer anticyclone (iii) A winter anticyclone (scale: r)	3.1
Variations in climate result from the interaction of a number of factors (scale: i, Europe)	3.1
Consequences of the interaction between human activities and the atmosphere: Acid Rain (scale: r)	3.1
Global warming (scale: i)	6.2
Climate...effect on human responses to the environment: Farming in two contrasting climatic areas (scale: s)	1.1, 6.1
5.5.2 Theme B: Earth Structure and Landscape Development	
The distribution of earthquakes, volcanoes and fold mountains is related to plate boundaries (scale: i)	2.3
Extreme natural events can have a major impact upon physical and human environments	2.3
A volcanic eruption (scale: s)	2.3
An earthquake (scale: r)	2.3
Landforms in an area are a consequence of the structure of rocks and their varying resistance to weathering processes	3.4, 3.5
A limestone area (scale: r)	–
A drainage basin is a dynamic system	3.2
A drainage basin in a temperate landscape (scale: s)	3.2
Interaction between natural processes and human activities often gives rise to complex management issues...	1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.5, 5.1, 7.4
A river management scheme (scale: r)	3.2, 3.3
A limestone area (scale: r)	–
Deforestation in a large drainage basin (scale: i)	1.3
5.5.3 Theme C: Ecosystems	
Climate, soils, vegetation, and fauna interact in an ecosystem	1.1
Two ecosystems in Northern Ireland: a peatland and a contrasting ecosystem (scale: s)	–
Tropical Grassland in an LEDC (scale: r)	1.3
Taiga (scale: i)	–
People adapt to or change ecosystems	1.3
Soils are a product of the interaction of a number of factors	1.1
A soil in Northern Ireland (scale: s)	–

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CCEA continued

GENERALISATIONS	CHAPTER
Mismanagement can lead to soil erosion – good management ensures conservation.	1.3
Soil management/mismanagement in MEDC or LEDC (scale: r)	1.3
Desertification (scale: 1)	3.3
5.5.4 Theme D: Population	
Distribution and density of population tend to be uneven...	4.1, 5.4
A MEDC (scale: r)	5.4
The world (scale: i)	4.1
Population structure and change are a consequence of birth rate/death rate and migration	
One study from within the European Union (scale: s)	4.1, 4.2, 5.4
One study from a LEDC (scale: r)	4.1
Migration has economic and social consequences for both source and recipient areas.	4.2
Two studies from MEDCs : (a) one region of out-migration; (b) one region of in-migration (scale: r)	4.2
Growth of population and increased economic prosperity create pressure... (scale: i)	4.1
Overpopulation, which is related to resources available in an area, causes major problems...	4.1, 4.2
one study from LEDCs or from the European Union (scale: r)	4.1, 4.2
5.5.5 Theme E: Economic Activity and Development	
Many factors affect the location of economic activities	5.1, 6.4
A study of three industries in the British Isles, from: (a) the primary sector; (b) the secondary sector; (c) the tertiary sector (scale: r)	6.4
Industrial change may have important social, economic and environmental consequences	6.3, 7.2
Old inner city location and new industrial estate (scale: s)	6.3
Relocation of manufacturing ind. from MEDCs to LEDCs (scale: i)	7.2
Environmental, monetary, social and political factors contribute to uneven levels of economic development...	7.2, 7.3, 7.4
Comparisons within one MEDC or one LEDC (scale: r)	7.3, 7.4
Governments may develop different strategies to promote economic development with varying degrees of success...	5.4, 7.3
One MEDC or one LEDC (scale: r)	7.3
Aid, trade & investment can help/hinder econ. development	7.2
One LEDC (scale: r)	7.2
Trade between countries (scale: i)	7.2
5.5.6 Theme F: Settlement	
Location/growth of settlements are related to physical/human factors	5.1, 5.4
A settlement in Northern Ireland (scale: s)	NA
Settlements have spheres of influence... in hierarchies	5.1
The sphere of influence of a settlement (scale: s)	5.1
A study of a hierarchy in a MEDC (scale: r)	NA??
Settlements have functional land use zones, socio-economic and ethnic areas which change through time	5.2
(a) One settlement from Northern Ireland and	–
(b) One settlement from a LEDC (scale: s)	5.2
Urbanisation has diff. consequences for rural & urban areas	5.2, 5.3
A study from a LEDC (scale: r)	5.2
Million cities (scale: i)	–
Counterurbanisation has different consequences for different settlements	5.5
A study from a MEDC (scale: r)	5.5
Urban planning is an attempt to manage the environment	5.5
An example of a planning initiative within a city (scale: s)	5.5

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