EXAM SPECIFIATION	KEY QUESTIONS	KEY IDEAS	SPECIFICATION CONTENT
AQA GCSE GEOGRAPHY A Unit 2: Human Geography Section B	What is an extreme environment?  What attracts tourists to Extreme environments?  What are the impacts of tourism on extreme environments?	Extreme environments are susceptible to environmental damage from the development of tourism.	The attractions of extreme environments to tourists.  The increased demand for adventure holidays.  The impact of tourism on an extreme environment.  A case study of one extreme area and the extent to which it can cope with the development of a tourist industry.
AQA GCSE GEOGRAPHY B Unit 2: Hostile World Section B – The Challenge of Extreme Environments	What is the cold environment and how do people interact with it?	The opportunities and challenges of development in cold environments.	Describe the ways in which people have exploited cold environments. What does the future hold for these fragile, cold environments?  Describe strategies and methods used to reduce problems in cold environments. Include the use of technology, the role of governments, international agreements and conservation groups.
Unit 3: Investigating the Shrinking World Section B – Investigating Global Tourism	How has the global tourist industry grown?  What opportunities does the growth of the tourism industry create?  How does tourism create	<ul> <li>Tourism has become an increasingly varied and global industry.</li> <li>Tourism can be an important way to address the development gap.</li> </ul>	Trends in growth of tourist destinations around the world.  Different places and environments provide different opportunities for tourist activities, including investigations of two places at different stages of economic development.  The development of specialist tourism.  Investigate tourism as a way of promoting development,

challenges and confl	• Tourism can create challenges for people and communities.	including the possible economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits in a developing long-haul destination.
	Tourism can create environmental challenges at different scales.	Investigate the range of social and cultural challenges caused by the development of tourism, including the study of two places at different stages of economic development.
		Disadvantages of tourism as a way of closing the development gap.
		How different tourist activities can conflict with each other and local communities.
		Explore the local environmental impacts of tourist development, including studies of two places at different stages of economic development.
How can the tourist i	ndustry	Use example o investigate different strategies to management he impacts of tourism in a sustainable way.
development?	• Planning and management can help ensure that tourism is more sustainable.	

OCR GCSE GEOGRAPHY A Unit A671: Extreme Environments	What is the definition of an extreme environment, what do we know about extreme environments and how to people react to them?  What do we know about polar/mountain environments and how do people react to them?	<ul> <li>Defining the term 'extreme environment'.</li> <li>Exploring the candidates own views and ideas about extreme environments.</li> <li>Examination of cultural resources which show extreme environments, e.g. film, photographs, expedition reports, stories and poetry.</li> <li>Study of polar environments/significant mountain environments (e.g. Alps, Himalayas, Rockies, Andes)</li> <li>How people have reacted to polar/mountain environments in cultural resources e.g. film, photographs, expedition and historical reports, poetry, paintings, music and literature.</li> </ul>	Present their own understandings of the term 'extreme environment' and explain the different ways in which people have viewed these areas, past and present.  Identify the extent and characteristics of polar environments/the location of and features which typically characterise mountain environments.  Appreciate the way polar/mountain environments have been depicted in a variety of media and identify the feelings they invoke, including their own reactions;  Utilise skills of using and interpreting different kinds of source material.
	Where are polar/mountain environments found?	Polar/mountain environments occur in particular locations.	Describe the extent of polar environments/locate mountain environments and show an awareness of their global distribution, using maps and atlases at a variety of scales.
	What are polar/mountain environments like? (climate and physical features/processes)	Climatic factors have changed the environment(s) historically and they are currently undergoing significant and rapid change.	Describe and explain the key climatic characteristics of polar/mountain environments and their impact on teh physical environment including vegetation.

How do people use polar/mountain environments?	<ul> <li>Examining the link between common climatic features of polar/mountain areas and how they have influenced the physical environments (including vegetation) in these areas.</li> <li>Physical features of polar/mountain environments are created as a result of particular physical processes.</li> <li>Polar/mountain environments are used in a variety of ways and for a variety of reasons (e.g. by indigenous people, tourists, multi-national companies).</li> <li>The use of polar/mountain environments occurs at a variety of scales (e.g. by indigenous families, by tribes, by MNCs).</li> </ul>	Identify and describe characteristic landforms of polar/mountain environments and understand the key physical processes at work.  Describe, using examples, how people make use of polar/mountain environments.  Exemplify the uses of polar/mountain environments.
What challenges do polar/mountain environments pose?	<ul> <li>There are many challenges that polar/mountain environments pose (e.g. availability of food/shelter, extremes of weather), some of which may be overcome in a variety of ways.</li> <li>Climate and other changes impact upon polar/mountain</li> </ul>	Understand the challenges posed by polar/mountain environments to people.  Understand the causes and impacts of, and any solutions to the effects of changes (especially climate) of polar/mountain environments. Consider the possible impact of future changes.  Use GIS to study the impacts of climate and other change on

		<ul> <li>environments in both physical and human terms. The study of causes and effects which may be alleviated.</li> <li>Cultures may amalgamate or disappear as polar/mountain environments change.</li> </ul>	polar/mountain environments (e.g. extent of polar ice, changes in land use and settlement).
WJEC Geography A Unit 2 B – Human Options	Why does the nature of tourism differ between one place and another?  What are the impacts of tourism?	<ul> <li>Physical and human factors that affect the nature of tourism.</li> <li>The impacts of the development of tourism on:         <ul> <li>People and the economy?</li> <li>The environment?</li> <li>in one MEDC region and one LEDC region?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Landscape, climate, distinctive flora and fauna, availability of hotels, camp sites, entertainment, theme parks, accessibility.  Cost-benefit analysis of the impact of tourism on an LEDC and on an MEDC. New buildings, roads, effects on local agriculture, increased employment, greater demand for water, loss of local culture, traffic jams (pollution), increasing carbon footprint, problems of second homes.

Edexcel Geography A The Human World	The growth of the tourist industry	Holiday destinations offer a variety of physical and human attractions.	The area has physical attractions, eg snow for skiing, sand and sun for beach holiday and human attractions such as temples, museums, shops and restaurants.
Topic 6 - A Tourists World		Different types of holiday.	Types of holiday may include package, adventure, wedding and backpacking.
	Effects of tourist industry growth	The social, economic and environmental effects of the growth of tourism in countries at different levels of development (positive and negative effects).	Positive and negative impact of tourism. Impact can be economic (tourism can lead to an increase in jobs in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors; seasonality of employment), social (new entertainment facilities; fracturing of communities by second home owners) and environmental (protected areas, eg national parks; vegetation and footpath destruction.) Impact should be studied using examples from both LICs and HICs.