

Geography – Y12 Transition Task



Physical Geography

As part of your geography A Level you will be expected to design, carry out and evaluate a piece of fieldwork on the topic of your choice. This will account for 20% of your overall grade.

Fieldwork is an essential skill in geography as it enables you to make findings about the real world and makes it easier to apply knowledge to question scenarios.

Your task is to use the enquiry approach, outlined below, to design a piece of hypothetical fieldwork to investigate a hazardous area. E.g an area prone to earthquakes or volcanoes. This should be approximately 1000-1500 words in length.

Clearly you will not be carrying out an investigation of a hazardous area. This exercise is designed to explore your creativity as a geographer with regards to inquiry, as well as your understanding of key theory.

Geographical enquiry involves:

- asking a geographical question
- gathering relevant evidence (quantitative and/or qualitative) to answer the question
- presenting and analysing the evidence, which may include statistical analysis of numerical data although this is not essential
- drawing conclusions: creating a geographical argument to interpret the evidence
- evaluating your methods and conclusions

Aims

- A statement of what you are trying to find out. In Geography there are broadly two kinds of aims:
- Are things different from each other?
e.g. 'Why does the rate of coastal erosion vary between different parts of Holderness?'
- Are things associated with each other?
e.g. 'Is there a link between deprivation and clone towns in north Suffolk?'

Hypothesis

- An idea or explanation that can be tested through study and experimentation. A well written hypothesis is clear, directional and measurable.
- e.g. 'There is an inverse relationship between the index of multiple deprivation and the clone town index in north Suffolk.'

Concept, background and links to concepts or theory

- Your investigation should be grounded in a concept or theory. For example, if you were investigating the viscosity of volcanic lava, what theory does this relate to? Is viscosity different at different plate boundaries?
- You will need to provide a background and introduction to introduce the rationale of your study.

Methods

- What methods will you use? What primary and secondary / qualitative / quantitative data will you collect?
- You should be explicit about your sampling strategy and the type, quantity and frequency of data that you will collect.
- You may need to locate your sampling strategy spatially by using a map of a location or area.
- You may need to research how to investigate the hazard that you have in question.

Data Presentation

- You should provide an outline of how you will present your data.
- Part of this data presentation should involve a Geographical information system. Particularly where multiple data sets are used. You may need to research what this may look like.

Human Geography

Geography – Y12 Transition Task



The study of the interrelationships between people, place, and environment, and how these vary spatially and temporally across and between locations.

Complete section 1, then complete section 2.

Section 1.

Geographical Information Systems

'What is a geographical information system and how useful are they?'

Research and Write 500 words on this topic. You may want to include one or two examples of Geographical Information Systems and how they have been used to solve a problem. Include any references that you have used, including video and audio content.

Section 2.

International trade and access to markets. [500 words] Pick one from the following (A,B or C).

- A. What are the global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment associated with globalisation?
- B. What are the Trading relationships and patterns of trade between large, highly developed economies such as the United States, the European Union, emerging major economies such as China and India and smaller, less developed economies such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, southern Asia and Latin America.
- C. What is the nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs), including where they are found, production, linkages, trading and marketing patterns, with a detailed reference to a specified TNC and its impacts on those countries in which it operates?