

Transition Materials

A Level Geography

Edexcel



1 INTRODUCTION

This pack contains a programme of activities and resources to prepare you to start an A Level in Geography in September.

The pack is divided into some of the key topics you will study in A level Geography: Hazards, Coasts, Globalisation and Rebranding. There are a range of different activities to do in each topic area.

Good Luck!

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2 SECTION A: READING AND USEFUL LINKS FOR A LEVEL GEOGRAPHY

At AS and A Level Geography it is expected that you can demonstrate to the examiners that you have been undertaking wider reading.

Below is a list of books/journals and websites you could use over the next two years.

Journals are a good way of keeping up to date with what is happening in the world of geography. You can subscribe for a year or buy individual past publications.

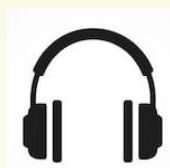


Some good Geography magazines are:

- **Geography Review.** Go to: <http://www.philipallan.co.uk/geographyreview/index.htm>
- **Geographical.** Go to: <http://www.geographical.co.uk/Home/index.html>
- **Topic Eye: A Level Geography.** Go to: <http://crossacademe.co.uk/series/8/a-level-geography>
- **National Geographic.** Go to: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/>



You need to be aware of current global events that are related to the units you will be studying; so look out for things in the news to do with the topics we are studying. You can use **Google Alerts** to make this easier: <http://www.google.co.uk/alerts?hl=en> and download the **BBC News app** to your phone.



Do you prefer listening? There are some good podcasts out there too. Try **TED Talks** (you can download the app to your phone) OR **The Inquiry BBC**, which goes beyond the headlines to explore the trends, forces and ideas shaping the world.

Websites:	Topic areas to search:
www.bbc.co.uk http://www.telegraph.co.uk http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ http://www.geographyalltheway.com/ http://www.gatm.org.uk/ https://www.usgs.gov/ http://www.noaa.gov/ https://www.sciencedaily.com/news/earth_climate/geography/ https://www.independent.co.uk/topic/Geography https://www.economist.com/	Globalisation Economy (USA, China, India) Trade Migration The struggling high street Regeneration (e.g. HS2 train link, Olympic Park) Natural Hazards (earthquakes, volcanoes and cyclones) Coastal erosion and flooding

3 SECTION B: TASKS

3.1 TASK ONE: HAZARDS

- a) Research the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. The BBC and National Geographic have some good information on the event.



Create an in depth case study, including the following:

- ✓ Location
- ✓ Causes, physical factors influencing the level of destruction
- ✓ A SHEEP analysis of the effects (Social, Health, Economic, Environmental and Political)
- ✓ Detail of the response / management (Was it successful? Were there any criticisms?)

- b) The equation to the right is called the Disaster Risk Equation.
- Briefly summarise what it shows.
 - How could this be applied to your Case study?

$$R = \frac{H \times V}{C}$$

3.2 TASK TWO: COASTS

- a) Explain the difference between **Eustatic** and **Isostatic** sea level change.

Help: [Sea Level Rise | A Level Geography](#)

- b) You are going to read some articles about how sea level change will affect different coastal areas. Three have been provided below for you; you need to carry out some independent research and find an additional article.

For each one you need to:

- Summarise the main points of the article
- Critique the article - what is good and bad about it? Does it support/oppose the other articles? Is it from a reliable source? Is it recent?

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/may/18/sea-level-rise-double-coastal-flood-risk-worldwide>

http://coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2012/Rivers_Floods/Flooding/Bangladesh/Bangladesh.htm

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/earthnews/10056941/Sea-levels-rise-could-mean-floods-in-London.html>

3.3 TASK THREE: GLOBALISATION

a) What do the following acronyms above stand for **(in bold)**?

- Trade blocs: To trade easily between countries, certain agreements have been created. Examples are **EU, NAFTA, CARICOM**
- Economic groupings: Countries are grouped together based on wealth and power. Example are **LICs/HICs (LDC or HDCs), NICs, OPEC and OECD**.

b) Explain why many parts of Africa such as the Sahel and North Korea have been switched off from development. **(This can be done through a poster or an essay of with a word limit of 800 words)**

Many countries in the world are unable to access global networks. Specific conditions have caused them being switched off.

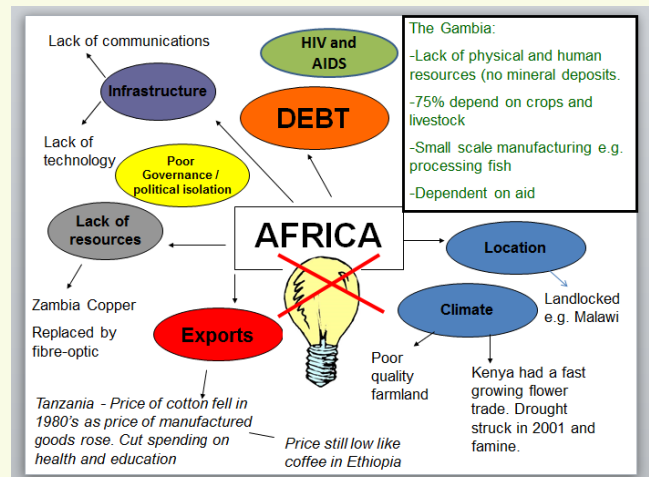
Physical	Human
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor soil for farming - No coastline puts investors off as trade is harder - Vulnerability to hazards and climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low skills of the population - Poor literacy rates - Politically instability - Civil war

Note - This is about the factors that prevent some countries from developing.

Use this link to help: [3C Switched Off Locations - A-LEVEL GEOGRAPHY REVISION: EDEXCEL \(weebly.com\)](http://www.weebly.com/3C-Switched-Off-Locations-A-LEVEL-GEOGRAPHY-REVISION-EDEXCEL)

Success criteria for your answer:

- Range of factors examined (physical, human and political)
- Explained in detail
- Key vocabulary
- Examples used to illustrate points made (evidence of extra reading)
- Clear written style
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar



c) China's investment in Africa. Watch this clip <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/world-africa-48764301/china-s-investment-in-africa-everything-you-need-to-know>

write some notes on the following:

- Why does China want to invest in Africa?
- Facts (figures) about trade between China and Africa
- What are the negatives for African countries? The positives?

3.4 TASK FOUR: REGENERATING PLACES

3.4.1 Key Information

Why regenerate?

There are many reasons why areas need to regenerate and rebrand (change their image). It might be that industry and jobs have been lost leading to a spiral of decline. An area may want to attract investment and jobs to an area. Alternatively, an area may want to improve its facilities for the community e.g. parks and open space.

When considering regeneration, the following factors will be considered:

- **Environmental factors**- Improving derelict infrastructure and improving the natural habitats
- **Social factors**- Overcoming poverty, improving community services and access to housing
- **Economic factors**- Attracting investment and job opportunities
- **Political factors**- What money can be brought in from various initiatives and grants?

1. Topical Geography! – High Streets are struggling!

There has been a lot in the news recently about the decline of our high streets.

- Task : Research the problems facing city centres and the high street.
- Find a few articles, read, highlight and annotate.
- Summarise using your research the reasons why city centres and in particular high streets are struggling.
 - **Example Articles:**
 - [Extent of Britain's high street decline laid bare in official data | Retail industry | The Guardian](#)
 - [Almost 50 shops a day disappear from High Streets - BBC News](#)
 - <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-51094109>

2. Topical Geography! – HS2: High Speed Rail link!

Task: Research this in the news. Try and find articles from the last 6 months for up to date information (you may need to read older articles to find out about the arguments for and against the rail link).

Read/Watch about the HS2 train link (a national regeneration project) summarise your findings. **Think about:**

- **Location**
- **Arguments for**
- **Arguments against**

Articles and Videos

- [HS2 - BBC News](#)
- [HS2's archaeological dig to be showcased in BBC documentary](#)
- [Homepage - HS2](#)

Dispatches documentary

4 SECTION C: THE WORLD IS OUT THERE WATCH, READ, LISTEN!

1. **Watch** some key geographical programmes on TV or on DVD. Documentaries can be found on YouTube (Stick to BBC documentaries) and The National geographic channel.
2. **Read** the National Geographic Magazine or take out a subscription to the Geographical Association for Geography Review or Topic Eye magazine.
3. **Follow** some key players on Instagram and Twitter- Such as USGS, National Geographic and NASA, Guardian Environment.



4. Download news apps and podcasts onto your phone so that you can **read or listen on the go**.

Local museums may be off limits for a while

5. Check your local museums and visit one that has an exhibition related to Geography e.g.:

Climate Science info zone at the Science Museum. Get your questions answered! How does the climate system work? How does the Carbon Cycle work? How is the UK preparing for climate change? How do Scientists predict future climate change? Could natural factors be causing climate change?

The Crystal: Sustainable and future cities - Explore a range of issues including city trends, urban planning, smart buildings, safety and security, energy, water, healthy lifestyles, environment, and mobility. The urban planning exhibition also features case studies from cities around the world sharing innovative ideas, and the 'Future Life' theatre invites you to imagine how cities might look in 2050.

World City at the London Museum - This exhibition looks at how London has diversified and expanded, making it a World City.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes gallery at the Natural History Museum - A newly refurbished gallery that opened in January 2016. Explore the origins, geology, scientific understanding and human impact of our planet's most powerful natural forces.

