A level Geography induction task

Below are 4 tasks which provide an introduction and overview for parts of the Yr12 course. There is one research and report task for each of the four components covered in yr12. You need to choose **AT LEAST ONE PHYSICAL AND ONE HUMAN TOPIC** from the four tasks below and use the suggested resources to investigate the enquiry question set and then submit your reports to your geography teacher in your first lesson in September. You are, of course, free to complete more than two of these tasks!

In addition, we strongly encourage you to read more widely and engage with wider resources in preparation for your A level studies. Here are some recommendations:

Books

Factfulness, Hans Rosling 'One of the most important books I've ever read - an indispensable guide to thinking clearly about the world' BILL GATES

Prisoners of Geography, Tim Marshall *Geography shapes not only our history, but where we're headed...* All leaders are constrained by geography. Their choices are limited by mountains, rivers, seas and concrete. Yes, to follow world events you need to understand people, ideas and movements - but if you don't know geography, you'll never have the full picture. [Tim Marshall has written a number of other books on geographical themes like borders, nationalism

Six degrees: our future on a hotter planet, Mark Lynas An eye-opening and vital account of the future of our earth, and our civilisation, if current rates of global warming persist

We are displaced, Malala Yousafzai In a time of immigration crises, war and border conflicts, *We Are Displaced* is an important reminder from one of the world's most prominent young activists that every single one of the 68.5 million currently displaced is a person - often a young person - with hopes and dreams, and that everyone deserves universal human rights and a safe home.

Journals, podcasts etc

https://routesjournal.org/

Royal Geographical Society - Geographical talks (rgs.org)

https://geography.org.uk/resources/geogpod-the-gas-podcast/

Preparation for A-Level Geography (Physical)

Key Terms: isostatic and eustatic change; storm surge; sediment cell; dynamic equilibrium; terminal groyne effect

A-Level Topic: Coastal landscapes and change

Key Question: **What's the biggest threat to our coastline?**

Britain's coastline is over 11000 miles long according to the Ordnance Survey. That's a lot of coastline! The coastal zone offers many benefits to humans with around 3 million people living on our coastline, but it faces various threats. Some of these threats are widespread others may be localised; some have a rapid onset while others develop gradually; some are more severe than others; and some are more likely to occur than others. Your job here is to assess these varying threats.

What to do	What to read	What to watch
Use the resources provided to write notes that answer the following questions: 1) What are the different threats to our coastline? 2) How do they vary in scale and potential impact? 3) What makes some coastal areas more vulnerable than others? 4) What is the biggest threat and how do you justify your view?	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs3ptyc a useful refresher from your GCSE work on coasts Sea level rise and coastal erosion: what's the real impact? - British Geological Survey & Six changing coastlines and how climate change could affect them - British Geological Survey threats to the UK coastline – it's not just about climate change http://geologylearn.blogspot.com/2015/07/coastal-erosion.html this piece refers to a variety of influences on coastal change including geology and human action (note it is written from an American context) https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/withernsea/ case study from Withernsea, East Yorkshire showing negative side effects of coastal management	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilG7R0tA0Sw clear explanation of the differences between eustatic and isostatic sea level change https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYvT9VKAq6c an explanation of coastal sediment cells and their role in coastal change https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lW3dSWkhog0 the human impact of coastal erosion https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YpmfyTjDKlM news report on coastal flood threat Climate Central | Land projected to be below annual flood level in 2050 an interactive map showing impact of projected sea level rise. Use the 'choose map' and 'change other settings' tabs to investigate different projections

What to submit

Using your notes, write a **one-page report** that answers the key question: **'What's the biggest threat to our coastline?'**

Your report should be well presented and informative to show an understanding of the content that you have been investigating. Use the key questions above to help you structure your writing and refer to evidence and examples. You can add any maps, images or diagrams to illustrate your points. Try to reach a conclusion to the key question.

Preparation for A-Level Geography (Physical)

Key Terms: seismic hazards, volcanic hazards, plate boundary, lithosphere, subduction and population density.

A-Level Topic: Tectonic Hazards

Key Question: Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?

Tectonic hazards include earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, as well as secondary hazards such as tsunamis. These represent a significant risk in some parts of the world in terms of loss of life, livelihoods and economic impact. This is especially the case where active tectonic plate boundaries interact with areas of high population density, and medium and high levels of development. Tectonic hazards can be classified as either seismic or volcanic.

What to do	What to read	What to watch
Use the resources provided to write notes that answer the following questions: 1) What is tectonic hazard? 2) What is the main difference between a seismic or volcanic hazard? What are the characteristics of these hazards? 3) Where do volcanoes and earthquakes occur? 4) How and why do volcanoes and earthquakes occur? 5) What factors increase hazard risk? How? Give a couple of named examples of cities/ countries.	The Earth's Structure and Plate Tectonics; https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2vjxsg/revision/1 Earthquakes; https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp46sg8/revision/1 https://geographyalevelslc.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/a133-earthquake.pdf Volcanoes; https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8p9j6f/revision/1 https://geographyalevelslc.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/164-volcanoes.pdf Factors affecting hazard risk; https://www.thegeographeronline.net/uploads/2/6/6/2/26629356/gf731_what_makes_people_vulnerable_to_natural_hazards.pdf	Tectonic Theory; https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos-list/plate-tectonics/plate-tectonics-theory/ Earthquakes explained; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7ho6z32yyo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VSgB1IWr6O4 Volcanoes explained; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDy28QtdYJY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WgktM2luLok Hazard risk; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h7fbfZxoWlY

What to submit

Using your notes, write a **one-page report** that answers the key question: "**Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?"**

Your report should be well presented and informative to show an understanding of the content that you have been investigating. Use the key questions above to help you structure your writing and refer to evidence and examples. You can add any maps, images or diagrams to illustrate your points. Try to reach a conclusion to the key question.

Preparation for A-Level Geography (Human)

A-Level Topic: Globalisation

Key Question: **Is globalisation good or bad?**

Key Terms: TNC, globalisation, interdependence, shrinking world, global shift, decline.

Globalisation is used to describe the variety of ways in which places and people are now more connected to one another than they used to be. It is viewed in a positive light by some groups of people; 'hyper-globalisers' applaud the fact that millions of people have escaped dollar-a-day poverty since the 1970s. They celebrate the mixing of cultures and the diversity that comes from this. However, there are downsides to globalisation. A world with freedom of movement isn't to everyone's taste, and there are fears that TNCs are responsible for a new found 'global uniformity'; that cultures are blending and losing their uniqueness.

What to do	What to read	What to watch
Use the resources provided to write notes that answer the following questions: What is globalisation? 1) What do we mean by 'global shift'? What are the characteristics of this 'global shift'? 2) How and why has globalisation occurred? 3) Who are the winners/ losers of globalisation? Why? 4) What do you think will happen over the next 20 years in terms of globalisation? Why?	The UK Economy; pay particular attention to pages 1&7; https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z332sg8/revision/1 An example of the negative side of globalisation; https://qz.com/1255041/two-garment-factory-disasters-a-century-apart/ https://www.independent.co.uk/news/science/air-pollution-globalisation-premature-deaths-750000-people-per-year-breathing-health-smog-fossil-a7656576.html An example of the positive side of globalisation; https://www.newsweek.com/positive-news-2019-charts-world-improving-trump-brexit-life-expectancy-child-1283256 Is globalization an engine of economic development? - Our World in Data	A summary of globalisation, and how it impacts our daily lives; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJ3uwPHUV9w Globalisation explained; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJ0nFD19eT8&t=29s Globalisation impacts; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SnR-e0S6Ic Globalisation; good or bad? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_iwrt7D5OA

What to submit

Using your notes, write a **one-page report** that answers the key question: **'Is globalisation good or bad?'**

Your report should be well presented and informative to show an understanding of the content that you have been investigating. Use the key questions above to help you structure your writing and refer to evidence and examples. You can add any maps, images or diagrams to illustrate your points. Try to reach a conclusion to the key question.

Preparation for A-Level Geography (Human)

A-Level Topic: Regenerating Places

Key Question: Why do some places need regeneration?

Key Terms: regeneration; North South divide, deprivation, investment, infrastructure

The fortunes and characteristics of places (villages, towns, cities, regions) change over time due to a wide range of different processes and factors. When places suffer a decline in their fortunes this has an impact on people too, but action can be taken to try and improve places and the lives of people who live there. These actions are collectively known as regeneration and can include physical redevelopment, rebranding and reimaging and infrastructure investment.

What to do	What to read	What to watch
Use the resources provided to write notes that answer the following questions: 1) What is regeneration? 2) What is the north-south divide? What are the characteristics of the north and the south? 3) How and why has the north south divide developed? 4) What can the government do to address the issues around the north south divide? 5) What do you think will happen over the next 20 years in terms of the north south divide?	How the UK economy is changing in the 21st century – read through the 6 pages in this section paying particular attention to pages 1,2 and 5 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zqhvmnb/revision/1 A government report into the potential benefits of HS2 https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hs2-will-drive-urban-regeneration BBC news article exploring views on HS2 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-28672424 HS2 update October 2023 The facts have changed, says Rishi Sunak, as he scraps HS2 leg - BBC News	A humorous take on Britain's north-south divide https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ENeCYwms-Cc A hard hitting report that highlights some of the social issues associated with the north south divide https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6k7ILFka9AU

What to submit

Using your notes, write a **one-page report** that answers the key question: **'Why do some places need regeneration?'**

Your report should be well presented and informative to show an understanding of the content that you have been investigating. Use the key questions above to help you structure your writing and refer to evidence and examples. You can add any maps, images or diagrams to illustrate your points. Try to reach a conclusion to the key question.