



"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

\*Pre covid disruption to grade boundaries

# A-Level Geography

How does a country's geography affect its politics?

Will wars be over fossil fuels and water?

How should Antarctica be used in the future?



How do countries exert control over one another?

How do we solve uneven development?

Will China become the next America?

How will we solve the issues of climate change?

Why are poorer countries more affected by natural disasters?

# 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?



# Year 12 Fieldtrip - Summer

## 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 £375.**

### Day trips

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



On our return to school we start working on the A Level NEA (Geography Coursework), worth 20% of your final grade.

# 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

- Health, Human Rights and Intervention
- Causes of geopolitical intervention
- Conflicts caused interventions
- Effectiveness of geopolitical interventions





# Assessment Structure (end of Y13)

PAPER 1	PAPER 2	PAPER 3
<p>1. Dynamic Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic 1 - Tectonic Processes &amp; Hazards (16 marks)</li> <li>• Topic 2 - Coastal Landscapes (40 marks)</li> </ul>	<p>2. Dynamic Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic 3 - Globalisation (16 marks)</li> <li>• Topic 4 - Regenerating Places (35 marks)</li> </ul>	<p>Issues Analysis Synoptic (unseen)</p>
<p>3. Physical Systems and Sustainability (49 marks combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic 5 - The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity</li> <li>• Topic 6 - The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security</li> </ul>	<p>4. Human Systems and Geopolitics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic 7 - Superpowers (16 marks)</li> <li>• Topic 8 - Global Development and Connections: Health, Human Rights and Intervention (38 marks)</li> </ul>	<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>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 important than others.

Tourism does pose a threat to glaciated landscapes. For example large masses of tourists visiting relict 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 glaciated landscape and damage the local climate. Without the intervention of tourists, the glaciated landscape can be preserved and kept in a natural state. Threats that tourists pose such as rubbish, pollution, lower warming 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 part of the threat. Many climate change is also, with future projections for an increase in climate temperature, we could see our glaciated landscapes destroyed resulting in sea level rise. Some would argue that climate change is numerous and not at all

critical, but the enhanced greenhouse effect has been proven to warm the climate and 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. The large foot roads built within or between at all which is intended. However with increasing demand for fossil fuels as a result of increasing population dynamics, this area of land is heavily disrupted by 7 countries. If a reaction was to be seen and others these resources the consequences would be huge and potentially catastrophic. The roads, drills and construction would greatly affect the glaciated landscape increasing the melting of ice and mass wastage. The consequences of this are irreversible and include loss of habitat and wild life, increasing sea level which puts low lying areas (wetlands) at risk of flooding. Increased greenhouse gas concentration as carbon will be released from it's own into the atmosphere.

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

biggest threat as it has huge 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.

# Views from the students

*"More discussions on global issues, which are more relevant"*

*"Relationship between teachers change"*

*"Lessons are more in-depth as to why problems are occurring"*

*"By carrying out field research for ourselves we can now understand, relate and have our own opinions on the different topics and debates on the specific places we visited"*

*"You have much more chance for independent study"*

*"It was also a great opportunity for us to take on the responsibility of our own learning which set us up for the rest of sixth form"*

*"It is definitely different from GCSE, with longer writing tasks"*

*"The fieldtrip helps to improve friendships with classmates"*

# 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**

# Geography Prefects

As an A Level geography students you will be presented with the opportunity to apply for the role of Subject Ambassador (Geography Prefect).

## **Geography Prefect – What does the role entail?**

- Geography Prefects will work closely with the Geography Department supporting staff and students in a variety of different ways. This may involve responsibilities such as:
- Supporting school and department initiatives
- Supporting charity drives
- Speaking to audiences of students, staff and parents
- Assisting at school events such as Parents' Evenings and Celebration Evenings
- Working as a Geography mentor for students lower down the school

# What careers can I go into with Geography?

## Directly related

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

## Transferable skills careers

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

## Further Study

- 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\*
- Business & Economics
- Philosophy & Ethics
- Arts & Practical subjects

\*(English writing ability is a strong element of A Level Geography)

Plus Geography is relevant to many degree and courses.

# What Next?

- Speak to your teacher (or Mr. Wellard-Jeffs [joe.wellard-jeffs@furzeplatt.net](mailto:joe.wellard-jeffs@furzeplatt.net)) if you have any questions.
- Current 6<sup>th</sup> Form Geographers will be coming to your class to give a pupil-eye view of Geography in the 6<sup>th</sup> Form.



# ANY QUESTIONS?

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