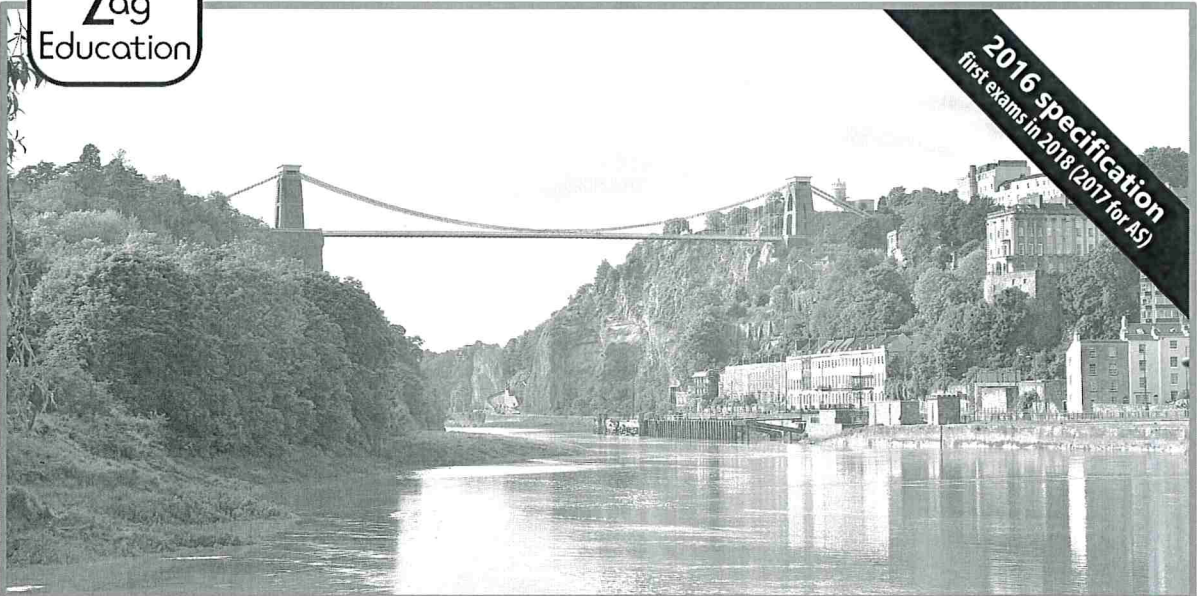




Geography

AS / A Level | AQA | 7036 / 7037



Topic Tests for AS and A Level AQA Geography:

Changing Places

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Test 1 – The Nature and Importance of Places

1. Explain the difference between place as a location, a locale and a sense of place. 3 marks
2. What does it mean to have an insider perspective of a place? 2 marks
3. Give an example of a place where you have an outsider's perspective and explain why you have that perspective. 2 marks
4. Provide a definition for the following categories of place.
 - a. Near places 2 marks
 - b. Far places 2 marks
 - c. Experienced places 1 mark
 - d. Media places 1 mark
5. Read over the following statements. Only one of the statements is true. Write out the statements that you believe are **false** and explain why you think this.
 - A far place can mean a geographically near but unfamiliar place.
 - Near places are always familiar places.
 - Media places accurately portray reality.
 - You always have an outsider's perspective in far places. 6 marks
6. The character of a place is shaped by endogenous and exogenous factors. What is the difference between endogenous and exogenous factors? 2 marks
7. Physical geography is something that shapes the character of a place.
 - a. Is a place's physical geography an example of endogenous or exogenous factors? 1 mark
 - b. Give two examples of aspects of the physical environment that would shape the character of a place. 2 marks
 - c. For the two examples you have given, explain what influence they could have on a place's character? 4 marks
8. The people that live within a place shape the place's character.
 - a. Are people an example of an endogenous or exogenous factor? 1 mark
 - b. In what ways can people influence the character of the place? 5 marks
9. A place's relationship with other places is an example of an exogenous factor shaping the character of that place. Why might a place form relationships with other places and how would this affect the place's character? 6 marks

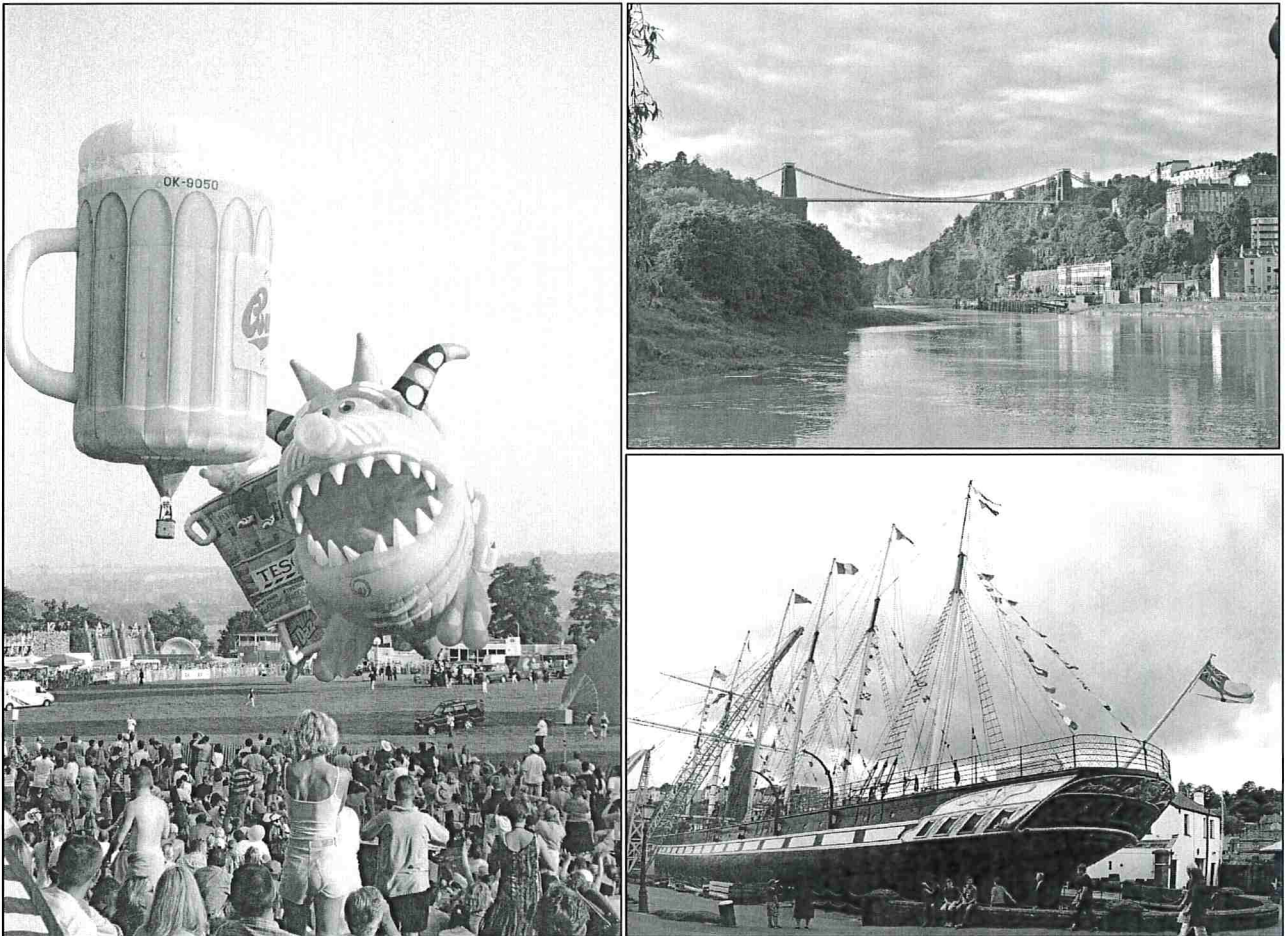
Total: 40 marks

Extension Questions

10. Why might place be important to a person?

3 marks

11. Take a look at the photographs of Bristol below.



Using the pictures to guide you, describe the endogenous factors that shape the character of this place.

3 marks

12. 'Regeneration projects are always supported due to the benefits they bring to the area'. To what extent do you believe this statement to be true? You should use the terms 'insider perspective' and 'outsider perspective' in your answer.

9 marks

Extension: 15 marks

Total: 55 marks

Test 2 – Changing Places: Relationships and Connections

1. a. Provide an example of a body or organisation that could generate change in a particular place and that operates on the following scales.
 - i. National scale 1 mark
 - ii. International scale 1 mark
 - iii. Global scale 1 mark
 - b. For one of the organisations you wrote for 1a, how can they cause change in a particular place? 2 marks
 - c. Why might the people in a place oppose the changes imposed by the organisations you noted in 1a? 2 marks
 - d. What might be an effective way for these organisations to impose changes without creating conflict? 2 marks
2. Places are often described as being 'dynamic'. What does this mean? 2 marks
 3. Read the excerpt below and answer the following questions.

In 1863, the railway station in Blackpool opened, creating a sudden influx of tourists into the seaside town. Up until the mid-twentieth century, it was most common for people in the UK to holiday within the country, and so with the arrival of rail services, Blackpool became a fashionable holiday destination. A large number of tourist attractions were built to cater for the growing number of visitors, including piers, theatres and shops. Blackpool became Britain's most popular seaside resort by 1951 and its population boomed to 147,000, as did the economy.

By the mid- to late twentieth century, UK holiday makers began to take holidays abroad as opposed to within the UK. This was largely as a result of changing tastes and due to increasing opportunities to travel abroad. Blackpool continues to be a destination for tourists travelling within the UK, and the economy is still largely supported by the tourism industry. A large proportion of the population are still employed in the tourism sector but incomes are low and many people have to work more than one job. However, most (but not all) visitors to Blackpool have limited disposable income and a holiday in Blackpool is not quite as glamorous as it once was. The population of Blackpool is only slightly smaller than it was in 1951, when population growth began to level off. The city has been ranked as one of the UK's most deprived cities, but efforts are still being made to maintain the tourism industry with the opening of attractions such as Blackpool Zoo in 1972, Blackpool Sea Life Centre in 1990. The traditional tourist attractions such as Blackpool Tower and Blackpool Pleasure Beach are still open to the public.

- a. What regional connections did Blackpool develop in the nineteenth century? 1 mark
- b. How do you think the place meaning of Blackpool changed between 1863 and today? 3 marks
- c. What evidence is there of continuity and change in Blackpool throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? 8 marks
- d. How can Blackpool be used as an example to show how connections between places influence change in a particular place? 5 marks

4. TNCs are constantly looking to locate factories in places where the costs are low. If a number of factories chose to relocate out of a particular place, what impact would that have on...

Either

a. ... the demographic and cultural characteristics of that place?

Or

b. ... economic change and social inequalities in that place?

3 marks

5. Take a look at the photos of Bristol below.

a. What is the evidence of shifting flows of money and/or investment in these photos?

3 marks

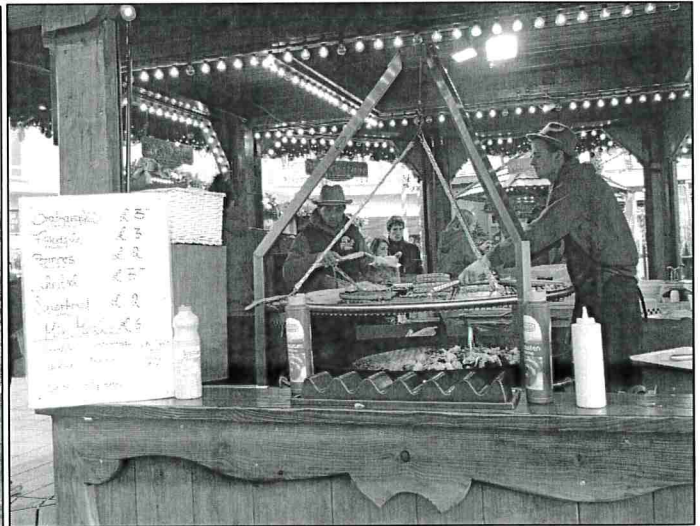
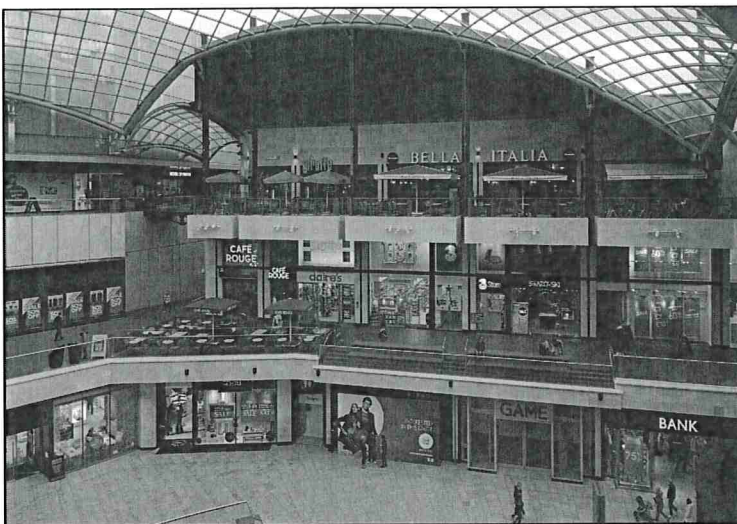
b. i. What evidence is there of different cultures in Bristol, in these photographs?

2 marks

ii. Shifting flows of people and the arrival of new cultures in a place are likely to have impacts. What might the impact be on the socio-economic characteristics of the city?

4 marks

Total: 40 marks



Extensions Questions (AS Level)

6. Using the terms 'continuity' and 'change', outline what is meant by the term 'NIMBY' and why it is used. 3 marks
7. In relation to a place that you have studied, analyse how its connections and relationships have contributed to change. 9 marks

Extension: 12 marks

Total: 52 marks

Extension Questions (A Level)

6. Using the terms 'continuity' and 'change', outline what is meant by the term 'NIMBY' and why it is used. 4 marks
7. In relation to a place that you have studied, analyse how its connections and relationships have contributed to change. 9 marks

Extension: 13 marks

Total: 53 marks

Test 3 – Changing Places: Meaning and Representation

1. What is meant by the term 'lived experience'? *1 mark*
2. In terms of place, what is the difference between meaning and representation? *4 marks*
3. Write out the statements which you believe to be false, and state why you have come to this decision.
- The meaning of a place will be the same for people within the same social group.
 - The meaning of a place does not change over time.
 - Through lived experience we develop an individual sense of place.
 - A single place can be represented in more than one way.
 - If someone has lived experience of a place, they can then accurately represent it for other people.
- 6 marks*
4. An individual's place meaning is not derived entirely from the place itself, what else is it influenced by? *3 marks*
5. Why might a national government manipulate the perception of place? *2 marks*
- 6 a. Provide definitions for the following strategies for managing the perception of place.
- i. Place marketing *2 marks*
 - ii. Rebranding *2 marks*
 - iii. Re-imaging *2 marks*
- b. Why do the strategies above increasingly involve local people? *2 marks*
7. How can having different stakeholders invested in a place cause problems for rebranding? *4 marks*
8. What could be used as a formal or statistical representation of a place? *2 marks*
9. Why might a brochure from a tourist agency represent place in a different way to the representation of place in a film? *4 marks*
10. Why might community or local groups manipulate or manage the perception of their place? *2 marks*
11. How do the media manage the perception of place? Why might they manage perception in this way? *4 marks*
- Total: 40 marks*

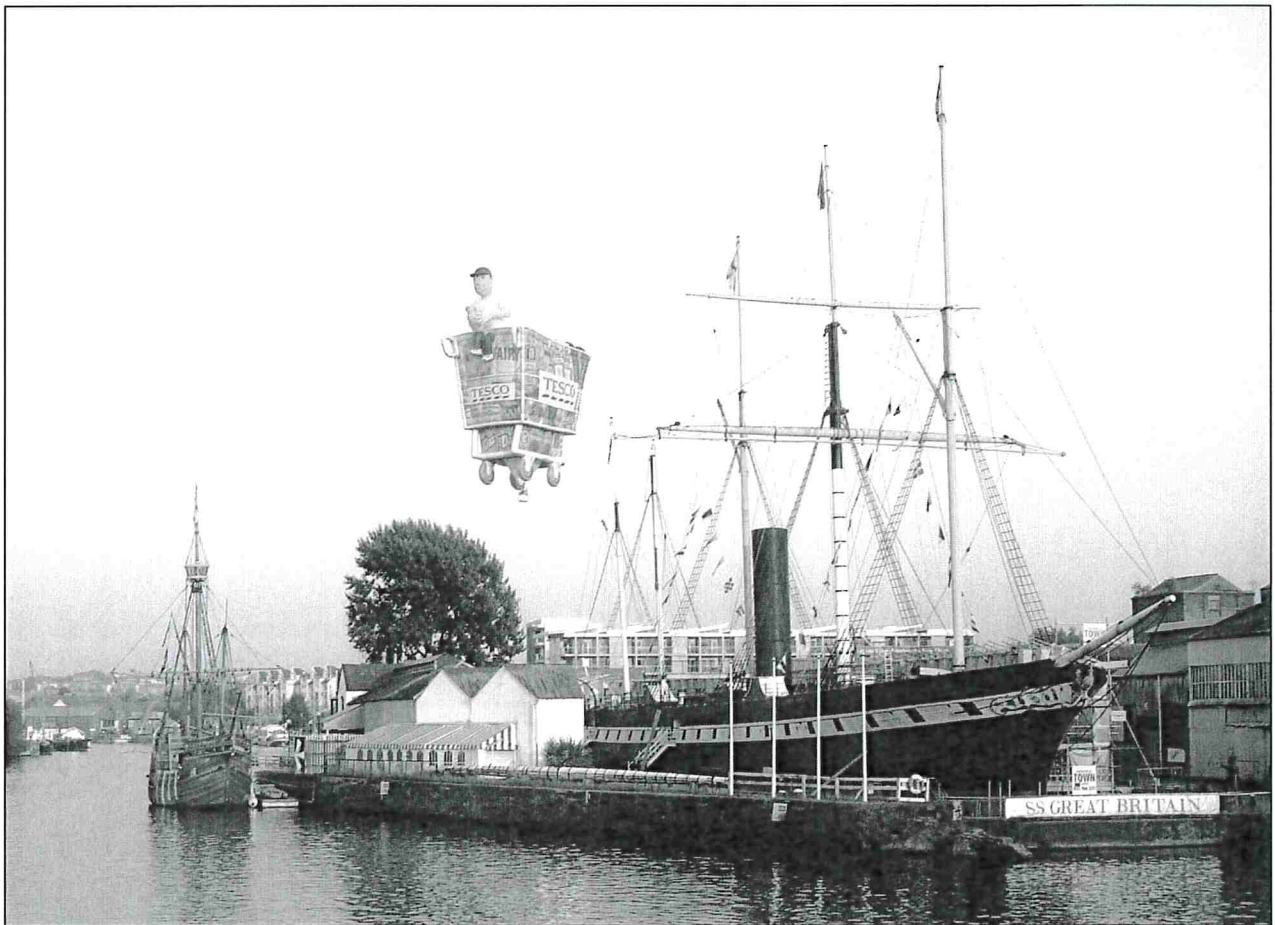
Extension Questions

12. 'Corporate bodies sometimes manipulate the perspective of place'. What is meant by this? *2 marks*
13. Analyse how past processes of development impact on place meanings even in the present day. You can use examples in your answer if you need to. *6 marks*
14. Why would it be beneficial to use a range of diverse media and formal representations of place when trying to build an accurate image of what a place is like? *7 marks*

Extension: 15 marks
Total: 55 marks

Test 4 – Place Studies

1. Explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative data, and the value of using each when studying a place. *4 marks*
2. 'All quantitative data is objective.' To what extent is this statement true? *2 marks*
3. In the current day, maps have become an important data source for learning about a place. Why is it important to be critical of the accuracy of a map? *3 marks*
4. Counter-mapping is a method of cartography that involves people producing their own maps based on local understanding of a place. What value may these sorts of map have? *3 marks*
5. Take a look at the photo below.



- What must be taken into consideration when using photographs for learning about places? *4 marks*
6. Discuss the advantages and limitations of using interviews to learn about the lived experience of people in a particular place. *4 marks*
 7. For the local place that you have studied, what can qualitative data tell you about the lived experience of people in this place in the past? *6 marks*
 8. For the contrasting place that you have studied, what can quantitative data tell you about the changing demographics **or** economic change in that place? *6 marks*

9. a. For one of the places you have studied, describe either the changing cultural characteristics or the changing social inequalities in that place using the data you have examined. *6 marks*
- b. How do you think the changes you have described in 9a will affect the lived experience of the people living in that place? *2 marks*

Total: 40 marks

Extension Questions

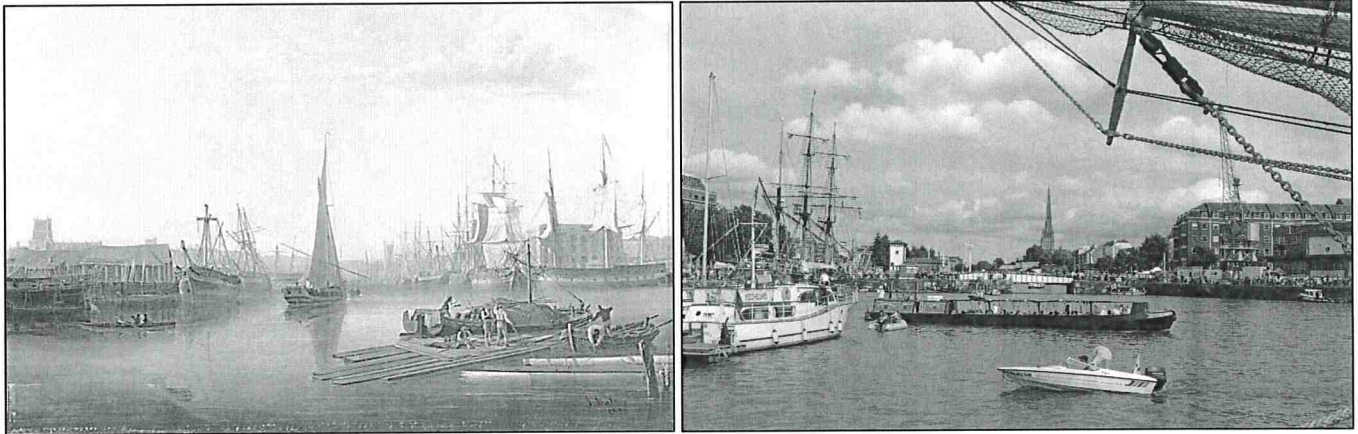
10. How does media coverage of the contrasting place that you have studied affect how you perceive that place? *4 marks*
11. Evaluate how your perception of the local place you have studied compares with the perception portrayed through the qualitative and quantitative data sources you have studied. Why do you think these similarities or differences exist? *9 marks*

Extension: 13 marks

Total: 53 marks

Test 5 – Overview

1. What is the difference between space and place? 1 mark
2. Using examples to illustrate your answer, what are the differences between endogenous and exogenous factors that shape the character of places? 4 marks
3. Think about your school as a place. What contributes to the character of this place? 4 marks
4. How do places form connections with other places that are physically far away? 3 marks
5. Why would an insider's representation of a place be different to an outsider's representation of a place? 2 marks
6. How do flows of people into a place impact on *either* the cultural characteristics of a place *or* the social inequalities in a place? 4 marks
7. Why would TNC investment in a certain place be received differently by different stakeholders? 5 marks
8. Have a look at the photo and painting of Bristol harbour below.



- a. What can the photo and painting tell us about *either* economic change *or* changing cultural and demographic characteristics within the city of Bristol over time? 3 marks
 - b. What are the limitations of using these two sources as evidence of change? 3 marks
9. Why can novels and poems be valuable sources to use when trying to understand the sense of a place? 3 marks
 10. Why are places rebranded? 2 marks
 11. Some people suggest that rebranding should start from within the community. What are the advantages and limitations of this approach? 6 marks

Total: 40 marks

Extension Questions

12. Discuss the idea that globalisation and digital technology have led to increasing 'placelessness'. 4 marks
13. For the local place that you have studied, assess the evidence of continuity and change over time and how these have affected place meaning for the people who live there. 9 marks

Extension: 13 marks

Total: 53 marks