Wallingford School AQA GEOGRAPHY A Level

GEOGRAPHY SUMMER WORK

	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY			HUMAN GEOGRAPHY		
	Water and Carbon Cycles	**Coastal Systems and Landscapes**	**Hazards**	**Global Systems and Governance**	**Changing Places**	**Population and the Environment**
Key terms to define **(you need to define ALL of these)**	Lithosphere Hydrosphere Cryosphere Atmosphere Biosphere	Cavitation Tombolos Eustatic Isostatic Psammosere	Hazard Tephra Liquefaction Pyroclastic flow Landslides	Community Interdependence Globalisation Geopolitics Global Commons	Demographics Global Scale Multi-National Corporations Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Mitigation Disease prevalence Zonal Soils Salinisation Neo-Malthusian
Choose ONE case study from the Physical side and ONE case study from the Human side	**'The carbon and water cycle within the tropical rainforest'** A case study of a tropical rainforest' a) The location of the tropical rainforest. b) The water cycle within the rainforest. c) The carbon cycle within the rainforest. d) The impact of human activity on both the water and carbon cycles.	**Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal <u>erosion</u>.'** **'Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal <u>deposition</u>.'** **'Human intervention in coastal landscapes (<u>Management</u>).'** Use the South Coast of England – from Swanage Bay in the west through to Hurst Castle Spit in the east. *(The same stretch of coastline that we looked at during GCSE (inc. our fieldwork)* A case study of coastal landscape in the UK to include: a) The **location** of the stretch of coastline. b) The coastal **features** of both **erosion** & **deposition** along this section of coastline. (Quoting specific named examples) c) The main **processes** along the stretch of coastline. (Erosion / Transportation / Deposition) d) How the stretch of coastline is **managed**. (What types of management are being used in which location? Located examples of both Hard & Soft Engineering) Is it managed in a **sustainable** way?	**'The impact of a hazard (volcano, earthquake, storm, fire) at a local scale'** *It might be easier if you complete this for Nepal or TRS Haiyan as you are already aware of them from GCSE & so have basic understanding / background knowledge.* A case study of one place that is affected by a particular hazard on a regular basis to include: a) The **<u>location</u>** of the hazard – where in the world / where within the country / HIC or LIC / location in relation to other key features e.g. plate boundary etc. b) The **<u>nature</u>** of the hazard – what actually happened (& why?) including key vocabulary related to that hazard. c) The economic ($), social and political **<u>impact</u>**s of the hazard. How has it affected the region / area? d) The economic, social and political **<u>response</u>** to the hazard. What were the **<u>immediate responses</u>** (what happened right away)? What are the **<u>long</u>** **<u>term</u>** responses to help rebuild the region / area?	**'Contemporary Geography of Antarctica'** A case study of Antarctica to include a detailed study of: a) The climate of Antarctica over time to include information on ice changes and how the carbon cycle has contributed to this b) The role Antarctica plays in the global community. Who 'owns' Antarctica? What is it used for? How do coutnries protect the land and sea enviroments c) The threats to Antarctica to include whaling, fishing, resource extraction and tourism	**'The developing character of a far place' (In contrast to your local place)** A case study of a Birmingham to include: a) The changing demography of Birmingham over time (population change) and reasons for this b) How Birmingham is represented to wider society (e.g. through media, architecture, news) c) How the place is changing (research the Big City Plan, and the redevelopment projects in Birmingham)	**'A Global infectious disease'** A case study of one infectious disease (Malaria, Cholera or HIV) to include: a) Distribution of the disease b) Impacts of this disease on health and wellbeing and economies c) Management and mitigation strategies, including the role of NGOs in combating the disease.