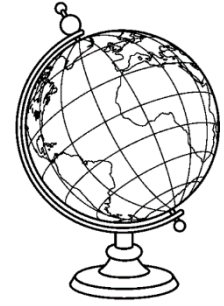


Year 12 Transition Work for Geography



Year 12 Geographers! Great choice of A-level, we look forward to seeing you in September! Hopefully you are ready to get started on a fantastic A-level course where you will have the chance to really enhance your understanding of the world around you. The work in this booklet is designed to help you make the best possible start to the course. Some of it is reviewing and building on work you have done at GCSE, some of it is putting some important basics in place, and some of it is about extending and exploring what is happening in our world.

So you can see how useful this work will be (and so you can follow relevant events in the news), it is important that you are aware of the topics you will cover as part of the A-level Geography course. SOME of these are shown in the table below:

Course Topic	Overview of what you will study:
Tectonic Processes and Hazards	The distribution and causes of volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis, how to predict and manage them, and specific recent events.
Landscape Systems, Processes and Change (Coasts)	Coastal processes and landforms, coastal ecosystems, climate change and sea level rise, storms and flooding, and managing coastal areas.
Water Cycle and Water Insecurity	Where water comes from, areas of water surplus and water scarcity, issues surrounding sustainable use, inequality and management
Carbon Cycle and Energy Insecurity, Climate Change Futures	Where carbon energy sources come from, energy supplies and politics, sustainable use, carbon emissions, global warming, and alternative energy sources.
Globalisation	Our shrinking world and increasing interconnectedness, industry and its changing locations, de-industrialisation and the post-production countryside, the role of TNCs and globalisation's winners and losers.
Changing Places	Culture, sense of place and identity. The decline of areas and the socio-economic consequences (including indicators of deprivation). Subsequent rebranding, reimagining and investment, and the success and failure of projects from the perspective of different stakeholders.

What could I do?

- The work is made up of two parts – complete the three sections titled: News Diary, Coasts, Globalisation -
- Pick one task per week from the grid on the next page and complete this, (some of you may have been doing this already).

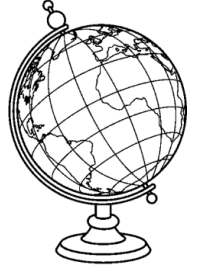
This is optional but will keep you interested and help with you massively with your learning in September

Optional - Watch at least one video, or read at least one article and then complete one task per week from the grid below based on the reading you have done.

For more resources or help email Mr Simmons.

- Coasts Task: Coastal Processes and Landforms

There are 4 types of marine erosion. Find a detailed explanation of each:



Corrasion (Abrasion):

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Attrition:

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Corrosion (Solution):

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Hydraulic Pressure (Hydraulic Action):

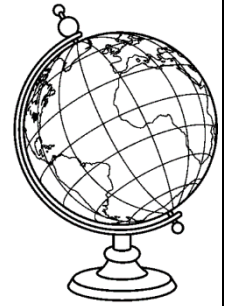
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Once material is eroded it is transported along the coast in 4 ways. Find out what solution, suspension, saltation and traction mean. Write and draw a diagram of each in the boxes below.

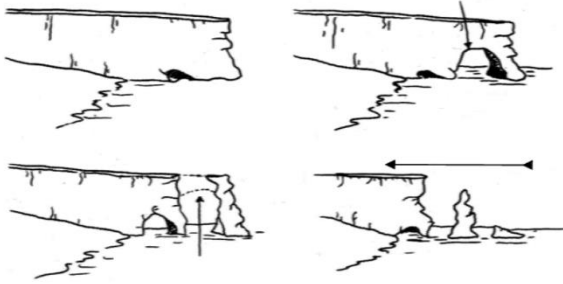
Traction	Saltation
Suspension	Solution



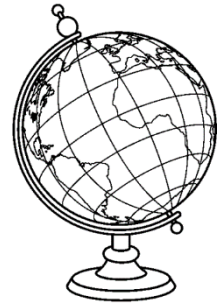
When material is moved laterally (sideways) along the coast it is called longshore drift. Draw an accurate diagram of how longshore drift works, and write detailed labels to explain each step.

The above are all known as marine processes. This is because they are done by the action of the sea. Some processes occur on the coast that are not done by the sea. These are known as sub-aerial processes and includes weathering and mass movement. Try to find out about the type of weathering and mass movement that happens in coastal areas and create a detailed mind map in the space below:

Sub-aerial processes



Coastal erosion creates different landforms and features. Examples of these include: cliffs, caves, arches, stacks and stumps, and wave cut-notches and platforms.



In the space below, give a detailed description of how a stump is formed.

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Now explain the formation of a wave-cut notch and wave-cut platform. Add your own diagrams in the space below:

Explain, using diagrams, how headlands and bays form and change over time.

Headlands and bays can form when differential erosion occurs. Find out what differential erosion means:



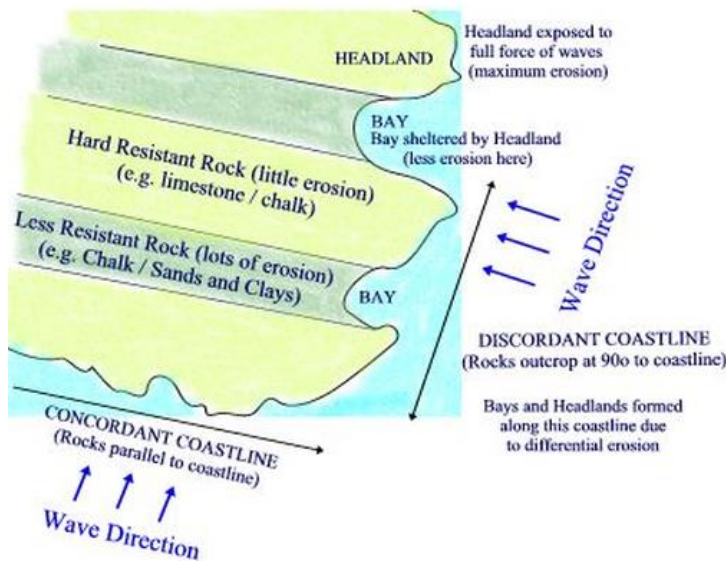
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Differential erosion is clear to see on discordant coastlines (see diagram below). Explain in your own words how headlands and bays are formed on discordant coastlines:



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Headlands and bays can also form on concordant coastlines. Find out how this happens and explain in the space below.

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A famous example of a coastline. The Isle of Purbeck in Dorset is an example of where a concordant and discordant coastline exist very close to one another. It has a variety of other micro-features and a unique geology. Carry out some research about this stretch of coastline. See if you can answer some of the following questions, and make a note of any other interesting things you find. Keep this information on a separate piece of paper.

- What rocks are found in the area?
- Can you name any of the bays and/or headlands?
- Why else is this area well-known/famous?
- Can you locate the area on a national map?
- Are there any other notable coastal features in this area?
- How would you describe this coastal landscape?

The following are depositional landforms created when the waves deposit sand in a certain way. Fill in the table below:

Sketch	Short description and explanation	Example (name and location)
<u>Spit</u>		
<u>Recurved spit</u>		
<u>Double spit</u>		
<u>Drift-aligned beach</u>		
<u>Swash-aligned beach</u>		
<u>Offshore bar</u>		
<u>Barrier beach (also known as a bar)</u>		
<u>Barrier island</u>		
<u>Tomboles</u>		
<u>Cuspate foreland</u>		



Globalisation Task:

The following are questions that you should properly research and write detailed notes in the boxes below. You can display your notes how you want in the spaces, try to make it neat, easy to read and interesting. You should use several sources to construct your answer to each question. There is lots of useful information online, there are some websites below to help you get started.

<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2013/Development%20&%20Globalisation/Globalisation/Globalisation.htm>

<https://pmt.physicsandmathstutor.com/download/Geography/A-level/Notes/Edexcel/3-Globalisation/Essential%20Notes%20-%20Globalisation%20-%20Edexcel%20Geography%20A-level.pdf>

<https://geographyrevisionlevel.weebly.com/31a-what-is-globalisation.html>

<https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/401/trade/what-caused-globalization/>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/globalisation-benefits-and-costs-of-interdependency>

<https://intranet.royalhospitalschool.org/geography/pupil-resources/legacy-gcse-2016/year-10-archive-gcse/changing-uk-settlements/case-study-london-docklands>

<http://www.markedbyteachers.com/as-and-a-level/geography/london-docklands-decline-and-re-generation.html>

<http://www.cornwallheritagetrust.org/discover/industry-in-cornwall/>

<http://www.markedbyteachers.com/as-and-a-level/geography/case-study-of-deprivation-in-a-rural-area-cornwall.html>

<https://www.newstatesman.com/politics/welfare/2016/02/real-cornwall-county-poorer-lithuania-and-hungary>

What is globalisation?

What are the causes of globalisation?

What factors have caused globalisation to speed up?

Define the following:

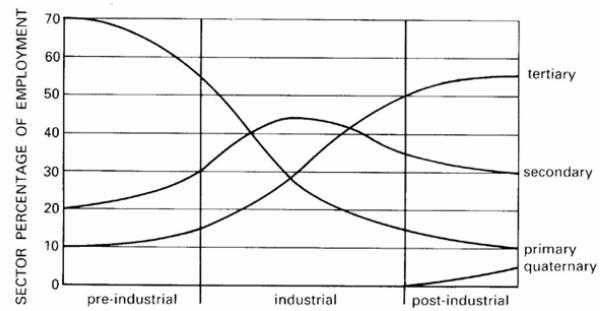
Primary industry

Secondary industry

Tertiary industry

Quaternary industry

Using the graph, and your own research, describe the changing pattern of industry.



What have caused the changes you described above?

Case Study 1: Coca Cola

Find out about Coca Cola since its founding to present day. Your research should include a description and explanation of how it grew to become one of the largest TNCs in the world today. It should include information about the how large Coca Cola is today, the causes and consequences of its growth of in LICs, and how Coca Cola spends its money on advertisement.

You may also be considering Geography at University: See the following link if you think you may be interested visit:
<https://www.rgs.org/geography/studying-geography-and-careers/geography-at-university/>