King Edward VI College

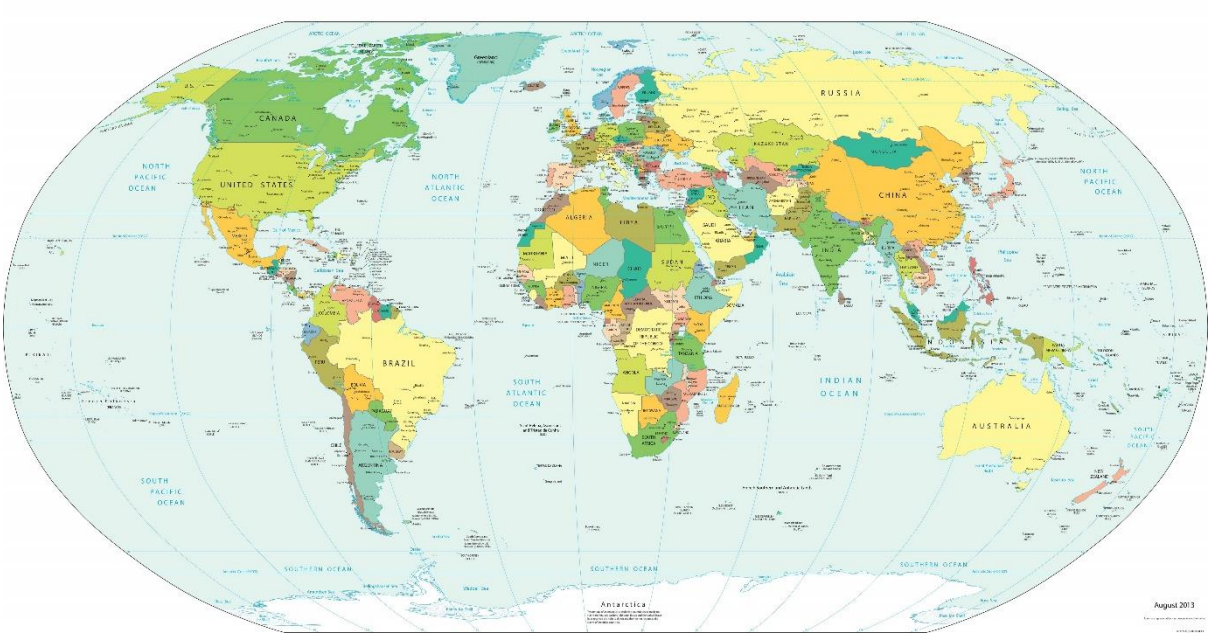
Geography Department

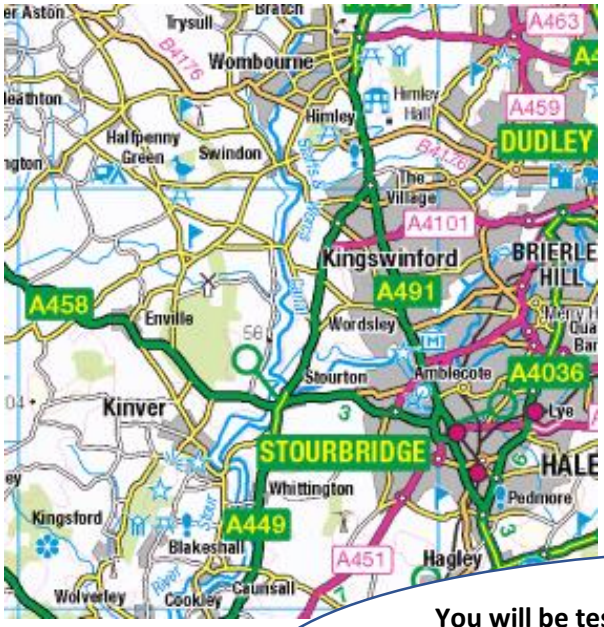
Summer Activity Booklet

This booklet contains activities to help you develop your general geography knowledge.

Activities included will relate to:

- **World Geography**
- **European Geography**
- **UK Geography**
- **Map Reading**
- **Geography in the News – Geographical Research**





You will be tested on the general knowledge developed in this booklet during your first week of college ☺

This booklet works best if you print it out, rather than trying to complete it on your computer

eduqas
Part of WJEC

World Geography

Activity 1:

During your study of Geography at A Level you will study a number of countries across the globe. The key locations studied globally are listed below. Locate and label these countries onto the map below:

Countries to locate: Australia, Austria, Iceland, The Maldives, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chad, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Poland, Russia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, The Philippines, The UK, Turkey, USA, Zambia

eduqas
Part of WJEC

Activity 2:

As part of your study of Geography at A level, you are also required to know where many of the world's continents, oceans and mountain ranges are located.

a) Locate and label the oceans and mountain ranges listed onto the map below.
b) Create a key to colour to distinguish between the world's continents and shade them accordingly on the map.

Continents Key

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Oceans to locate: The Arctic Ocean, The Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Southern Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Caribbean Sea.

Mountain ranges to locate: The Alps, The Himalayas, The Andes, The Atlas, The Rocky Mountains

eduqas
Part of WJEC

Activity 3:

As part of your study of Human Geography at A level, a knowledge of world population size and growth is very useful.

a) On the map below, locate and label the top 5 countries in terms of current population size
b) Now, locate and label the top 5 countries in terms of rates of population growth
c) Write down the current world population on the day that you complete this activity in the box below.

Country	Current Population

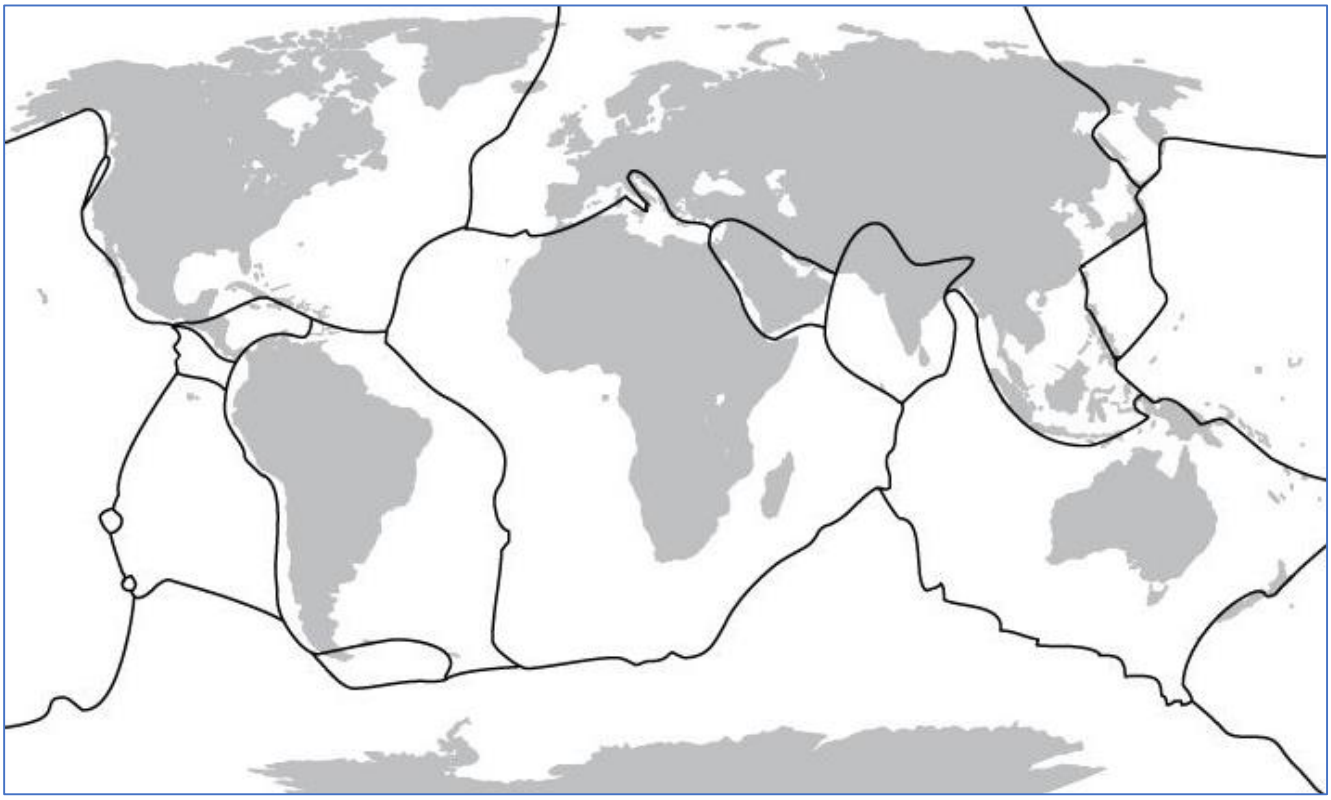
Country	Rate of Growth

Current world population:

Date recorded:

Activity 4:

As part of your study of Physical Geography at A level, a knowledge of world tectonic plates and their boundaries is required. Label each of the tectonic plates listed on the map below:



Tectonic Plates: Africa Plate, Antarctic Plate, Arabian Plate, Australian Plate, Caribbean Plate, Cocos Plate, Eurasian Plate, Indian Plate, Juan de Fuca Plate, Nazca Plate, North American Plate, Pacific Plate, Philippine Plate, Scotia Plate, South American Plate

Challenge yourself

Can you use arrows on the map above to label which margins are convergent, divergent and conservative?

eduqas
Part of WJEC

Activity 4:

As part of your study of Physical Geography at A level, a knowledge of world climatic zones is required.

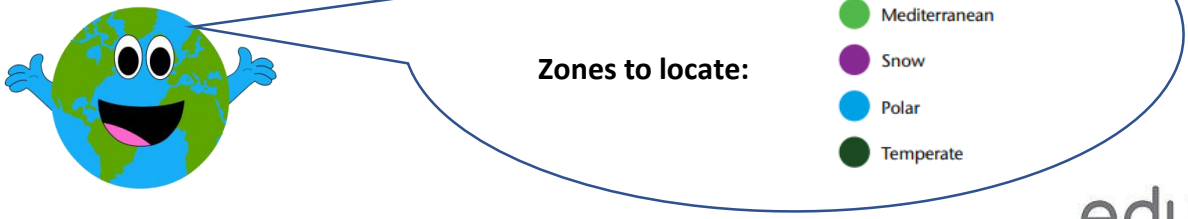
a) Firstly, use a ruler to draw and label the following lines of latitude onto the map below – The Equator 0°/The Tropic of Capricorn 23.5°S /The Tropic of Cancer23.5°N /The Arctic Circle 66.5°N.

b) Then, use the following link to help you colour code each of the world's key climatic zones onto the map below:
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/migrated/pdf/4/weather_and_climate_guide.pdf

c) Then, write a brief description about the climate that you would experience in these locations in the boxes beneath the map:

Key Climatic Characteristics

Equatorial	Mediterranean	Polar
Arid	Snow	Temperate



European Geography

Activity 5:

You should be aware that Britain left the European Union (EU) on the 31st January 2020. The EU was founded in 1957 and now has 27 member countries. It works to build peace and prosperity and helps to protect pollical, social and economic rights between these countries. Use the following weblink to colour in and name each of the 27 member countries of the EU.

Weblink: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

Write the names of the 27 member countries of the EU in this speech bubble:

:

Key

	EU Members
	Non-EU Members

eduqas
Part of WJEC

UK Geography

Activity 5:

You will gain a detailed understanding of many areas of the UK throughout your study of Geography at A level. It is important that you understand the location of major UK cities. Label each of the cities listed onto the map below:

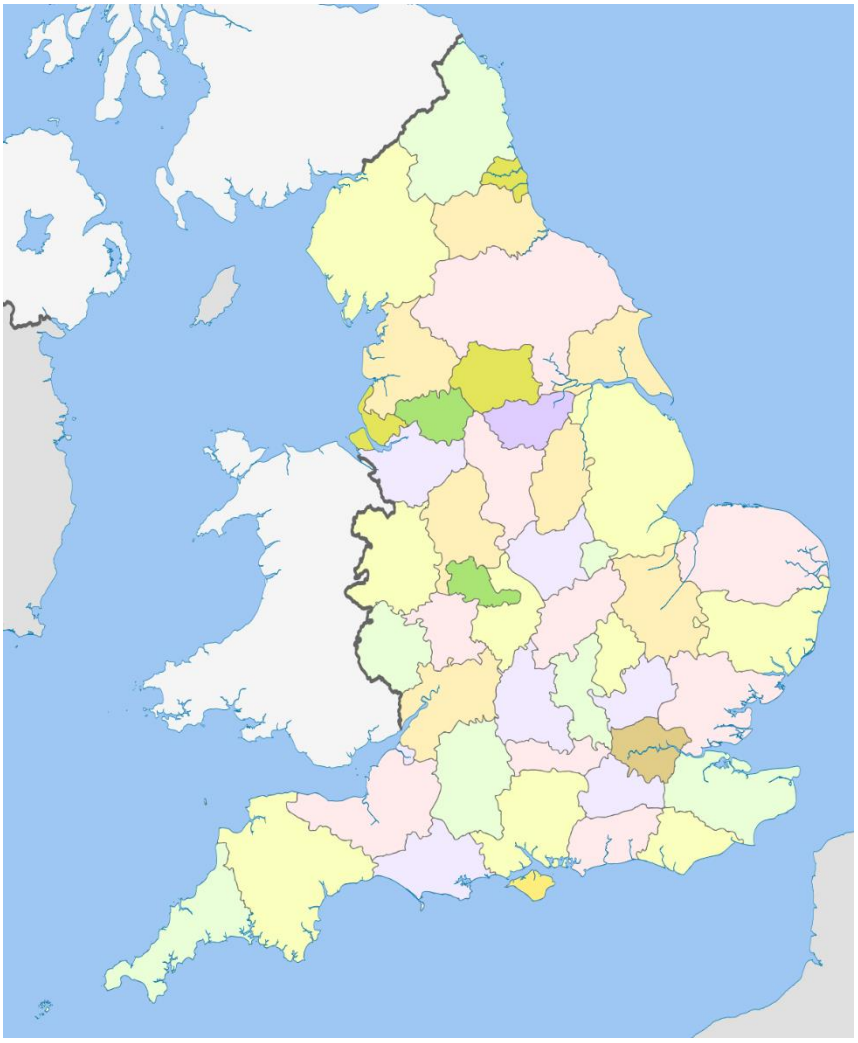
UK Cities to locate:

Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Peterborough, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

eduqas
Part of WJEC

Activity 6:

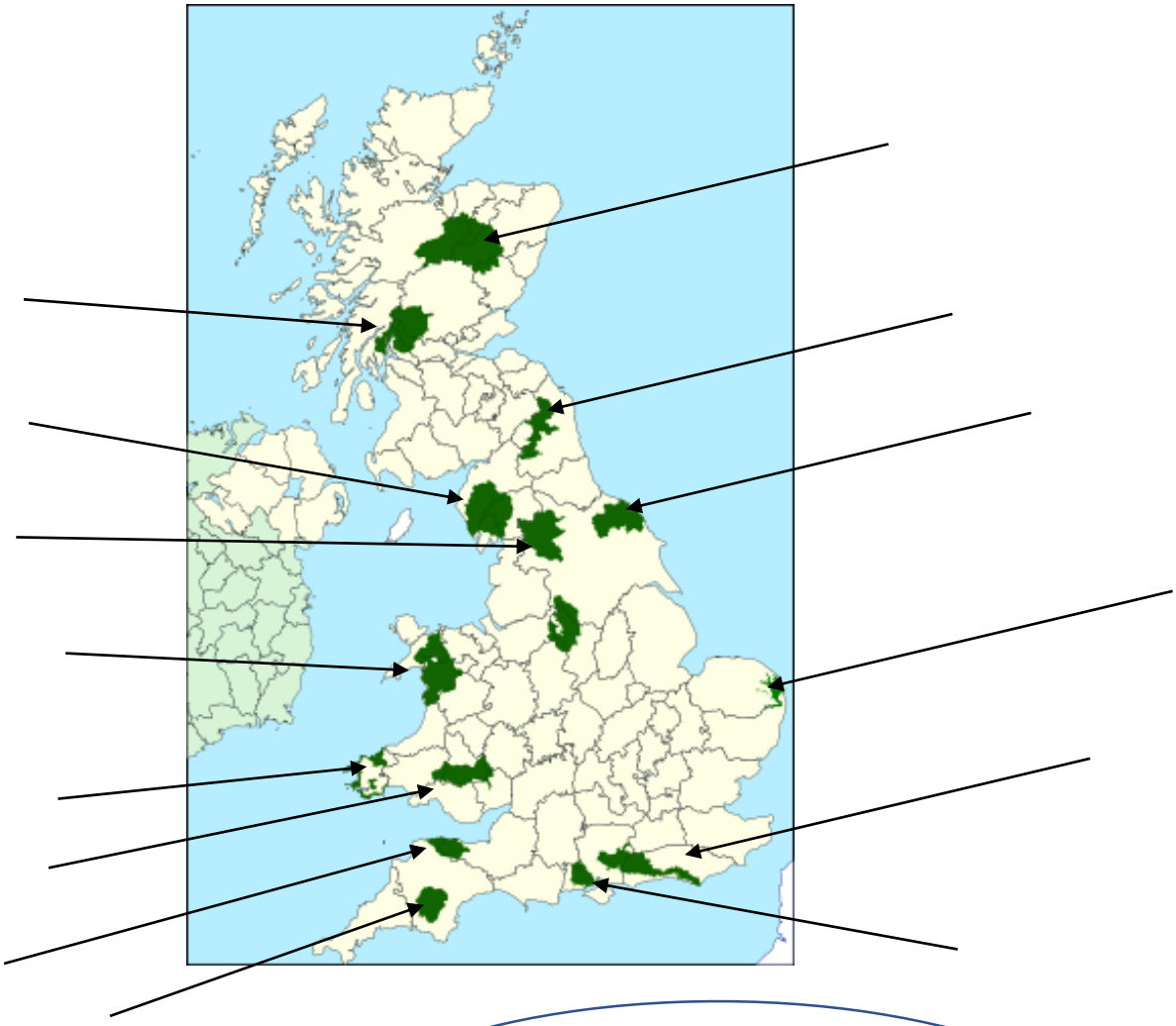
As well as being able to locate major UK cities, it is also important that you are able to locate counties across England. Label each of the counties listed onto the map below:



Counties: Befordshire, Bristol,Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Durham, East Riding of Yorkshire, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Greater London, Greater Manchester, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Northamtonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Tyne and Wear, Warwickshire, West Midlands, West Sussex, West Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire

Activity 7:

You will study many areas of the UK during Physical Geography lessons. It is important that you understand the location of UK National Parks. Within the United Kingdom there are 14 National Parks. National Parks are areas to 'conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area.' Label each of the national parks listed onto the map below:



UK National Parks:

Brecon Beacons, Cairngorms, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Lake District, New Forest, North York Moors, Northumberland, Peak District, Pembrokeshire Coast, Snowdonia, South Downs, The Broads, Yorkshire Dales

Ordnance Survey Maps

A skill which is essential for all Geographers is the skill of being able to read and use Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Outlined below are some key things that you need to be aware of when using ordnance survey maps.

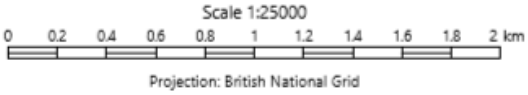
Using a key / legend

OS maps show physical and human features as symbols, which make the maps easier to read. Each OS map has a key / legend to show what the symbols mean (see example)

Walks and trails	
Nature reserve	
Picnic site	
Youth hostel	
Golf course or links	

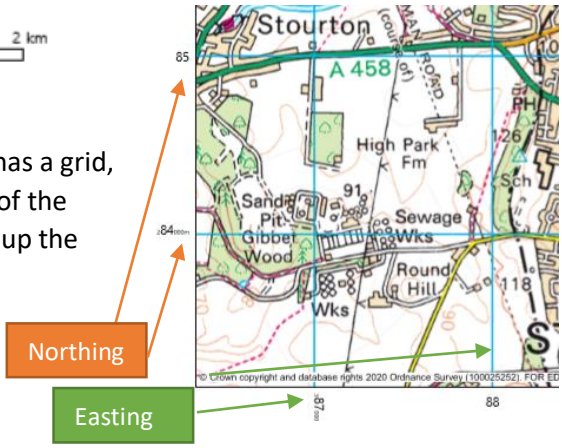
Scale and distance:

Maps show objects as being much smaller than they are in real life. The relationship between the features on the map to the real size on the ground is called the scale. Scale is shown as a ratio, e.g. 1:25,000 means that 1cm on a map represents 25,000cm or 250m in real life. The scale will always be shown at the bottom of the ordnance survey map and will look similar to the one below.



Grid references

Grid references accurately locate places on a map. Every OS map has a grid, which is shown using faint blue lines. The lines across the bottom of the map are called eastings, as they travel towards the east. The lines up the side of the map are called northings, as they travel towards the north.



Four figure grid references locate a place or object within a grid square. To find a 4-figure grid reference, **first** write the eastings number of the bottom left corner of the square. **Then** write the northings number of the bottom left corner of the square.

Six figure grid references locate a place or object within a specific part of a grid square. To find a 6-figure grid reference, **first** write the 4 figure eastings number as above, but then add a third number to show how many tenths of the way across the grid square the place or object lies. **Then** write the 4 figure northings number to show how many tenths of the way up the grid square the place or object lies.

Contour lines

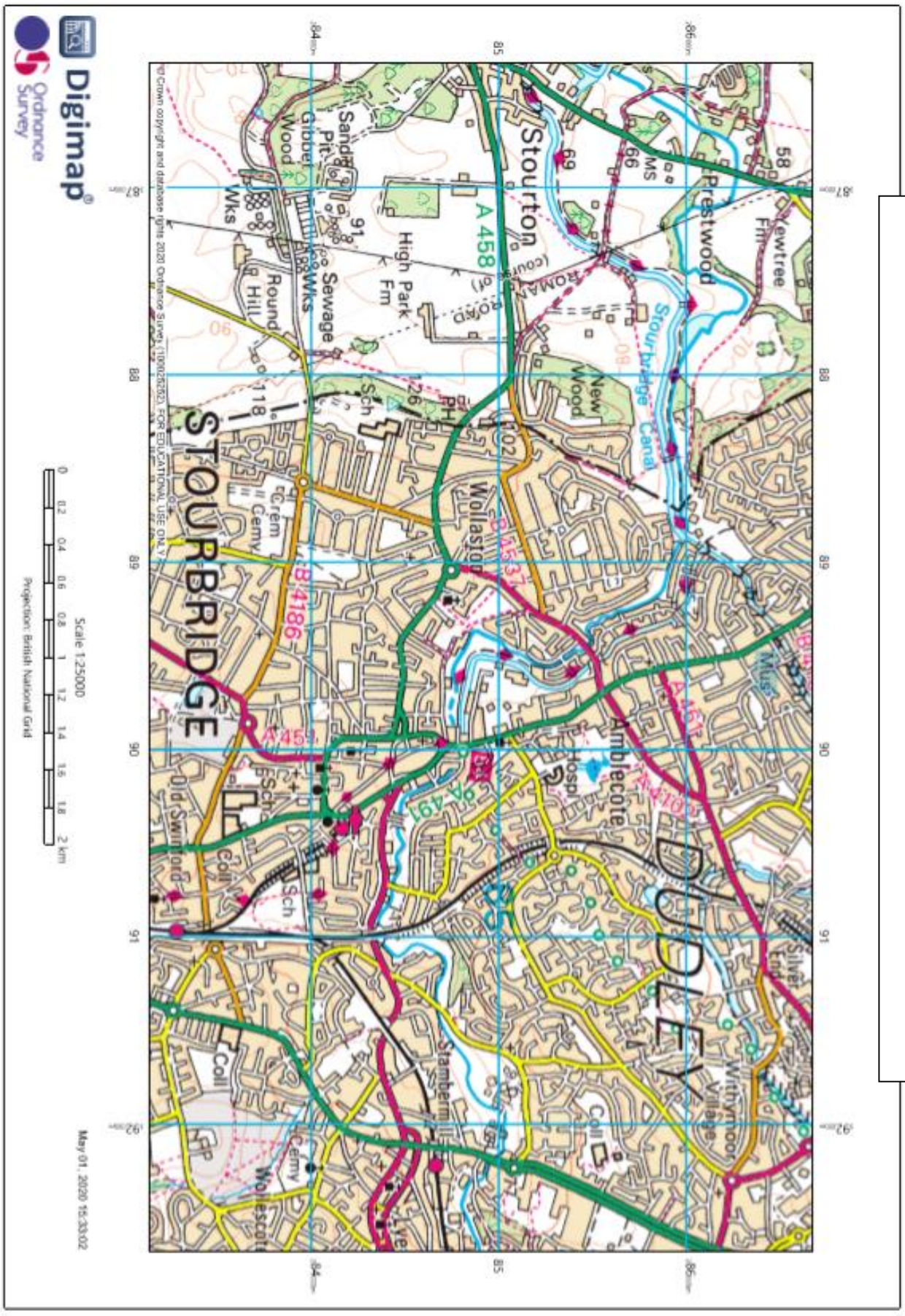
Contour lines are added to a map to show height and gradient. They are show as thin orange or brown lines and some have the land height written on them. The lines join areas of equal height. If the lines are close together, the land is increasing or decreasing in height quickly and so is steep. If the lines are far apart, the land is increasing or decreasing in height slowly and is gently sloping.

Useful Video Links:
Scale: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xkzXYWDm9OE&list=PLJp4yCtYcXprknSY_FAUpWG5ZbDwHmfY7&index=1
Symbols: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1NfYYkezys&list=PLJp4yCtYcXprknSY_FAUpWG5ZbDwHmfY7&index=2
4 fig grid refs: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0du8v4EE_Y
6 fig grid refs: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FXuo_ocVMVU
Contour lines: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4i_6eToM3X8&list=PLJp4yCtYcXprknSY_FAUpWG5ZbDwHmfY7&index=3

eduqas Part of WJEC

Activity 8:

Look at the following map extract and the accompanying key / legend on the following pages. Then, answer the questions on the page beneath:



A 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Map of Stourbridge and surrounding areas

Roads

- Motorway
- Elevated motorway
- Dual carriageway
- Primary route
- A road
- Minor road under 4m wide
- B road
- Other road or track
- Minor road over 4m wide
- Road under construction
- Unfenced road
- Narrow road with passing places
- Gradient: steeper than 20%
- Gradient: 14% to 20%
- Road tunnel
- Bridge
- Footbridge
- Service area
- Junction number

Ferries

- Ferry (vehicles)
- Ferry (passenger)

Railways

- Track
- Track under construction
- Light rapid transit system, narrow gauge or tramway
- Tunnel
- Cutting
- Principal station
- Station
- Rapid transit station
- Siding
- Railway bridges
- Railway footbridge
- Level crossing
- Viaduct
- Embankment

Paths and access

- Paths
- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Road used as a public path
- Byway (all traffic)
- Other route
- National trail
- Cycle route (on road)
- Cycle route (traffic free)
- Cycle network (national)
- Cycle network (regional)
- Danger area

Buildings

- Buildings
- Public buildings (selected)
- Glasshouse
- Place of worship with tower
- Place of worship with spire
- Place of worship without additions
- Youth hostel
- Bus or coach station

Structures

- Lighthouse
- Lighthouse (disused)
- Windmill
- Beacon
- Radio or TV mast
- Wind generator
- Wind turbine
- Electricity transmission line
- Pipe line
- Heliport
- Triangulation pillar
- Cutting
- Embankment

Landscape and landcover

- Coniferous wood
- Non-coniferous wood
- Mixed wood
- Orchard
- Park or ornamental gardens
- Landfill site or slag/spoil heap

Water features

- Lake
- River
- Canal, lock and towpath
- Dry canal
- Ford
- Weir
- Bridge
- Footbridge
- Aqueduct
- Normal tidal limit
- Marsh or salting
- Mudflats
- Sand foreshore
- Dunes
- Shingle
- Cliffs
- Flat rocks
- Slopes
- High water mark
- Low water mark

Rock Features

- Cliff
- Outcrop
- Scree

Boundaries

- National trail
- County, unitary authority or metropolitan district

eduqas
Part of WJEC

District	
National or forest park	
Height information	
Contours with 10m vertical interval	
Spot height	
Heritage	
Site of monument	
Battlefield (with date)	
Visible earthwork	
Roman	VILLA
Non-Roman	
Access Land	
Access land	
Forestry Commission	
Natural Resources Wales	
National Trust (always open)	
National Trust (limited access)	
National Trust for Scotland (always open)	
National Trust for Scotland (limited access)	
Forestry Division Plantation (Isle of Man)	
Manx National Heritage	
Tourist information	
Viewpoint 180°	
Viewpoint 360°	
Visitor centre	
Walks and trails	
Nature reserve	
Picnic site	
Youth hostel	
Golf course or links	
Garden or arboretum	
Campsite	
Caravan site	
Camping and caravan site	
Information centre (all year)	
Information centre (seasonal)	
Parking	

Park and ride (all year)	P&R
Park and ride (seasonal)	P&R
Public telephone	
Emergency telephone	
Recreation, leisure or sports centre	
World Heritage site	
Selected places of tourist interest	
Abbreviations	
Bridge	Br
Cemetery	Cem
Cattle grid	CG
Clubhouse	CH
College	Coll
Farm	Fm
House	Ho
Hospital	Hosp
Milepost	MP
Milestone	MS
Museum	Mus
Post office	P
Public convenience	PC
Public house	PH
Station	Sta
School	Sch
Town Hall	TH
University	Uni

a) Write down the 6 figure grid references of the following locations on the map:

- The Hospital _____
- The Museum _____
- Yew Tree Farm _____
- The Nature Reserve _____
- Stourbridge Train Station _____

b) Which 4 figure grid squares are the following locations found in?

- New Wood _____
- Silver End _____
- Round Hill _____
- The Crematorium _____
- High Park Farm _____

c) Approximately how large is New Wood?

d) What are the names of the A Roads which converge to the North-East of Ambelcote?

e) What kind of woodland is located in Gibbet Wood?

Geography in the News

Throughout year 12 and 13, you will be expected to keep up to date with current and relevant geographical issues and concepts. We study a broad range of topics which are outlined below:

Changing Places:

How the UK has changed through time – socially and economically.

How and why places within the UK differ from one another.

How places and issues within these places within the UK can be managed.

Glaciated Landscapes:

How and where glaciers form.

How glaciers shape the landscape through erosional and depositional processes.

How periglacial landforms form and processes operate.

How humans and glaciated landscapes interact with one another.

Tectonic Hazards:

The global distribution of tectonic plates.

The processes and landforms which occur at convergent, divergent and conservative plate margins.

The causes, impacts and management of earthquakes and volcanoes and their associated hazards.

Ecosystems:

The distribution of the major global biomes and how ecosystems in these areas are structured and function – including forests, grasslands and deserts.

How to measure and conserve biodiversity in tropical rainforests, coral reefs and wetlands.

How to make sustainable use of resources in the Arctic Tundra.

Weather and Climate:

The world's major climate types and their distinctive characteristics.

Climate and weather of the UK.

Causes and impacts of extreme weather events including intense rainfall and drought and how these can be managed.

Impacts of human activities on the atmosphere at local, regional and global scales.

Water and Carbon Cycles:

How the water and carbon cycles operate.

How water and carbon systems impact on human activity and vice versa.

How water and carbon cycles interact with one another.

How water and carbon stores and flows are changing.

Global Governance: Change and Challenges:

Globalistion and the idea of a shrinking world.

Causes, impacts and management of migration from local to global scales.

How ocean resources are governed and goods traded.

Managing marine issues including pollution, piracy and climate change.

21st Century Challenges

The ability to draw together elements from across the course.

To apply knowledge and understanding of key concepts such as place, space, scale and environment.

To think about concepts such as sustainability, resilience and risk management.

Activity 9:

Between now and September, use some of your spare time to collect relevant news articles relating to the topics outlined on the previous page.

For September, we would like you to create a 'virtual scrapbook' of relevant news articles that you can bring to your introductory lessons. You do not have to collect information relating to all of the topics – but this is a challenge for you to see how many relevant news articles you can access and summarise over the next few months. Your scrapbook can be presented however you wish – a range of summary posters, as power point presentations, as a pdf leaflet or an online blog – the choice is yours.

We would like you to consider at least the following when summarising news articles:

- What date did the event or process take place?
- Which topics do the events or processes link to?
- Who and what may be affected by the events or processes and why?

Use the tick list table below to keep track of articles that you find and summarise over the summer.

Topic	Article/s found and summarised?	Topic	Article/s found and summarised?
Changing Places		Glaciated Landscapes	
Tectonic Hazards		Ecosystems	
Weather and Climate		Water & Carbon Cycles	
Global Governance		21st Century Challenges	

In your first geography lesson you will be asked to discuss what geographical events you are aware of that have occurred over the past few months. Be prepared to share and feedback what you have found.

eduqas
Part of WJEC