

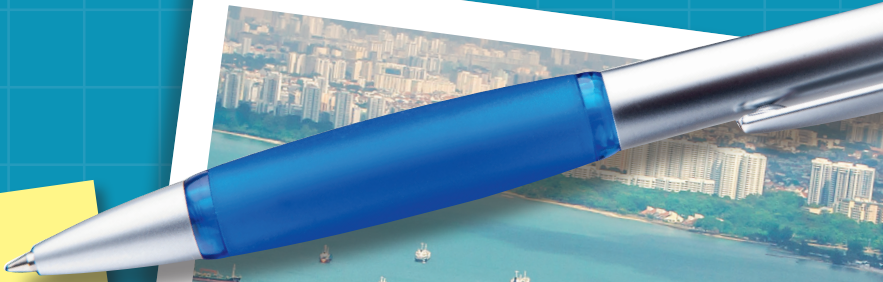

WORKBOOK

PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL

Geography **2**

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- Globalisation
- Regenerating places
- Diverse places
- Superpowers
- Health, human rights and intervention
- Migration, identity and sovereignty

- 
- 
- ✓ Confidently prepare for assessment with exam-style questions
 - ✓ Online answers to every question

David Holmes

Michael Witherick

Contents

3 Globalisation5

- What are the causes of globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?
- What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures, and the physical environment?
- What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment, and how should different players respond to its challenges?

Exam-style questions 17

4A Regenerating places 19

- How and why do places vary?
- Why might regeneration be needed?
- How is regeneration managed?
- How successful is regeneration?

Exam-style questions36

4B Diverse places40

- How do population structures vary?
- How do different people view diverse living spaces?
- Why are there demographic and cultural tensions in diverse places?
- How successfully are cultural and demographic issues being managed?

Exam-style questions56

7 Superpowers60

- What are superpowers and how have they changed over time?
- What are the impacts of superpowers on the global economy, political systems and the physical environment?
- What spheres of influence are contested by superpowers and what are the implications of this?

Exam-style questions70

8A Health, human rights and intervention.....72

- What is human development and why do levels vary from place to place?
- Why do human rights vary from place to place?
- How are human rights used as arguments for political and military intervention?
- What are the outcomes of geopolitical interventions in terms of human development and human rights?

Exam-style questions84

8B Migration, identity and sovereignty87

- What are the impacts of globalisation on international migration?
- How are nation states defined and how have they evolved in a globalising world?
- What are the impacts of global organisations on managing global issues and conflicts?
- What are the threats to national sovereignty in a more globalised world?

Exam-style questions 100



Topic 4A Regenerating places

How and why do places vary?

'Place' is quite a difficult idea – it's about what makes an area tick, how it works, who lives there and how it has changed over time. A key factor of place is the local economy: its sectoral balance, the types of employment, and the local wages. The general 'health' of the local economy has a powerful influence on the broader quality of life experienced by people who live there. Local places also change their economies over time, impacting on place identity and their populations. Changes in functions are often the outcome of external factors, such as changing market conditions and competition, but they can also be instigated deliberately by planning – either at a local or national level.

You are required to study in-depth two contrasting places, focusing on: economic and social characteristics, changes over time, the connectivity and external linkages with other places, and how changes have impacted on the identity of your chosen places and their inhabitants. This necessitates research requiring lots of high-resolution local data sources such as census information, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data and even historical images! All sorts of local data might also be useful when it comes to your independent investigation as well.

Practice questions



- 1 Give **three** different ways of classifying employment, other than by sector.

.....

.....

.....

- 2 What is meant by the term demographic characteristics?

.....

.....

- 3 What is meant by function change in a place?

.....

.....

- 4 Describe **three** possible consequences of large inequalities in income.

.....

.....

.....

- 5 Describe reasons for demographic change in some places.

.....

.....

.....

6 Study Figure 4.1 which shows sectoral change in the UK economy since 1841.

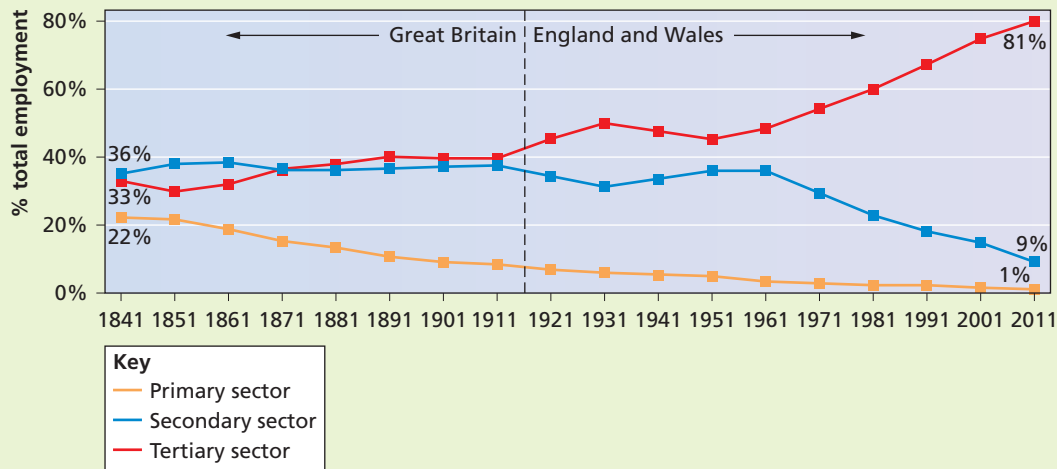


Figure 4.1

a Summarise the changing situation in Great Britain before 1911.

.....

.....

b Summarise the changing situation in England and Wales since 1921.

.....

.....

c Explain **one** additional set of data that could be added to the figure.

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 For one of your chosen places, describe external influences that have shaped the place.

.....

.....

.....

.....

8 Describe how GIS can be used to visually demonstrate differences between places.

.....

.....

.....

.....

9 Describe **one** disadvantage of using GIS as a way to show place differences.

.....

.....

.....

10 Describe **one** way the place in which you live or study might have affected your own identity.

.....

.....

.....

11 Study Table 4.1 which shows census data for Thetford 1981–2011 (the most recent data available).

Table 4.1

Census indicator	1981	1991	2001	2011
Ethnicity (% white British)	95.80	94.30	91.59	75.00
Average age (mean)	39.01	43.60	46.02	44.10
Unemployment (%)	3.79	4.70	2.91	4.10
Home ownership (% owner occupier)	65.90	72.10	70.93	56.50
Occupation type (% managers and professionals)	19.65	21.75	20.95	16.80
Occupation type (% machine operative and unskilled)	30.26	28.40	31.68	36.70

a Calculate the percentage increase in the average (mean) age between 1981 and 2011.

Worked example

In 1981, the mean = 39.01 and in 2011 the mean is 44.10.

The increase = $44.10 - 39.01 = 5.09$

$$\frac{5.09}{39.01} = 0.1305 \times 100\%$$

13.05% increase

Percentage increase needs to be remembered for the exam so practice makes perfect! First: work out the difference (increase) between the two numbers you are comparing. Then: divide the increase by the original number and multiply the answer by 100. % increase = $(\text{Increase} \div \text{Original number}) \times 100$.

Students often find this type of calculation quite difficult as a common mistake is to use the wrong number, i.e. the higher number when there is a change, rather than the original number. There are lots of online tools where you can do practice questions and check your answers to perfect your skills.

b Which census indicator (excluding Average age) shows the biggest absolute change in any one decade?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 a Study Figure 4.9 which shows a model of the spiral of decline.

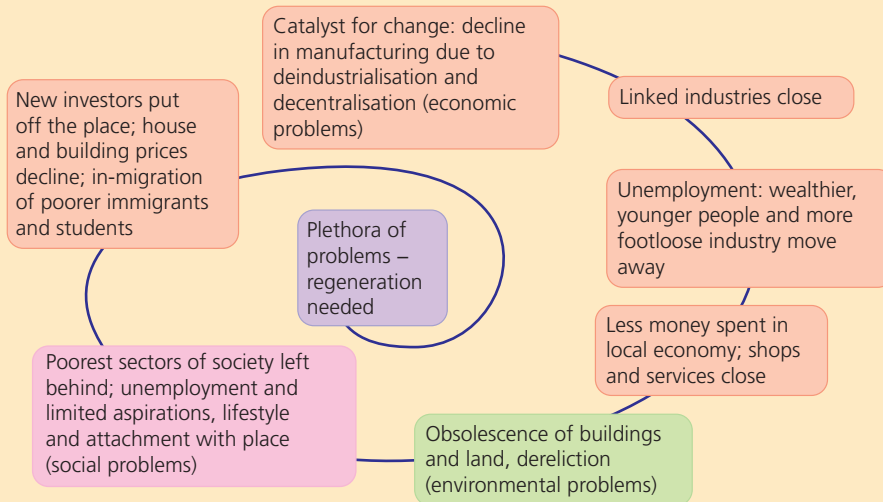


Figure 4.9

- i** Suggest **one** way that this model shows how positive feedback occurs. (AO1 + AO2)

3 marks

4

- ii** Explain why there are different local policies needed that attempt to reverse these declines. (AO1 + AO2)

6 marks

8

- b** Explain the different approaches that can be used to evaluate the need for regeneration. (AO1)

6 marks

8