

2016 specification
first exams in 2018

Learning Grids

for A Level AQA Geography

Component 2: Human Geography
Section B: Changing Places

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POD
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Learning Grid 1: What is a 'place'?

HOD: pp. 336–346
CAM: pp. 315–322

Question		Answer		
1	Match the key term to the correct definition.	Location	The cultures and social dynamics of a place.	
		Locale	A personal attachment that someone has to a particular place.	
		Sense of place	The physical space where a place is situated.	
3	Read the two texts and decide if the descriptions of place are of an 'experienced place' or 'media place'. Circle your answer.	Anna is planning on going on holiday to the Maldives. She has been there before, once when she was younger with her family and twice with college friends. She is thinking of going to the same resort she went to last time as they had a great range of day trips and activities.		
		Anna has looked up holidays to Ireland, in particular Dublin. She has never been to Ireland before but became interested in going after watching an independent film set around the country. Her favourite band is from Dublin and she likes to watch their music videos, most of which feature the city as a setting.		
4	In the provided boxes, write a short description of an experienced place and a media place you have encountered.	My experienced place:	Experienced place / Media place	
		My media place:	Experienced place / Media place	

What is a Place?

Question		Answer								
5	<p>Do you think media representations of place are a good way for people to learn about places they are not familiar with? Explain your answer.</p>									
6	<p>Read the text. Decide whether each of the places mentioned is a 'near' place or 'far' place to Jay.</p> <p><i>Hint: places can be both near and far. Even though places may be geographically far away, some places feel familiar to us as we see them on TV and in the media. They are globally famous so they are considered familiarly near. Likewise, we may feel emotional attachments to places such as home towns, even if they are physically far away from where we live now.</i></p> <p>Consider the following when deciding on your answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographically near/far • Emotionally near/far • Familiarly near/far 	<p>Jay lives in Plymouth, UK but was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has visited family in Jakarta every two years since he moved to the UK. He feels like Jakarta is as much a home to him as where he lives now. Jay is studying Media at college and has seen New York in a lot of his favourite movies and TV series. He follows a lot of social media accounts from people living in New York and is considering applying to go to university there as it feels so familiar although he has never been there in person. However, moving to New York would be very expensive, so he is also considering going to the University of Exeter, which is only about an hour away from Plymouth on the train. He has never been to Exeter and does not have any friends there, nor does he have any interest in the city.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Plymouth</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jakarta</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New York</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exeter</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Plymouth		Jakarta		New York		Exeter	
Plymouth										
Jakarta										
New York										
Exeter										
7	<p>Fill in the gaps with either 'insider' or 'outsider'.</p>	<p>Someone who lives in, works in or knows a place very well is known as an _____.</p> <p>On the other hand, if someone does not know a place very well, and doesn't live there, or work there then they are considered an _____.</p>								

What is a Place?

Question		Answer										
8	Referring to the two terms you identified in question 6, explain how two people may have different perceptions of the same place.											
9	People can be insiders on different scales and thus identify themselves in relation to a place, for example, on a local, regional or national scale. Match the examples to the terms.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Local</td> <td rowspan="3">Someone born in the UK may identify as British. Someone who lives in Cornwall may identify as Cornish. Someone who lives in Bristol, may identify as a Bristolian.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> </tr> </table>	Local	Someone born in the UK may identify as British. Someone who lives in Cornwall may identify as Cornish. Someone who lives in Bristol, may identify as a Bristolian.	Regional	National						
Local	Someone born in the UK may identify as British. Someone who lives in Cornwall may identify as Cornish. Someone who lives in Bristol, may identify as a Bristolian.											
Regional												
National												
10	Explain how identity, like those listed in question 9, may affect someone's sense of place.											
11	There are many different factors that make up a place. These are made up of 'exogenous' and 'endogenous' factors. Define what is meant by exogenous and endogenous factors of place and give examples of each.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Factor:</th> <th>Definition:</th> <th>Example:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Exogenous</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Endogenous</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Factor:	Definition:	Example:	Exogenous			Endogenous			
Factor:	Definition:	Example:										
Exogenous												
Endogenous												

		Answer
What is a Place? 12	a) Globalisation is the name given to how interconnected the world is becoming. Some people argue globalisation is leading to homogenisation. Explain what is meant by 'homogenisation'.	
	b) Explain how globalisation makes places more homogeneous.	

Learning Grid 2: Changing places: demographics and socio-economics

HOD: pp. 346–349
CAM: pp. 322–327

Question		Answer
1	What is meant by the term 'demographics'?	
2	Fill in the missing word. The name given to the process of renovating a run-down area, into a more affluent place by developers is known as _____.	
3	Explain how the term you referred to in question 2 affects the demographics of a place.	
4	Fill in the table to show the pros and cons of the redevelopment of a place. <i>Hint: think about economic and social factors and how they relate to each other.</i>	
Demographics and Socio-economics		
		Pros of redevelopment
		Cons of redevelopment


Question		Answer
<p style="text-align: center;">Demographics and Socio-economics</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>Briefly explain how the following factors may affect the demographics of a place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War • Natural disasters • Climate change <p><i>Hint: these factors may not just affect the demographic of one place. Think about links between these factors happening in one place and how it may impact demographics in other places too.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">War affects the demographics of places because...</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Natural disasters affect the demographics of places because...</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Climate change affects the demographics of places because...</p>

Question		Answer
Demographics and Socio-economics	6	TNCs affect places by setting up and operating in them. How do TNCs change a place?
	7	Explain how places may be changed through government incentives. Refer to different scales, such as local, regional, national and global scales.
		Scale:
		Local
		Regional
		National
		Global
		How governments on this scale influence changes in places:

Question		Answer
8	<p>Tick the description that best fits the definition of 'industrialisation'.</p>	<p>When a country employs more people from abroad. Foreign workers make up the majority of the workforce, especially in the manufacturing sector.</p> <p>The name given to companies expanding their business overseas and outsourcing manufacturing to newly emerging economies.</p> <p>The shift from traditional, primary and agriculture based economies to secondary economies that include manufacturing, the use of automation and machinery, and large infrastructure development.</p>
9	<p>How does industrialisation change a place?</p>	
10	<p>What is deindustrialisation and how does this change a place?</p>	
Demographics and Socio-economics		

Learning Grid 3: Changing places: representation and personal meaning

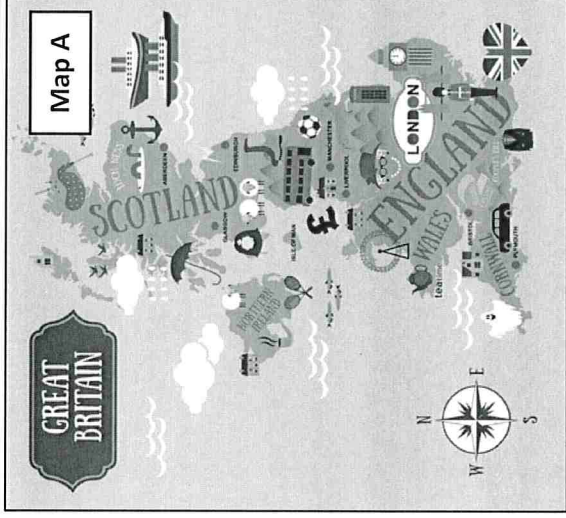
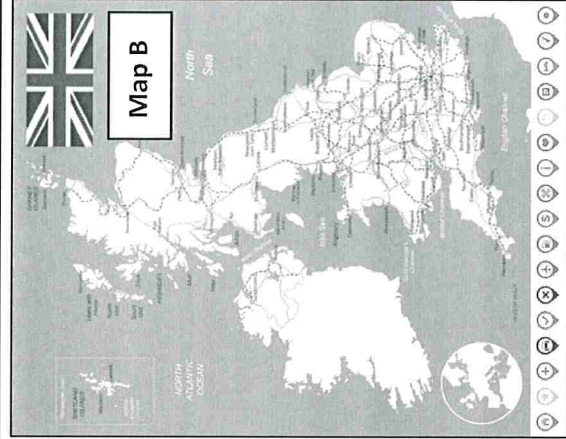
HOD: pp. 349–361
CAM: pp. 327–332

Representation and Personal Meaning		Question	Answer
1	Which description best fits the definition of place 'meaning' and place 'representation'? Circle your answer.	How a place is perceived by other people. How local authorities or people portray the place to outsiders.	Meaning / Representation
	a) Think of a place that has a special meaning to you. Write it down using the template and explain why it is important to you.	How places feel to us, emotionally, on a personal scale. This gives us a sense of place.	Meaning / Representation
2	b) Think about your home town. Using the template, write down how you would represent it to a tourist visiting it for a day.	A place with a special meaning to me is...	
		It has meaning because...	
		My home town is...	
		I would represent my home town to a tourist as...	
3	The photo features famous London landmarks Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Bridge. Do you think this photo is an accurate representation of London? Explain your answer in the space next to the photo.		

Question		Answer		
	a) Name two corporate bodies that might want to represent a place in a more positive manner than it appears to be from an insider's point of view.			
4	b) Why might corporate bodies represent a place in a different way? (Refer to your answers to part a)			
		Measure:	Definition:	Examples of how this is achieved:
5	Fill in the table to define 'rebranding' and 'regeneration' and give an example of how these two measures can change a place.	Rebranding		
		Regeneration		

Representation and Personal Meaning

Question		Answer
Representation and Personal Meaning	6	<p>The UK city of Bristol's harbourside is a place that has been regenerated and rebranded. The harbourside was originally developed as a place of trading, with large warehouses built on the side of the waterfront. After industry declined, the warehouses remained but many were left empty. It now houses cafes, restaurants, museums and a conference centre which is popular for corporate meetings and for schools on educational trips. Every year there is a large public music festival situated at the site.</p> <p>Explain how the rebranding and regeneration of Bristol's harbourside may have been achieved and why it is so successful.</p> <p><i>Hint: you do not need to know much about Bristol, there are plenty of clues in the text. Think about the location, what happened to the existing buildings, what purpose (and whom) they now serve and other events at the place.</i></p>
	7	<p>Places can be represented in a number of different mediums. Explain how places may be represented by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art • Photography • Music • Books • Other literature such as poetry or spoken word
		Art
		Photography
		Music
		Books
		Other literature

Question		Answer	
8	Circle the correct data term for the examples of data sources.	Art, photography, music and literature	Quantitative / Qualitative
9	How can quantitative data be used in the representation of places?	Statistics and numeric data	Quantitative / Qualitative
10	<p>Maps are a way of representing places. Maps themselves are often represented in different ways and are aimed at different demographics. Map representations of place can misrepresent a place depending on the cartographer.</p> <p>Spend a few minutes studying the two maps of the UK before answering the questions below.</p> <p>a) Briefly describe what the two maps represent.</p> <p>b) Which of the two maps is more likely to have been subject to artists' representation?</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Map A</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Map B</p> </div> </div>	
		Map A	
		Map B	

Representation and Personal Meaning

Learning Grid 4: Places: case studies

HOD: pp. 361–375
CAM: pp. 333–352

Use this learning grid just like the other ones, except find the questions in the middle column and write your answers for your local case study on the left, and your distant case study on the right.

Local place case study: -----	Questions	Distant place case study: -----
<p>Use this section to write a case study local to you, that you have studied. For the purpose of the answers, this section will use Clifton as an example case study. Clifton is an affluent inner-city area of Bristol, UK; it has many fashionable bars, restaurants and shops.</p>	<p>Answer each question for both case studies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate your chosen places. Which country/country/city/town are they located in? 2. What is the estimated population of each place? (Check multiple sources for differences.) 3. Are there any famous landmarks in or people from these places? What or who are they? 4. Study a small range of photographs taken of the places. What are some defining features of each area? 	<p>Use this section to write a case study for a place distant to you, that you have studied, which is contrasting to your local place. For the purpose of the answers, this section will use Rocinha as an example contrasting case study. Rocinha is a large built-up favela in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p>

Local place case study: -----	Questions	Distant place case study: -----
	<p>5. Explain whether or not you think that the photographs you have studied are a good representation of the places.</p>	
	<p>6. See if you can find photographs of the places from the past. What are the differences between the places now and then?</p>	
	<p>7. From your research, state three quantitative demographic statistics for each place.</p>	
	<p>8. What is the perceived socio-economic status of each place? Are they affluent, deprived, unequal?</p>	

Local place case study: -----	Questions	Distant place case study: -----
	<p>9. How have the socio-economic statuses of the places changed over time?</p>	
	<p>10. Compare your places to the wider contexts of where they are located. Are there any differences between your place and their surroundings?</p>	
	<p>11. Why are there / aren't there demographic differences between the places and their surroundings?</p>	

Local place case study: -----	Questions	Distant place case study: -----
	<p>12. Is tourism popular in these places? Explain why / why not.</p>	
	<p>13. What is the physical geography of the places like?</p>	
	<p>14. How does the physical geography affect people living in the places?</p>	
	<p>15. What primary sources of data have you used to research these places?</p>	
	<p>16. What have you learnt about the places from your primary source research?</p>	

Local place case study: -----	Questions	Distant place case study: -----
	<p>17. Why is primary source research so important for researching these places? Think about the context of each place individually – is there a large platform for locals to have their voice heard?</p>	
	<p>18. How are these places represented in the media? Think about what you've read from local media to international media.</p>	
	<p>19. Does the media give an accurate representation of these places? Explain your answer.</p>	
	<p>20. Summarise why the local place contrasts with the distant place and vice versa.</p>	