

Exam Questions for A2 Level Geography

For reference:

Bold: Given by the exam board

Bold Italics: Live Papers

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!

Globalization

Define global shift (1)

Define the term TNC (1)

Suggest one reason why labour costs are significantly cheaper in Bangladesh (3)

Explain two ways change in transport have accelerated globalization (4)

Explain how globalization may result in exploitation of the environment in developing countries. (6)

Assess the extent to which cultural diffusion caused by globalization inevitably leads to social and political tension. (12)

Explain two ways that national government have contributed to globalization (4)

Explain why some locations remain 'switched off' from globalization (6)

Assess the extent to which ethical consumption trends may have reduced the negative consequences of globalization. (12)

Explain why globalization results in cultural erosion in some parts of the world (4)

Assess the impact of TNCs on creating both winners and losers for people and environments (12)

Explain one reason why the scale of economic migration has increased (4)

Assess why the impact of globalization will vary within a country, such as the Netherlands (12)

Assess the extent to which emerging countries need both 'hard' and 'soft' power to extend their global influence (12)

Explain why different media convey contrasting views on the need for local regeneration schemes (6)

Evaluate the relative importance of local and national government decision-makers in the regeneration of either urban or rural areas (20)

(2017) State an example of a composite index using development (1)

(2017) Explain why one political factor and one social factor might cause some countries to be 'switched off' from globalization' (4)

(2017) Explain how levels of globalization can be measured using different indicators and indices (6)

(2017) Assess the role of trade blocs in contributing to the growth of both the global economy and national economies. (12)

(2018) Explain two national government policies that have assisted economic growth in some countries. (4)

(2018) Explain why the global shift in manufacturing and services has made some people 'losers' (6)

(2018) Assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on the wellbeing of people in cities in developing countries. (12)

(2018) Explain one reason why the global shift of industry has had negative impacts on some people in the developed world. (4)

(2018) Assess the view that globalization inevitably damages the physical environment (12)

Define shrinking world. (1)

Explain two reasons in which individual states can benefit from trade bloc membership. (4)

Explain how the growth of a global culture may help improve opportunities for disadvantaged people in developing countries. (6)

Asses the extent to which globalization is responsible for environmental degradation in developing and developed countries. (12)

Explain how changes in technology have speeded up the process of globalization (6)

Explain how technology has contributed to the process of globalization (6)

Explain the term 'liberalisation' of trade. (4)

Assess the extent to which the globalization of trade can bring problems as well as benefits. (12)

Explain two ways in which TNCS promote globalization. (4)

Assess the role players by TNCS in the globalization process. (12)

Explain why internet usage in sub-Saharan Africa is low compared to the rest of the world. (4)

Using examples, explain why some countries are more globalized than others (8)

Explain the impacts of the global shift on one country that you have studied. (6)

Assess the impacts of the global shift on one named country. (12)

Using examples, explain the impacts of international migration on host locations. (12)

Assess the role of international migration in the globalized economy. (12)

Explain the process of cultural diffusion. (4)

Assess the contribution of globalization to cultural diffusion. (12)

Explain why economic and human indicators of development can sometimes give different impression of a country's level of development. (12)

Assess the statement, 'globalization produces as many losers as it does winners'. (12)

Explain two attempts that have been made to control the spread of globalization. (4)

Assess the nature of social, political and environmental tensions that have resulted from change caused by globalization. (12)

Explain how local groups and NGOs can promote local sourcing of food and other goods. (6)

Assess the actions taken by NGOs and local governments in promoting ethical and environmental concerns about unsustainability. (12)

Explain how changes in communication and ICT has accelerated globalization (6)

Explain how national government encourage FDI in their economies. (4)

Explain why some emerging economies have experienced major environmental problems as a result of the global shift. (6)

Explain why globalization has caused change to built environments in economically emerging countries (4)

Explain why it might be considered unethical to buy consumer products made in developing countries (6)

Explain how globalization may change cultural identity (4)

Asses the social and economic problems caused by the rapid growth of megacities (12)

Assess the role of technology and trade blocs in accelerating globalization. (12)

Regenerating places

In which employment sector is tourism (1)

Suggest one reason for the growth of employment in tourism in some regions. (3)

Explain two reasons why there are variations in people's attachment to rural places. (4)

Explain the consequences of a decline in rural services (6)

Explain two reasons why regeneration plans can sometimes lead to conflict between different interest groups. (4)

Explain how different strategies have been used to rebrand the post-production countryside. (6)

Assess the role of different stakeholders in managing change in areas undergoing regeneration. (12)

Explain why different groups would have contrasting views about regenerating vacant land in cities (6)

Evaluate the importance of rebranding to the success of rural regeneration (20)

(2017) Define the term deindustrialized region (1)

(2017) Explain two reasons why different urban community groups may have contrasting views about regeneration (4)

(2017) For a local place that you have studied, explain why people's sense of identity has been influenced by the economic and social change it has experienced. (6)

(2017) Assess the extent to which economic regeneration brings benefits to rural areas (12)

(2018) Explain two rebranding strategies used to attract visitors to the post-production countryside. (4)

(2018) Explain the factors that may lead residents to have a low level of engagement in their local community. (6)

(2018) Assess whether the demographic characteristics of your local place and your contrasting place are the result of economic factors. (12)

(2018) Suggest reasons why perception may vary in cities, such as Hull, about the success of regeneration. (6)

(2018) With reference to a named example, explain the limitations of the strategies used to regenerate a rural place. (6)

(2018) For your local place and your contrasting place, evaluate the view that low income is the most important factor leading to deprivation. (20)

Suggest two methods for assessing whether a place can be classed as 'successful'. (4)

Explain two reasons why there are variations in people's perceptions of their local place, based on reality or imagination. (4)

Explain the consequences of a loss of manufacturing in urban areas. (6)

Explain how employment changes have affected your local place. (8)

Assess the extent to which economic activity, social factors and quality of life have affected your local place. (12)

Explain how increasing connectedness has shaped the economic and social characteristics of a place you have studied (8)

Assess how far past and present connections have shaped the economic and social characteristics of a place you have studied. (12)

Explain how the identify of one place you have studied has been affected by change. (6)

Explain the reason for the economic success of one place you have studied. (8)

Evaluate the reasons why some places are 'economically successful' while others are not. (12)

Using examples, assess the reasons why the degree to which people engage with place varies. (12)

Evaluate the reasons why people's lived experience of places and engagement with them varies. (12)

Explain two ways in which the need for regeneration can be identified. (6)

Using examples, evaluate the need for regeneration in different places. (12)

Using examples, access the role of central government in regeneration. (12)

Evaluate the role of central government in regenerating places. (12)

Assess the attempts by governments to regenerate rural areas. (12)

Evaluate the success of local government policies which aim to attract inward investment to rural areas. (12)

Explain the role of local councils in urban regenerations. (6)

Evaluate the success of a named urban regeneration process. (12)

Assess the success of regeneration in one area that you have studied. (12)

Using examples, assess the roles of different players in the urban regeneration process. (12)

Assess the reasons why different players have different criteria for judging the success of urban regeneration. (12)

Using examples, assess the success of one or more rural regeneration projects. (12)

Evaluate the role of different players in the success of rural regeneration projects. (12)

Explain two reasons why the function of a place might change over time. (4)

Explain why employment factors may create variations in quality of life between places (6)

Explain two reasons why levels of engagement in local communities vary (4)

Using a named place, explain why some regions are regarded as 'successful'. (6)

Explain two ways in which local national government can affect decision-making about regeneration (4)

Explained how the deregulation of capital markets affects growth and investment. (6)

Explain two ways in which social measures can be used to assess the success of regeneration schemes. (4)

Explain why different stakeholders assess the success of regeneration using contrasting criteria. (6)

Superpowers

Explain why defense spending is seen as crucial to the development of superpower status (4)

Assess to what extent the superpowers' rising demand for physical resources has led to both environmental and political challenges (12)

(2018) Assess the view that the information in Figure 1((population, GDP per capita, military spending etc) gives an accurate summary of the relative strength of these emerging powers (12)

Explain how 'soft power' can be used to maintain superpower status (4)

Explain the role of superpowers in international crisis response (4)

Assess the extent to which emerging superpowers threaten the economic and political global dominance of the USA (12)

Explain how economic restructuring has affected the economies of existing superpowers (4)

Assess the importance of military and economic alliance in maintaining superpower status (12)

Assess the extent to which geopolitical power stems from a range of countries' human and physical characteristics. (12)

Explain two ways in which nations have maintained power and influence over other countries. (6marks)

Assess to what extent China can claim to be a superpower. (12)

Assess the influence of TNCs over the global economic system. (12)

Assess the effectiveness of superpowers and emerging nations in playing key roles in international decision-making (12)

Assess the extent to which global concerns about the physical environment can be disproportionately influenced by superpower action (12)

Using examples, assess the ways in which global influence may be contested politically (12)

Referring to examples, assess the changing relationships between existing and emerging superpowers (12)

Assess the extent to which the position of the USA as a uni-polar superpower is being questioned. (12)

Explain the extent to which neocolonialism affects geopolitical stability (8)

Explain how world systems theory can be used to help explain changing patterns of power (6)

Explain why military alliances are an important part of international decision-making (6)

Explain the extent to which superpowers influence action on global environmental concerns (8)

Explain how tensions can increase between countries over the acquisition of physical resources such as oil (6)

Explain how contrasting cultural ideologies may affect the relationships between developing and developed countries (8)

Assess the extent to which the USA's superpower status is threatened by emerging economies such as the BRICS (12)

Assess the extent to which the balance between direct and indirect superpower influence has changed over time (12)

Tectonics

Name one stage of the hazard management cycle. (1)

Explain two strategies that are used to modify vulnerability to volcanic hazards. (4)

Using a named location, explain how hydrometeorological hazards can contribute to a tectonic disaster. (6)

Assess how prediction can contribute to the management of tectonic hazards. (12)

Explain two reasons why the number of reported earthquakes has risen since 1960. (4)

Explain the causes of tsunamis. (6)

Assess the significance of earthquake hazard profiles in relation to the effectiveness of management strategies. (12)

Assess the importance of governance in the successful management of tectonic mega-disasters (12)

Assess the importance of tectonic hazard profiles in understanding the severity of impacts resulting from earthquake events (12)

(2017) Identify one process that occurs only at destructive plate boundaries (1)

(2017) Explain two secondary hazards caused by earthquakes (4)

(2017) Explain the tectonic hazards that may result from volcanic activity (6)

(2017) Assess whether development and governance are the most important factors in understanding the scale of tectonic disasters (12)

(2018) State one tectonic hazard that can cause coastal flooding (1)

(2018) Explain two characteristics of volcanic hotspots. (4)

(2018) Explain why volcanic eruptions vary in their magnitude. (6)

(2018) Assess the effectiveness of prediction and forecasting in the management of tectonic hazards (12).

(2018) Assess the reasons why some communities are more vulnerable than others to tectonic hazards. (12)

Define what is meant by disaster (1)

Explain two reasons how a government might influence a community's resilience. (4)

Explain why some earthquakes generate secondary hazards. (6)

Assess the factors that contribute to increased impacts from some tectonic hazard events. (12)

Explain the reasons why volcanoes are more likely along some plate margins than others (6)

Assess the contribution of plate-tectonic theory to our knowledge of the Earth's structure (12)

Explain the causes of one earthquake. (6)

Assess the relative importance of the hazards associated with destructive plate margins. (12)

Explain the hazards cause by one volcanic eruption. (6)

Assess the range of hazards caused by explosive volcanic eruptions. (12)

Explain the formation of a tsunami. (6)

Assess the severity of the various impacts of tsunami. (12)

Assess the reasons why, even within a country, some people are more vulnerable to hazards than others. (12)

Assess the relative importance of the concept of vulnerability in understanding hazards impacts. (12)

Explain the impacts of one major tectonic disaster. (6)

Assess the extent to which a country has been able to meet the pressures placed upon it by a major disaster. (12)

Explain why some disasters are economically costly, while others are more costly in terms of human lives. (6)

Assess the statement that 'we are living in a more hazardous world'. (12)

Assess the vulnerability of one named country to natural hazards. (12)

Assess the extent to which hydrometeorological hazards can produce very similar impacts to hazards with tectonic causes. (12)

Explain the value of Park's hazard-response curve in understanding the management of the impacts of tectonic hazards. (6)

Assess the usefulness of theoretical frameworks in understanding the prediction, impact and management of tectonic hazards. (12)

Assess the value of hazard-mitigation strategies. (9)

With reference to earthquake waves, explain two reasons why it is difficult for buildings to remain intact during an earthquake event. (4)

Explain the link between plate boundary type and the strength of earthquake waves (4).

Explain the geographical criteria that can be used to decide if a tectonic event is a hazard, disaster or mega-disaster. (6)

Explain the correlation between the magnitude and intensity scales used for measuring earthquakes and their secondary hazards. (4)

Compare the tectonic hazard impacts in developed countries with those in developing / emerging countries. (6)

Explain how emergency planners and engineers may help to modify the impacts of a tectonic hazards. (6)

Explain why insurance companies may be interested in encouraging the accurate prediction of, and effective preparation for, a tectonic hazard. (4)

Assess the reasons why earthquakes create more disasters than volcanic eruptions (12)

Assess the relative importance of the physical characteristics of volcanic eruptions in creating risk for people (12)

Coasts

Explain two process in the formation of offshore bars. (4)

Explain how geological structure affects the development of coastal landforms. (6)

Assess the importance of lithology in influencing the rate of coastal erosion. (12)

State one coastal depositional landform.

Suggest one eustatic factor that might have influenced the changes shown in Figure 5. (3)

Explain two local factors that increase flood risk for low-lying islands. (4)

Explain the physical processes involved in a sediment cell system. (6)

Assess whether storm surges pose an increasing risk for some coastlines. (12)

Explain how the sediment cell concept contributes to the understanding of coastal systems (8)

Evaluate the contribution that changes in sea level make to the formation of coastal landscapes (20)

Explain how sub aerial processes contribute to the development of landscapes (6)

Explain why hard engineering approaches are still used to protect some coastal environments (8)

Evaluate the view that climate change is the most important factors in influencing coastal flood risk (20)

(2017) State one factor that affects coastal sediment transport (1)

(2017) Suggest one reason why the wave frequency differs at two locations (3)

(2017) Explain two coastal depositional processes (4)

(2017) Explain the factors that create an erosional coastline (6)

(2017) Assess whether sustainable management schemes are always the most appropriate for managing the risks to coastlines (12)

(2018) Explain how variations in the rate of coastal recession in North Norfolk may provide evidence for the different approaches to coastal management. (6)

(2018) Explain the physical processes that affect the rate of coastal recession. (6)

(2018) Explain the role of sediment transport in creating distinctive landforms. (8)

(2018) Evaluate the view that hard engineering approaches to coastal management produce more winners than losers (20)

(2018) State one process of mass movement that occurs in coastal landscapes. (1)

(2018) Explain two physical reasons why some locations are at risk from coastal flooding. (4)

(2018) Explain how vegetation helps stabilize sandy coastlines (6)

(2018) Assess the social and economic risks of rapid coastal retreat. (12)

Name one erosion process that occurs at a coast (1).

Assess the importance of mass movement in influencing the rate of coastal recession and landform change. (12)

Evaluate the extent to which all coastlines can be protected using sustainable management approaches. (12)

Explain how geological structure influences the development of coastal landforms. (8)

Using examples, explain the characteristics of high-energy coastlines, (6)

Referring to examples, explain the problems of classifying coastlines. (8)

Explain the relationship between geology and coastal form along one named stretch of coast. (6)

Assess the extent to which rates of coastal recession and stability depend on lithology. (12)

Compare constructive and destructive waves. (4)

Explained how different wave types result in different beach profiles. (6)

Explain two processes or erosion that increase in importance during storms. (6)

Assess the importance of different erosion processes in the development of cliff features. (12)

Explain the characteristics of a 'drift-aligned' stretch of beach. (6)

Assess the relative importance of depositional processes along a named stretch of coast. (12)

Assess the relative importance of different methods of mass movement along one stretch of coast. (12)

Explain the difference between eustatic and isostatic change. (4)

Assess the contribution of geologically recent eustatic changes to the UK's coastal landscapes. (12)

Assess the relative importance of factors which have led to rapid coastal erosion along a stretch of coastline. (12)

Explain the physical and human causes of one flood in a developing country. (8)

Evaluate the influence of a country's level of development in determining the impacts of coastal flooding. (12)

Assess the effectiveness of hard-engineering approaches designed to protect the coast from erosion. (12)

Evaluate the effectiveness of coastal-management strategies along a stretch of coast. (20)

Assess the effectiveness of holistic strategies used to protect a stretch of coast from erosion. (12)

Explain how geology is an important influence on the shape (morphology) and features of a coastline. (6)

Explain how vegetation can bring stability to low-energy coastlines (6)

Explain the difference between low-energy and high-energy coastal environments. (6)

Explain why coastal processes may vary from day to day. (6)

Explain the formation of a cusped foreland. (6)

Explain how local factors may increase the risk of coastal flooding. (6)

Explain the impact of storm surges on lowland coastal areas. (8)

Explain the possible social impacts of coastal recession on coastal communities. (6)

Explain why UK Government coastal management policies vary from place to place (6)

Assess the benefits of soft engineering approaches when managing threatened coasts (12)

Evaluate the threats for lowland coastal areas arising from future SLR (12)

Water cycle

Explain why river regimes might vary between basins. (6)

Explain how physical and human factors contribute to an increased risk of water insecurity. (8)

Assess the likely impacts of changing precipitation on the hydrological processes in the drainage basins shown. (12)

Evaluate the view that some approaches to managing water insecurity are more sustainable than others. (20)

(2018) Explain the relationship between precipitation and soil moisture. (3)

(2018) Explain why land use changes can increase flood risk. (6)

(2018) Explain why the price of water varies globally. (8)

Explain the impact climate type can have on soil water availability. (6)

Explain how climate change might have significant impacts on the operation of the water cycle. (8)

Assess the extent to which some approaches to future water supply management are more sustainable than others. (12)

Evaluate the extent to which conflicts might occur between users within a country, and internationally, over the use of water and energy. (20)

Explain how the global hydrological cycle operates as a closed system. (6)

Explain why a drainage basin can be regarded as an open system. (6)

Using examples assess the extent to which the hydrological cycle can influence river systems at a local level. (12)

Using examples assess ways in which deficits within the hydrological system can have significant impacts. (12)

Using examples assess the extent to which human activities can exacerbate flood risk. (12)

Using examples assess the impacts that climate change may have on the hydrological cycle. (12)

Evaluate the extent to which water insecurity is the result of physical or human cause. (20)

Assess the risks associated with water insecurity. (12)

Assess the effectiveness of strategies designed to make water use more sustainable. (12)

Explain the meteorological causes of river flooding. (8)

Explain why there is an increasing global demand for water. (8)

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of a sustainable water management scheme. (6)

Assess the significance of environmental and economic impacts caused by river floods. (12)

Evaluate the contribution of large-scale schemes to increasing water security. (20)

Carbon cycle

Evaluate the extent to which today's increasing demand for energy is the most important factor modifying the carbon cycle. (20)

Explain why energy pathways are prone to disruption. (8)

Explain the impact of the changing global consumption of fossil fuels on the carbon cycle. (6)

Explain one reason for changing oil production in the USA. (3)

(2018) Assess the role of oceans in regulating the carbon cycle. (12)

(2018) Evaluate the view that mitigation strategies are more important than adaptation strategies in addressing the risks posed by the degradation of the carbon cycle. (20)

Explain how forests influence the water cycle. (6)

Evaluate the extent to which mitigation is the most important strategy in tackling climate change. (20)

Evaluate the role of different players involved in the carbon cycle. (20)

Explain the importance of fluxes to the carbon cycle. (6)

Explain the significance of carbon sequestration. (6)

Explain why a balanced carbon cycle is important for sustaining other earth systems. (6)

Assess the extent to which one of more countries that you have studied is energy secure. (12)

Using a named example, assess the geopolitical risks to the world of its reliance on fossil fuels. (12)

Evaluate the extent to which alternatives to fossil fuel energy sources provide an energy secure future. (20)

Using examples, evaluate the extent to which the carbon cycle and water cycle are being threatened by human activities. (20)

Referring to examples, evaluate the implications for human well-being caused by the degradation of the water cycle and carbon cycle. (20)

Evaluate the responses from different players to the threat of a large scale release of stored carbon caused by planetary warming. (20)

Explain how geological processes store carbon for a long period of time. (8)

Explain how plants help to maintain a balance in the carbon cycle. (6)

Explain why renewable energy sources have costs in terms of their contribution to energy security. (8)

Explain how an increase in drought frequency may affect forests as carbon stores. (8)

Explain why there is uncertainty in the projections of future atmosphere CO₂ concentrations. (8)

Assess the importance of renewable energy sources to achieving a carbon-neutral energy mix. (12)

Evaluate the extent to which geological processes control the carbon cycle. (20)