

Year 12-13 Geography Bridging Work 2021

Congratulations on making it through Year 1! And what a strange end to the Year it has been.

We hope you have enjoyed what you have learnt so far, including the challenges of some new topics and ideas and the different ways in which you have been taught this year! Most of you have adapted to this well, and for this we applaud you.

As we won't see you in person for a while we do need to set you some work over the summer – most of this is consolidating your knowledge from what you have been taught this year. It will also help us ascertain your understanding, as well as acting as a start to your revision for the December mocks. Please do not leave these all until the last week of your break, instead consider doing one unit each week.

All of the below is due Monday 6th September-

1. Answer the questions (in detail) on the 'Knowledge check' documents:
 - a) Diverse Places
 - b) Glaciated Landscapes and Change
 - c) Water cycle and water insecurity
 - d) Migration, Identity and Sovereignty (green sheet)
2. Read through the photocopied pages of the textbooks about your NEA. We have given you the sections from all three textbooks so a lot will overlap, but it is interesting to see the nuances.
3. Organise ALL of your folders (you could do this as you complete each knowledge check – we will ask to see them in the first couple of weeks)

Challenge: If you are feeling particularly inspired you can look at the reading and resource list on Sharepoint and choose one of the books to read or one of the documentaries to watch. Team Geography will be updating this as we watch/read and learn of good resources...

This document, along with the knowledge checks will be on Sharepoint, Geography, Year 12, Summer Bridging work 2021.

Good luck, and we look forward to seeing you in September.

Kind regards,

Team Geography 😊

Summary: Knowledge check

By reading this chapter and completing the tasks and activities, as well as your wider reading, you should have learned the following, and be able to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of diverse places (Topic 6B).

- a. Why have UK places changed at different rates and developed different population characteristics?
- b. What is the rural–urban continuum?
- c. Why are there cultural and economic differences between and within places?
- d. What is the role of natural change and migration (internal and international) in establishing patterns in places?
- e. What are the characteristics of, and influences on, your local place?
- f. Which processes have influenced places over time?
- g. Why do some places become more desirable, and others less desirable, as living spaces?
- h. How do different groups of people perceive their living spaces?
- i. How do different perceptions develop and how can they be measured?
- j. Why are places becoming more culturally diverse?
- k. How are tensions caused within communities?
- l. What different patterns exist according to factors such as crime, happiness, deprivation and housing costs?
- m. How can the management of issues in places be judged accurately?
- n. Who are the different stakeholders in the decision-making process for places?
- o. Has the management of rural and urban places been successful?

As well as checking your knowledge and understanding through these questions, you also need to be able to make links and explain the following ideas:

- There is a considerable variation in cultural and demographic patterns throughout the UK.
- The main processes are clear, but there are significant differences at the local level, and structural parts of urban and rural areas still have contrasting patterns.
- There is a lack of reliable databases to enable analysis of a place at different time periods, or to enable comparison of different places.
- Qualitative data based on opinions is difficult to quantify, and may change quickly over time.
- Government strategies have changed over time, partly because of changing governments and political philosophies, but also due to global influences.
- A north-south divide may still exist in the UK, and in England, but some evidence suggests that it may be diminishing. This may be due to gradual economic and demographic restructuring rather than the result of any direct policy or strategy.
- A wide range of players (stakeholders) is involved in decision-making that will affect rural and urban places, from EU government to individual residents.
- National government policy and laws may have indirect effects on places, such as immigration policy and laws, or the support of specific regions or initiatives.

Summary: Knowledge check

By reading this chapter and completing the tasks and activities, as well as reading more widely, you should have learned the following and be able to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of the topic of glaciated landscapes and change (Topic 2a).

- a. What is the difference between icehouse climate and greenhouse climate?
- b. What are the Pleistocene, Devensian, Loch Lomond Stadial, Holocene and Little Ice Age?
- c. Explain the long-term causes of climate change?
- d. Explain the short-term causes of climate change?
- e. What are the differences between the three environments: polar glacial; alpine glacial; periglacial?
- f. How can ice masses be classified?
- g. What is permafrost and where is it distributed?
- h. Which periglacial processes and landforms are distinctive (unique) to periglacial landscapes and why?
- i. Explain the different components of a glacier system?
- j. Why do glaciologists study glacier mass balance?
- k. Explain the similarities and differences in the movement of polar and temperate glaciers?
- l. Which of the glacial landforms are more common in upland areas and which are more common in lowland areas? Why?
- m. How can the features of a relict glacial landscape be studied to reconstruct former ice extent, movement and provenance?
- n. Why are glacial and periglacial landscapes valuable?
- o. Why is a spectrum of management approaches needed to manage the threats to glacial landscapes?

As well as checking your knowledge and understanding through the above questions, you also need to be able to make links and explain ideas such as these:

- The distribution of polar glacial, alpine glacial and periglacial environments has changed considerably during the Pleistocene and Holocene as a result of different causes of climate change.
- There are several different periglacial landforms, which are formed by a range of different periglacial processes creating distinctive landscapes.
- Glacier mass balance varies due to long-term and short-term causes of natural climate change and human-induced climate change.
- Positive and negative feedback mechanisms affect glacier mass balance, global climate change and periglacial processes, increasing the complexity of the systems and creating uncertainty.
- A range of factors controls the rate of glacier accumulation, ablation and ice movement and the processes of erosion, transport and deposition.
- Glacial and fluvio-glacial processes of erosion and deposition create a number of landforms in different locations and at different scales, which contribute to glaciated landscapes.
- The assemblage of landforms can be used to reconstruct former ice extent, movement and origin.
- Glacial and periglacial landscapes are culturally, economically and environmentally, valuable and they are increasingly threatened by a range of activities and processes.
- There is a spectrum of strategies to manage glaciated landscapes, and a number of different stakeholders are involved at different scales.

Summary: Knowledge check

Through reading this chapter and by completing the tasks and activities, as well as your wider reading, you should have learned the following and be able to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of the water cycle and water insecurity (Topic 5).

- a. Explain why the global hydrological cycle is considered to be a closed system.
- b. Explain the inputs, outputs, stores and flows in the global hydrological cycle.
- c. Explain the difference between the global water budget and local-scale water budgets.
- d. Assess how physical factors affect drainage basin inputs, flows and outputs.
- e. Explain how humans may disrupt the drainage basin cycle.
- f. Suggest reasons for the variations in river regimes.
- g. Describe how physical and human factors affect the shape of a storm hydrograph.
- h. Explain the causes of different types of drought.
- i. Explain how human activities can increase the risk of drought.
- j. Explain the meteorological and human causes of flooding.
- k. Explain the environmental impacts of droughts and floods.
- l. Assess how climate change affects global and local hydrological cycles.
- m. Explain the physical and human causes of water insecurity.
- n. Suggest the possible consequences of future water insecurity.
- o. Explain the different approaches to managing water supply.

As well as checking your knowledge and understanding through these questions, you also need to be able to make links and explain the following ideas:

- The hydrological cycle is studied as a system with inputs, outputs, stores and flows. At a global scale it is a closed system, whereas at a local scale it is an open system.
- Hydrological cycles are being disrupted by human activities at different levels, from local deforestation to global emissions of greenhouse gases, and these have proved difficult to control.
- The hydrological cycle influences water budgets, river regimes and storm hydrographs, which in turn influence and are affected by human activities.
- Deficits within the hydrological cycle stores have complex causes with disrupted pathways, resulting in drought, which can have significant ecological impacts.
- Surpluses within the hydrological cycle can be difficult to manage, resulting in flooding, and may be caused by meteorological and/or human factors, with significant environmental and socio-economic impacts.
- There are natural and human causes of climate change operating over long timescales, which will affect global and local hydrological cycles by changing inputs, stores and outputs.
- The risk of water insecurity is increasing in the 21st century due to physical and human causes such as population increase, economic development and changes in weather patterns.
- Water is an essential resource for human activities and the natural environment, but many water resources are transboundary and therefore, as water insecurity increases, there is the potential for conflict between users within countries and internationally.
- There are different approaches to managing water supply, including hard and soft engineering schemes and legislation at national and international levels. Management methods vary in their effectiveness and sustainability due to the aims of the players involved.

identity.

Summary: Knowledge check

Through reading this chapter and by completing the tasks and activities, as well as through your wider reading, you should have learned the following and be able to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of migration, identity and sovereignty (Topic 8 Option 8B).

- a. Explain how globalisation has changed the global economic system.
- b. Explain migration types and the processes that control movements of people.
- c. Explain how environmental, economic and political events shape the pattern of international migration.
- d. Assess how economic theory explains the movements of resources, goods, capital and labour.
- e. Suggest how migration changes the cultural and ethnic composition of nation states, and how tensions arise as a result of these changes.
- f. Explain why national sovereign states vary greatly in their ethnic, cultural and linguistic unity.
- g. Suggest why borders are sometimes contested and how these reasons are linked to historical and contemporary situations.
- h. Explain how the forces of nationalism have shaped nations today through the colonial period and independence.
- i. Explain how TNCs and IGOs have helped develop new forms of states.
- j. Suggest how global inequalities threaten the sustainability of the global economic system and encouraged the emergence of alternative economic models.
- k. Explain the role of the United Nations and its affiliated IGOs in managing global environmental, socio-economic and political problems.
- l. Explain why some countries operate independently on the world political stage.
- m. Explain the different economic strategies, including trading blocs, for achieving economic development.
- n. Explain the different management strategies for achieving environmental sustainability.
- o. Explain the concept of nationalism and all of the ways in which a national identity may be changed.

As well as checking your knowledge and understanding of these subjects, you also need to be able to make links and explain the following ideas:

- Globalisation forces, such as communication improvements, fast transport, the spread of TNCs and historical migrations have greatly increased the ability of people to move from one country to another and also within a country, as a result of FDI, for example.
- The causes of migration are rooted in push and pull factors, and the economic motive linked to jobs and money is still the strongest factor, but increasingly people are displaced by conflicts and this increases refugee movements and also the numbers of internally displaced people.
- The consequences of international migration are varied and disputed because, while some impacts are immediate, such as filling important jobs, the need for more housing and services or the creation of tension within communities, others are longer-term – such as conflict, integration to create a multicultural society, or changes in migration policy.
- Today's nation-states have arisen as a result of historical processes based on physical or human geography, but often not both, which has led to contested borders.
- Nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world through the formation of many new countries as empires have disintegrated, with significant individuals shaping the future of these countries.
- In Western capitalist markets the profit motive is strong, and new financial flows have been created, such as tax havens. While inequalities between countries are slowly diminishing, inequalities within countries have grown between a rich elite and large numbers of poorer people, prompting alternative approaches to be tried.
- Global organisations have proliferated since 1945 and now play an important part in every aspect of managing the world, including covering socio-economic, environmental and political issues, with some of these leading to military conflicts and much suffering. Often there have been major nations on opposite sides, which can have serious implications for global stability.
- While many people link themselves strongly to a nation, international migration and globalisation have perhaps modified the definition of national identity. Symbols remain but what people feel and think is changing.
- External influences on countries are stronger today than they have ever been, as shown by the spread of Westernisation, perhaps centred on American culture, and the migration and investment by a global elite and their businesses in foreign countries.
- A counter-reaction to globalisation is perhaps the small but significant movement to gain independence by small states, and popular uprisings against the corruption and power of elites in emerging countries.