

# Edexcel GCSE Geography A – Pace Yourself

## Content Tracker

### Practical support to help you deliver this Pearson Edexcel specification

This Pace Yourself support pack has been produced to help teachers successfully deliver the new Pearson Edexcel GCSE Geography A specification. This new GCSE specification has been designed for teachers to deliver the content in 120 guided learning hours and this guide has been produced to help teachers manage the specification content within this time frame.

This document, along with the supporting GCSE Geography A Pace Yourself presentation and two year course planner, has been created to help teachers identify parts of the specification where it may be helpful to adapt schemes of work due to content areas being integrated into multiple topics e.g. climate change consequences. It is hoped that through identifying potential time gains in content coverage, students will have more opportunities to develop in-depth understanding, appropriate response structures, and to apply their developing knowledge to unfamiliar contexts.

Content	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Skills
Climate change - Consequences	<b>Weather and Climate</b> 2.3b - Negative effects that climate change is having on the environment and people 2.5b - Characteristics, frequency and geographical distribution of tropical cyclones and how these change over time. 2.7b - Different causes of the weather hazard of drought, meteorological, hydrological, and human.	<b>Ecosystems, bio &amp; man</b> 3.5b - How climate change presents a threat to the structure, functioning and biodiversity of tropical rainforests. 3.7b - How climate change presents a threats to the structure, function and biodiversity of the deciduous woodland ecosystem.	<b>Resources</b> <b>Energy</b> 6.5b - How non-renewable energy resources are being developed and how this can have both positive and negative impacts on people and the environment. <b>Water</b> 6.10b - Why the UK has water-supply problems (imbalances of the supply and demand for rainfall) Why emerging or developing countries have water-supply problems (low annual rainfall).	<b>UK Challenges</b> 8.4a - Uncertainties about how global climate change will impact on the UK's future climate. 8.4b - Impacts of climate change on people and landscapes in UK	Use of GIS to movement of cyclones Draw informed conclusions from numerical data Describe and interpret geo-spatial data presented in a GIS framework (e.g. analysis of flood hazard using the interactive maps).

Key content area

Specification excerpts to identify overlapping / related content\*

**Blue = Paper 1**  
**Green = Paper 2**  
**Red = Paper 3**  
**Orange - Skills**

This guide identifies common themes which are included in several topics to help teachers to structure their schemes of work and prioritise content. These examples are not intended to be definitive lists, but provide a useful starting point for planning.

Content	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Skills
The role of geology in the development of landscapes.	<u>Changing Landscapes</u>  1.1a - Characteristics and distribution of the UK's main rock types.  1.1b - The role of geology in the development of upland and lowland landscapes.	<u>Coastal Landscapes</u>  1.3b - Influence of geological structure and rock type on landforms.  1.6 - Named distinctive coastal landscape.	<u>River Landscapes</u>  1.8a - The influence of geology in landform development.  1.10 - Named distinctive river landscape.	<u>Glaciated Landscapes</u>  1.14 - Named distinctive glaciated landscape.	Draw, label, annotate, understand and interpret sketch maps  Use and interpret BGS Geology maps  Interpret cross sections and transects.
Physical Processes – erosion, weathering, deposition and slope processes.	<u>Changing Landscapes</u>  1.2a - How distinctive landscapes result from the interaction of physical processes.	<u>Coastal Landscapes</u>  1.3a - The physical processes at work on the coast.  1.4a - The role of erosional processes in the development of landforms.  1.4b - The role of depositional processes in the development of landforms.  1.6 - Named distinctive coastal landscape.	<u>River Landscapes</u>  1.7a - The physical processes at work on the coast.  1.8a - The role of erosional processes on landform development.  1.8a - The role of deposition on landform development.  1.10 - Named distinctive river landscape.	<u>Glaciated Landscapes</u>  1.11a - Glacial processes that once operated in upland landscapes.  1.11b - Physical processes that operate on the upland glacial landscapes of today.  1.12a - The role of erosional processes in the development of landforms.  1.12b - The role of depositional processes in the development of landforms.	Label, annotate and interpret different diagrams, maps, graphs, sketches and photographs  Use maps in association with photographs and sketches and understand links to directions  Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps  Use and understand coordinates, scale and distance.

				1.14a - Named distinctive glaciated landscape.		
Impact of human activity on landscapes (farming, industry, forestry and settlement).	<u>Changing Landscapes</u>  1.2b - How distinctive landscapes result from human activity.	<u>Coastal Landscapes</u>  1.5a - How human activities have affected coastal landscapes.  <u>River Landscapes</u>  1.9a - How human activities have affected river landscapes.  <u>Glaciated Landscapes</u>  1.13a - How human activity has impacted on physical processes in glaciated upland landscapes.  <u>All three</u>  1.6 / 1.10 / 1.14 - Named distinctive landscape.	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u>  3.5c - Economic and social causes of deforestation in the tropical rainforest.  3.7a - Economic and social causes of deforestation in the deciduous woodland.	<u>Changing Cities</u>  <u>Major UK City</u>  4.4a - The sequence of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation processes and their distinctive characteristics.  Causes of deindustrialisation and its impact on the chosen UK city.  <u>Developing City</u>  4.8a - Effects resulting from the chosen city's rapid urbanisation.	<u>Global Development</u>  <u>Developing Country</u>  5.8a - Positive and negative environmental impacts of rapid development for the chosen country.	1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps  Recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features  Use maps in association with photographs and sketches.

Features of the UK's Weather and climate.	<u>Weather and Climate</u>  2.4a - Climate of the UK today and changes over the last 1000 years.  2.4b - Spatial variations in temperature, prevailing wind and rainfall within the UK.	<u>Physical Landscapes</u>  1.3a - How the UK's weather and climate affect rates of coastal erosion and impact on landforms and landscape.  1.7a - How the UK's weather and climate affect river processes and landforms.  1.11a - How the current UK weather and climate affects processes that impact on glaciated upland landscapes.	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u>  3.3a - Distribution and characteristics of the UK's main terrestrial Ecosystems.  3.6a - Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the deciduous woodland ecosystem (climate).  3.6b - The interdependence of biotic and abiotic characteristics (climate).	<u>Water</u>  6.10a Why the UK has water-supply problems.	Select and construct appropriate graphs and charts  Use and understand isoline maps e.g. weather charts  Interpret and extract information from different types of graphs and charts including wind rose diagrams  Demonstrate an understanding of number.
Factors affecting global climate.	<u>Weather and Climate</u>  2.1a - The features of the global atmospheric circulation.  2.1b - How circulation cells and ocean currents transfer and redistribute heat energy across the Earth.  2.4c - The significance of the UK's geographic location in relation to its climate.	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u>  3.1b - The role of climate in influencing the distribution of different large-scale ecosystems.  3.4b - (Tropical Forests) - The interdependence of biotic and abiotic characteristics (climate).		<u>Water</u>  6.8c - Why some parts of the world have a water surplus or a water deficit.	Comparing climate graphs for different biomes  Use appropriate measures of central tendency, spread and cumulative frequency  Calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles.

Climate change Consequences.	<u>Weather and Climate</u> <p>2.3b - Negative effects that climate change is having on the environment and people.</p> <p>2.5b - Characteristics, frequency and geographical distribution of tropical cyclones and how these change over time.</p> <p>2.7b - Different causes of the weather hazard of drought: meteorological, hydrological, and human.</p>	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u> <p>3.5b - How climate change presents a threat to the structure, functioning and biodiversity of tropical rainforests.</p> <p>3.7b - How climate change presents a threat to the structure, function and biodiversity of the deciduous woodland ecosystem.</p>	<u>Resources</u> <u>Energy</u> <p>6.5b - How non-renewable energy resources are being developed and how this can have both positive and negative impacts on people and the environment.</p> <u>Water</u> <p>6.10a - Why the UK has water –supply problems (imbalances of the supply and demand for rainfall.</p> <p>6.10b - Why emerging or developing countries have water – supply problems (low annual rainfall).</p>	<u>UK Challenges</u> <p>8.4a - Uncertainties about how global climate change will impact on the UK's future climate.</p> <p>8.4b - Impacts of climate change on people and landscapes in UK.</p>	<p>Use of GIS to track the movement of tropical cyclones</p> <p>Draw informed conclusions from numerical data</p> <p>Describe and interpret geo-spatial data presented in a GIS framework (e.g. analysis of flood hazard using the interactive maps).</p>
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Resource use / exploitation.	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u>  3.2a - How the biosphere provides resources for people but is also increasingly exploited.  3.3b - Importance of marine ecosystems to the UK as a resource and how human activities are degrading them.  3.5a - Examples of goods and services provided by tropical rainforest ecosystems.  3.7a - Examples of goods and services provided by deciduous woodlands ecosystems.	<u>Resource Management</u>  6.1a - Natural resources can be defined and classified in different Ways.  6.1b - Ways in which people exploit environments in order to obtain water, food and energy.  6.1c - How environments are changed by this exploitation.	<u>Energy</u>  6.3a - Energy resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.  6.4a/b - Global variations in the energy mix and that of the UK.  6.3b/c - Advantages and disadvantages of the production and development of one renewable and one non-renewable energy resource.  6.5a - How and why global demand and supply has changed over the past 100 years.	<u>Water</u>  6.8a - How and why the supply and demand for water has changed in the past 50 years.  6.9a/b - The proportion of water used by agriculture, industry and domestic in developed countries and developing countries and why there are differences.	<u>UK Challenges</u>  8.1a - Changes in the UK's population in the next 50 years and implications on resource consumption.	Use of GIS to identify the pattern of forest loss  Select and construct appropriate graphs and charts to present data  Interpret and extract information from different types of graphs and charts  Demonstrate an understanding of number, area and scale and the quantitative relationships between units  Calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles
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	<p>3.5c - Tropical Rainforests: Economic and social causes of deforestation.</p> <p>3.7c - Deciduous woodlands: Economic and social causes of deforestation.</p>					<p>Describe relationships in bivariate data: sketch trend lines through scatter plots; draw estimated lines of best fit; make predictions; interpolate and extrapolate trends.</p>
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Sustainable Management.	<u>Ecosystems, biodiversity &amp; management</u>  3.5d - Political and economic factors that have contributed to the sustainable management of a rainforest in a named region.  3.7d - Different approaches to the sustainable use and management of deciduous woodlands in a named region.	<u>Coastal Landscapes</u>  1.5b & 1.9b - The advantages and disadvantages of different coastal and river defences.  1.13b - Advantages and disadvantages of types of development in glaciated upland landscapes.	<u>Major UK City</u>  4.5e - The range of possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life for the chosen UK city.  <u>Developing City</u>  4.8b - Advantages and disadvantages of both bottom-up and top-down approaches to solving the chosen city's problems.	<u>Global Development</u>  5.4b - Difference between top-down and bottom-up development. Their advantages and limitations in the promotion of development.  <u>Developing Country</u>  How the chosen country's government and people are managing the impacts of its rapid development to improve quality of life and its global status.	<u>Energy</u>  6.7a - Why renewable and non-renewable energy resources require sustainable management.  6.5b and c - How renewable and non-renewable energy resources can have positive and negative impacts on people and the environment.	<u>Water</u>  6.12a - Why water resources require sustainable management.  6.12b - Different views held by individuals, organisations and governments on the management and sustainable use of water resources.	<u>UK Challenges</u>  8.1c - Range of national sustainable transport options for the UK.  8.3a - Approaches to conservation and development of UK National Parks.  8.3b - Approaches to managing river and coastal UK flood risk.  8.4c - Range of responses to climate change in the UK at a local and national scale.	Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations  Interpret and extract information from different types of graphs and charts  Write descriptively, analytically and critically about findings.
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			4.8c - The role of government policies in improving the quality of life (social, economic and environmental) within the chosen city.		6.7b - Different views held by individuals, organisations and governments on the management and sustainable use of energy resources.  6.7c - How one developed country and one developing country have attempted to manage their energy resources in a sustainable way.	6.12c - How one developed country and one developing country have attempted to manage their water resources in a sustainable way.		
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Site, Situation and connectivity.	<u>Changing Cities</u>  4.2a - Distribution of urban population in the UK and the location of its major urban centres.  4.2b - Factors causing the rate and degree of urbanisation to differ between the regions of the UK.		<u>Major UK City</u>  4.3a - Site, situation and connectivity of the chosen UK city in a national, regional and global context.	<u>Developing City</u>  4.6a - Site, situation and connectivity of the chosen city in a national, regional and global context.	Recognise and describe patterns of land use  Describe and identify the site, situation and shape of settlements  Draw, label, annotate, and interpret sketch maps
Migration.	<u>Changing Cities</u>  4.1a - Contrasting trends in urbanisation over the last 50 years in different parts of the world.  4.1b - How and why urbanisation has occurred at different times and rates in different parts of the world and the effects.  4.2b - Factors causing the rate and degree of urbanisation to differ between the regions of the UK.	<u>Major UK City</u>  4.4a - The sequence of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation processes and their distinctive characteristics for the chosen UK city.  4.4b - Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen UK city.	<u>Developing City</u>  4.7a - Reasons for past and present trends in population growth (national and international migration).  4.7b - Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen city.  4.8a - Effects resulting from the chosen city's rapid urbanisation.	<u>UK Challenges</u>  8.2c - UK net migration statistics and their reliability and values and attitudes of different stakeholders towards migration.	Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth  Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS  Using proportional flow line maps to visualize trade patterns and flows.

Economic Change.	<u>Major UK City</u>  4.5b - Causes of deindustrialisation and impacts on the chosen UK city.	<u>Global Development</u>  5.6a - Positive and negative impacts of changes that have occurred in the sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) of the chosen country's economy.  5.6b - Characteristics of international trade and aid and the chosen country's involvement in both.  5.6c - Changing balance between public investment and private investment (by TNCs and smaller businesses) for the chosen country.	<u>UK Challenges</u>  8.2b - Costs and benefits of greenfield development and the regeneration of brownfield sites.	Write descriptively, analytically and critically about findings  Draw informed conclusions from numerical data  Calculate percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles  Interpret and extract information from different graphs and charts including triangular graphs.
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Inequality.	<u>Major UK City</u>  4.5c - How economic change is increasing inequality in the city and the differences in quality of life.	<u>Developing City</u>  4.7c - How the growth of the chosen city is accompanied by increasing inequality (areas of extreme wealth versus poverty) and reasons for differences in quality of life.	<u>Global Development</u>  5.2a - Global pattern of development and its unevenness between and within countries, including the UK.  5.2b - Factors (physical, historic and economic) that have led to spatial variations in the level of development globally and within the UK.  5.3a - Impact of uneven development on the quality of life in different parts of the world.  5.4a - The range of international strategies that attempt to reduce uneven development.	<u>Developing Country</u>  5.5c - Unevenness of development within the chosen country (core and periphery) and reasons why development does not take place at the same rate across all regions.  5.6e - Changing social factors (increased inequality, growing middle class and improved education) in the chosen country.  5.7b - How technology and connectivity support development in different parts of the chosen country and for different groups of people.	<u>UK Challenges</u>  8.2a - The 'two-speed economy' and options for bridging the gap between south east and the rest of the UK.	Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life  Using socio-economic data to calculate difference from the mean, for core and periphery regions  Use online census sources to obtain population and local geo-demographic information  Interpret and extract information from different types of graphs and charts  Be able to identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data.
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- free, pre-recorded 2018 exam feedback training on all three exam papers, available from October
- free [GCSE Geography Network Events](#) in the autumn term, looking at lessons learnt from the first assessment of the new Pearson Edexcel GCSE Geography specifications and strategies to tackle common issues in student performance
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