

GCSE to A LEVEL

Summer Project

Subject: A Level Geography

NAME:

The purpose of this A Level Summer project is to introduce you to studying this subject at A Level standard. You will need to complete 10 hours of study on each subject every week, 4½ in class with your teacher and the rest as independent learning. Therefore, it is important that you enjoy this subject and that you start to practice your study skills as early as possible. Some subjects have significant maths content (for example business, psychology, economics); others require strong essay writing skills (for example politics, history, English). Think about the study skills and underpinning knowledge you will require in this subject - not just the title.

If after completing this project you think this may not be your ideal choice, you can ask to transfer to another subject at the start of term, as long as you have the entry requirements and it fits alongside your other choices on the A Level Matrix (timetable). If you do decide to change subject, you will be required to complete the Summer Project for your new choice too.

This is also your first taste of Flipped Learning and elements will be used within your first week of lessons.

We hope you enjoy this project as you start your A Level journey.

Have a good summer and we look forward to seeing you in September.

HOW TO SUBMIT:

- Download this document and type directly into it.
- Make sure that you have included your name at the top of this page.
- If you need to complete it using pen and paper, make sure to include your name and organise it logically with clear headings.
- Email the completed project to ALevel_Geography@chichester.ac.uk before Induction or bring a physical copy with you to induction.
- Format your email professionally and appropriately (i.e., don't just send me a blank email with a file attached!).

Part 1: Hazards

Research and create a recent (last 10 years) case study on:

- One volcanic eruption
- One earthquake
- One tsunami

Include what caused these hazards, and the social and their social and economic impacts.

Volcanic Eruption Case Study:

Earthquake Case Study:

Tsunami Case Study:

Find an up-to-date world map showing hazards that have occurred. Describe this map and give any reasons that you can for the pattern of hazards.

Global distribution of hazards:

Part 2: Globalisation

NB: Throughout the course, countries will be referred to as Developed, Developing or Emerging.

Key information

Globalisation has begun to take a real front seat in the concepts taught at A Level geography. Economic changes are at the forefront, however changes in the environment, culture, demographics and politics of the world are also important and impact on areas at a range of scales.

Key past influences

- Since the 'discovery' of the Americas, world trade and a global economy began to take shape.
- The colonialism of certain countries enabled the British Empire to control $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world bringing along British culture.
- The founding of the United Nations after the First World War allowed countries to work together easily.

Continued influences and evolution of globalisation

- **Transnational Corporations (TNCs):** These are large firms with HQs usually in developed countries, operate all over the world and are globally recognised (Coca Cola, Disney, Apple).
- **Internet and IT:** These have allowed design and manufacturing to be faster and easier. Jobs that typically humans would have done are now done online by fewer people. This allows many high tech industries to be "footloose" and not reliant on being near by a resource or labour force.
- **Transport:** Now quicker, more efficient and low cost. The arrival of the Boeing 747 in the 1960s has revolutionised trade and movement of people.
- **Growth of markets:** Increase in urban living means more demand for trade, services and products.

TASK:

Spiderman - a comic superhero, has been reimaged for an Indian audience.

1. Research and define the term 'Glocalisation'
2. Research and outline the characteristics of this Spiderman that are Indian rather than American.
3. What is the difference between economic and cultural globalisation? What does this Spiderman represent?



1.

2.

3.

Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

Transnational corporations (TNCs) are large companies that operate and invest in multiple countries, transcending national borders in their business activities. They manage production or deliver services in more than one country, often operating where labour costs are cheap and there are few government regulations on their activities. This enables them to maximise profitability and market reach.

Positives of TNCs

- **Raising living standards** - TNCs invest in the economies of many Developing countries
- **Transfer of technology** - south Korean firms e.g. Samsung have learned to design products for foreign markets
- **Political stability** - investment by TNCs has contributed to economic growth and political stability e.g. China
- **Raising environmental awareness** - due to large corporate image TNCs do respond to criticism e.g. Starbucks have their sustainability campaign

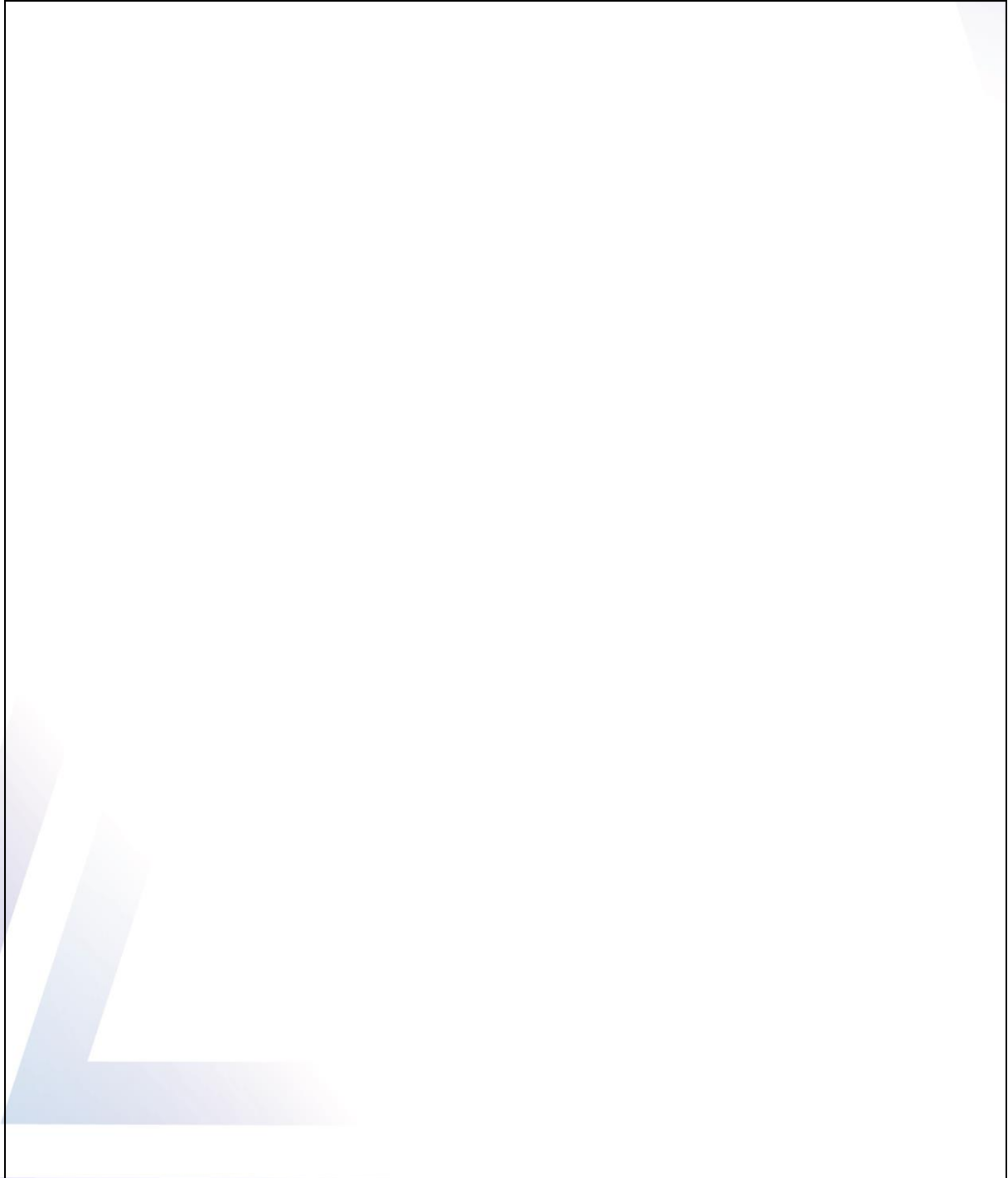
Negatives of TNCs

- **Tax avoidance** - many avoid paying full taxed in countries they operate in through concessions, e.g. Starbucks and Amazon
- **Limited linkages** - Investment by TNCs does not always help developing nations economies
- **Growing global wealth divide** - selective investment in certain global areas is creating a widening divide e.g. Southeast Asia vs. sub-Saharan Africa
- **Environmental disaster and destruction** - example of Bhopal, India disaster in 1984

Task: Take a photo of either a room in your house, your family car, the items you carry around with you in your bag, or any other setting where there are lots of manufactured items or parts.

Annotate the photograph to show where and by whom the parts/items were manufactured (after researching them).

It's up to you how you complete this task. You can use pen & paper or complete the task digitally. As an A Level student you need to use your initiative to determine the best way to complete tasks.



Choose an example of a TNC. Examples could be Nike, Mattel, Disney, Apple, Walmart, or any other that takes your interest. Write one argument, using evidence, to suggest that your TNC has had mostly positive impacts in the countries that it operates. Write another to suggest that your TNC has had mostly negative impacts in the countries that it operates.

Positive Impacts of your TNC:

Negative Impacts of your TNC: