**Geography**

**Task one: Key concepts**

The A’ level specification is based on fourteen key concepts. They are:

* Causality
* Systems
* Equilibrium
* Feedback
* Inequality
* Representation
* Identity
* Globalisation
* Interdependence
* Mitigation and adaptation
* Sustainability
* Risk
* Resilience
* Thresholds
1. Define each of these concepts and put each into a geographical context
2. Identify each of them in news articles containing a geographical context.
3. How do each of the concepts fit into the geography of the local area?

i.e. Migration has **caused** there to be a cultural mix.

Extension: Look on the Office for National Statistics website to see if you can support any of your ideas with fact.

**Task two: Investigating global issues**

Pick one of the following questions.

**Disease dilemmas:** Why was Ebola a worldwide concern?

**Trade in the contemporary world:** Should we buy from Primark?

**Future of food:** Who was right, Malthus or Boserup?

**Human rights:** What is the impact of gender inequality on society?

**Climate change:** Is global climate change inevitable?

**Exploring oceans:** Can we realistically tackle the problem of ‘ocean plastic’?

Research your chosen question using at least five different sources and then answer the question in 500 words.

**Task three: Investigating development (optional)**

The development of a country relates to the population’s standard of living and quality of life. We use a range of indicators to help measure different aspects of quality of life. This task offers you the opportunity to consider different indicators, what they tell us about a country and whether they are a useful way to measure quality of life.

Look through some of the data on the CIA World Factbook:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/rankorderguide.html>

1. Choose two different development indicators (i.e. obesity and life expectancy).
2. Decide on a question relating to the two indicators (i.e. Do countries with high obesity levels have a lower life expectancy?)
3. Take a sample of 30 countries, copy and paste the data onto an Excel spreadsheet.
4. Produce a scatter graph (on Excel).
5. Conduct a Spearman Rank Correlation

<http://www.rgs.org/NR/rdonlyres/4844E3AB-B36D-4B14-8A20-3A3C28FAC087/0/OASpearmansRankExcelGuidePDF.pdf>

1. Finally decide if there is a relationship between the two indicators and answer your question in Step 2.

Extension: In Step 3 you selected 30 countries. How representative was this sample? What would be the advantages of taking a larger sample? Are there any disadvantages of taking a larger sample?