



Geography



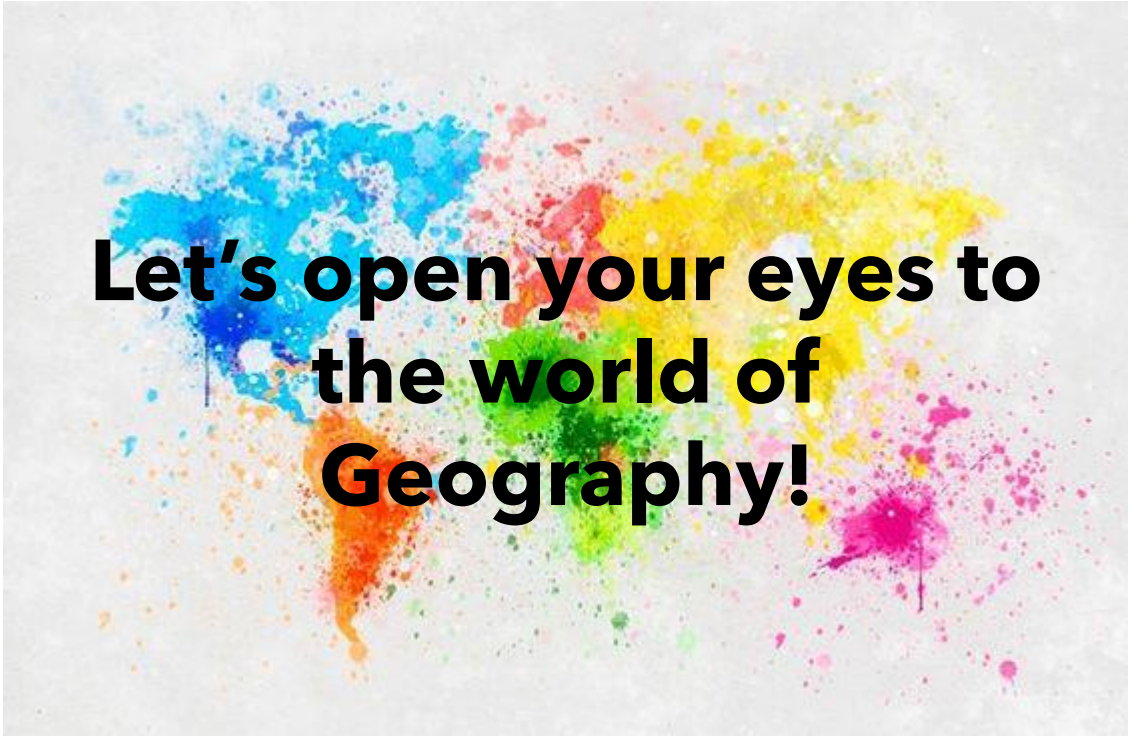
Choosing your subjects can be difficult

In addition to the core subjects;

**English, Maths and Irish (Unless you hold an exemption),
choosing your 4 options can be difficult!**

In short, make sure to choose subjects that:

- are required to get you into your preferred course or chosen career
- you are interested in and prepared to work at
- subjects that suit your strengths and talents



**Let's open your eyes to
the world of
Geography!**

Brief Summary of Course

Three Core Units:

Patterns and processes in the Physical Environment

Regional Geography

Geographical Investigation

Two Elective Units (pick one):

Patterns and processes in economic activities

Patterns and processes in the human environment

Four Optional Units (pick one; higher level only):

Global Interdependence

The Atmosphere-Ocean Environment

Culture and Identity

Geoecology



In Bridgetown College, we
cover...



Physical Geography

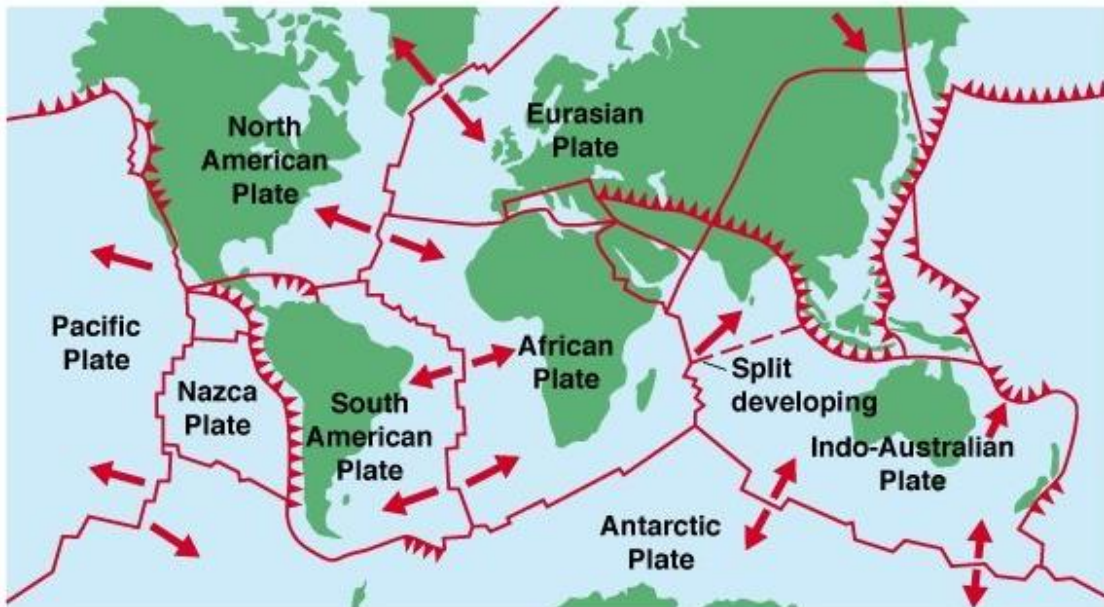
AIMS

This unit aims to examine the relationship between the tectonic cycle, the rock cycle and the processes of landform development.

SKILLS

In the study of this unit, students understand and use, where appropriate, the geographical skills of

- map interpretation
- figure interpretation
- photograph analysis
- statistical analysis
- figure drawing
- information technology applications.



Regional Geography

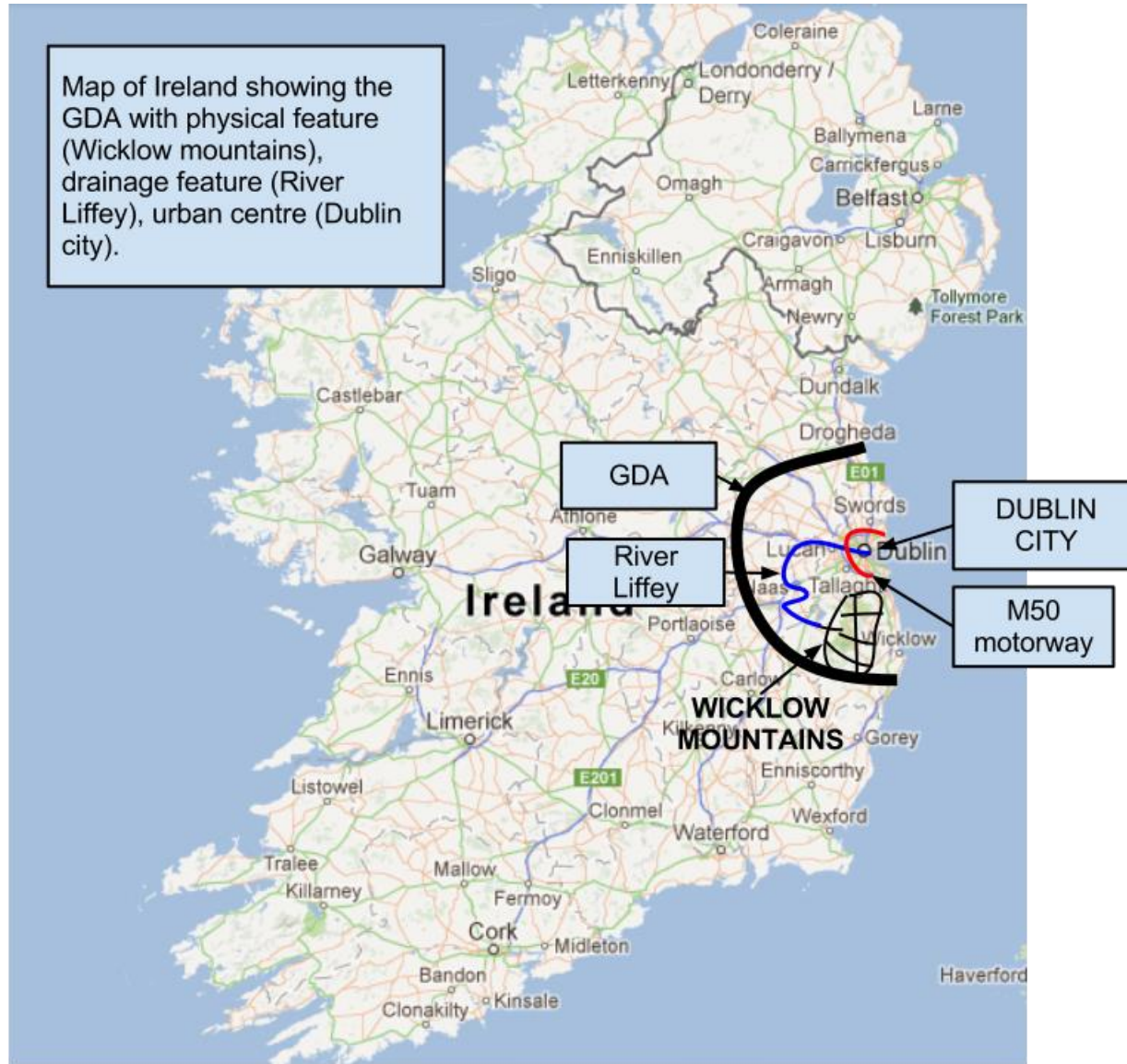
AIMS

This unit aims to examine how economic, human, and physical processes interact in regional settings.

SKILLS

In the study of this unit, students should understand and use, where appropriate, the geographical skills of

- map interpretation
- figure interpretation
- statistical analysis
- information technology applications.



What do we explore for region geography?

- Types of regions. For example; climatic, physical, cultural etc.
- Sketching different regions. For example:

A. IRISH REGIONS

In your answer book draw an outline map of **Ireland**. Show and name the following on it:

- (i) **Two** contrasting regions.
- (ii) **Two** different physical landscape features – one in **each** region.
- (iii) **Two** urban centres – one in **each** region.

In your answer book, draw an outline map of a **European Region [not Ireland]** OR a **Continental/Sub-Continental Region** that you have studied.


On it show and name the following:

- (i) Any **two** physical features in the region
- (ii) Any **two** large urban centres in the region.

A. CONTINENTAL / SUB-CONTINENTAL REGION

In your answer book draw an outline map of a **Continental / Sub-Continental Region**. Show and name the following on it:

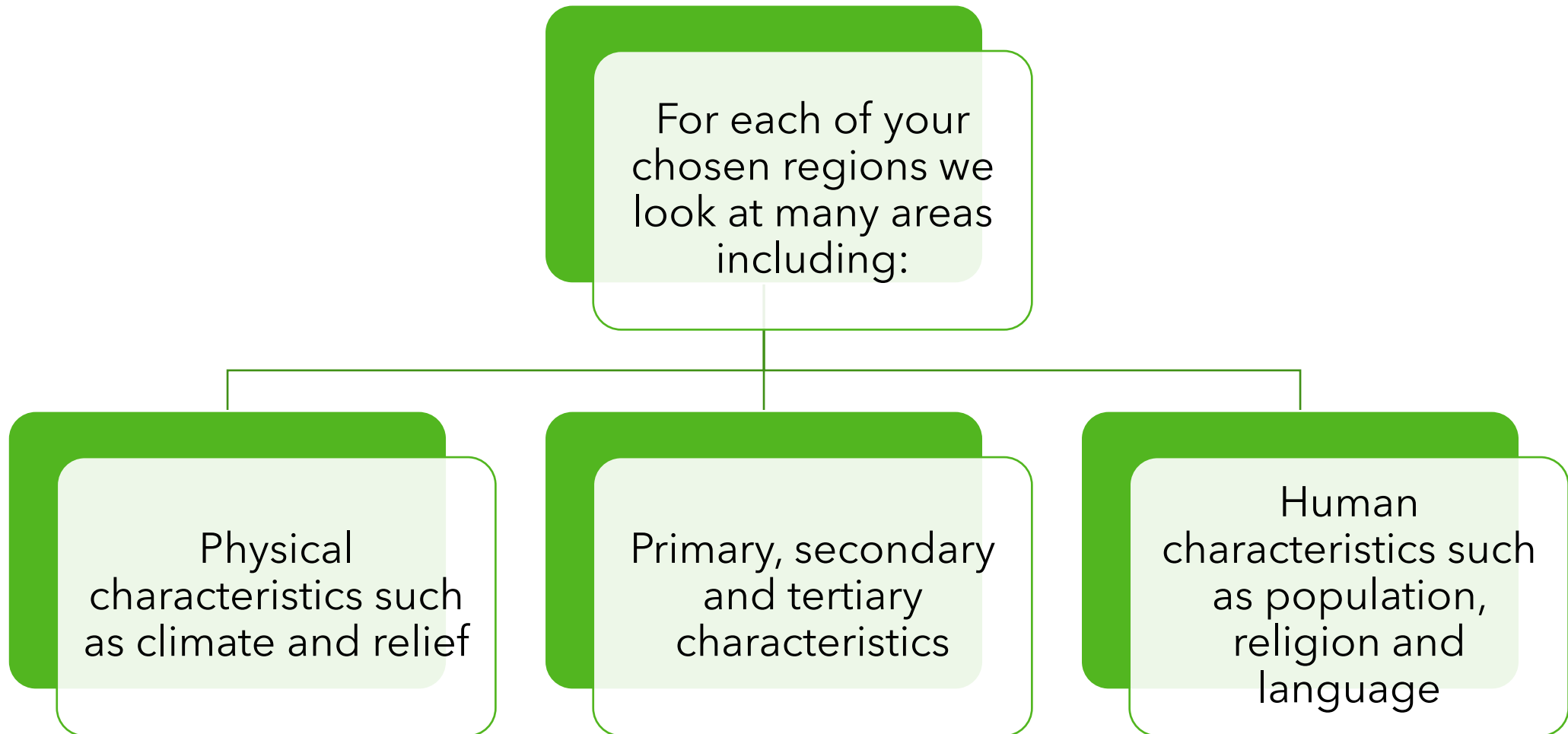
- (i) **Two** physical landscape features.
 - (ii) **Two** urban centres.
-




What do we explore for region geography?

- Compare and contrast a core and a peripheral region;
 1. Two contrasting Irish Regions- Greater Dublin Area and the West of Ireland
 2. Two contrasting European Region- The Mezzogerno or Paris Basin
- One Continental or Sub-continental Region- India or Brazil

What do we explore for region geography?





What do we explore for regional geography?

Some other areas of study include:

- The policies and expansion of the EU
- The role of culture in a region
- The growth of an urban area

Human Geography



AIMS

- This unit will examine the dynamic nature of population and the pattern and distribution of settlement.
- It involves the study of populations in different parts of the world and the factors that affect those populations

Human Geography encompasses:

Population characteristics change over time and space

Population characteristics have an impact on levels of human development

Population movements have an impact on the donor and receiver regions.

: Settlements can be identified in relation to site, situation and function.

Urban settlements display an ever changing landuse pattern and pose planning problems.

: Problems can develop from the growth of urban centres

Geoecology

AIMS

- This unit will examine the inter-relationships, at a global scale, between soils, climates, plants and animals.
- It will examine the factors controlling the spatial variations in the resultant biomes of the earth.



Geoeology explores



Soils develop from the weathering of rocks in situ and from redeposited weathered material.



Soil characteristics are affected by their immediate environment and by a combination of processes operating in that environment, including human interference.



The pattern of world climates has given rise to distinctive biomes. These biomes are world regions characterised by groups of plants and animals adapted to specific conditions of climate, soils and biotic inter-relationships.



Biomes have been altered by human activities.



The Geographical Investigation is a fieldwork project worth 20% of your overall marks.

The class of 2021 studied coastal erosion between Ballyhealy & Sea View



Assessment

Leaving Certificate Geography is assessed at Ordinary and Higher level in ascending order of difficulty. There are two assessment components:

Examination paper 80%

Report on a Geographical Investigation 20%