



A level Geography: Summer Work 2020

Paper 1 – Unit 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards

Part 1

Read the information sheet 'Info sheet Plate movement'. Write the following sentence starters out and continue them to explain the point further:

- It is now know that convection currents moving in a liquid mantle are not the main driving force behind moving tectonics plates. This is because ...
- Instead, slab pull seems to be the dominant force in plate movement, this is where ...
- Ridge push can also have an effect. This is where ...

Copy out the 'correct' plate movement diagram on page 2. Annotate it to explain what is happening to move the plates.

Part 2

Complete the table 'Tectonics Case Studies' to explain key features and facts about the events listed.

Part 3

Use this story map to look at the Haiti 2010 earthquake:

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=905282f1b56f4c1b82ac099f249a2731>

Put together three concise paragraphs which explain the factors which caused such severe socio-economic impacts in the country. This should be **analytical**, not descriptive, and should explain why this particular population suffered such devastating impacts. You don't need to write anything generally about the earthquake's causes.

If you have any difficulty with this, please email Mrs Mouncey: mounceyk@mysandstorm.org

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Paper 2 – Unit 3: Globalisation

How did the world become so connected?

Transport and communication technology have rapidly developed since the 19th and 20th centuries. Both have created trade links and helped with global development. TNCs – powerful multinational corporations – have gained enormous power and influence as a result of the advancement in transport and communication technology.

Part 1

For each area of transport/ICT, explain how it helped places become more connected. Be specific, with how countries became connected (you can include case study information, maps to show connectivity). You need to complete detailed research where case studies have been suggested. **This will be marked in September**, be given an **effort grade**, as well as **offering support for the first few lessons**. The tables below provide prompts of what you could include:

Transport Technology Changes

Railways	Jet aircraft	Ships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When did it begin? ✓ How have rail speeds and costs changed over time? ✓ Case Study: Future rail developments e.g. High Speed 2 railway, London ✓ Case Study: China, Maglev 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When was this invented? ✓ When was the main arrival of international travel/available for the masses? ✓ Example: Boeing 747 ✓ Detailed case study on Easy Jet (when established, why significant, number of connections from 1995-2015, costs) ✓ How have air speeds and costs changed over time? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How has shipping changed in the last 300 years? ✓ What has happened to cost and efficiency and speed over time ✓ Example: Maersk ✓ How have containers helped trade develop and TNCs grow?

Communication Technology Changes

Telephone and telegraph	Broadband and fibre optics	The internet and social networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When did this technology begin? ✓ Which places were connected ✓ How long did it take to communicate in comparison to life before? ✓ How did it help trade? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When did it begin? ✓ How have they changed communication speeds and costs over time? ✓ How do they work – briefly. ✓ How have they helped TNCs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When did the internet begin and how was it first used? ✓ How has the internet changed over time? How has this made the world smaller? ✓ Find out some stats on social media advancements e.g. how many users does Facebook, Instagram etc. have now? How do they make money? Why is this important?

Part 2

Many geographers refer to the world as having 'shrunk' over time. Physically it is obviously the same size, but movement of people, money and goods happens rapidly, creating the perception that it has become smaller. Thus, in essence, globalisation has made the world feel smaller.

Using your research, write a **500 word essay** arguing which of the above developments you think has had the **greatest impact in 'shrinking' the world we live in**. It should be a balanced argument, considering different perspectives. Use the structure below for support.

1. **Introduction**
2. **Section 1** – What is your argument? Use examples for support.
3. **Section 2** – What is a countering argument? What other things are arguably important? Use examples for support.
4. **Conclusion** – What is your overall conclusion, including key evidence?

If you have any difficulty with this, please email Mr Miller: millern@mysandstorm.org

Admin

To prepare for teaching in September, you will need to buy the following equipment:

1. **2 x Lever-arch folders** to organise your work (example here: <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Strong-Polypropylene-Office-Storage-Folders/dp/B0117BER6I>)
2. **Core textbook** to support the course of study. Pearson Edexcel: <https://amzn.to/3dNHMMo>

In geography, it will be critical for you to **bring a laptop or device to all lessons** to support your learning, so arrangements should be made to accommodate this.

Further Reading:

The reading list below offers a chance to read more deeply about the world we live in, and the issues it faces, at a higher level. They are also linked to some of the topics you will cover during the course, including globalisation, the water and carbon cycles, superpowers and migration, identity and sovereignty. Read one book (or part of one), and write a summary of it, including your opinion of it.

Reading List:

Prisoners of Geography, Tim Marshall
Factfulness, Hans Rosling
The Almighty Dollar, Dharshini David
Connectography, Parag Khanna
Divided: Living in an Age of Walls, Time Marshall
The Silk Roads, Peter Frankopan
Worth Dying For, Tim Marshall
Adventures in the Anthropocene, Gaia Vince
10 Billion, Danny Dorling
The Bottom Billion, Paul Collier
This is the Way the World Ends, Jeff Nesbit