**Exam Questions for A-Level Geography**

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!

**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

**Globalisation**

**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 globalisation (4)**

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

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

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

**Explain why some locations remain ‘switched off’ from globalisation (6)**

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

**Explain why globalisation 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 globalisation will vary within a country, such as the Netherlands (resource was given about the Netherlands) (12)**

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

***(2017 AS) Explain why one political factor and one social factor might cause some countries to be ‘switched off’ from globalisation’ (4)***

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

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

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

***(2018 AS) Explain why the global shift in manufacturing and services has made some people ‘losers’ (6)***

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

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

***(2018 A) Assess the view that globalisation inevitably damages the physical environment (12)***

***(2019 AS) Suggest one impact of TNCs on local people’s culture. (3)***

***(2019 AS) Describe two different ways disadvantaged groups have benefitted from the spread of global culture. (4)***

***(2019 AS) Explain how rapid globalisation has created political tension in some locations. (6)***

***(2019 AS) Assess whether the economic benefits of globalisation always outweigh the social costs. (12)***

***(2019 A) Explain one reason why many people in the developed world support the global shift of industry. (4)***

***(2019 A) Assess the methods used in local communities to reduce the impact of globalization on the environment. (12)***

***(2020 AS) Suggest one way Information and Communications Technology (ICT) accelerates food imports between countries. (3)***

***(2020 AS) Explain two ways the global shift of industry has affected the health of people living in developing countries. (4)***

***(2020 AS) Explain how Transnational Corporations (TNCs) contribute to the spread of globalization. (6)***

***(2020) Assess the extent to which improvement in gender equality may lead to higher national incomes per capita. (12)***

***(2021) Explain one reason why free trade policies are promoted by international economic organisations. (4)***

***(2021) Assess the extent to which the global shift has caused more social costs than social benefits. (12)***

***(2022 AS) Identify the correct definition of ‘ecological footprint’ (1)***

***(2022 AS) Suggest one reason why recycling rates differ across England (3)   
  
  
(2022 AS) Explain two measures of the degree of globalisation of a country (4)   
  
(2022 AS) Explain how ICT communication networks have resulted in time-space compression for most people (6)***

***(2022 AS) Assess the extent to which globalisation is narrowing the development gap both within and between countries (12)***

***(2022) Explain one way governments can attract foreign direct investment (FDI) (4)***

***(2022) Assess the importance of ICT and mobile communications in the growth of globalisation (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 counties. (6)*

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

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

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

Explain the term ‘liberalisation’ of trade. (4)

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

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

Assess the role players by TNCS in the globalisation 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 globalised 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 globalised economy. (12)

Explain the process of cultural diffusion. (4)

Assess the contribution of globalisation 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, ‘globalisation produces as many losers as it does winners’. (12)

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

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

**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 AS) Define the term deindustrialized region (1)***

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

***(2017 AS) 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)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

***(2019 AS) Define the term ‘lived experience of a place’ (1)   
  
(2019 AS) Suggest one reason why those with a ‘low’ educational level were less likely to vote. (3)***

***(2019 AS) Explain two ways international influences have affected a local place you have studied. (4)***

***(2019 AS) Explain different ways of measuring the success of regeneration strategies. (6)***

***(2019 AS) Assess why conflicts may occur between stakeholders involved in the regeneration of places. (12)***

***(2019 A) Explain why infrastructure investment such as fracking may help regeneration in some local economies but not others. (6)***

***(2019 A) Explain why regeneration usually improves people’s local living environment. (6)***

***(2019 A) Evaluate the reasons why some regions are more successful than others. (20)***

***(2019) Suggest reasons why perceptions may vary in cities, such as Hull, about the success of regeneration. (6)***

***(2019) With reference to a named place, explain the limitations of the strategies used to regenerate a rural place. (6)***

***(2019) For your local place and your contrasting place, evaluate the view that low income is the most important factor leading to deprivation. (20)***

***(2020 AS) Identify one way of comparing economic inequality between two places in the same country. (1)***

***(2020 AS) Describe two different viewpoints shown in media sources about the need for regeneration in your chosen local place (4).***

***(2020 AS) Explain why local opinions may differ about ways to regenerate places. (6)***

***(2020 AS) Assess why stakeholders might use different criteria when judging the success of regeneration strategies in either urban or rural places. (12)***

***(2020 A) Explain how international and global influences have shaped the social characteristics of your local place. (6)***

***(2020 A) Evaluate the view that successful regeneration always relies on changing the perceptions of an area. (20)***

***(2021) Suggest why urban places in less successful regions may suffer from a spiral of decline. (6)***

***(2021) You have studied your local place and a contrasting place. Explain the changes in the demographic characteristic of one of these places. (6)***

***(2021) Evaluate the reasons why regeneration strategies are often controversial. (20)***

***(2022 AS) State one reason successful regions have high inward migration rates (1)   
  
(2022 AS) Explain two reasons some groups of people living in a successful region may experience deprivation (4)***

***(2022 AS) Explain how social progress resulting from regeneration can be measured through changes in deprivation and demographic characteristics (6)***

***(2022 AS) Assess the extent to which national influences have benefited your chosen places (12)***

***(2022 A) Using the resource, explain why there may be changes over time in the levels of deprivation of these areas (6)***

***(2022 A) Explain the variations in the quality of the living environment within one local place you have studied (6)***

***(2022 A) Evaluate the impact of government decisions on the economic and social characteristics of either urban or rural places (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)

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

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. (20)

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. (20)

Evaluate the role of central government in regenerating places. (20)

Evaluate the success of local government policies which aim to attract inward investment to rural areas. (20)

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

Evaluate the success of a named urban regeneration process. (20)

Evaluate the role of different players in the success of rural regeneration projects. (20)

*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)***

***(2019) Explain one reason for the emergence of a multipolar world. (4)***

***(2019) Assess the reasons why the growing resource needs of superpowers and emerging countries result in tensions. (12)***

***(2020) Explain one effect on key resources, such as oil, from rising middle-class consumption in emerging superpowers. (4)***

***(2020) Assess the role of TNCs in developing the economic importance of superpowers. (12)***

***(2021) Assess the view that hard power is essential in achieving superpower status. (12)***

***(2022) Assess the political implications of the rising demand for resources for current and 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)*

**Migration, Identity and Sovereignty**

**Explain the role of global organizations in managing the global economy (8)**

**Evaluate this statement: ‘In a globalizing world, national sovereignty becomes less important’ (20)**

**Explain why national identity is a complex idea in many countries (4)**

**Explain why IGOs have had varying success in helping to tackle environmental problems (6)**

**Explain why restrictions over international movement of labour vary (8)**

**Evaluate the advantages of low-tax regimes, such as the Isle of Man, for individuals, organizations and countries (20)**

***(2018) Explain one way in which physical geography determines national borders (4)***

***(2018) Explain why the movement of labour is unrestricted within many countries (8)***

***(2018) Evaluate the view that national identity is easier to define for some countries than for others (20)***

***(2019) Explain why modern nationalist movements face challenges in seeking increasing independence. (8)***

***(2019) Evaluate the view that international global organisations (IGOs) have been largely ineffective in managing environmental challenges. (20)***

***(2019) Explain one way in which physical geography determines national bordered. (4)***

***(2019) (resource given) Suggest how the postage stamp shows that IGOs have become important in managing global environment issues. (6)***

***(2019) Explain why the movement of labor is unrestricted within many countries. (8)***

***(2019) Evaluate the view that national identity is easier to define for some countries that for others. (20)***

***(2020) Explain the emergence of new nation states is often accompanied by conflict (4)***

***(2020) Suggest reasons for the difference in the numbers of foreign-born population (international migrants) in the countries shown. (6)***

***(2020) Explain why the opinions of governments and NGOS about the growth of tax havens may differ. (8)***

***(2020) Evaluate the extent to which the rise of nationalism can prevent globalisation. (20)***

***(2021) Explain one reason why many national borders are contested. (4)***

***(2021) Explain why many governments have mixed attitudes to the emergence of tax havens. (6)***

***(2021) Explain why globalisation may cause political tensions within nations. (8)***

***(2021) Evaluate the view that increased globalisation inevitably results in international migration. (20)***

***(2022) Explain why the rate of assimilation of migrants varies between countries (4)***

***(2022) Using the resource, suggest reasons for the relationship shown between the percentage of a country’s population who are foreign-born and their GDP per capita (6)***

***(2022) Explain why some national borders are contested (8)***

***(2022) Evaluate the view that global organisation have been more effective in managing global economic issues than environmental issues (20)***

*Explain why sovereign states vary in their level of cultural and political unity (8)*

*Evaluate the following statement: ‘Global organisations have failed to respond effectively to the most important challenges which the world faces’ (20)*

Explain why globalization and increased international migration are linked. (6)

Referring to examples, evaluate the economic, social and political causes of international migration (20)

Explain why immigration can cause political tensions (6)

Evaluate the factors which may lead to national borders being contested (20)

Evaluate the extent to which nationalism has played a role in the development of the modern world (20)

Explain how global inequalities may be seen as a threat to the global economic system (8)

Evaluate the importance and achievements of one global organization in the post 1945 world (20)

Evaluate the extent to which IGOs may lead to an erosion of national economic sovereignty (20)

Evaluate the success of IGOs in managing global environmental problems (20)

Explain why national identity is an elusive and contested concept (8)

Evaluate the contribution of globalization to Western identity (20)

Evaluate the consequences of disunity within nations (20)

*Explain how supranational groups manage migration both within and between countries (6)*

*Explain why migration in the 21st centuries*

*increasing both within and between countries (8)*

*Suggest how nationalism has shaped the identify of modern nations (6)*

*Explain how globalization processes have influenced the emergence of new forms of nation state (8)*

*Suggest how the ‘war on terror’ may bring challenges for intergovernmental organizations (6)*

*Explain the role of IGOs in the management of global environmental problems (8)*

*Explain the historical and contemporary influences on national identity (8)*

*Explain the possible causes of disunity within developed and emerging nations (8)*

*Explain the role of national governments in managing migration flows (8)*

*Evaluate this statement: “In a globalized world, nationalism remains a powerful force” (20)*

**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 significant 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 AS) Identify one process that occurs only at destructive plate boundaries (1)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***(2019 AS) State which type of earthquake wave travels fastest (1).***

***(2019 AS) Explain two strategies used to modify tectonic hazard events. (4)***

***(2019 AS) Explain how plate tectonic theory is used to explain plate movements (6)***

***(2019 AS) Assess whether areal extent is the most important factors that determines the impact of volcanic eruptions. (12)***

***(2019 A) Assess the reasons why managing the impacts of tectonic hazards varies in its effectiveness. (12)***

***(2020 AS) There are complex interrelationships between a hazard and the community if affects. These can be explained by the Pressure and Release Model. Explain two parts of this model. (4)***

***(2020 AS) Explain why some tectonic hazards occur away from plate boundaries. (6)***

***(2020 AS) Assess the view that tectonic disasters are affecting more people in the world, but causing fewer deaths than in the past. (12)***

***(2020 A) Assess the relative importance of physical factors and processes in explaining the impacts of volcanic eruptions. (12)***

***(2021) Assess the view that the social and economic impacts of earthquakes are mainly the result of their magnitude. (12)***

***(2022 AS) State one characteristic of tectonic hazard profiles (1)***

***(2022 AS) Explain two tectonic processes that occur at a convergent plate margin (4)***

***(2022 AS) Using one named example, explain the economic and human impacts of a tectonic mega-disaster (6)***

***(2022 AS) Using the resource, assess the extent to which wealth (GDP per capita) affects the impacts of these earthquakes (12)***

**(2022 A) Assess the importance of prediction and forecasting in reducing the vulnerability of communities to earthquake 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 hydrometeological 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)**

**State one coastal depositional landform. (1)**

**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)**

**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 AS) State one factor that affects coastal sediment transport (1)***

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

***(2017 AS) Explain two coastal depositional processes (4)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***(2019 AS) Identify the factor which affects the direction of coastal sediment movement. (1)***

***(2019 AS) Explain two processes of weathering on a coastline. (4)***

***(2019 AS) Explain how the characteristics of coastal plains and rocky coasts differ. (6)***

***(2019 AS) Assess the importance of longer term sea-level change in explaining the risks at different coastlines. (12)***

***(2019 A) Explain the contribution of marine erosional processes to the development of this landscape (6)***

***(2019 A) Explain the contribution of coastal deposition to the development of this landscape. (6)***

***(2019 A) Explain why a range of approaches is needed to manage coastal landscapes (8)***

***(2019 A) Evaluate the view that coastal floods are increasing mainly because of rising sea levels. (20)***

***(2020 AS) Define the term ‘eustatic sea level change’. (1)***

***(2020 AS) Explain two economic reasons why coastal recession is significant. (4)***

***(2020 AS) Using a named example, explain the sediment cell concept. (6)***

***(2020 AS) Assess the importance of subaerial processes in contributing to the rate of coastal recession. (12)***

***(2020 A) Explain the role of isostatic processes in causing changes in relative sea level. (6)***

***(2020 A) Explain the role of sediment transport in the development of this coastal landscape. (6)***

***(2020 A) Explain why sustainable management of coastlines may lead to local conflicts. (8)***

***(2020 A) Evaluate the view that rates of coastal recession are largely controlled by geological factors (20).***

***(2021) Explain how changes in sea level have produced different coastlines. (6)***

***(2021) Explain the differences in the characteristics of beaches over time, such as between summer and winter. (6)***

***(2021) Explain the importance of vegetation in stabilising coastal landscapes. (8)***

***(2021) Evaluate the view that coastal management policies are mainly based on economic judgements. (20)***

***(2022 AS) Name one part of the coastal littoral zone (1)***

***(2022 AS) Explain two characteristics of submergent coastlines (4)***

***(2022 AS) With reference to one named coastline, explain why policy decisions can lead to conflict between different players (6)***

***(2022 AS) Assess the extent to which transport and deposition processes are more important than erosional processes in creating distinctive coastal landscapes (12)***

***(2022 A) Using the resource, explain the contribution of marine processes in the development of these landforms (6)***

***(2022 A) Explain how subaerial processes contribute to the development of this landscape (6)***

***(2022 A) Explain the role of sea level change in the formation of both emergent and submergent coastlines (8)***

***(2022 A) Evaluate the view that global warming is the greatest threat to coastlines and their communities (20)***

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

*Evaluate the extent to which all coastlines can be protected using sustainable management approaches. (20)*

*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)

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)

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

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

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

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

*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 cuspate 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)*

*Evaluate the threats for lowland coastal areas arising from future SLR (20)*

**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)***

***(2019) Assess the role of physical factors in influencing the pattern of future water stress. (12)***

***(2019) Evaluate the view that large-scale water management projects often create more problems than they solve for people and the environment. (20)***

***(2020) Explain one impact of an El Nino event on the hydrological system. (3)***

***(2020) Explain how the physical features of a drainage basin affect the shape of storm hydrographs. (6)***

***(2020) Explain why human actions often increase water insecurity. (8)***

***(2021) Explain why changes in ocean health may threaten people’s well-being. (8)***

***(2021) Assess the impact of climate change on the flows (processes) in the hydrological cycle. (12)***

***(2021) Evaluate the view that most trans-boundary water conflicts are impossible to solve. (20)***

***(2022) Explain how oceans regulate the composition of the atmosphere (6)***

***(2022) Explain the contribution of human activity to the risk of drought (8)***

***(2022) Evaluate the view that land use changes are the main cause of the increasing risk of river flooding (20)***

*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)***

***(2019) Explain one impact of the changes in biofuel production in Brazin on the carbon cycle. (3)***

***(2019) Explain why the level of economic development affects the energy mix of countries. (6)***

***(2019) Explain why there are uncertainties about future levels of carbon release from peatlands and permafrost. (8)***

***(2020) Assess the importance of renewable energy in reducing the risks of further planetary warming (12)***

***(2020) Evaluate the view that changes to the carbon cycle pose more threats to people than changes to the water cycle. (20)***

***(2021) Explain one possible consequence of the changes in unconventional oil production (3)***

***(2021) Explain the geological processes that influence the levels of carbon in the atmosphere. (6)***

***(2022) Assess how successful different countries have been in achieving energy security (12)***

*Explain how forests influence the water cycle. (6)*

*Evaluate the extent to which mitigation is the most important strategy in tacking 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 as 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)*