



A-Level Transition

Task Book

AWS Geography







Welcome to A-Level Geography at Allestree Woodlands School.

What does the A-Level Geography course at AWS look like?

At A-Level, we follow the OCR Geography specification.

You will have three exams; one Physical Geography, one Human Geography and one 'Geographical Debates' paper.

You will also complete one Non-Examined Assessment (NEA) – which is a 4000-word piece of coursework, based on fieldwork that you carry out.

Physical Systems	Human Interactions	Geographical Debates	Investigative Geography
			
22% of your A-Level	22% of your A-Level	36% of your A-Level	20% of your A-Level
66 marks	66 marks	108 marks	60 marks
Coastal Landscapes and Earth's Life Support Systems	Changing Spaces; Making Places,	Disease Dilemmas and Future of Food	Your choice from any A-Level Geography unit

Physical Geography GCSE to A-Level Transition Tasks

Coastal Landscapes



Watch at least five 'Knowledge Booster' videos carefully, creating a revision card for each. Add sketches, diagrams, key words, definitions. Focus on producing cards that are visual and can be kept for revision.

[Time For Geography - Coasts Videos](#)

Earth's Life Support Systems



Watch the documentary on Climate Change. Create 20 questions, whilst watching, that people could answer if they were to watch the documentary.

[Climate Change: The Facts - Video](#)

Future of Food



Read the Geographical Article. Complete the reflection sheet on page 4 of this booklet.

[Geographical - 'The Future of Food' Article](#)

Coastal Landscapes



Read the Geofile on [Coastal Processes](#) – to understand the different processes that create different landforms and summarise on 1 side of A4 paper.

Earth's Life Support Systems



Read the article and answer the question below in no fewer than 250 words.

Use evidence from the articles (but do not copy large chunks from them) to help guide your opinions and ideas.

'Explain how deforestation is having a negative impact on the carbon cycle.'

[Independent.co.uk Article](#)
[Guardian.com Article](#)

Disease Dilemmas, Future of Food and Geographical Skills



The data below shows the percentage of adults who are overweight or obese in England.

Regions	Most Obese:
London 57.3%	Copeland (Cumbria) 75.9%
South-West 62.7%	Doncaster (South Yorkshire) 74.4%
South-East 63.1%	East Lindsay (Lincolnshire) 73.8%
East of England 65.1%	
West Midlands 65.6%	Least Obese:
East Midlands 65.7%	Kensington and Chelsea (London) 45.9%
North-West 66%	Tower Hamlets (London) 47.2%
North-East 68%	Richmond upon Thames (London) 47.6%

1. Select and present this data, using an appropriate method of your choice.
2. Explain any trends or differences that you can see.
3. Suggest reasons for the inequalities (differences) in the data, across different parts of the country.

A-Level Geography in the News

Title of the article:

Source:

How reliable is the article? (You judge this)



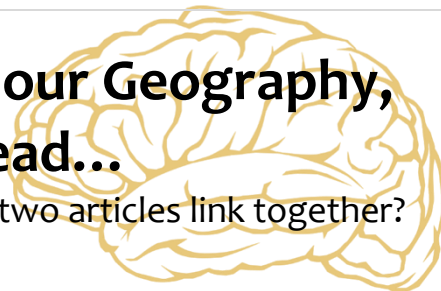
Bullet point summary:

How VALID is this?

Does it build and link to our classroom learning and your own Geographical understanding? (Feel free to use your folder and Learning Checklist)

Linking our Geography, every read...

How do the two articles link together?



Human Geography GCSE to A-Level Transition Tasks



Geographers see connections in the world, how things interact and inter-relate. Making synoptic links in geography means making links between what you are studying and other aspects of geography.

You may be wondering what synoptic links in geography are all about. They sound more complicated than they actually are. Making synoptic links in geography means making connections between different elements of geography. It is very rare in geography for something not to be connected to another part of geography. Practically everything you have studied at GCSE is linked and inter-related with something else. Let's have a look at an example of synoptic links in geography.

Hurricane Michael, the 3rd strongest storm in recorded history to make landfall in the USA. The hurricane reached Florida on the afternoon of Wednesday 10th October 2018 as a category four storm. Like other hurricanes affecting the USA during 2018, the storm was formed over the west coast of Africa. As with all tropical storms, the ocean over which the storm formed was 26.5 degrees. The impact of the storm was reduced because the USA is a HIC. This means they have the financial resources to plan, monitor and prepare for tropical storms.

As you can see from the paragraph above links have been made to other tropical storms, weather and climate in terms of how tropical storms form and economic geography in terms of the level of development of the country. Seeing complexity, and making the links is key at this level. In your Geographical debates paper, there is a section of synoptic geography questions.

Specialised concepts are deeply embedded into your geography course. The table below shows the key concepts.

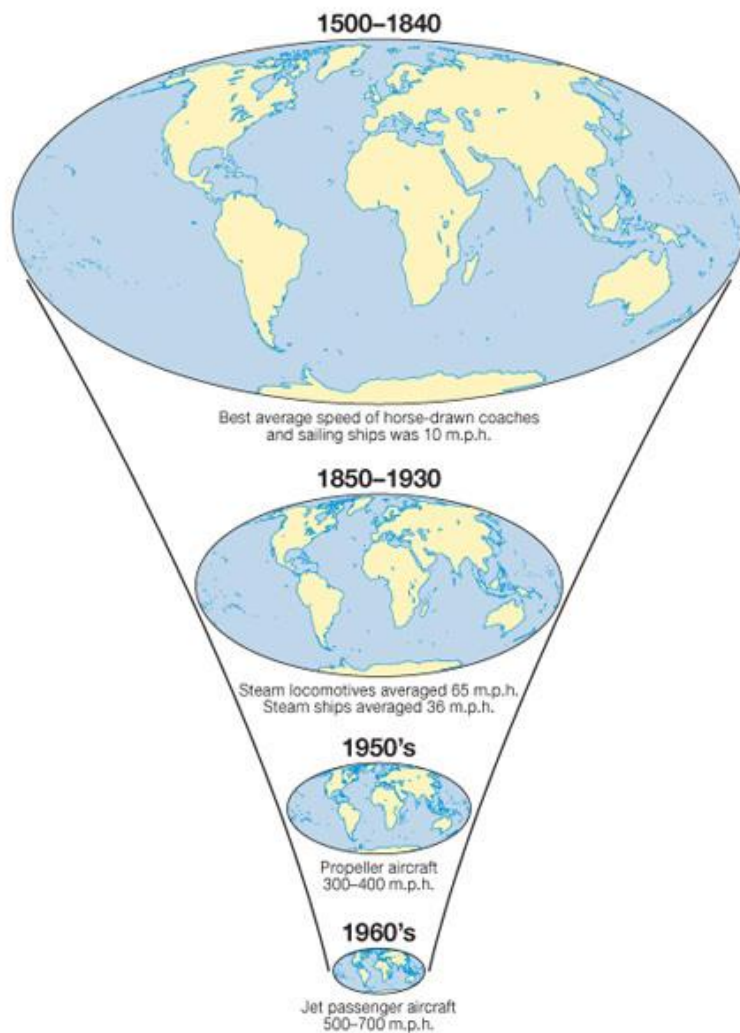
Causality	Connections between cause (why) and consequence as part of a process; in many cases processes have many causal factors i.e. are complex.
Systems	Many interacting component parts, producing a complex 'whole'
Feedback	Positive feedback causing further change and instability to a system, or negative feedback returning a system to equilibrium
Inequality	At all scales, differences in opportunity, access to resources or outcomes (e.g. health) between different groups
Identity	The beliefs, perceptions, characteristics that make one group of people different to another; strongly related to place.
Globalisation	A process leading to greater international integration economically, culturally and demographically
Interdependence	Mutual reliance between groups; strongly linked to globalisation.
Mitigation & adaptation	Alternative approaches to management: preventative versus reducing vulnerability
Sustainability	Might best be thought of as 'passing the planet onto the next generation in as good a state as we inherited it' (or better?) <i>*very contested term!</i>
Risk	The potential or probability of harm / losing something of value
Resilience	The ability to cope with change e.g. resilience to global warming
Threshold	A tipping point in a system; a critical level beyond which change is inevitable / irreversible <i>*this word has many meanings!</i>

So the concept of 'causality' (or something which causes something to occur in a particular way) will be found in every topic you study from coasts, to migration, from the carbon cycle to the geography of disease.

Additional reading on topics will help you to broaden your knowledge beyond what it taught in the classroom, and as you begin to make the connections between places, processes and people, you will become a real expert in the field of Geography. Newspapers, Geographical Journals, blogs, websites and books will all help.

GLOBALISATION.

As you can see on the concepts table, globalisation is a key part of the course. The following tasks are linked to the concept of globalisation with a focus on the Changing Spaces Making Places part of the specification, and Migration from the Global Systems component of the Human interaction's exam paper.



Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalisation has increased the production of goods and services. The biggest companies are no longer national firms but multinational corporations with subsidiaries in many countries.

Globalisation has been taking place for hundreds of years, but has sped up enormously over the last half-century.

Globalisation has resulted in:

- increased international trade
- a company operating in more than one country
- greater dependence on the global economy

- freer movement of capital, goods, and services
- recognition of companies such as McDonalds and Starbucks in LEDCs
- greater movement of people from place to place

What has created the process of globalisation?

- **Improvements in transportation** - larger cargo ships mean that the cost of transporting goods between countries has decreased. Economies of scale mean the cost per item can reduce when operating on a larger scale. Transport improvements also mean that goods and people can travel more quickly.

- **Freedom of trade** - organisations like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) promote free trade between countries, which help to remove barriers between countries.
- **Improvements of communications** - the internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries.
- **Labour availability and skills** - countries such as India have lower labour costs (about a third of that of the UK) and also high skill levels. Labour intensive industries such as clothing can take advantage of cheaper labour costs and reduced legal restrictions in LIDCs.

The present -day landscape of places offers clues about how a place's 'identity' or personality are shaped repeatedly by its changing relationships with other places and societies at a range of geographical scales. All places are dynamic and 'relational' to some extent. This is because the society and economy which have made them, and upon which they depend, are themselves in a constant state of flux. The dynamism is a result of changing connections with other NEAR PLACES (at the local and national scale) and FAR PLACES (at the international and global scale).

ACTIVITY 1.

Create a GEOGRAPHICAL INFOGRAPHIC* OUTLINING Derby's GLOBAL connections.

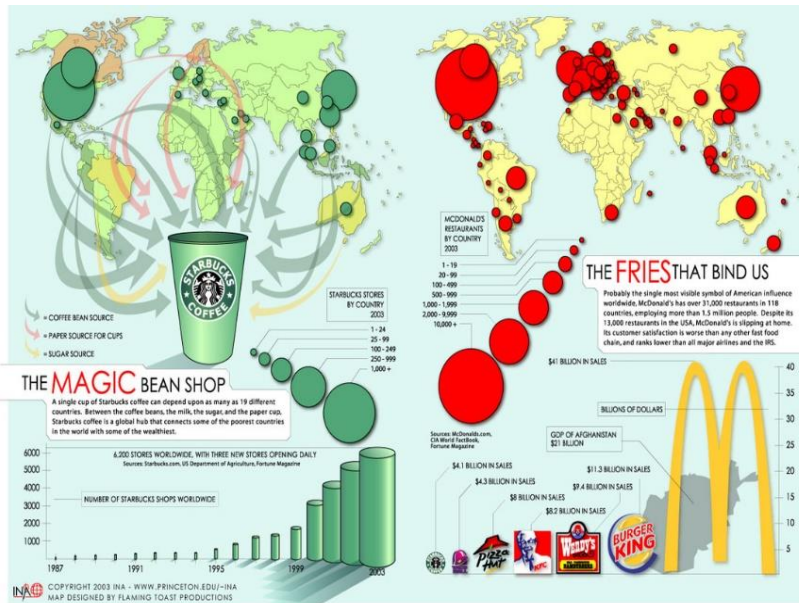
What should I include?

- 1) What are Derby's transportation links, both local, national and international (for some you might look at our link to another major UK City, where there may be another link to a different place – eg a larger airport)
- 2) International and national companies located here (retail, production of goods and services)
- 3) People who have moved to Derby from other places (look at <https://datashine.org.uk/#table=OAC11UK&col=OAC11UK0001&ramp=RdYlGn&layers=BTTT&zoom=12&lon=-1.4982&lat=52.9343> to discover lots of fascinating census data. (* remember this data is now almost ten years old)
- 4) The built landscape – what building, signs and other evidence of globalisation can you see in different parts of our city (locate specifically where possible).
- 5) Anything else which is of interest to you, or you think is of relevance to this activity.

Activity 2.

Read through Geofile 753 (below) and complete the tasks on the impacts of globalisation and migration.

***Infographics –:** a chart, diagram, or illustration (as in a book or magazine, or on a website) that uses graphic elements to present information in a visually striking way



Looking for inspiration? Check out this website
<https://www.jkgeography.com/infographics.html>

Producing an excellent infographic:

Keep it simple.

Keep it focused.

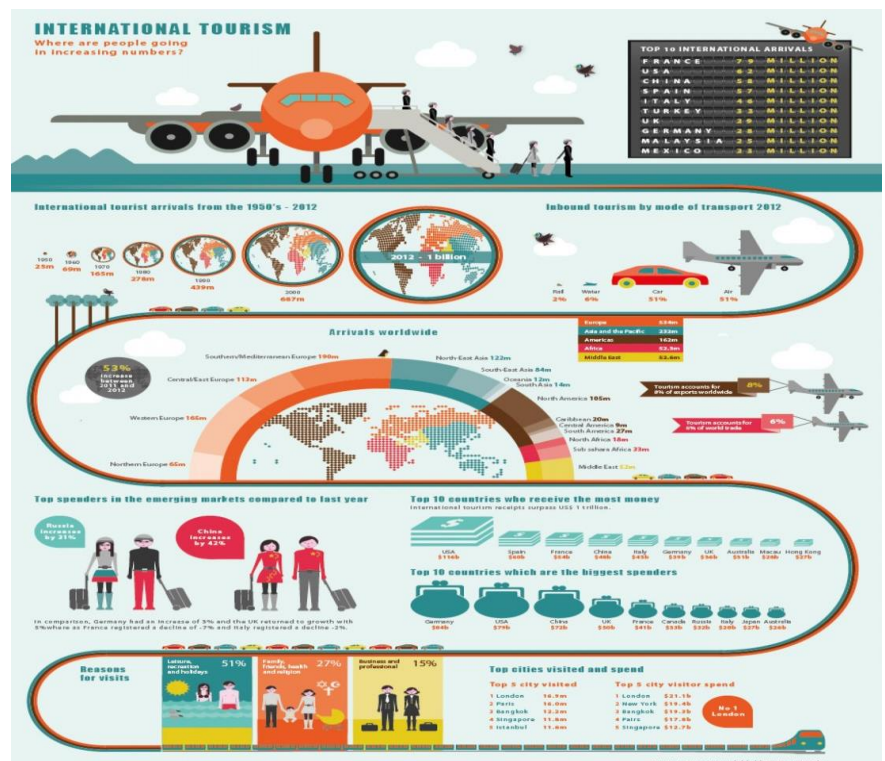
Show things visually.

Make it a manageable length and size.

Give it a great title

Check your facts and figures

Cite your sources



The impacts of globalisation on migration

By Andy Pinks

Synopsis

Throughout history, migration has been the brave act of individuals seeking a better life. Migration has steadily increased over the past 100 years due to the highly mobile and connected nature of the world that we all now live in. Migration has been fuelled by various push and pull factors which influence whether people decide to leave and where they go.

This **Geofile** examines how, historically and currently, globalisation has impacted migration.

Historically, globalisation is nothing new, and long-distance trade in various precious raw materials goes back at least 5000 years. When the great European explorers 'discovered' new parts of the world, they brought back spices that soon became part of life for their home countries. Modern global developments in travel as well as in communications have enabled migration to occur on a scale that has never been seen before.

Key terms

Globalisation, migration, emigration, immigration, push factor, pull factor, remittances, the European Union.

Learning objectives

By examining the relationship between globalisation and

migration, by the end of this unit you will have a better understanding of:

- how old the concept of globalisation is, and how it impacted migration historically
- how developments in transport, both modern and historic, have been a key enabler of migration
- how the internet has impacted migrants' decisions, both before and during their journeys, and how information shared online can increase migration.

Specifications links

Exam Board	Link to specification
AQA	Component 2: Human geography, 3.2.1: Global systems and global governance, Global systems, see page 20; 3.2.4 Population and the environment, Population change, see page 27. http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/geography/as-and-a-level/geography-7037/subject-content/human-geography
Edexcel	Area of study 2: Dynamic Places, Topic 3: Globalisation, see pages 26–27. http://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/A%20Level/Global%20Development/2013/Specification%20and%20sample%20assessments/UA035254_GCE_Lin_ASIGD_Issue%202.pdf
OCR	Global systems, Topic 2.2: Global connections, 2.2.2 Option B: Global migration, see page 25. http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/223012-specification-accredited-a-level-gce-geography-h481.pdf
Eduqas	Component 2: Global systems and global governance, Section B: Global governance: change and challenges, 2.2.1–5 Processes and patterns of global migration, see pages 22–3. http://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/geography/as-a-level/WJEC-Eduqas-A-level-Geography-Specification.pdf?language_id=1&dotcache=no&dotcache=refresh
WJEC	Component 3: Global systems and global governance, Section B: Global governance: change and challenges, 3.2.1–5 Processes and patterns of global migration, see pages 28–9 http://www.wjec.co.uk/wjec-gce-geography-spec-from-2016-e.pdf?language_
IB	Paper 1 Core theme: Patterns and change, 1 Population in transition.

The impacts of globalisation on migration

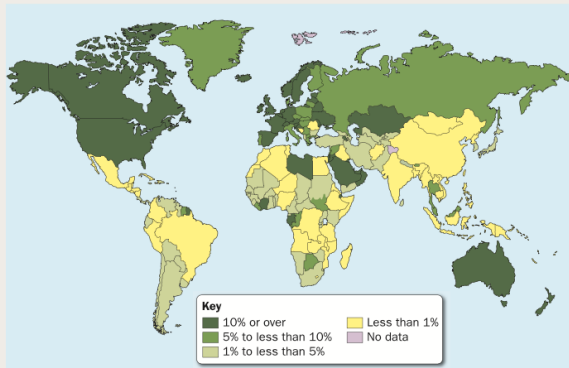


Figure 1 International migrants as a percentage of total population, 2013
Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Introduction

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), in 2013 the number of international migrants worldwide reached 232 million. Approximately half of the world's migrants were born in Asia, the origin of 1.7 million movements per year for the last 15 years (United Nations Department

of Economic and Social Affairs). Whilst Asia may provide a large number of international migrants, Figure 1 shows that the pattern appears to be one way.

In 2015 Europe officially received nearly 900,000 migrants (United Nations Commissioner for Refugees), although unofficial estimates put the number at over one

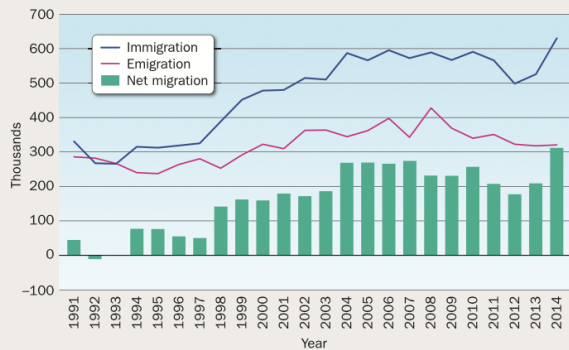


Figure 2 Migration in the UK, 1991–2014
Source: House of Commons Briefing Paper

million, half of whom are estimated to have fled the civil war in Syria. In the UK, where immigration has increased from a yearly average of 37,000 for the period 1991–95 to an average yearly number of 232,000 during 2010–14, some 330,000 migrants arrived in 2015. Figure 2 shows the UK's emigration and immigration trends.

Early globalisation and migration

5000 years ago, frankincense (a wood-based perfume mentioned in the Bible) started to be traded. Different civilisations emerged along the trade route of this commodity over the centuries. This is perhaps one of the earliest records of globalisation. The traders took their produce from Oman to Israel by camel and then ship, and some of these traders started a new life in Israel as they migrated.

More recently, in the 1400s, spices and plant products from Asia and South America began to be imported to Europe. Great explorers such as Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama brought shiploads of cargo back to Europe, as these rare products became highly sought after. Da Gama's route from Portugal was not the most direct, but relied on steady winds that took the ships from Europe to India.

Later, as the British Empire grew in influence and power in India, Africa, the Caribbean and elsewhere during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, migration followed. Not only did Indians and others migrate to Britain, but British residents also went out to work in the Empire. Administrators and others migrated to help run the countries of the Empire, and many British businessmen saw new opportunities for trade, as British exports were in high demand and could be traded for commodities such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, tea, cotton and rubber.

How global transport has affected migration

Boat travel – historic

In 1948, the SS *Windrush* brought the first Jamaican migrants to the UK. Travelling by boat was the main way in which people during this time period migrated globally. Boatbuilding was big business around the world, and helped to bring international travel to the masses. During the world wars the development of reliable, large-scale passenger ships was a clear priority for different governments. After the war ended these ships had a new role in transporting people all over the world who wanted to find a better life in countries like the UK.

Another famous example of boat travel helping to facilitate migration was the

Assisted Passenger Migration Scheme created in 1945. This scheme allowed UK citizens to pay just £10 (equivalent to £385 in 2016) to migrate to Australia, and children travelled free. These migrants were nicknamed 'Ten Pound Poms'. Migrants were promised jobs, housing and a better standard of living to incentivise them to migrate.

Boat travel – modern

The MSC *Oscar* is currently the world's largest container ship. It was built by Daewoo (the second largest shipbuilder in the world) in South Korea for \$140 million. The ship was constructed at the Okpo Shipyard, which borders the city of Geoje. Not surprisingly, a large number of migrants have been pulled to the city to work in the shipyard. These include rural migrants from other parts of South Korea, who have been attracted by the chance of a well-paid job, and also university engineering graduates. Alongside the internal migrants are

international migrants, working for companies like Daewoo, who are lured to the city due to its world-leading shipbuilding capabilities. This has resulted in different services catering for a wealthy expatriate community. These include restaurants, bars and fast-food enterprises.

Air travel

In 2004 the European Union expanded from 15 to 25 nations. Only three of the existing member countries did not impose restrictions on migration from the 10 new member countries: Ireland, Sweden and the UK. As a result, the number of migrants from Eastern European countries to the UK rose rapidly. Transport companies were quick to seize on this new market and soon new regional airports were opened up. Fare prices from Poland to the UK cost as little as £48 with Ryanair. Consequently the level of growth of Polish air passengers shown in Figure 3 is not surprising.

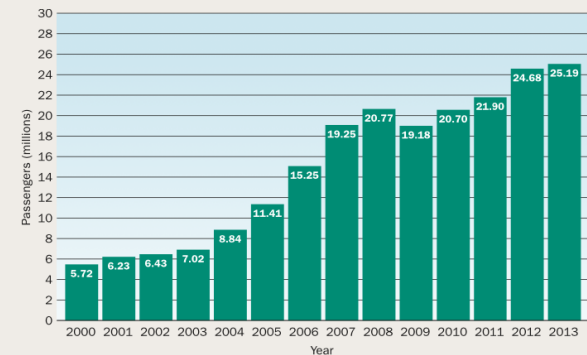


Figure 3 Polish airport passengers (in millions) 2000–13

Easyjet has 223 aircraft connecting people to more than 130 destinations across Europe and North Africa. Between 2006 and 2008 it opened up eight new routes between Poland and Western Europe. The result of the EU expanding clearly increased migration, all helped by the low cost airlines. Figure 4 clearly highlights Easyjet's continued upward trend in passengers, some of which will, of course, be migrants.

How the internet has shaped modern migration

The internet has provided a network to connect people to different places, in a way never known before.

Refugees and smart phones

The recent civil war in Syria and war in Afghanistan have caused swathes of migrants to flee their homes and head for the European Union (EU). They are pushed by the violence of war that has destroyed their countries. Most of these refugees work their way overland to Turkey before they then make the dangerous crossing by boat to Greek islands like Lesbos. The number of migrants crossing into Europe in 2015 exceeded one million, and half of them have come through Lesbos. Refugees deciding when to leave and where to go have access to detailed information through their smart phones that will influence their decisions. If borders are relaxed or opened up, then

Year ended	Passengers flown
30 September 2015	68,629,825
30 September 2014	64,769,065
30 September 2013	60,757,809
30 September 2012	58,399,840
30 September 2011	54,509,271
30 September 2010	48,754,366
30 September 2009	45,164,279
30 September 2008	43,659,478
30 September 2007	37,230,079
30 September 2006	32,953,287
30 September 2005	29,557,640
30 September 2004	24,343,649
30 September 2003	20,332,973
30 September 2002	11,350,350
30 September 2001	7,115,147
30 September 2000	5,600,000

Figure 4 The number of passengers flown by Easyjet 2000–15.

this information can be very quickly communicated through social media and communication apps such as WhatsApp. Whilst this might seem surprising, Syria is categorised by the World Bank as a 'lower middle income' country, and has a high percentage of people with mobile phones (in 2014, 87 per 100 people). This means that when migrants have made it to islands like Lesbos, one of the first things they do is buy a SIM card and send a message or a photo back to their relatives via WhatsApp, to let them know that they have made the dangerous crossing safely.

The global availability of smart phones and the vast number of apps, such as global positioning service apps, and social groups, such as Facebook groups, have added a new dimension to migration, allowing fast and easy sharing of information.

This can include routes, arrests, border guard movements and transport arrangements, as well as places to stay and prices. This has facilitated the movements of migrants on a scale not seen since World War Two.

Skype

At the end of 2015 Skype had 300 million users (100 million of these were registered in China) and had been installed 500 millions times through Google Play alone. The free availability and ease of Skype allows people from anywhere in the world to communicate with each other, and means that people have a much better understanding of where they may be going to, and information and advice can be shared. Their eaning decisions are based more on fact that speculation. Skype has also helped to shrink the world; people do not feel so far away if you can see and chat to them.



Figure 5 A migrant sitting in his tent on a Greek Island whilst on his mobile phone in September 2015
Source: De Visu/Shutterstock.com

Money transfers

Paypal, Android Pay and even Facebook Messenger all allow users to easily send money from one person to another. This idea of sending money back home (remittances) is nothing new, but what has changed is the ease and speed. No longer do people have to queue up at a bank or a post office to send money; they can do it easily from an internet connected mobile phone. This ease of moving money around the world is a factor that helps to influence migrants' decisions to migrate.

Education

The Khan Academy can claim to be the world's largest

school, with 10 million users a month. It is an online education website that provides lessons on YouTube. It is free, and is now developing lessons in local languages to help build a world-class education for anyone, anywhere.

Increased access to education has meant that towns in the developing world without secondary schools can still afford to keep and educate their populations. However, it can also serve to increase migration, as a more educated individual is also more likely to have the skills to get a well-paid job in a city rather than in a local town.

Conclusion

It is clear that in today's world, where everything and everyone is highly connected, people are able to move more than ever before. Even when governments try to stop people from reaching their shores, globalisation and sheer determination and desperation have driven people to get to their destination. Migration and globalisation are not new concepts, but the impact that they have on one another has proven to be more evident today than ever before.

Focus questions

- 1 What are some of the reasons for the rise in migrants in the past 50 years? Explain each one and give examples.
- 2 How has transport helped people to migrate? Try to use examples in your answer.
- 3 Do you think that governments should be encouraging migration? Explain why or why not.
- 4 Do you think modern migration would be on such a large scale if it were not for globalisation? Why/why not?

Learning checkpoint

When reading through this unit, you should consider the following questions:

- Using Figure 1, describe the world pattern of international migrants.
- How important are transport companies, such as Easyjet, in encouraging migration?
- Using examples, describe what historic exploration and trade did for migration.
- In the future, how do you think the internet will impact migration?
- Explain how the internet has helped to increase migration.