

**FURZE
PLATT**
SENIOR SCHOOL



"Geography prepares for the world of work - geographers, with their skills of analysis are highly employable!"

"Geography is the subject which holds the key to our future" - *Michael Palin*

2019 Geography Pass Rate:

27.3%	A* - A
45.5%	A* - B
77.3%	A* - C
100%	A* - E

A-Level Geography

How does a country's geography affect its politics?

Will wars before over fossil fuels and water?

How should Antarctica be used in the future?

How do we solve uneven development?

How do countries exert control over one another?

Why are poorer countries more affected by natural disasters?

How will we solve the issues of climate change?

Will China become the next America?



Overview of Geography at A Level

- Issues-based subject, which sets out to promote enquiry and consideration of important and difficult issues
- It builds on what has been covered at GCSE, but also introduces new areas of study
 - Broadly divided into physical / human geography
- It retains the idea of issues analysis as a genuinely synoptic, cohesive form of assessment
 - Fieldwork and personal investigation are important
 - Contemporary issues feature prominently

WHAT TO EXPECT IN YEAR 12



Year 12 Topics

Dynamic Landscapes (25% of content)

Topic 1 - Tectonic Processes & Hazards

- Physical processes of tectonic hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis
- Focus on the management of the hazards



Topic 2 - Coastal Landscapes

- The focus is on physical systems, geology and landforms
- There is a significant focus on sea-level change and coastal flooding
- Management - in terms of SMPs, ICZM and hard and soft engineering



Dynamic Places (25% of content)

Topic 3 - Globalisation

- Globalisation & global networks
- Population change & migration
- The challenge for the future



Topic 4 - Regenerating Places

- Study a local place and one contrasting (urban or rural)
- Why is regeneration needed?
- How is regeneration managed?
- How successful is regeneration?



Fieldwork – min. 4 days (compulsory)

- Residential & day trips
- This will form the data collection basis on their A Level Independent Investigation

Residential trip

- Nettlecombe FSC, Somerset
- Fieldwork for both Crowded Coasts & Regenerating Places
- Approx. cost £325.**

Day trips

- Day / ½ day visits to various locations (i.e. Maidenhead)
- Tectonic Conference London (either Year 12 or 13)



WHAT TO EXPECT IN YEAR 13



Year 13 Topics

Physical Systems and Sustainability (25% of content)

Topic 5 - The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity

- Water Cycle
- Human and natural factors that impact on water cycling
- Consequences for water security
- Future water conflicts



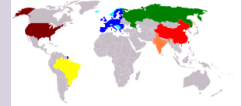
Topic 6 - The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security

- The Carbon Cycle
- Human and natural factors impacting on carbon cycling, the consequences and the management
- Consequences on people and environments of the increasing demand for energy security



Human Systems and Geopolitics (25% of content)

Topic 7 – Superpowers



- Who are the superpowers of today?
- The reasons for shifting economic and political power
- The impacts of superpowers
- The influence of superpowers in governing global issues

Topic 8 - Global Development and Connections

- Migration, Identity and Sovereignty
 - Migration movements worldwide
 - Conflicts caused by migration



Assessment Structure (end of Y13)

PAPER 1	PAPER 2	PAPER 3
<p>1. Dynamic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1 - Tectonic Processes & Hazards (16 marks) • Topic 2 - Coastal Landscapes (40 marks) 	<p>2. Dynamic Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 3 - Globalisation (16 marks) • Topic 4 - Regenerating Places (35 marks) 	<p>Issues Analysis Synoptic (unseen)</p>
<p>3. Physical Systems and Sustainability (49 marks combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 5 - The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity • Topic 6 - The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security 	<p>4. Human Systems and Geopolitics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 7 - Superpowers (16 marks) • Topic 8 - Global Development and Connections: Health, Human Rights and Intervention (38 marks) 	<p>2 hour 15 min exam 20% of Qualification (70 marks)</p>
<p>2 hour 15 min exam 30% of qual. (105 marks total)</p>	<p>2 hour 15 min exam 30% of qual. (105 marks total)</p>	<p>This is new!</p> <p>Coursework 20% of qual. (70 marks)</p>

How much writing? (20mark example)

(d) Evaluate the view that tourism poses the greatest threat to both active and relict glaciated landscapes.

(20)

Tourism and other factors pose a threat to active and relict glaciated landscapes in different ways which are more or less insignificant from others.

Tourism does pose a threat to glaciated landscapes and in fact example large numbers of tourists visiting re glaciated landscapes can have many negative effects. The disturbance of the landscape in way of buildings, transport and visits on glaciers themselves can encourage melting of the stationary landscape and damage the local climate. Without the interference of tourists, the glaciated landscape can be preserved and kept in a natural state. Threats from tourism such as rubbish, pollution, lower awareness of the climate due to cars and other transportation are the greatest threat to glaciated landscapes.

However, some would argue that tourism isn't the greatest threat to relict glaciated landscapes. Threats such as climate change are seen as a bigger threat. The warming of the climate has a direct impact on glaciated landscapes. The melting and retreat of glaciers is just one of the threat they climate change is. Also, with future projections for an increase in climate extremes, we could see our glaciated landscapes destroyed resulting in sea level rise. Sea level rise would cause more climate change is necessary and not at all

control, but the enhanced greenhouse effect has been proven to warm the climate could by 2020 the global temperature will have risen by at least 2 degrees. This results in a great threat towards glaciated landscapes which then leads onto other global changes.

Another huge threat to glaciated landscapes are human activities. As the world population grows billions of questions of all kinds is introduced. However with increasing demand for fossil fuels as a result of increasing population dynamics, this area of land is heavily disrupted by 7 countries. It is a nation was to be so cheap and others these resources the consequences would be huge and potentially catastrophic. The roads, drilling and construction would greatly affect the glaciated landscape increasing the melting of ice and mass wasting. The consequences of this are irreversible and include loss of habitat and wild life, increasing sea level which may low tide lines countries [relict lands] as well as flooding increased greenhouse gas concentration as carbon will be released from it's stores into the atmosphere.

To conclude, I don't think that the view of tourism is the greatest threat to glaciated landscapes as it is on a small scale over a long period of time with direct impacts. Threats such as enhanced greenhouse effect and human activities for resources are much more of a

biggest threat as it has longer impacts and repercussions. These threats are on a much bigger scale with bigger impacts, which is a greater threat to glaciated landscapes than tourism.



This response gained level 3 and was awarded 14 marks. The candidate has demonstrated some relevant geographical knowledge and understanding, and with some logical connections, in order to produce a partial but coherent interpretation.



This answer could be improved by having more AO1 knowledge to support the answer, as well as a tighter focus on the differences between active and relict glaciated landscapes.

Why Geography?

- What are employers most looking for in you?
 - Ability to think critically
 - Advanced Analytical Skills
 - Understanding and interpreting complex data
 - Advanced technology skills
 - Understanding socio-economic environments
 - Cultural Agility (teamwork)
- What does Geography offer you?
 - Critical Thinking skills
 - Advanced Analytical Skills
 - Understanding and interpreting complex data
 - Advanced technology skills
 - Understanding socio-economic environments
 - Teamwork is core in fieldwork

85% of geography graduates are in full/part time employment (above national average 82%)
67% of geography graduates in work in professional and managerial jobs

What careers can I go into with Geography?

Transferable skills careers

Further Study

• Directly related

- Town and transport planning
- Chartered surveying
- Land and water management
- Sustainability
- Environmental consultancy
- Development, tourism
- Conservation
- Demography
- Housing and social welfare

- ICT
- Administration and management,
- Finance
- Marketing/Advertising
- Research,
- Industry and manufacturing
- Law
- Retail
- Sales
- Armed Forces
- Journalism

- To develop a career in research (Masters or PhD)
- Teaching (PGCE), or to advance qualifications for entry into more specialised professions (Masters or PhD).

Combinations

Geography compliments many other subjects at A Level:

- Sciences
- Humanities (**English writing is a strong element** at A Level) - * Philosophy & Ethics also
- Arts
- Practical

Plus – relevant to many degree and other courses

What Next?

- Speak to your teacher (or Mr. Wellard-Jeffs joe.wellard-jeffs@furzeplatt.net) if you have any questions

ANY QUESTIONS? EMAIL JOE.WELLARD-JEFFS@FURZEPLATT.NET

