

a-level exam questions & answers:

changing places (section b) >

4-mark assorted questions (AO1)



References:

[Need help? Check out our ultimate guide to A-Level Geography!](#)

[Access All The Mark Schemes Directly Here!](#)

This document is available both as a pdf and editable word document – from the [changing places](#) topic page - which can be printed.

- 1) Explain how exogenous factors contribute to the character of a place.

Changing Places >> 3.2.2.1 The Nature & Importance Of Places



I'm a synoptic question! This means you need to use knowledge from another topic (GS&GG) to answer me...

- 2) Explain how globalisation processes may influence a local place.

Changing Places >> 3.2.2.1 Factors & Character Of Place / 3.2.2.2.1 Exogenous Factors On Place

- 3) Highlight why some people may resist change of place.
Changing Places >> 3.2.2.2 Continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place

- 4) Outline how geospatial data can be used to present place characteristics
Changing Places >> 3.2.2.2 Place Meaning & Representation



- 5) Explain why organisations such as governments or corporate bodies manipulate perceptions of place.
Changing Places >> 3.2.2.2 External Agencies influencing Place

writing tips & tricks:

These questions are answered purely on **AO1** – meaning demonstrating knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions, and change, at a variety of scales.

In recent years, the A-Level specification has changed from having 4 X 1-mark multiple choice questions to a single 4-mark answer. The key to answering these is being very **concise** and **accurate** when writing. Make and if necessary, elaborate on your points in the answer – either four distinct points, or two and explain them in more detail.

THINK! Can I see four marks in my answer? Is there enough content?

Remember to use the question command word – what is it asking? If describe, say what you know. If explain, focus on how something is occurring. If outline, break down key points from the subtopic etc...

Bad day at the office? Can't remember anything? Geog. Portal topic checklist tests can help you loads 😊



^^ click me or scan me for more info!

© Luke Pearson & AQA | geographyportal.co.uk



V1.3, last updated 2.3.22

a-level exam questions & answers:

changing places (section b) >

mark scheme | 4-mark assorted questions (AO1)



version stage v1.2, last updated 2.3.22

30.10.21, © Luke Pearson & AQA | geographyportal.co.uk

Q.:	Sp. Ref.:	Information For Markers:	B'down:	Marks:
1	3.2.2.1 	Explain how exogenous factors contribute to the character of a place. Point marked Allow (1) mark for each valid point with additional marks for developed points (d). Notes for answers • Exogenous factors are those which have an external cause or origin (1). • For example, links to other places, routeways connecting places or policies made by external forces (1). • Exogenous factors often represent the flow of different things across space such as flows of people, money or ideas (1). • Exogenous factors such as flows of people change the character of places (1) for example, large numbers of South Asian migrants in Manchester have created the Curry Mile in Rusholme (d). The character of the area is now dominated by curry restaurants, colourful sari shops and supermarkets selling exotic vegetables with many different languages being spoken (d). • Relationships with other places can shape the character of a place (1) for example Helford Passage in Cornwall has many links with London as wealthy London residents have brought second homes (d) as a result, local services such as milk deliveries have closed down and many homes are empty for much of the year (d). • Flows of investment into city centres by chain stores is also an exogenous factor (1) this causes homogenisation of town centres, meaning they lose individual character (d). The notes for answers are not exhaustive. Credit any valid points	AO1= 4	4
2	3.2.2.1 3.2.2.2.1	Explain how globalisation processes may influence a local place. Point marked Allow (1) mark for each valid point with additional marks for developed points (d). Notes for answers		

		This is a synoptic question with Global Systems & Global Governance Topic! Answers must focus on a named local place; this could include a student's place study or be an alternative. Failure to do this marks will be capped to 2/4. • Globalisation can be defined as the increasing interconnectedness of the world's economic, cultural and political systems (1) – this has had numerous effects on the notion of place. • In an economic sense, globalisation has brought a growth in financial flows and also TNC activity (1) – large corporations who have expanded operations into local areas – an example of this is the rapid rise of chain stores such as Starbucks, McDonalds etc... (d) who have begun to turn many local high streets into 'clone towns,' pushing local businesses out. (d) • In other places, such as Cobham in Surrey, a small town, Chelsea FC have spent over £5m on new training ground, facilities etc... (1) – this has led to a multiplier effect in the area with many wealthier people / 'celebrities' moving in since. (d) • In Stratford, London; the Olympic Games (an example of cultural globalisation) have brought increasing prosperity but also division among the populace (1) with foreign investments 'pricing' some long-time locals out of the area and causing forced displacement. (d) Others see it as beneficial in gentrifying deindustrialised or declined urban areas. (d) • In another dimension, local places have been opened up through social interconnectivity, which has grown over time thanks to connections such as phones, the internet & email (1) Credit any other valid explanation with relevance. List far from exhaustive.		
3	3.2.2.2	Highlight why some people may resist change of place. Point marked Allow (1) mark for each valid point with additional marks for developed points (d). Notes for answers • A place is defined as location with meaning and often people hold intangible 'feelings' towards their places, either near or far. (1) For many people, they want a sense of 'continuity' in their place, as they often call the area home. (d) Places can be changed by a number of factors. • In many places, for example the Midlands, processes of deindustrialisation have led to the decline in millions of jobs and prospects (1), this can exacerbate many socioeconomic consequences for the locals, including poverty, unemployment, brain-drain, aging populations etc... (d) so in these regions many people have 'rose-tinted' glasses and wish for their place to return to its heyday. (d)		

		- Contrastingly, in some areas, for example London's East End, protest groups such as Focus E15 have been founded to campaign against the gentrification and exogenous forces (such as TNCs) changing their local area (1), which whilst it brings wealth and opportunity for some, has also led to forced displacement and worsened social inequalities for those in marginalised positions. (d) - Locals may resist other changes, for example in rural England, which could be deemed to damage the 'village-like' feel of many places. (1). Rural communities often have been together for many years and thus are more sceptical of any changes to their way of life. (d). Additionally, some people may have environmental grounds for concern. (d) Credit any other valid examples given.		
4	3.2.2.2 	Outline how geospatial data can be used to present place characteristics. Point marked Allow (1) mark for each valid point with additional marks for developed points (d). Notes for answers - Data collected in the field has location information tied to it such as latitude and longitude co-ordinates (1). This can then be used in a GIS programme to plot the location of the data (d). For example, environmental quality survey results can be shown to see how it changes across a town. (d) - GIS systems such as ArcGIS display geospatial data and can be used to show how place characteristics change across an area (1). For example, numbers of unemployed people could be presented as proportional circles on top of a base-map (1). This makes it clear to see how unemployment changes across a given area and can be related to other characteristics such as land-use (d). - Geotagged information such as geotagged tweets can be used to look at place characteristics (1). For example, insider and outsider perspectives on place characteristics could be gathered by using hashtags and geotags (d). - Quantitative data can be geo-located and then can be used to show change in place characteristics across different wards (1). For example, the Index of Multiple deprivation measures deprivation according to small areas (LSOAs) and so can be mapped to show how deprivation changes (d). - Geospatial data helped me to understand how ethnicity changes across Blackburn (1). I used the 2011 census data to collect ethnicity data from Super Output areas (d). I then showed this as a series of choropleth maps showing concentrations of different ethnicities (d). The notes for answers are not exhaustive. Credit any valid points		

5	3.2.2.2.2	Explain why organisations such as governments or corporate bodies manipulate perceptions of place. Point marked Allow (1) mark for each valid point with additional marks for developed points (d). Notes for answers • The perception of a place is held by an individual or group of people – this can change and is often linked to place memory or history. (1) Governments or external agencies may aim to dictate public place perception in order to improve its representation. (d) • This may be through one of a few programs – reimagining/ rebranding or regeneration; often working with corporate bodies and/ or community groups to present this. (1) • Place reimagining/rebranding may be smaller-scale initiatives to boost the appeal of an area to either live in or invest in as part of government programs. (1) An example of this is the 'city of culture' programs which typically target areas which are deemed to be culturally relevant but underdeveloped. (d) • Looking beyond our borders, there are examples such as the highly successful marketing 'I [am]sterdam' program to counteract the loss in tourism revenue to other European cities. (1) This is both a motto and a brand for the city itself and is credited with being a key element in its renaissance recently. (d) • Sometimes these will be combined, which is what occurred in Stratford in the 2012 Olympic Games. Over £9 Billion was spent to reimagining over 500 acres of land and convince the public of the reinvigorated 'east end' of London – formerly deprived and deindustrialised, on the world's stage. (1) Credit any other examples or reasoning given. This list is not exhaustive.		
---	-----------	--	--	--