

Geography

Transition tasks

Before the start of year 12, you should have completed;

- Tectonic processes and hazards section.
- Globalisation section.

See below for the booklet where you can find these sections.

Reading list

- Powerdown: Options and Actions for a Post-Carbon World (2004) by Richard Heinberg.
- The Grapes of Wrath (1939) by John Steinbeck.
- The Great Thirst — Californians and Water (1992) by Norris Hundley.
- Six Degrees: Our Future on a Hotter Planet (2008) by Mark Lynas.
- The Global casino (4" edition 2008) by Nick Middleton.
- Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy (1974) and Smiley's people (1979) by John Le Carre — also watch the BBC's film series of these books, available on DVD.
- The New Rulers of the World (2003) by John Pilger.
- The White Tiger by Aravind Adiga (The Man Booker prize winner in 2008).
- The Debt Boomerang (1991) by Susan George.
- Fixing Climate (2008) by Wallace Broecker and Robert Kunzig.
- There is no such thing as a natural disaster (2006) by Chester Hartman and Gregory D Squires (about the New Orleans flood).
- Richter 10- Taming the Earthquakes (1996) by Arthur Clarke and (late) Mike McQuay.
- Volcano — Nature's Inferno (1997) National geographic.
- Geography: An integrated approach by David Waugh (various editions). Excellent breadth and depth of A-Level content.
- Climate Wars: The Fight For Survival As The World Overheats by Gwynne Dyer.
- Here on Earth by Tim Flannery.

Useful websites

- <http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/geography>
- <http://www.georesources.co.uk/indexalevel.htm>
- <http://www.geography.org.uk/resources>
- <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/>
- <http://www.edexcel.com/subjects/Geography/Pages/Useful-websites.aspx>

Films and documentaries to watch

- Volcano (1997)
- Dantes Peak (1997)
- Earthquake (1974)
- Flood (2007)- a film about the technology in saving London!
- A.I. (2001)- Artificial Intelligence
- Water First- Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (2008) directed by Amy Hart. An inspiring story from Malawi
- Cyclo (1995) A Vietnamese film
- Tsotse (2005) a highly acclaimed but very violent film of life in black South African townships The Hunt for Red October (1990)
- When The Wind Blows (1986) a chilling cartoon
- State of the Planet — a series made in 2001 and presented by David Attenborough
- The Waterfront (2007)
- There will be blood (2007)
- Three Kings (1999)- a film based on an attempt to control Kuwaits' oil fields
- Jarhead (2005) also about the Desert Storm conflict
- An Inconvenient Truth (2006) presented by Al Gore (Global Warming)
- Human Planet - 8 part BBC documentary series (2011) looking at human species interaction with the natural world e City of God (2002) — Terrific film which examines life in Brazil's turbulent and often violent favelas.
- Blood Diamond (2006) — Political war thriller depicting the ferocious business of trading diamonds mined in African war zones.
- Wall. E (2008) Covers themes of Globalisation and brand power. Also, environmental issues depicted through scenes of a post-apocalyptic world devoid of all natural life.

- Children of Men (2006) — Themes of population and migration.
- Simon Reeve (presenter) - Various BBC documentaries covering both physical and human geographical themes.
 - Equator (2006)
 - Tropic of Capricorn (2008)
 - Tropic of Cancer (2010)
- Slumdog Millionaire - provides an insight into the life of children living in the Indian slums the problems associated here. Also illustrates how they are trying to improve education to enable development.
- Erin Brockovich - a good film that presents the negative impacts of the natural gas industry and the extent to which large companies are prepared to go to, to cover this up. Not only would this be good for the AS Energy module but also globalisation with reference to the negative impact of TNCs.
- The Revenge of Gaia by James Lovelock - applies the Gaia hypothesis to global climate change - again an intriguing read which presents some interesting ideas and solutions to problems we are likely to face with population expansion and coming global climate change.
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A Level Geography



Name: _____

In Year 12 you will study four topics – Tectonic processes and hazards, Coastal landscapes and change, Globalisation and Diverse places. The aim of this booklet is to give you an idea of what we will be studying and allow you to prepare for the skills and exam style questions you will be expected complete.

Topic 1 - Tectonic Processes and Hazards.

Enquiry Questions:

1. Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?
2. Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters?
3. How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?

This topic develops your knowledge from GCSE.

Use the information below, your own knowledge AND additional research to complete the tasks below.

Plate Boundaries

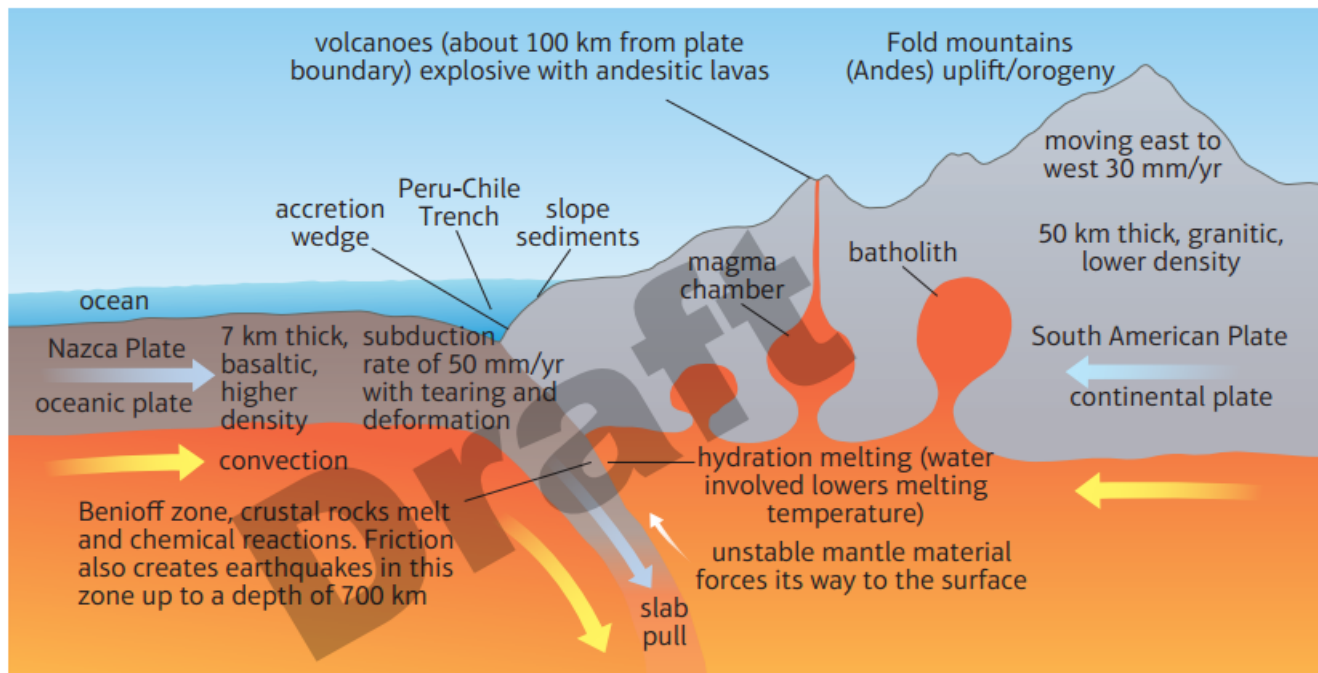


Figure 1.5: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary.

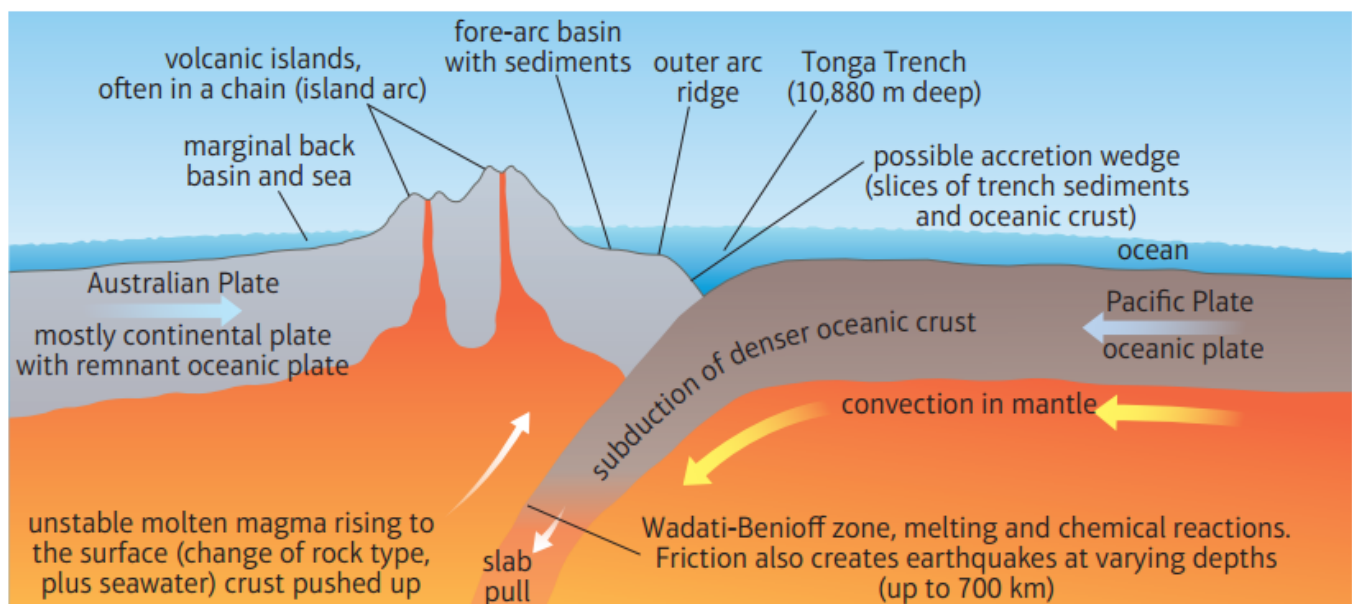


Figure 1.6: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary (island arc).

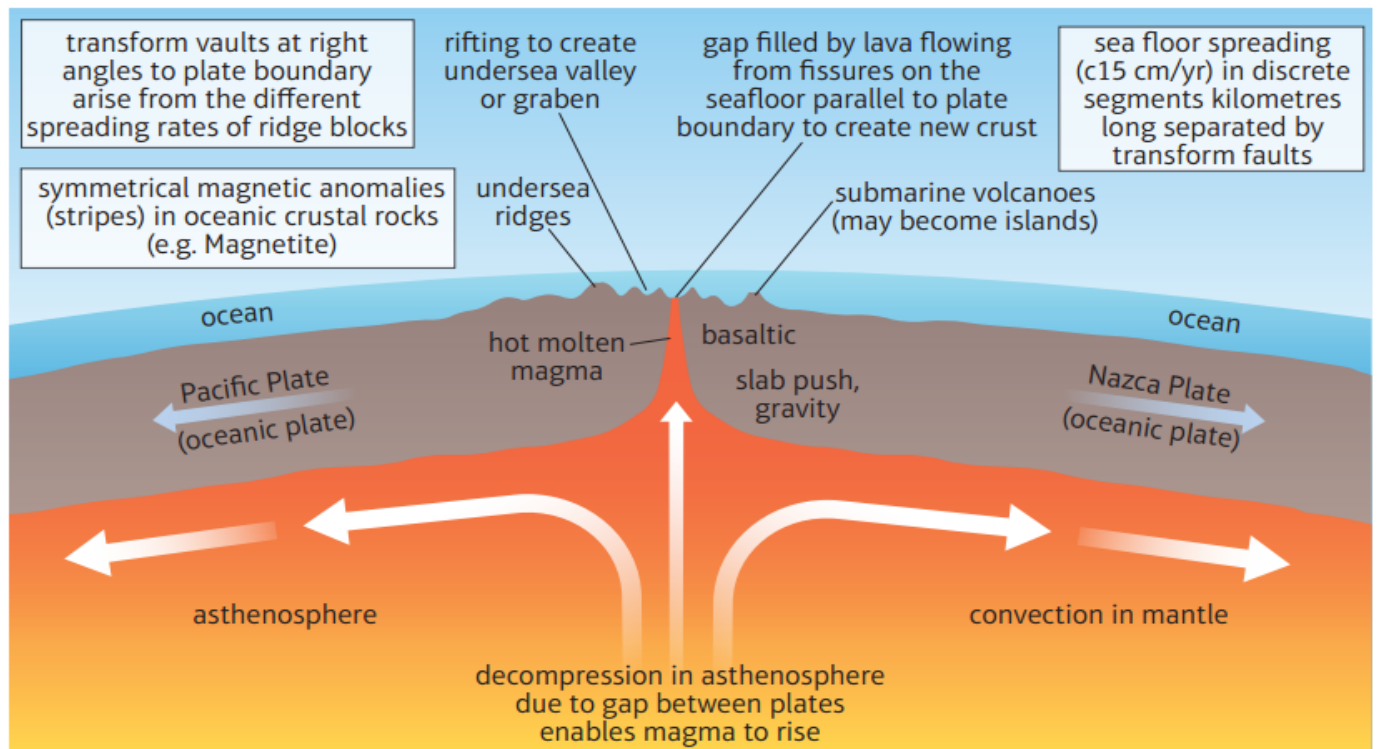


Figure 1.7: Constructive (divergent) plate boundary.

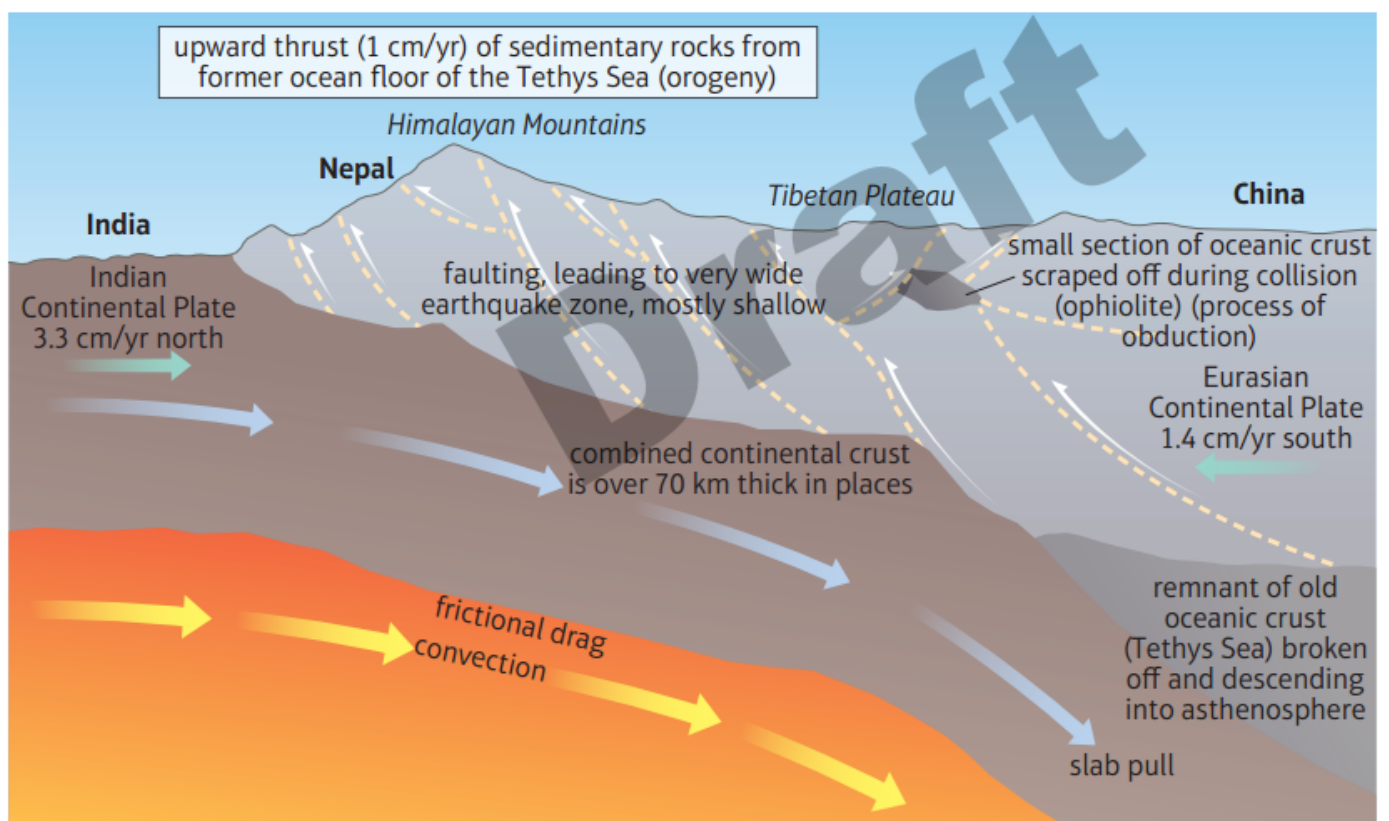


Figure 1.8: Collision (convergent) plate boundary.

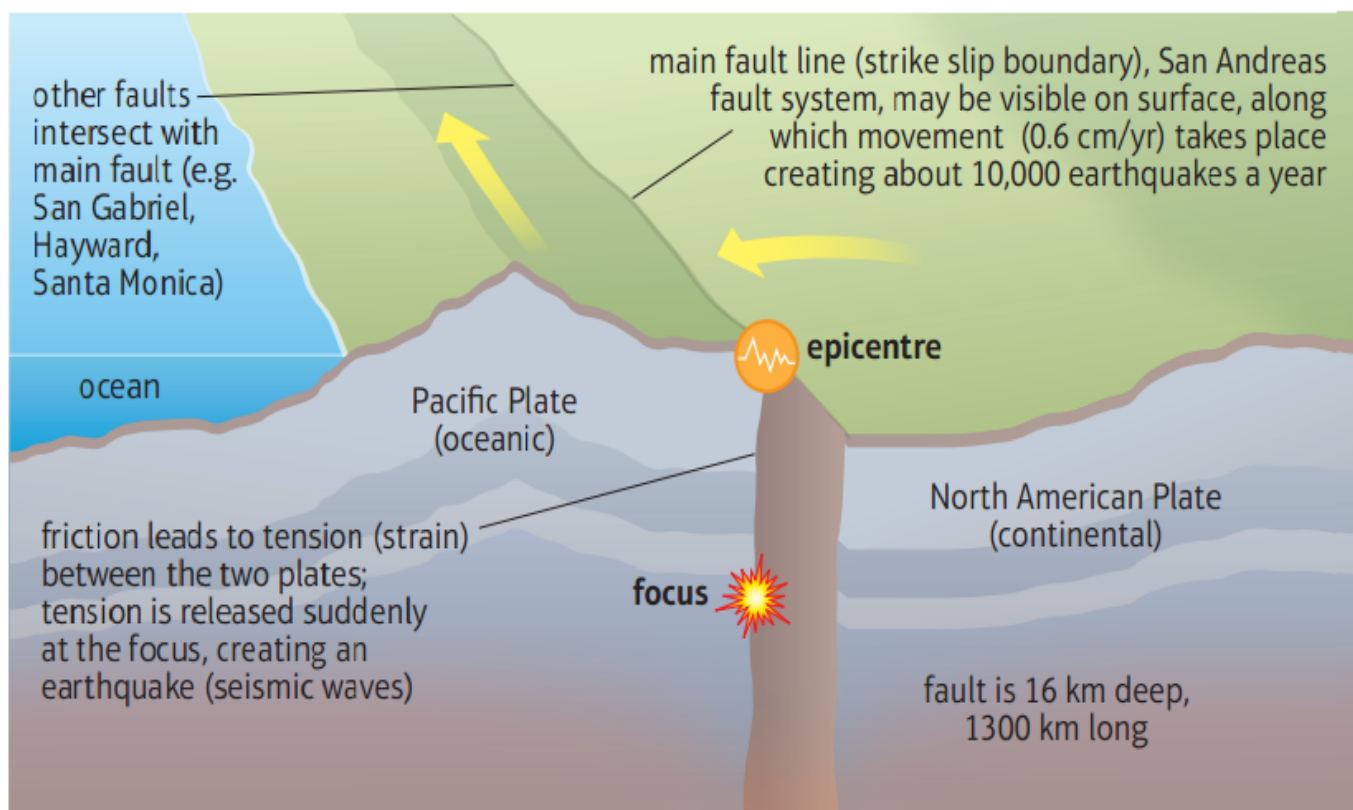


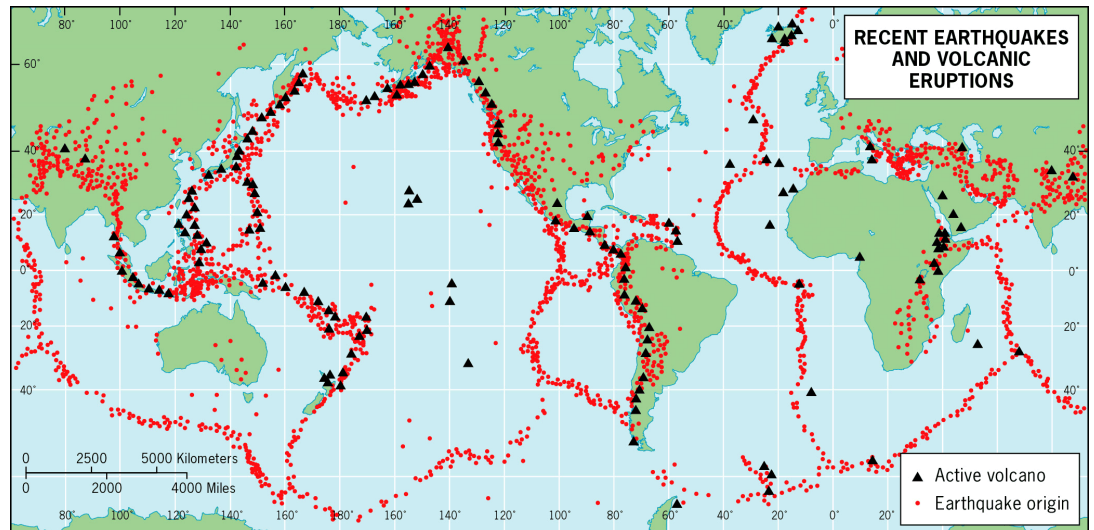
Figure 1.9: Transform (conservative) plate boundary.

1. For each plate boundary identify the different tectonic hazards and the key features.

Plate boundary	Earthquakes and/or volcanoes	Key features (direction of plate margin, type of plate,
Destructive		
Constructive		
Collision		
Transform (Conservative)		

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4. Explain why earthquakes and volcanoes are often located in similar locations (6)



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5 - Case Study – Research

Complete research into one of the following hazards and produce a comprehensive case study with photographs and maps to support your research:

- **Volcanic Eruption – Eyjafjallajokull, Iceland 2011**
- **Earthquake – Christchurch, New Zealand 2010 and 2011**

For either hazard identify the cause, impacts (Social, Economic and Environmental) and Management of the hazard.

Topic 2 – Coastal landscape and change

Enquiry Questions:

- 1: Why are coastal landscapes different and what processes cause these differences?**
- 2: How do characteristic coastal landforms contribute to coastal landscapes?**
- 3: How do coastal erosion and sea level change alter the physical characteristics of coastlines and increase risks?**
- 4: How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players?**

This topic also develops your knowledge from GCSE. Use the information below, your own knowledge AND additional research to complete the tasks below.

Coastal landscapes

The Jurassic Coastline in Dorset is one of the most famous stretches of coastline in terms of landforms and features.

1 - Your task is to research this stretch of coastline to create a case study. You will need to include photos and annotated maps to identify the different features along this stretch of coastline and start to explain how and why the different landforms are created.



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Topic 3 – Globalisation

Enquiry questions

1. **What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?**
2. **What are the impacts of globalisation for different countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment?**
3. **What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to its challenges?**

Globalisation is the process by which people, culture, finance, goods and information transfer between countries with few barriers.

Your task is to research the numerous players, attitudes and actions that have been responsible for promoting globalisation and to assess the winners and losers in increased globalisation.



25 YEARS

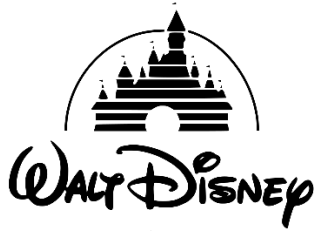


THE WORLD BANK

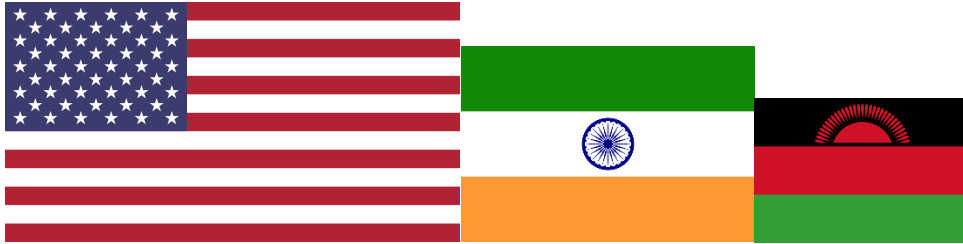
1. Who are these Organisations and what role do they play in globalisation?



2. How do global trading blocs affect globalisation, how many blocs are these and how important are they in global trade?



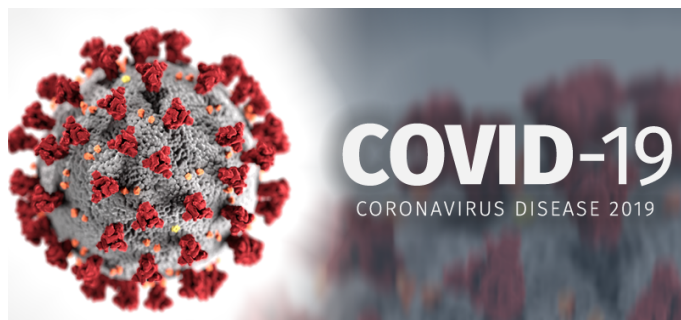
3. What role do TNCs play in the globalisation process?



4. Why are the benefits of globalisation not equal? What are the barriers to globalisation?



5. What are the main arguments against globalisation?



6. To what extent was the spread of this caused by globalisation and to what extent is the cure reliant on globalisation?

Exam style questions

1. Explain two ways that national government have contributed to globalisation (4)

2. Explain why some locations remain 'switched off' from globalisation (6)

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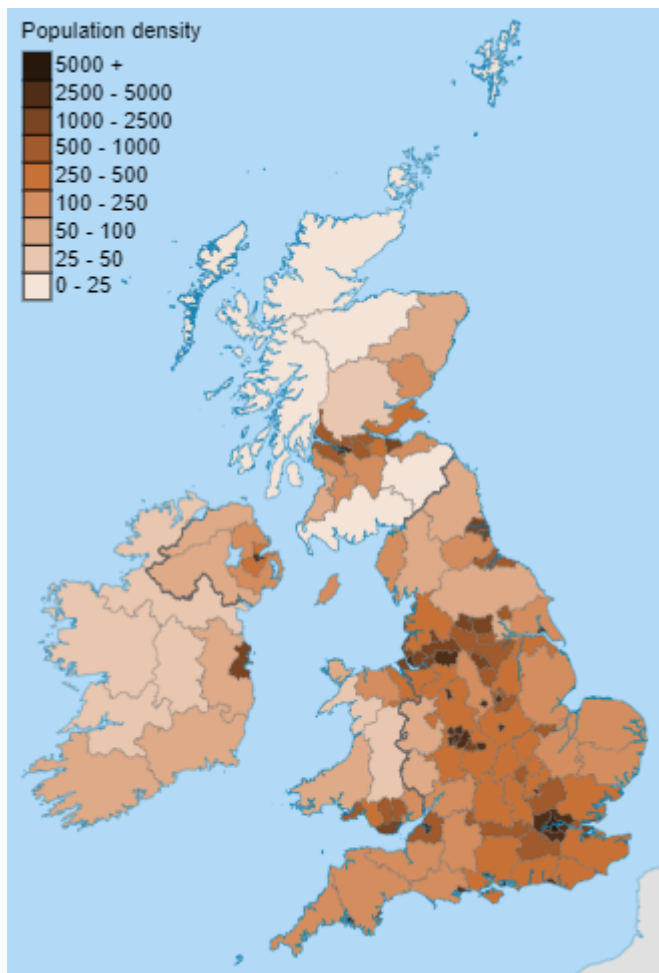
Topic 4 – DIVERSE PLACES

Enquiry questions

- 1. How do population structures vary?**
- 2. How do different people view living space?**
- 3. Why are there demographic and cultural tensions in diverse places?**
- 4. How successfully are cultural and demographic issues managed?**

This topic also develops your knowledge from GCSE. Use the information below, your own knowledge AND additional research to complete the tasks below.

1A. Using the map describe the distribution of the UK population

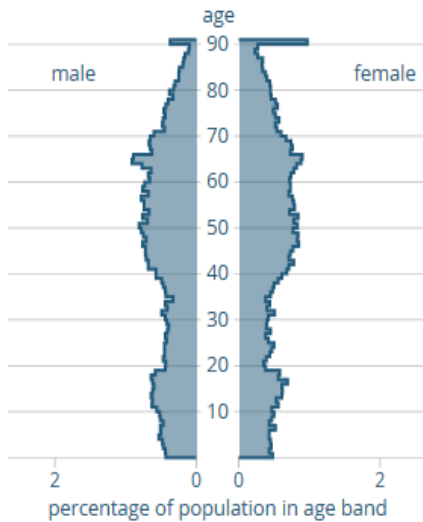
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1B. How do population structures vary between a rural and urban place?

Craven

55,500 people in 2012

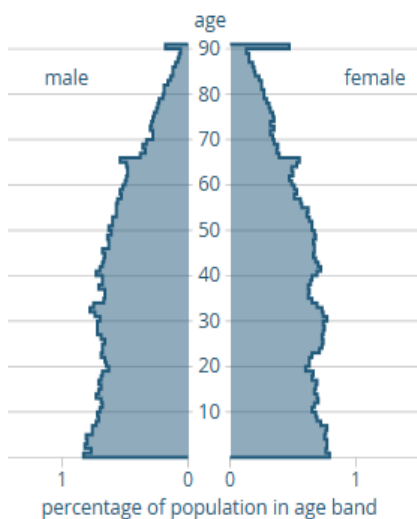
26,700 males	48.2%
28,800 females	51.8%



Bradford

524,600 people in 2012

258,400 males	49.2%
266,200 females	50.8%

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2.How do different people view living space?

Around the pictures annotate how different people may view these living spaces; consider age groups, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status.



3.Why are there demographic and cultural tensions in diverse places?

4.How successfully are cultural and demographic issues managed?

Changes to Bradford

Use the internet, the Records Office, nomisweb and your own knowledge to find out about the Diverse place of Bradford. You need to consider a wide range of questions such as;

- Has the town experienced deindustrialisation?
- Have industries closed down and for what reasons?
- What was/is the level of unemployment?
- Are there skills shortages?
- Has the area experienced outward migration?
- Has the area experience inward migration?
- What has happened to property prices?
- Does the area suffer from social deprivation (health, education, crime and access to services)?
- Is there any evidence of sink estates, commuter villages or declining rural settlements?
- Are local communities engaged in the area (consider election turnout and local community groups)?
- What is the ethnic mix/make-up of the area?
- What is the population structure of the area?
- Is there evidence of conflict between different groups within communities?
- How have conflicts and tension between communities been managed?
- To what extent have these aims been met?

Exam style questions

1. Explain reasons why population structures vary between rural and urban places. (6 marks)

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2. Explain how local government can have an impact on population structure. (4 marks)

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