



The Redhill
Academy

GEOGRAPHY **IS THE BEST SUBJECT** **IN THE WHOLE WORLD!**

A Level Geography

A Level Geography

Paper 1 – ‘The Physical Paper’

This paper is a 2 hour 15 minutes examination and will test your understanding and application of physical geography. The paper is 30% of the overall A Level.

Topics that will be covered are...

- 1) Tectonic processes and hazards
- 2) Coastal landscapes and change
- 3) The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity
- 4) The Carbon Cycle and Energy Insecurity

Paper 2 – ‘The Human Paper’

This paper is a 2 hour 15 minutes examination and will test your understanding and application of human geography. This paper is 30% of the overall A level

Topics that will be covered are...

- 1) Globalisation
- 2) Regenerating Places
- 3) Superpowers
- 4) Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

Paper 3 – ‘Synoptic Themes Paper’

This paper is a 2 hour 15 minutes examination and will test your understanding of synoptic themes. The paper will focus on two compulsory themes from the course. The paper is 20% of the overall A Level.

The synoptic themes are...

- 1) Players – who are involved
- 2) Attitudes and actions – what is happening and why
- 3) Futures and uncertainties – what could happen in the future

Element 4 – ‘NEA’

The NEA – non examined assessment, is a piece of coursework that is between 3000 – 4000 words. Your investigation can be based on any issue from any part of the course, human or physical. You are also required to complete 4 days of fieldwork research. The NEA is 20% of the overall A Level.

You will...

- 1) Decide your own investigation title
- 2) Collect data
- 3) Analyse and interpret your data
- 4) Draw conclusions and evaluate your investigation

Key

Year 12 Topics

Year 13 Topics

Task 1 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

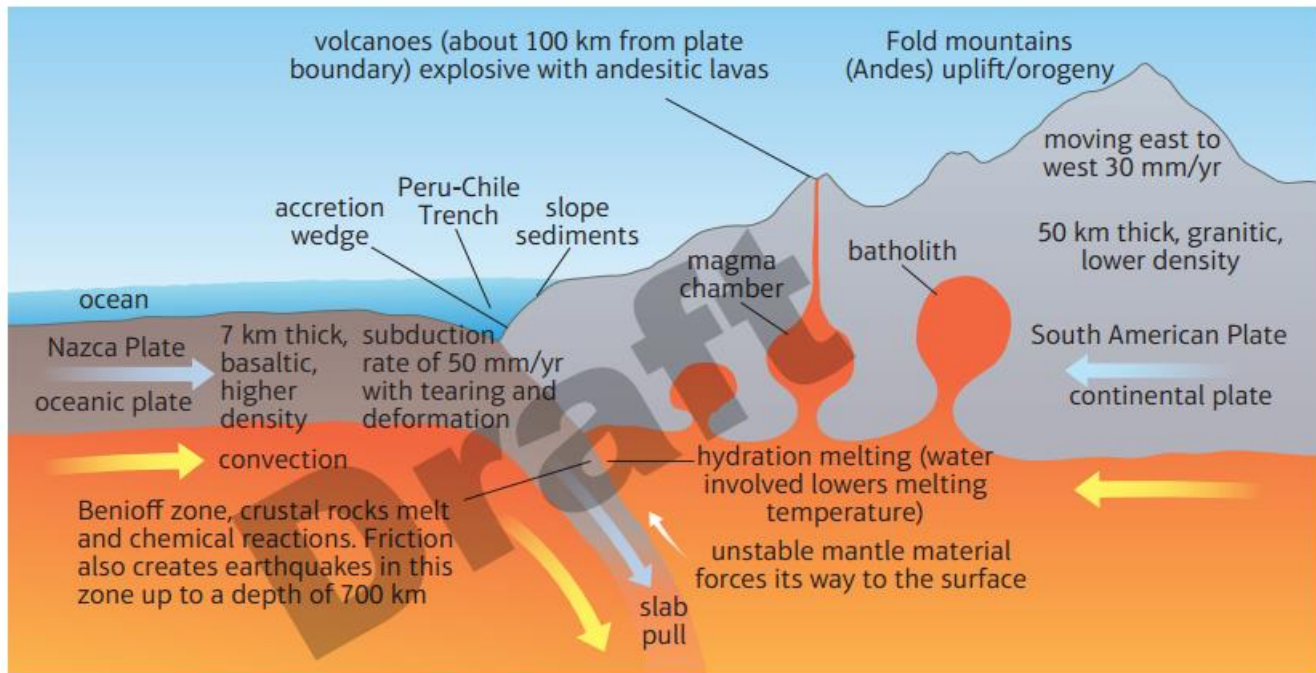


Figure 1.5: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary.

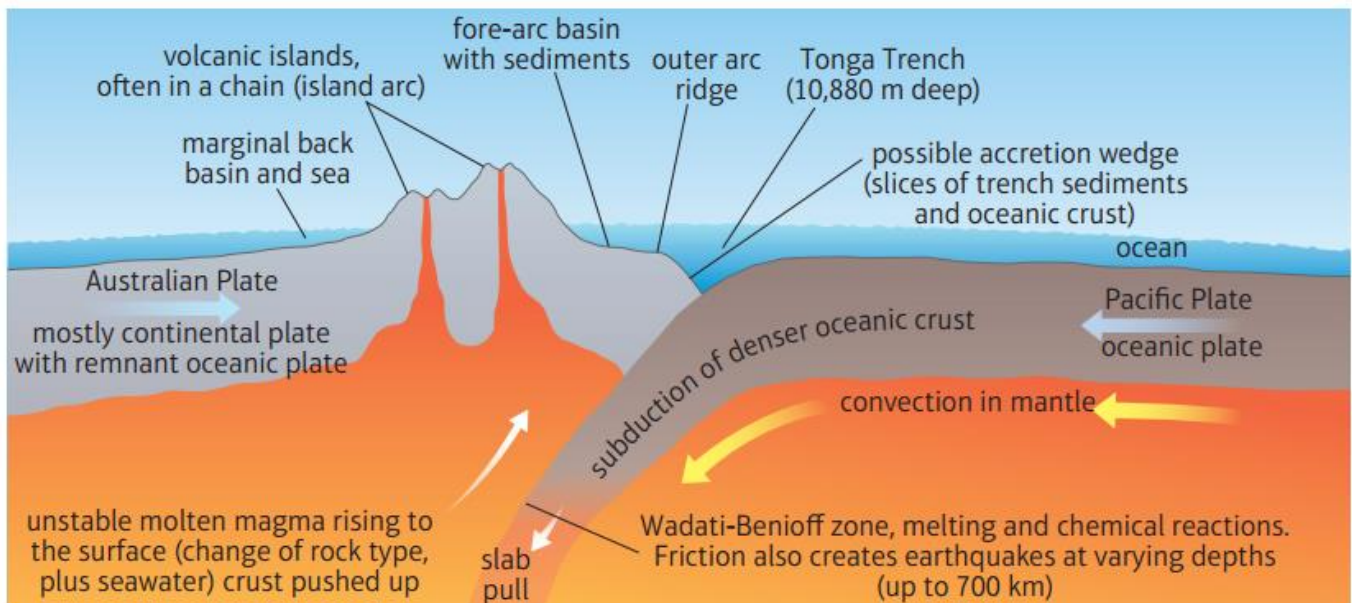


Figure 1.6: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary (island arc).

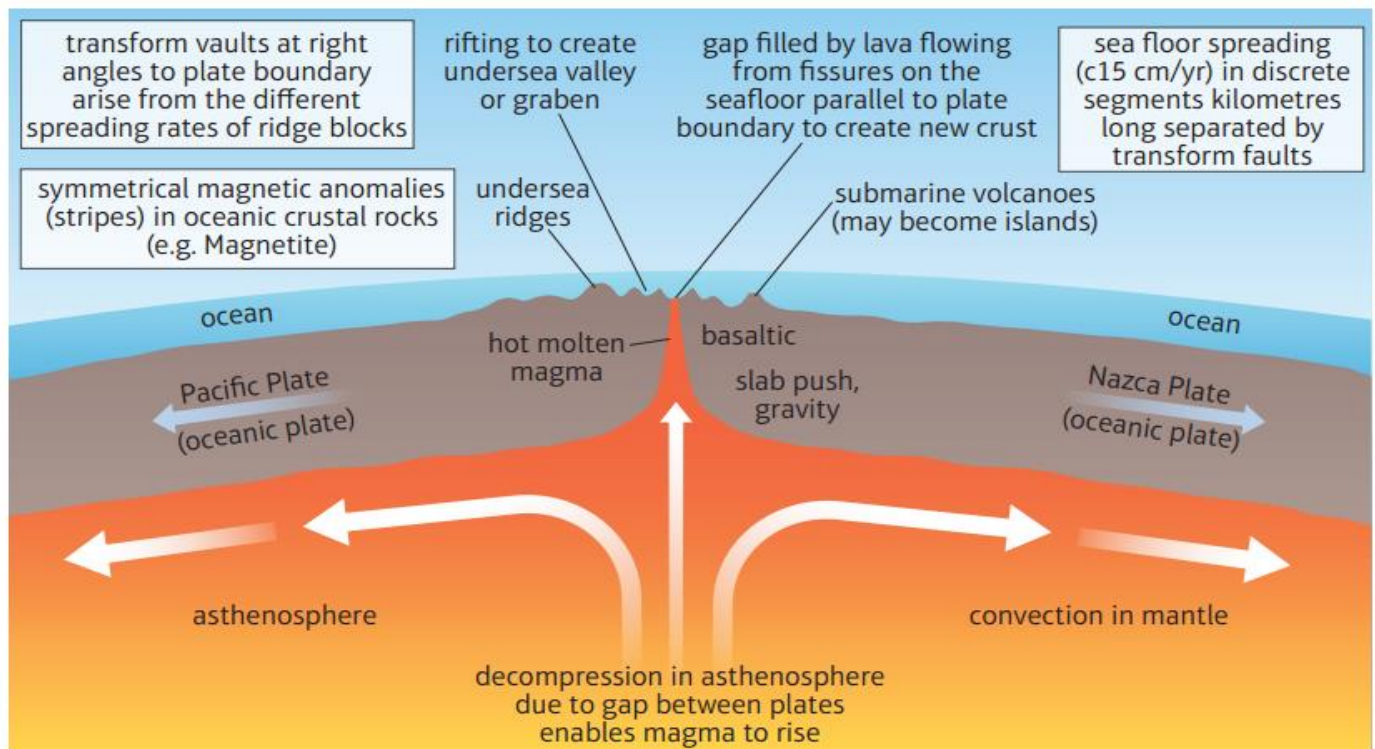


Figure 1.7: Constructive (divergent) plate boundary.

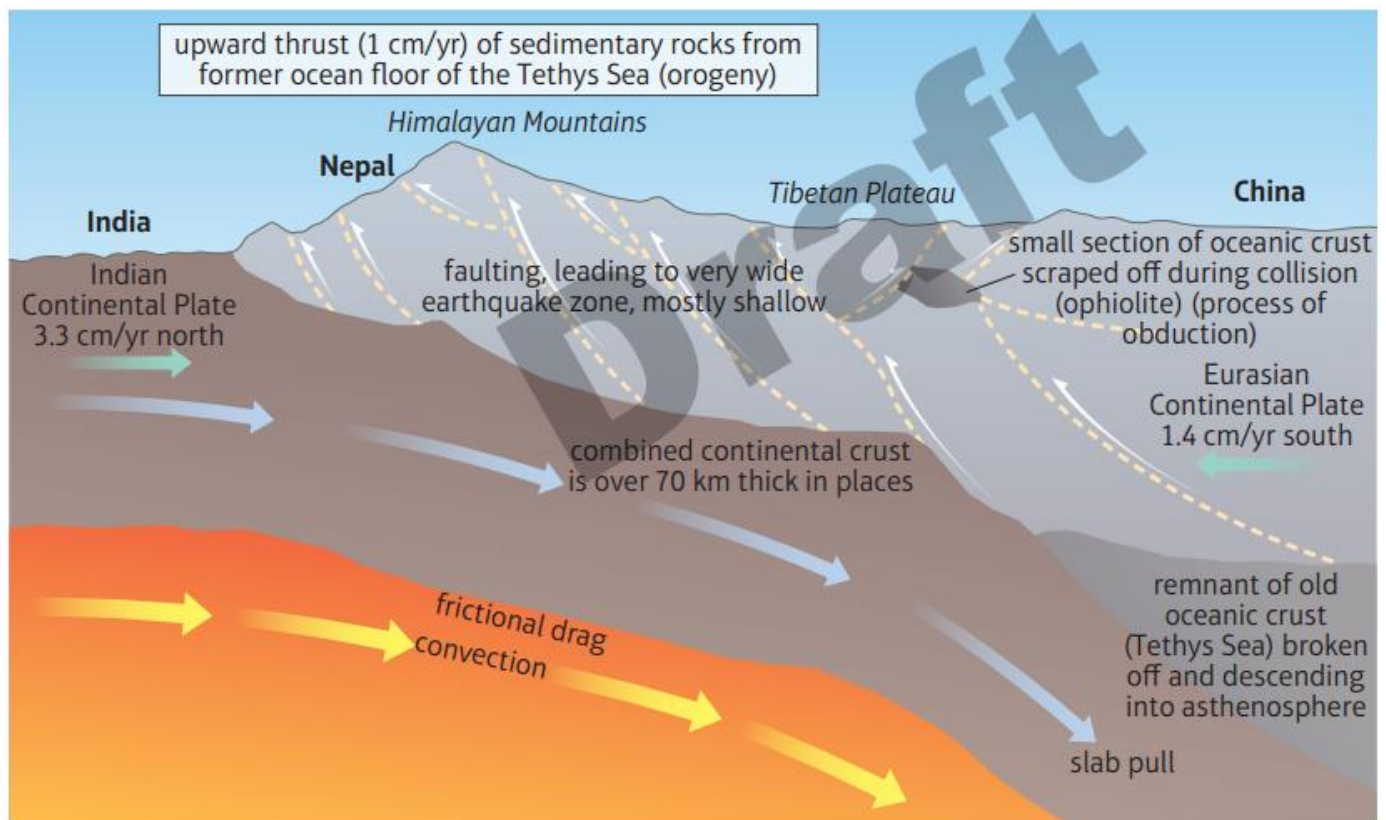


Figure 1.8: Collision (convergent) plate boundary.

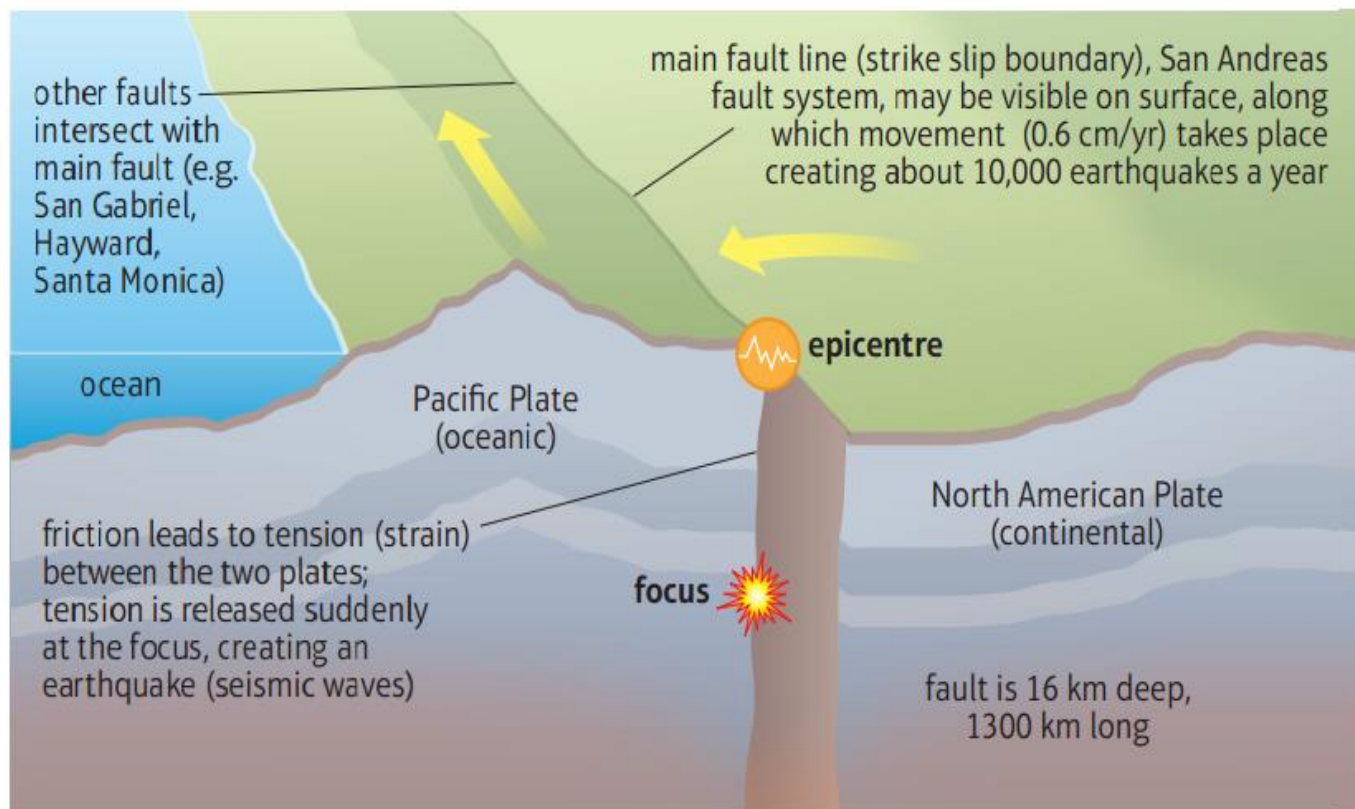


Figure 1.9: Transform (conservative) plate boundary.

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)		

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 – Eyjafjallajökull, 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.

Task 2 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.



Task 3 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. Its up to you how you present the information.



25 YEARS

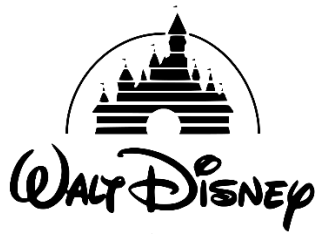


THE WORLD BANK

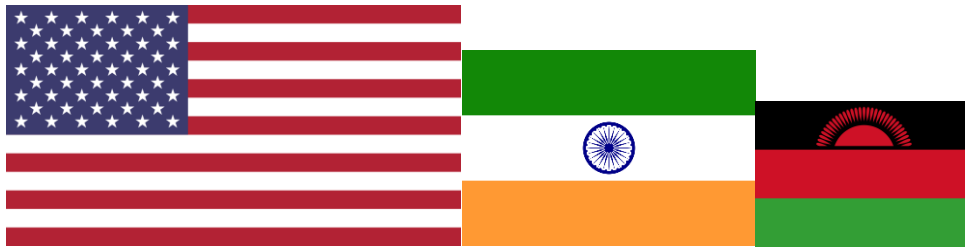
1. Who are these Organisations and what role do they play in globalisation?



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



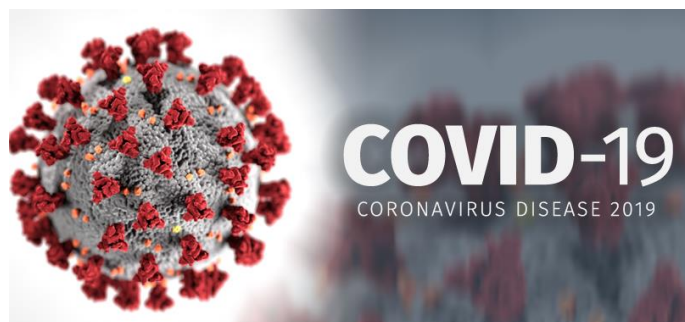
3. What role do TNCs play in the globalisation process?



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

Task 4 Topic 4 - REGENERATING PLACES

Enquiry questions

1. How and why do places vary?
2. Why might regeneration be needed?
3. How is regeneration managed?
4. How successful is regeneration?

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



1. HOW AND WHY DO PLACES VARY?

- 1) Create a timeline of how Nottingham has changed over time – include annotated maps, photographs, census data - see how far you can go back in time
- 2) What is the geography of Nottingham now? – transport, landscape, population, economic data
- 3) How would you describe Nottingham in three words?
- 4) How is Nottingham represented in the media? - Google images, Google search, YouTube, twitter, newspapers
- 5) How has the history of Nottingham influenced its image? – lace making, Robin Hood

2: WHY MIGHT REGENERATION BE NEEDED?

Does Nottingham need to be regenerated?

What is the evidence that Nottingham needs to be regenerated? – census data, images from the media, lists of best/worst places to live, Index of Multiple Deprivation

3: HOW IS REGERNATION MANGED?

What regeneration is taking place in Nottingham?

- What?
- Where?
- Why?
- Aim / Impact
- Players – who is involved
- Conflicts – who does / doesn't want the regeneration

4: HOW SUCCESSFUL IS REGERNATION?

How successful do you think the regeneration of Nottingham will be?

Do you think Nottingham is being regenerated in the correct way?

Are there other ways that Nottingham could be regenerated?

Its up to you how much information you collect and how you present it, however this is a core element of the Regenerating Places topic and your hard work will pay off next year.



Websites:

<https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/information-for-business/planning-and-building-control/building-a-better-nottingham/>

<http://www.mynottinghamnews.co.uk/good-news-in-difficult-times-is-a-boost-for-nottingham/>

<https://picturenottingham.co.uk/?action=cookie>

REGENERATING PLACES GLOSSARY

All of the key terms are all related to regenerating places, in either urban or rural areas.
How many do you already know?

- Area based incentives
- Community groups
- Commuter villages
- Deindustrialisation
- Demographic changes
- Depopulation
- Deprivation
- Environmental inequality
- Flagship regeneration projects
- Gated communities
- Gentrification
- High Speed One (HS1)
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- Indicators of success
- Legacy
- Levels of engagement
- Lived experience
- Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
- Marginalisation
- Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) groups
- Postcode lottery (NOT the People's postcode lottery!)
- Rebranding
- Regeneration
- Regeneration strategies
- Re-imaging
- Rural – urban continuum
- Rural proofing
- Service inequality
- Sink estate
- Social inequality
- Social polarisation
- Social segregation
- Spiral of decline / De- multiplier effect
- Studentification