

What can I do with Geography qualifications?

With about 80 universities offering geography degrees across the UK, there is a wide range of choice. Universities generally provide courses in both physical (BSc) and human (BA) geography.

Most first year courses will be a mixture of human, physical and integrated geography and during your second and third year you might select mainly physical, human or integrated options or a mixture of them.

Geography graduates have one of the highest rates of graduate employment, pursuing a wide range of career paths. It's often said that there is no such thing as a geography job; rather there are multiple jobs that geographers do.



Covers the classification and distribution of energy resources and the physical factors determining their supply. Reasons for the growing demand for energy are explored, together with the issues associated with the management of energy supplies.

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Energy Challenges and Dilemmas



Processes and patterns of global migration, a global flow which has historically had a major impact on most countries. Technological developments have accelerated migration over time, giving rise to a shrinking world.

Based on the physical processes which control the cycling of both water and carbon between land, oceans and the atmosphere. It takes place within a systems framework to emphasise the integrated nature of land, oceans and atmosphere.

Covers the processes that maintain or change ecosystems and the interactions between the component parts at a range of spatial and temporal scales

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Is processes and patterns of global migration, a global flow which has historically had a major impact on most countries. Technological developments have accelerated migration over time, giving rise to a shrinking world.

Is based on a study of the structure of the Earth and the processes operative within the asthenosphere and lithosphere. These processes and their distribution are closely related to tectonic activity at plate boundaries

Focuses on places and their dynamic characteristics. While the UK and especially the place(s) where the learner lives / lived and / or studies are the context for study, a range of locations from different regional and national contexts may be used, both in class and in the field

Two investigations, including fieldwork and research, carried out in contrasting environments, one from 'Coastal change and conflict' or 'River processes and pressures' and one of either 'Dynamic urban areas' or 'Changing rural areas'

Geographical Investigations

YEAR 12

Changing Places

Coastal Landscapes

Involves the study of coastal landscapes developed by the interaction of winds, waves and currents and the sediment supply from terrestrial and offshore sources

The UK's evolving human landscape

The UK's evolving physical landscape

An overview of the causes and challenges of rapid urbanisation across the world. Plus one depth study on Mumbai

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Decision making exercise

YEAR 11

An overview of the varied physical landscapes in the UK resulting from geology, geomorphic processes and human activity over time. Plus two depth studies of distinctive landscapes - Coastal change and conflict and River processes and pressures

An understanding of the global circulation of the atmosphere and changing climate. Plus two depth studies of an extreme weather hazard (tropical cyclones) and tectonic hazards at contrasting locations

Hazardous Earth

Development Dynamics (India Case Study)

YEAR 10

Development Dynamics introduction

Consuming Energy Resources



A study of renewable and non-renewable energy, its supply and demand, access and energy security issues, its sustainable use and management

An overview of the global distribution and characteristics of large-scale ecosystems, why the biosphere is important to human wellbeing and how humans use and modify it in order to obtain resources

YEAR 9

People and the Biosphere

Forests under Threat

George Abbot School Rubbish Research Project

Fieldwork project

Is the world drowning in rubbish?

Is China a country of contrast?

How and why is the world's climate changing?

Earth vs Atmosphere

Which is the most hazardous? What are the layers of the Earth and what are their characteristics? What happens when the plates meet?

What is a throwaway society and what are the impacts? Why does plastic end up in the ocean and what are the impacts?

What are China's major human features? Why does China have a contrasting Human landscape?

What are the environmental impacts of climate change? How can the impacts of climate change be reduced?

What is a coastline and why are coastlines different? How and why do coastlines change? How can coastlines be managed? Why are some coastlines managed and others not?



Is Africa a continent of contrast?

Why are our coastlines crumbling?

YEAR 8

What are the causes and characteristics of earthquakes? What is a tropical storm and where are they located? What is a tropical storm and where are they located?

What are Africa's major physical features? Why does Africa have a contrasting physical landscape? What are Africa's major human features? Why does Africa have a contrasting Human landscape?

Why do rivers flood? How can river flooding be managed?

Are rivers a friend or foe?

Geography toolkit - why is geography important?

YEAR 7

Skills and fieldwork



Human and physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, types of settlement and land use.

KS2

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

Human & Physical geography

The human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America