A-Level Geography

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Photos from Oct 2021 A-level Geography field trip



Content

Hemsby coastal erosion leaves cliff-top homes uninhabitable

Why do Santa Ana winds make wildfires worse?

Carbon dioxide passes symbolic mark

The UK's rapid return to city centre living

Hinkley Point: Why do we need a new nuclear power plant?

Why do so many nations want a piece of Antarctica?

- Unit 1: Physical Geography (40%): written examination 2 hours 30 mins.
- Unit 2: Human Geography (40%): written examination 2 hours 30 mins.
- Unit 3: Coursework independent investigation (20%).

Content

<u>Unit 1 Physical Geography (40%): written examination – 2 hours</u> 30 mins

Valuable for gaining a deeper and more relevant understanding of how the physical world around us is changing, and how we interact with

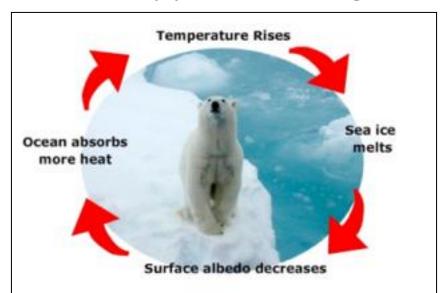
those changes.

Stage 2 Strategies to modify Hazardous event Stage 1 vulnerability to prevent normality? Improvement Normality Relief and rehabilitation period Modifying Deterioration may include outside help the cause Stage 5 (national or international) and event Nature of recovery related to: **Ouality** of Use of the need to reduce life, level of vulnerability vulnerability economic strategies the need to restore activity, social normality as soon stability, Stage 3 Modify the loss as possible (e.g. aid and and services temporary housing Permanent rebuilding and services) of physical and social infrastructure Reconstruction Pre-disaster Rehabilitation (weeks to years) (hours to days) (days to weeks) A Disaster Response Curve (after Park 1991)

Typhoon Haiyan

Unit 1 Physical Geography

Section A: Water and carbon cycles
 Studying how the different parts of the cycles are interrelated, often by positive or negative feedbacks.



Unit 1 Physical Geography

Section B: Coastal systems and landscapes

Studying the coastal processes that shape landscapes.

Evaluating the effectiveness of different coastal management

strategies.



Happisburgh, North Norfolk

Unit 1 Physical Geography

Section C: Hazards

Understanding the human and physical factors that make a natural event hazardous, including how humans respond.



Impacts: Typhoon Haiyan

Unit 2 Human Geography

- Section A: Global Systems and Global Governance
 - Globalisation
 - Threats to Antarctica arising from...
 - Climate change
 - Fishing and whaling
 - The search for mineral resources
 - Tourism and scientific research
 - Shared management of Antarctica

Unit 2 Human Geography

• Section B: Changing Places

Local place case study: exploring the developing character of Ruislip.



Victoria Road: 1930s



Ruislip Manor: 1930s



Ruislip Manor: 2010

Distant place case study distance place: Detroit, USA.



Unit 2 Human Geography

• Section C: Resource scarcity

Issues surrounding fossil fuel, mineral and fresh water
resources.

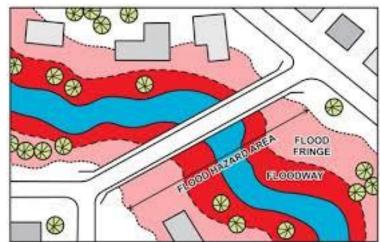
Figure 1 Oil exploration in technically difficult and environmentally sensitive areas



90 billion barrels of oil in disputed Arctic regions in Canadian oil sands 170 billion barrels 1.5 billion barrels in deep water West of **USA** oil shales being evaluated Shetland for exploitation 300 billion barrels in Venezuela's Orinoco tar Deep water exploration Exploration just beginning beginning in the Gulf of in Puntland, Somalia Mexico Oil exploration just beginning in the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon 8 billion barrels in the Brazilian Tupi field. in water over 2000m deep Deep water drilling required Reference letters A-KEY: Heavy oil with high recovery costs indicate areas of exploration Unconventional oil (tar sands, oil shales) Light oil

Geographical skills

- Statistical tests (e.g. Spearman's Rank)
- GIS (Geographic Information Systems)
- Fieldwork skills (e.g. coastal surveys, interviewing techniques)
- Map skills
- Graphical skills



Assessment style

0 5 . 8	'The Disaster Response Curve (The Park Model) has contributed to improved understanding and therefore management of the impact of tropical storms.'	
	To what extent do you agree with this view? [20 marks]	
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Assessment style

0 1 . 1	Explain how one transnational corporation (TNC) has contributed to the glob of the world's economy.	oalisation [4 marks]

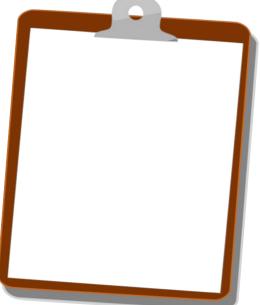
Assessment style

0 1 . 4	'In a globalising world the use of the global common of Antarctica can never be sustainable.'
	How far do you agree with this view?
	[20 marks]
	*

Coursework

- Independent investigation (20% of the qualification)
- Based on independent fieldwork of the Norfolk coastline.





Coursework



Sheringham Youth Hostel

This takes place in the summer term of Year 12

3 nights, 4 days

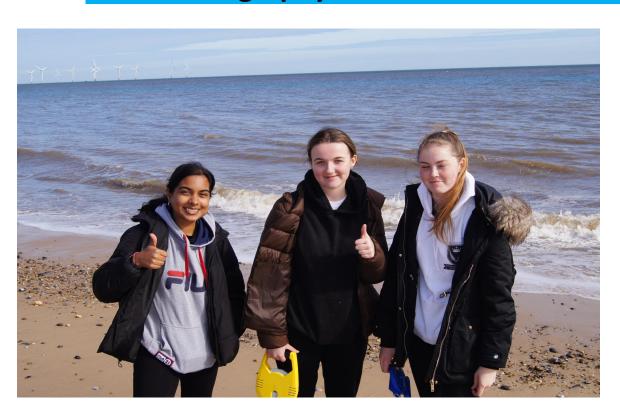


A-level Geography Fieldwork October 2021





A-level Geography Fieldwork October 2021



In the Year 13 geography class there are more girls than boys!

A-level Geography Fieldwork October 2021



What skills will I develop?

Geography helps students develop a number of key skills highly valued by employers:

- Undertaking research and analysis.
- Report writing.
- Decision-making.
- Using ICT and using geographical information systems (GIS).
- Teamwork on practical projects.
- Investigating global issues.

Where will success in Geography take me?

People who study Geography and related subjects at A-level or at university go onto many different types of career, for example:

- Chartered surveying
- Natural resource exploration
- Town and transport planning
- Land and water management
- Environmental consultancy
- Tourism
- Conservation
- Project management
- Housing
- IT
- Finance

Where can Geography take me?

Our latest results:

A-Level Geography 2021

Grade A* - C: 71%

Alex Honein Gonzalez: grade

A*



Adam Melloul: grade A



Drew McGlashan: grade B



Warsame Mohamoud: grade B



Where can Geography take me?

University of Cambridge success: Hattie Simmons (2017). Grade A



Where can Geography take me?

Prince William has a Geography degree!

Grade 5 in GCSE required

