



# A-Level Geography

September 2021

How to support your child at Geography

# The KS5 NPA Geography Learning Journey

Year 12

1. Physical Geography: Coasts  
Human Geography – Population and the environment

2. Physical Geography – Water and Carbon  
Cycles  
Physical Geography - Hazards

3. Geography fieldwork - Dorset

End of Year mocks – Paper 1

Year 13

4. Paper 2: Global systems and governance  
NEA

5. Changing Places

Topic review – All topics

Mocks – Paper 1 and 2

## Geography homework

Students will be set the following homework at KS5 for Geography:

- Extended reading tasks
- Retrieval quizzes
- Research based work
- Exam questions
- Revision



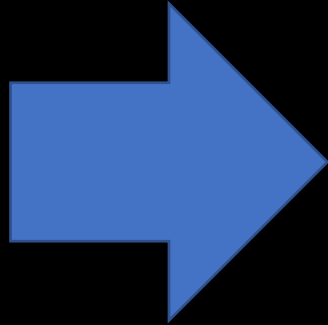
# Homework – Retrieval quizzes

Retrieval practice is a learning technique revolving around repeatedly recalling learned material. Students are set multiple-choice quizzes on Teams to go over content covered during lessons. Sometimes this will be content covered at the time and sometimes it will be content covered during previous topics.

10 multiple choice questions and one extended answer question.

Students will be given 3 to 4 retrieval quizzes to complete each half term.

Feedback will be given via Teams.



## A-Level - Seismic hazards revision (NPA-2020-12W-Gg1)

Hi Charlotte, when you submit this form, the owner will be able to see your name and email address.

1. Where the pressure is released underground and where the energy radiates out from is known as...  
(1 Point)

- Focus
- Epicentre

2. \_\_\_\_\_ focus earthquakes are generally less damaging because the shock waves have to travel further and so cause less shaking at the surface.  
(1 Point)

- Shallow
- Deep

3. What type of seismic wave causes the least amount of damage?  
(1 Point)

- Secondary
- Rayleigh
- Love
- Primary

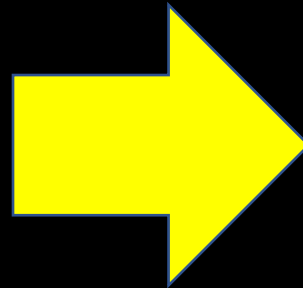
4. Which of the following is the odd one out?  
(1 Point)

- crustal fracturing
- landslides
- tsunamis
- liquefaction

# Homework – Key words and spellings

Tier Three vocabulary is shared with students at the beginning of each topic. These are subject specific words that are used throughout each topic. Learning the meanings and correct spellings of these words is important so that students can learn to 'speak and write like a Geographer'.

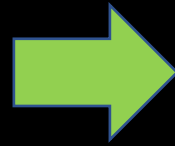
Students will be given a spelling/key term test during the second week of studying the topic.



Specialist Term	Definition
Ash falls	Small particles of rock and volcanic glass that land after a volcanic eruption has blasted them into the air
Asthenosphere	The part of the mantle, below the lithosphere, where the rock is semi-molten
Benioff zone	The area where friction is created between colliding tectonic plates, resulting in intermediate and deep earthquakes
Body Waves	The group name for Primary and Secondary seismic waves, because they travel through the Earth's body
Collision Margin	Where two continental plates meet and the sediments between them are crumpled and forced up to form high fold mountains
Conservative Plate Margin	Where two plates slide past each other, also known as a transform margin
Constructive Margin	Where two plates move apart, also known as a divergent boundary
Continental Crust	Older, thicker layer of crust, which makes up the Earth's landmasses. It is less dense than oceanic crust
Convection Currents	Hot, liquid magma currents moving in the asthenosphere
Convergent Boundary	Where two plates move towards each other and collide, also known as a destructive margin
Crustal Fracturing	When energy released during an earthquake causes the Earth's crust to crack
Deep Ocean Trench	A deep ditch in the ocean, marking the place where an oceanic plate starts to sink beneath a continental plate
Destructive Margin	Where two plates move towards each other and collide, also known as a convergent boundary
Divergent Boundary	Where two plates move apart, also known as a constructive margin
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus
Focus	The point inside the Earth's crust from which the pressure is released when an earthquake occurs
Fold Mountains	Chains of mountains, formed when two plates collide and the continental plate is folded and slowly pushed up
Gas Eruptions	When volcanic gases (including water vapour, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide) that were dissolved in the magma are released into the atmosphere during an eruption
Hazard Adaptation	Strategies designed to reduce the impacts of hazard events
Hazard Mitigation	Strategies meant to avoid, delay or prevent hazard events
Hazard-management Cycle	A theoretical model of hazard management as a continuous 4-stage cycle involving mitigation, preparation, response and recovery

# Homework – Extended reading

- Extended reading plays a key role in extending the knowledge, understanding and skills that are developed in school and provides opportunities for students to consolidate, enrich and extend their learning.
- Students will be given a reading list at the beginning of each topic.
- Students will also be given four Geo-files during each topic to read. Students will need to complete the activities that accompany them.



**Geofile Online** JANUARY 2008 \$60 ALISON WAE

## PRIMARY SUCCESSION – THEORY AND CASE STUDIES

**Definition**  
A primary succession is one which 'takes place on a surface where no soil or vegetation has formerly existed' (Skinner, Redfern and Farmer (2003) *Coastal A-Z Geography Handbook*, 3rd edn, p.228). An area of bare land is an opportunity for the development of a whole new ecosystem. Speed of development can be extraordinarily fast, as case studies in this Geofile will show. Primary succession (or psammes) can be divided into xeromes, those in dry environments, and hydromes, those in wet areas (Figure 1). This Geofile deals with the two types of xeromes, lichens and psammes.

**Succession – the context**  
Succession in an ecosystem is the series of changes which take place in the

**Figure 1: Types of primary succession**

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    graph TD
      P[Psamme] --> X[Xeromes]
      P --> H[Hydromes]
      X --> L[Lichens]
      X --> P[Psammes]
      H --> FH[Fresh hydromes]
      H --> H[Hydromes]
    
```

**Figure 2: Succession on land exposed by retreating glacier – Iceland**

## Books

<p><b>The Power of Place:</b> How our surroundings shape our thoughts, emotions and actions <i>Winifred Gallagher</i></p>	<p><b>Factfulness</b> <i>Hans Rosling</i></p>	<p><b>There is no Planet B</b> <i>Mike Berners-Lee</i></p>	<p><b>Prisoners of Geography</b> <i>Tim Marshall</i></p>
<p><b>Atmosphere of Hope</b> <i>Tim Flannery</i></p>	<p><b>The Almighty Dollar</b> <i>Dharshini David</i></p>	<p><b>Worth Dying For:</b> The power and politics of flags <i>Tim Marshall</i></p>	<p><b>How Bad are Bananas?</b> The carbon footprint of everything <i>Mike Berners-Lee</i></p>
<p><b>When Rivers Run Dry</b> <i>Fred Pearce</i></p>	<p><b>Divided: We're living in an age of walls</b> <i>Tim Marshall</i></p>	<p><b>The Power of Place</b> <i>Harm de Blij</i></p>	<p><b>Happy City:</b> Transforming our lives through urban design <i>Charles Montgomery</i></p>