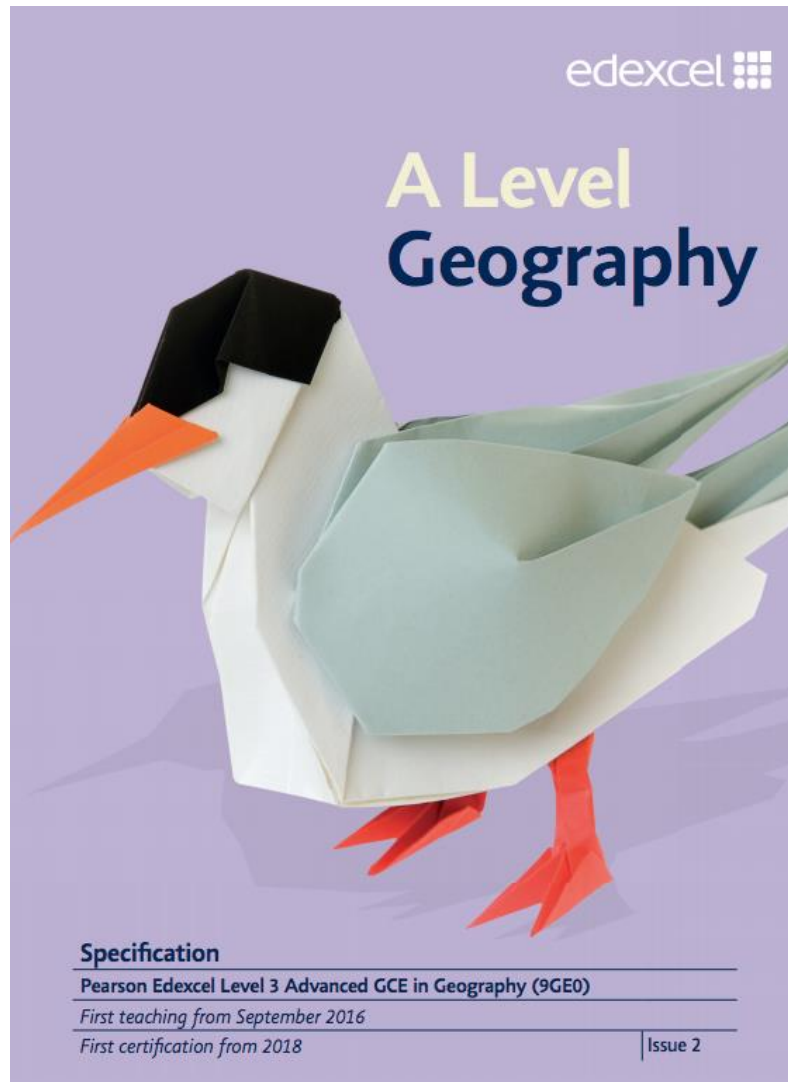


# A Level Geography

## Exam Board: Edexcel (9GE0)

### Mr McFadden



# What will I study? - Overview



## **A Level (2 Year Course)**

### **Paper 1: Physical Geography    30%    2 ½ hour exam**

Year 1 - Tectonic Processes & Hazards

Year 1 - Coastal Change - Fieldwork North Wales (Costal Management at Criccieth and Llandudno, Lateral Transfer at Criccieth and Sand Dunes at Aberffraw).

Year 2 - Water Cycle and Water Insecurity

Year 2 - Carbon Cycle and Energy Insecurity

### **Paper 2: Human Geography    30%    2 ½ hour exam**

Year 1 - Globalisation

Year 1 - Regeneration - Fieldwork in Manchester (Urban Success of Regeneration in Northern Quarter, New Islington and Ancoats, local Altrincham investigation, Rural Success of Regeneration through adventure tourism in North Wales)

Year 2 - Superpowers

Year 2 - Global Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

### **Paper 3: Decision Making Paper    20%    2 ½ hour exam**

Focusing on actions of 'Players, Attitudes and Futures' for one of Physical or Human topics using resources focused on a place. Resource based cover holistic content of course, e.g. Geopolitics, energy & water security and globalisation in SE Asia.

### **Paper 4: Independent Investigation    20%    Coursework Completed & Submitted**

An independent piece of fieldwork, research, data presentation, analysis, conclusions and evaluations.

3,000 - 4,000 word limit. **Final Submission December, Upper 6th**



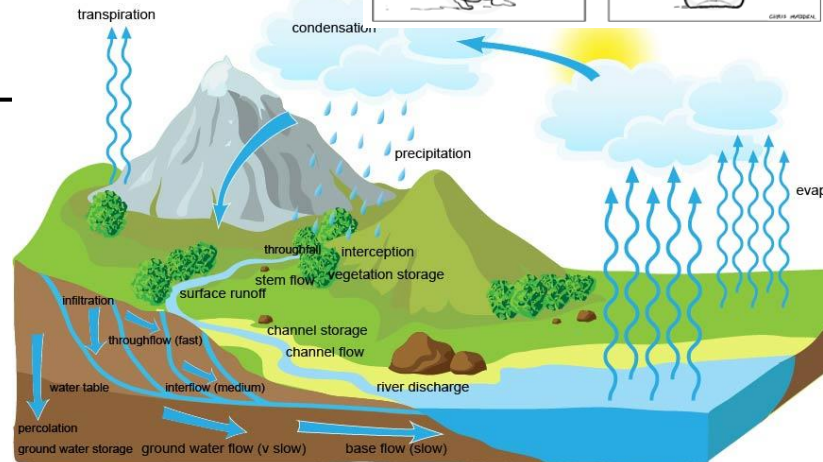
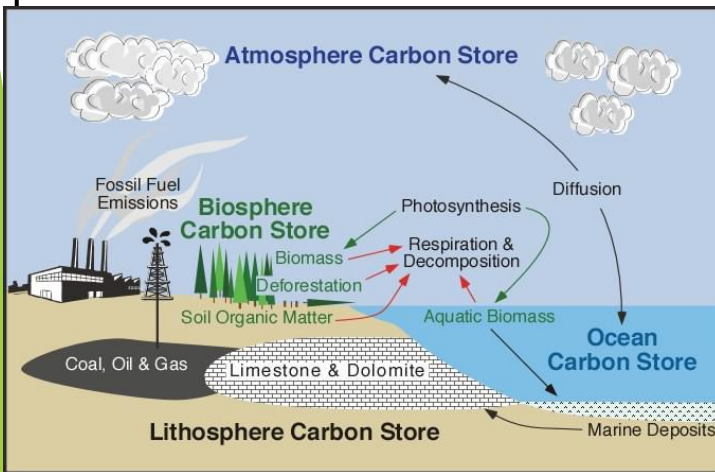
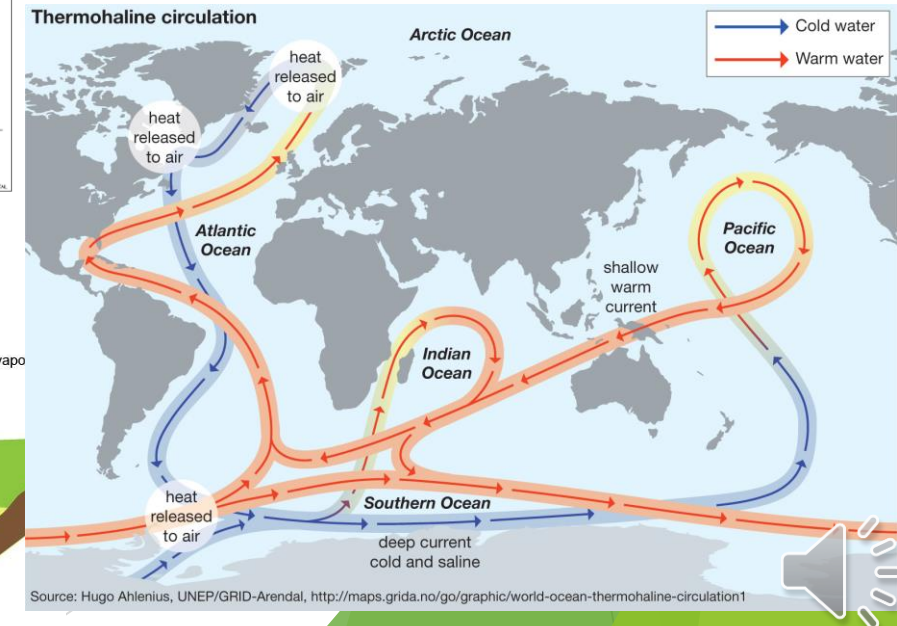
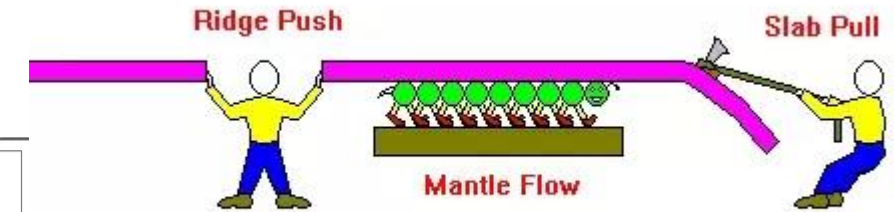
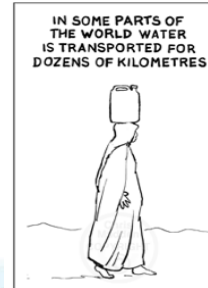
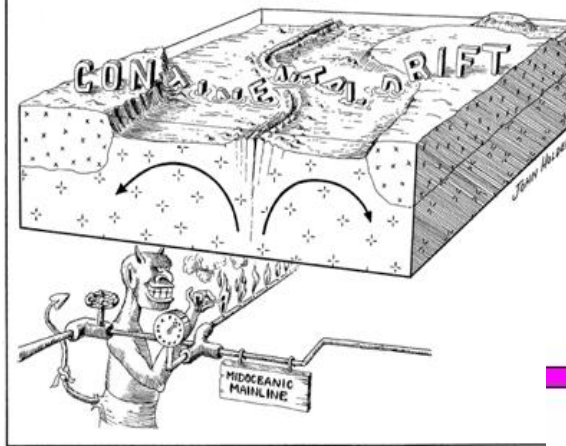
# A - Level Geography

## Paper 1 - 'The Physical Paper'

This paper is a 2 hour 15 minutes examination and will test the students understanding and application of physical geography. The paper is 30% of the overall A Level.

Topics that will be covered are...

- 1) Tectonic processes and hazards
- 2) Coastal landscapes and change
- 3) The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity
- 4) The Carbon Cycle and Energy Insecurity





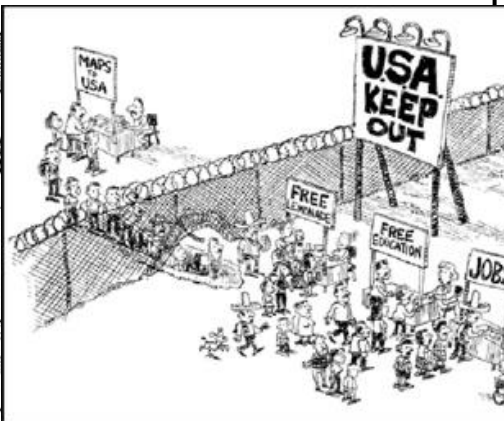
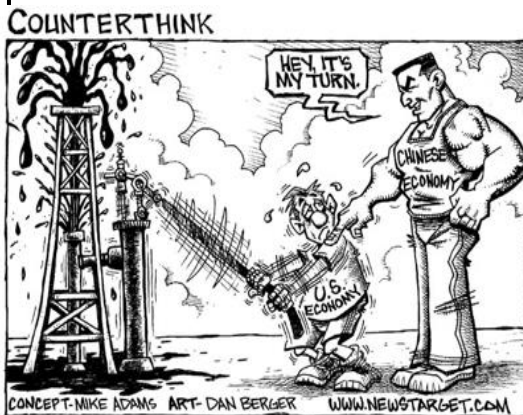
# A - Level Geography

## Paper 2 - 'The Human Paper'

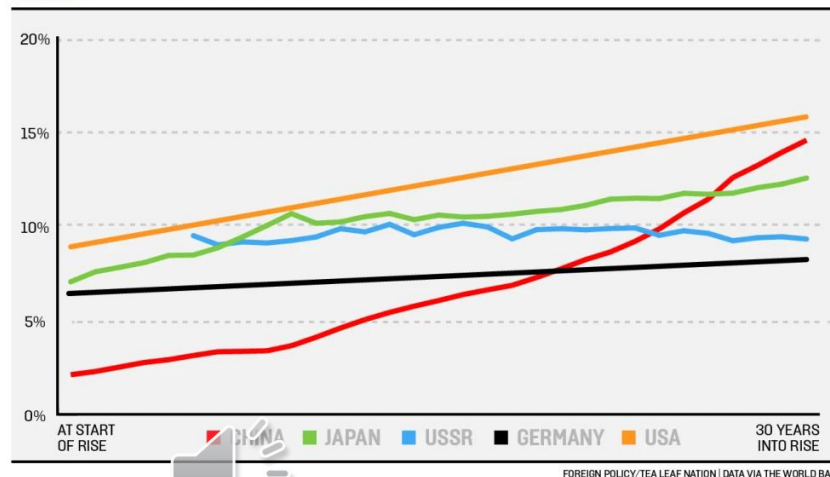
This paper is a 2 hour 15 minutes examination and will test the students understanding and application of human geography, this will cover a variety of topics across the human geography spectrum. This paper is 30% of the overall A level

Topics that will be covered are...

- 1) Globalisation
- 2) Regeneration
- 3) Superpowers
- 4) Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

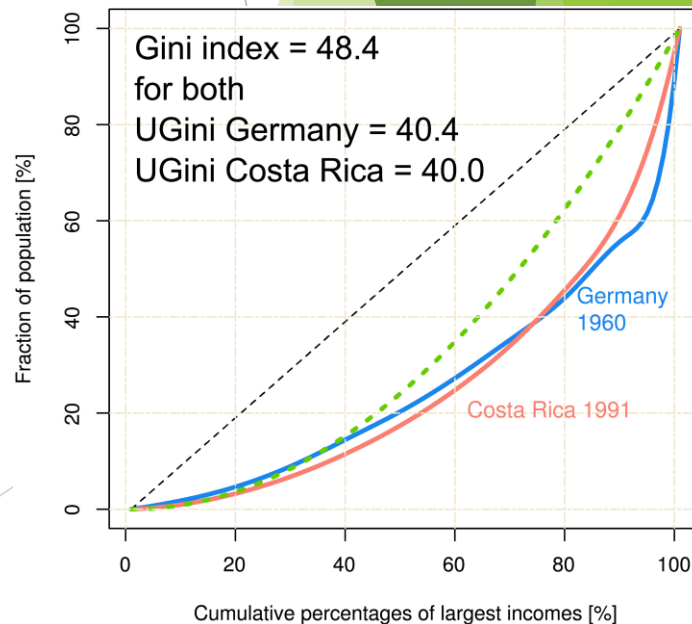
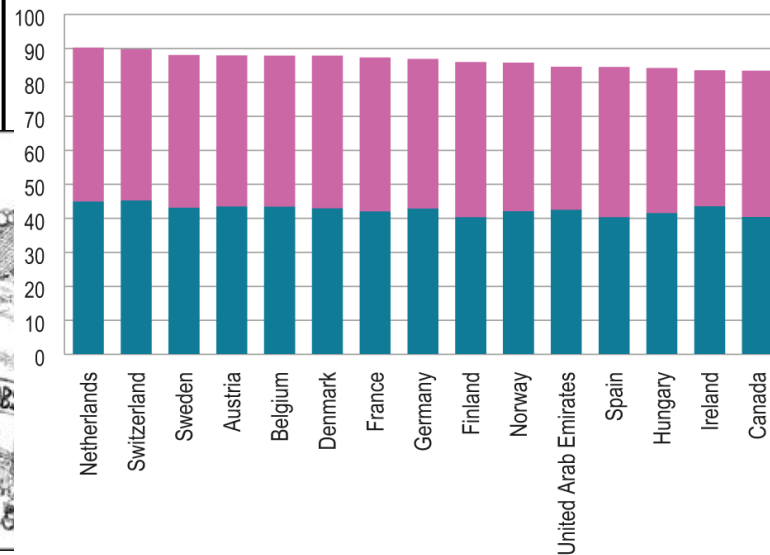


FP Share of Global GDP Over 30-Year Period



G 5: KOF Globalisation Index, Top 15 Countries

Overall index value and contributions from de facto and de jure index, data for the year 2015



# What will I study? – Paper 3 – Synoptic Paper

## Paper 3 (\*Paper code: 9GE0/03)

**Written examination: 2 hours and 15 minutes**

**20% of the qualification**

**70 marks**

### Content overview

The specification contains three synoptic themes within the compulsory<sup>1</sup> content areas:

- Players
- Attitudes and actions
- Futures and uncertainties.

The synoptic investigation will be based on a geographical issue within a place-based context that links to the three synoptic themes and is rooted in two or more of the compulsory content areas.

- Although a tropical environment with high rainfall (2300 mm per year) Singapore is short of water and has developed smart technologies to meet increasing demands.
- It currently has four sources of supply including expensive water imports from Johor in neighbouring Malaysia. (Figure 8)
- Daily per capita consumption is 150 litres, the same as the UK.
- Land shortage has led to the development of new reservoirs by building barrages to trap freshwater in bays. (see Figure 9)

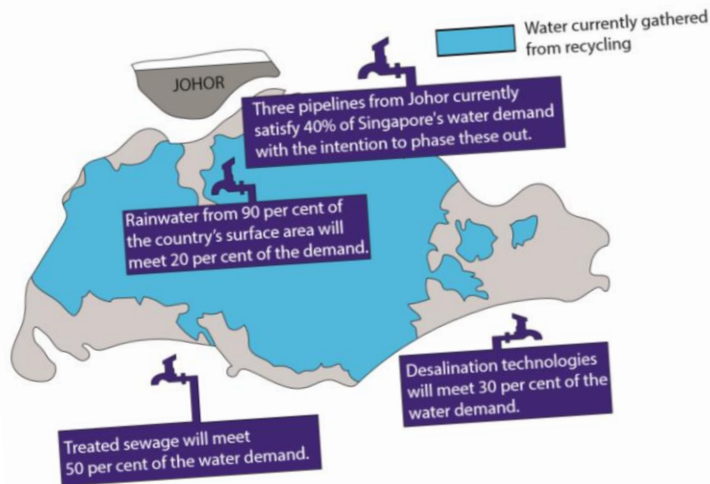


Figure 8: Singapore's water plan for 2060

- In 2015 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) ranked Singapore the 7th highest out of 150 countries with a carbon footprint requiring 4.1 planets if we all lived like Singaporeans.
- With no fossil fuels, no space for hydroelectric development and no desire to develop a nuclear option in such a densely populated territory, Singapore imports almost all of its energy.
- Having, in the past, generated most of its electricity using oil, it began to import natural gas by pipeline from its neighbours, Malaysia and Indonesia.
- In 2013 it opened a Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) terminal so that it could import gas from the cheapest global sources.
- In an attempt to improve its air quality and oil consumption car ownership is heavily discouraged, with an expensive certificate of entitlement needed simply to buy a car. A basic family car can cost more than £80 000.
- An integrated and subsidised public transport network is provided as an alternative to cars and to reduce their carbon footprint.
- Building design and urban planning are innovative and prioritise sustainability.

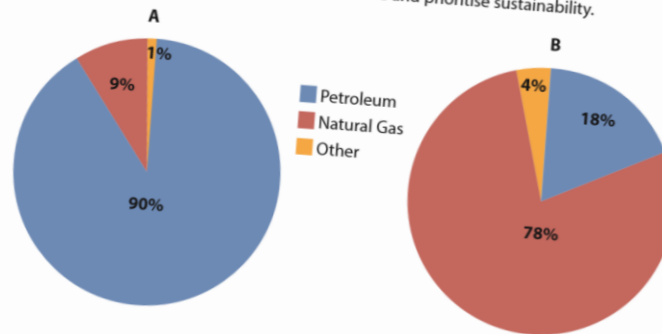


Figure 10: Energy imports into Singapore (A) and primary energy sources for electricity generation (B)

### Assessment overview

An externally-assessed written examination. A resource booklet will contain information about the geographical issue.

All questions in the examination draw synoptically on knowledge and understanding from compulsory content drawn from different parts of the course.

The examination may include short open, open response and resource-linked questions. The examination includes 8-mark, 18-mark and 24-mark extended writing questions. Calculators may be used.

### The Singapore 'Way'

- Singapore is one of four countries known as the 'Asian Tigers' as a result of their spectacular rates of economic growth; the others are Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.
- Services (72.8%) and Industry (27.2%) made up Singapore's GDP in 2010.
- Economic policy places heavy emphasis on central planning (see Figure 11) based on trade, education, a deregulated banking sector and encouragement of TNCs. Central to planning is the state-owned enterprise (SOE) Temasek, which controls many parts of the Singaporean economy. Singapore regularly features in the top three countries for its levels of education, especially in mathematics and science. Singapore has the highest trade to GDP ratio in the world. Singapore's main imports are aircraft, crude oil and petroleum products, electronic components, radio and television receivers/parts, motor vehicles, chemicals, food/beverages, iron/steel, and textile yarns/fabrics. Singapore's principal exports are petroleum products, food/beverages, chemicals, textile/garments, electronic components, radio and television receivers/parts, and transport equipment.

Much of the trade is within and between TNCs. For example, electronic components are imported, processed and re-exported to the next stage of manufacturing adding value in the process.

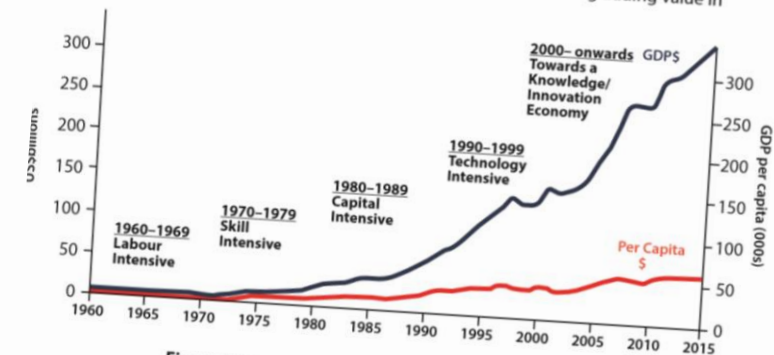


Figure 11: Singapore's economic growth plans 1960-2015



# How will I be assessed?

Component	Exam or assessment information	Key Information
Paper 1 – Physical Geography	<p><b>Section A – Tectonic Processes and Hazards (16 marks)</b> One 4 mark skill question and a 12 mark 'essay'</p> <p><b>Section B – Glaciated Landscape and Change (40 marks)</b> 2x 6 mark question, 1x 8 and 20 mark essay</p> <p><b>Section C – Physical Systems and Sustainability (Carbon and Water Cycles) (49 marks)</b> 1x3 mark question, 1x6 mark question, 1x8 mark question, 1x12 mark question, 1x20 mark question</p>	<p>2 ¼ hours examination</p> <p>105 marks</p> <p>30% of the A Level</p>
Paper 2 - Human Geography	<p><b>Section A – Globalisation/Superpowers (32 marks)</b> 2x 4 mark question and 2x 12 mark 'essay'</p> <p><b>Section B – Shaping Places (35 marks)</b> 1x3 mark question, 2x6 mark question and a 20 mark essay</p> <p><b>Section C – Global Development and Connections (38 marks)</b> 1x4 marks , 1x6 marks, 1x8 marks, 20 mark essay</p>	<p>2¼ hours examination</p> <p>105 marks</p> <p>30% of the A Level</p>

Write your name here  
Surname: \_\_\_\_\_ Other names: \_\_\_\_\_

Pearson Edexcel  
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number:

Candidate Number:

**Geography**  
**Advanced**  
**Paper 1**

Sample assessment material for first teaching  
September 2016  
Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference  
**9GE0/01**

You must have:  
Resource Booklet (enclosed)  
Ruler, calculator

Total Marks

## Instructions

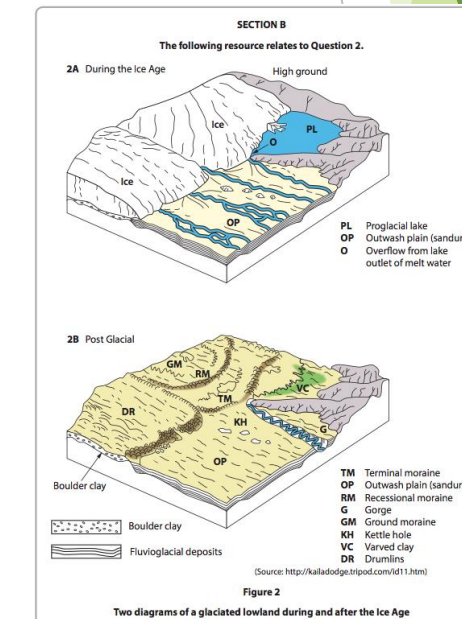
- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A, and Section C.
- Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may be used.
- Any **calculations** must show all stages of **working out** and a **clear answer**.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 105.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.





# How will I be assessed?

Component	Exam or assessment information	Key Information
Paper 3 – Synoptic Paper	<p>This unit assess the key synoptic themes that run through the course of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Players (Stakeholders)</b></li> <li>- <b>Actions and Attitudes</b></li> <li>- <b>Futures and uncertainties</b></li> </ul> <p>3x4 mark, 2x8 mark, 1x18 mark, 1x24 mark TOTAL: 70 marks</p>	<p>2 ½ hour examination 70 marks 20% of the A level</p>
Component 4 – Individual Investigation	<p>This is a 2000- 3000 word investigation that students will investigate an element of the course based around data collection in a Field Study Centre in North Wales.</p> <p>Students will be taught skills that will needed to complete this</p>	<p>2000-3000 word investigation 60 marks 20% of the A Level</p>



## SECTION B

### Singapore's place in a globalised world

There are different definitions of globalisation and different methods are used to measure it.

- Most measurements include political, economic and social indicators.
- Membership of regional trading blocs is likely to increase globalisation scores because of free movement of goods, capital and, sometimes, people.
- Larger countries may not need to be as well connected through trade because they have a larger resource base than smaller countries.

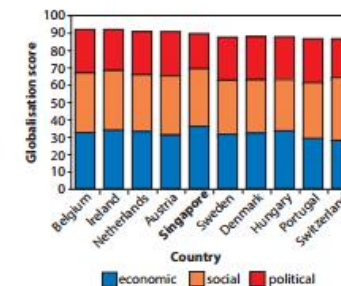
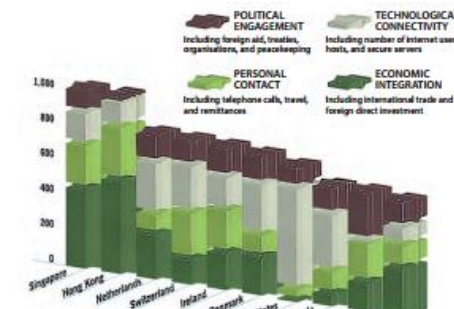


Figure 5: The top 10 globalised countries according to the KOF index



You are advised to use all sections of the Resource Booklet in your answer to this question.

6 Evaluate the view that developing countries have much to learn from Singapore.



- Mid-Point Question Check 1: Coasts

Explain the differences between eustatic and isostatic change.

(6)

Evaluate the importance of factors that produce different erosional features along a coastline. (20)

Examine the contribution of geologically recent eustatic changes to the UK's coastal landscapes. (6)

Paper 1: Physical Geography 40 marks from 105 in total		Coastal Landscapes and Change
	What I need to know	Examples/ evidence/ detail
	<p>2B.1 The Coast &amp; wider littoral zone p98-99</p> <p>What zone can you identify? What do high &amp; low energy coastlines look like? (features)</p>	Diagram of littoral zone
	<p>2B.2 Geology – structure of coastlines p102-105</p> <p>Coastal morphology (shape) of coastlines Erosion rates at specific coastlines</p>	<p>Concordant coastline</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Discordant coastline</p>
	<p>2B.3 Lithology &amp; Geology along a named stretch of coastline p100-105 and p108-109</p> <p>How do these influence coastal erosion along a named coastline?</p>	Could annotate diagram
	<p>2B.3 Lithology &amp; Geology – Cliff profiles and the role of vegetation p100-105 and p108-109</p> <p>How does vegetation affect profiles?</p>	Diagrams of cliff profiles
		Constructive wave & landforms created





# Geography graduate attributes:

## Communicative

Able to communicate confidently and effectively in written, visual, and verbal forms.

## Collaborative

Able to operate in a range of roles within teams, including leadership, in order to meet common goals.

## Resilient

Able to work independently to solve difficult problems.

## Knowledgeable

- BSc Geography: Able to demonstrate understanding of how various aspects of the natural world function and how they can be managed effectively by human society.
- BA Geography: Able to demonstrate understanding of how various aspects of human society function and how they interact with the natural environment.

## Critical

Able to identify both the strengths and limitations of a variety of methods, policies, systems, and concepts.

## Organised

Able to manage available resources to optimally perform multiple complicated tasks within specified deadlines.

## Industrious

Able to motivate yourself to work hard to achieve your personal and professional goals.

## Scientific

Able to appropriately use evidence gathering, analysis, and synthesis to investigate complex problems.

## Creative

Able to identify innovative solutions through invention and making connections between different fields of knowledge.

## Ethical

Able to understand your position within local and global communities, and recognise the environmental, social, and economic impacts that your actions have on those communities.

## Reflective

Able to seek and make use of feedback to identify personal strengths and weaknesses and continuously improve performance.

## Technical

Able to make use of modern equipment and techniques to perform tasks efficiently and effectively.

## Top career areas for Geography graduates:

- Working in the Physical Environment
- Sustainability and Development
- The Business World
- The Built Environment
- Education
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Other - using analytical skills in Airtravel, Elite Sports Data, Analytical Roles and more



[Mramcfadden@st-ambrosecollege.org.uk](mailto:Mramcfadden@st-ambrosecollege.org.uk)

Any questions?

