

# Summer research task

Go through the following exam questions for AS Level Geography. You won't be able to answer them all, but can you get research to all four topics on the key themes that the questions are asking.

To help you with this research we recommend that you purchase a revision textbook; **Geography for EDEXCEL A Level year 1 and AS (ISBN 9780198366454)**. You will be able to use this over the two year course as a guide for classwork, homework and exam prep.

For reference:  
Bold: Given by the exam board  
First Set Italics: Hodder Text Book  
Plain: Oxford  
Second set Italics: Pearson Text Book

If there is a question that you can't answer- come and see me and we will work together to make sure that you do know the answer!

## Globalisation

1. **Define global shift (1)**
2. **Define the term TNC (1)**
3. **Suggest one reason why labour costs are significantly cheaper in Bangladesh (3)**
4. **Explain two ways change in transport have accelerated globalisation (4)**
5. **Explain how globalization may result in exploitation of the environment in developing countries. (6)**
6. **Assess the extent to which cultural diffusion caused by globalization inevitably leads to social and political tension. (12)**
7. **Explain two ways that national government have contributed to globalization (4)**
8. **Explain why some locations remain 'switched off' from globalization (6)**
9. **Assess the extent to which ethical consumption trends may have reduced the negative consequences of globalization. (12)**
  - a) *Define shrinking world. (1)*
  - b) *Explain two reasons in which individual states can benefit from trade bloc membership. (4)*
  - c) *Explain how the growth of a global culture may help improve opportunities for disadvantaged people in developing countries. (6)*
  - d) *Asses the extent to which globalization is responsible for environmental degradation in developing and developed countries. (12)*
- 1) **Explain how changes in technology have speeded up the process of globalization (6)**

- 2) Explain how technology has contributed to the process of globalization (6)
  - 3) Explain the term 'liberalisation' of trade. (4)
  - 4) Assess the extent to which the globalization of trade can bring problems as well as benefits. (12)
  - 5) Explain two ways in which TNCS promote globalization. (4)
  - 6) Assess the role players by TNCS in the globalization process. (12)
  - 7) Explain why internet usage in sub-Saharan Africa is low compared to the rest of the world. (4)
  - 8) Using examples, explain why some countries are more globalized than others (8)
  - 9) Explain the impacts of the global shift on one country that you have studied. (6)
  - 10) Assess the impacts of the global shift on one named country. (12)
  - 11) Using examples, explain the impacts of international migration on host locations. (12)
  - 12) Assess the role of international migration in the globalized economy. (12)
  - 13) Explain the process of cultural diffusion. (4)
  - 14) Assess the contribution of globalization to cultural diffusion. (12)
  - 15) Explain why economic and human indicators of development can sometimes give different impression of a country's level of development. (12)
  - 16) Assess the statement, 'globalization produces as many losers as it does winners'. (12)
  - 17) Explain two attempts that have been made to control the spread of globalization. (4)
  - 18) Assess the nature of social, political and environmental tensions that have resulted from change caused by globalization. (12)
  - 19) Explain how local groups and NGOs can promote local sourcing of food and other goods. (6)
  - 20) Assess the actions taken by NGOs and local governments in promoting ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability. (12)
- i. *Explain how changes in communication and ICT has accelerated globalization (6)*
  - ii. *Explain how national government encourage FDI in their economies. (4)*
  - iii. *Explain why some emerging economies have experienced major environmental problems as a result of the global shift. (6)*
  - iv. *Explain why globalization has caused change to built environments in economically emerging countries (4)*
  - v. *Explain why it might be considered unethical to buy consumer products made in developing countries (6)*

- vi. *Explain how globalization may change cultural identity (4)*
- vii. *Asses the social and economic problems caused by the rapid growth of megacities (12)*
- viii. *Assess the role of technology and trade blocs in accelerating globalization. (12)*

## **Regenerating places**

- 1. In which employment sector is tourism (1)**
- 2. Suggest one reason for the growth of employment in tourism in some regions. (3)**
- 3. Explain two reasons why there are variations in people's attachment to rural places. (4)**
- 4. Explain the consequences of a decline in rural services (6)**
- 5. Explain two reasons why regeneration plans can sometimes lead to conflict between different interest groups. (4)**
- 6. Explain how different strategies have been used to rebrand the post-production countryside. (6)**
- 7. Assess the role of different stakeholders in managing change in areas undergoing regeneration. (12)**
  - a) *Suggest two methods for assessing whether a place can be classed as 'successful'. (4)*
  - b) *Explain two reasons why there are variations in people's perceptions of their local place, based on reality or imagination. (4)*
  - c) *Explain the consequences of a loss of manufacturing in urban areas. (6)*
  - d) *Explain how employment changes have affected your local place. (8)*
- 1) *Assess the extent to which economic activity, social factors and quality of life have affected your local place. (12)*
- 2) *Explain how increasing connectedness has shaped the economic and social characteristics of a place you have studied (8)*
- 3) *Assess how far past and present connections have shaped the economic and social characteristics of a place you have studied. (12)*
- 4) *Explain how the identify of one place you have studied has been affected by change. (6)*
- 5) *Explain the reason for the economic success of one place you have studied. (8)*
- 6) *Evaluate the reasons why some places are 'economically successful' while others are not. (12)*
- 7) *Using examples, assess the reasons why the degree to which people engage with place varies. (12)*

- 8) Evaluate the reasons why people's lived experience of places and engagement with them varies. (12)
- 9) Explain two ways in which the need for regeneration can be identified. (6)
- 10) Using examples, evaluate the need for regeneration in different places. (12)
- 11) Using examples, assess the role of central government in regeneration. (12)
- 12) Evaluate the role of central government in regenerating places. (12)
- 13) Assess the attempts by governments to regenerate rural areas. (12)
- 14) Evaluate the success of local government policies which aim to attract inward investment to rural areas. (12)
- 15) Explain the role of local councils in urban regenerations. (6)
- 16) Evaluate the success of a named urban regeneration process. (12)
- 17) Assess the success of regeneration in one area that you have studied. (12)
- 18) Using examples, assess the roles of different players in the urban regeneration process. (12)
- 19) Assess the reasons why different players have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration. (12)
- 20) Using examples, assess the success of one or more rural regeneration projects. (12)
- 21) Evaluate the role of different players in the success of rural regeneration projects. (12)
  - i. *Explain two reasons why the function of a place might change over time. (4)*
  - ii. *Explain why employment factors may create variations in quality of life between places (6)*
  - iii. *Explain two reasons why levels of engagement in local communities vary (4)*
  - iv. *Using a named place, explain why some regions are regarded as 'successful'. (6)*
  - v. *Explain two ways in which local national government can affect decision-making about regeneration (4)*
  - vi. *Explained how the deregulation of capital markets affects growth and investment. (6)*
  - vii. *Explain two ways in which social measures can be used to assess the success of regeneration schemes. (4)*
  - viii. *Explain why different stakeholders assess the success of regeneration using contrasting criteria. (6)*

# Tectonics

1. **Name one stage of the hazard management cycle. (1)**
2. **Explain two strategies that are used to modify vulnerability to volcanic hazards. (4)**
3. **Using a named location, explain how hydrometeorological hazards can contribute to a tectonic disaster. (6)**
4. **Assess how prediction can contribute to the management of tectonic hazards. (12)**
5. **Explain two reasons why the number of reported earthquakes has risen since 1960. (4)**
6. **Explain the causes of tsunamis. (6)**
7. **Assess the significant of earthquake hazard profiles in relation to the effectiveness of management strategies. (12)**
  - a) *Define what is meant by disaster (1)*
  - b) *Explain two reasons how a government might influence a community's resilience. (4)*
  - c) *Explain why some earthquakes generate secondary hazards. (6)*
  - d) *Assess the factors that contribute to increased impacts from some tectonic hazard events. (12)*
- 1) Explain the reasons why volcanoes are more likely along some plate margins than others (6)
- 2) Assess the contribution of plate-tectonic theory to our knowledge of the Earth's structure (12)
- 3) Explain the causes of one earthquake. (6)
- 4) Assess the relative importance of the hazards associated with destructive plate margins. (12)
- 5) Explain the hazards cause by one volcanic eruption. (6)
- 6) Assess the range of hazards caused by explosive volcanic eruptions. (12)
- 7) Explain the formation of a tsunami. (6)
- 8) Assess the severity of the various impacts of tsunami. (12)
- 9) Assess the reasons why, even within a country, some people are more vulnerable to hazards than others. (12)
- 10) Assess the relative importance of the concept of vulnerability in understanding hazards impacts. (12)
- 11) Explain the impacts of one major tectonic disaster. (6)
- 12) Assess the extent to which a country has been able to meet the pressures placed upon it by a major disaster. (12)

- 13) Explain why some disasters are economically costly, while others are more costly in terms of human lives. (6)
- 14) Assess the statement that 'we are living in a more hazardous world'. (12)
- 15) Assess the vulnerability of one named country to natural hazards. (12)
- 16) Assess the extent to which hydrometeorological hazards can produce very similar impacts to hazards with tectonic causes. (12)
- 17) Explain the value of Park's hazard-response curve in understanding the management of the impacts of tectonic hazards. (6)
- 18) Assess the usefulness of theoretical frameworks in understanding the prediction, impact and management of tectonic hazards. (12)
- 19) Assess the value of hazard-mitigation strategies. (9)
- i. *With reference to earthquake waves, explain two reasons why it is difficult for buildings to remain intact during an earthquake event. (4)*
  - ii. *Explain the link between plate boundary type and the strength of earthquake waves (4).*
  - iii. *Explain the geographical criteria that can be used to decide if a tectonic event is a hazard, disaster or mega-disaster. (6)*
  - iv. *Explain the correlation between the magnitude and intensity scales used for measuring earthquakes and their secondary hazards. (4)*
  - v. *Compare the tectonic hazard impacts in developed countries with those in developing / emerging countries. (6)*
  - vi. *Explain how emergency planners and engineers may help to modify the impacts of a tectonic hazards. (6)*
  - vii. *Explain why insurance companies may be interested in encouraging the accurate prediction of, and effective preparation for, a tectonic hazard. (4)*
  - viii. *Assess the reasons why earthquakes create more disasters than volcanic eruptions (12)*
  - ix. *Assess the relative importance of the physical characteristics of volcanic eruptions in creating risk for people (12)*

## **Coasts**

- 1. Explain two process in the formation of offshore bars. (4)**
- 2. Explain how geological structure affects the development of coastal landforms. (6)**
- 3. Assess the importance of lithology in influencing the rate of coastal erosion. (12)**
- 4. State one coastal depositional landform.**

5. **Suggest one eustatic factor that might have influenced the changes shown in Figure 5. (3)**
6. **Explain two local factors that increase flood risk for low-lying islands. (4)**
7. **Explain the physical processes involved in a sediment cell system. (6)**
8. **Assess whether storm surges pose an increasing risk for some coastlines. (12)**
  - a) *Name one erosion process that occurs at a cost (1).*
  - b) *Assess the importance of mass movement in influencing the rate of coastal recession and landform change. (12)*
  - c) *Evaluate the extent to which all coastlines can be protected using sustainable management approaches. (12)*
  - d) *Explain how geological structure influences the development of coastal landforms. (8)*
- 1) Using examples, explain the characteristics of high-energy coastlines, (6)
- 2) Referring to examples, explain the problems of classifying coastlines. (8)
- 3) Explain the relationship between geology and coastal form along one named stretch of coast. (6)
- 4) Assess the extent to which rates of coastal recession and stability depend on lithology. (12)
- 5) Compare constructive and destructive waves. (4)
- 6) Explained how different wave types result in different beach profiles. (6)
- 7) Explain two processes or erosion that increase in importance during storms. (6)
- 8) Assess the importance of different erosion processes in the development of cliff features. (12)
- 9) Explain the characteristics of a 'drift-aligned' stretch of beach. (6)
- 10) Assess the relative importance of depositional processes along a named stretch of coast. (12)
- 11) Assess the relative importance of different methods of mass movement along one stretch of coast. (12)
- 12) Explain the difference between eustatic and isostatic change. (4)
- 13) Assess the contribution of geologically recent eustatic changes to the UK's coastal landscapes. (12)
- 14) Assess the relative importance of factors which have led to rapid coastal erosion along a stretch of coastline. (12)
- 15) Explain the physical and human causes of one flood in a developing country. (8)

- 16) Evaluate the influence of a country's level of development in determining the impacts of coastal flooding. (12)
- 17) Assess the effectiveness of hard-engineering approaches designed to protect the coast from erosion. (12)
- 18) Evaluate the effectiveness of coastal-management strategies along a stretch of coast. (12)
- 19) Assess the effectiveness of holistic strategies used to protect a stretch of coast from erosion. (12)
- 20) *Explain how geology is an important influence on the shape (morphology) and features of a coastline. (6)*
- i. *Explain how vegetation can bring stability to low-energy coastlines (6)*
  - ii. *Explain the difference between low-energy and high-energy coastal environments. (6)*
  - iii. *Explain why coastal processes may vary from day to day. (6)*
  - iv. *Explain the formation of a cusped foreland. (6)*
  - v. *Explain how local factors may increase the risk of coastal flooding. (6)*
  - vi. *Explain the impact of storm surges on lowland coastal areas. (8)*
  - vii. *Explain the possible social impacts of coastal recession on coastal communities. (6)*
  - viii. *Explain why UK Government coastal management policies vary from place to place (6)*
  - ix. *Assess the benefits of soft engineering approaches when managing threatened coasts (12)*
  - x. *Evaluate the threats for lowland coastal areas arising from future SLR (12)*
  - xi. *Assess the severity of the various impacts of tsunamis. (12)*

## **Synoptic** *(think like decision making exercise from GCSE)*

### **Physical**

**Evaluate the relative importance of the human and physical geography of the coasts and the characteristics of the tsunami event in determining its impact. (16)**

**Evaluate this statement: 'The hazard risks along the Californian Coasts are mainly the result of physical processes'. (16)**

### **Human**

**Evaluate whether the costs outweigh the benefits of Dyson's changing global locations for people in Malmesbury. (16)**

**Evaluate the extent to which regeneration of Dharavi will benefit the different groups involved. (16)**