

## Year 12 A Level Geography – Mock Exam Prep. Case Study List

### Paper 1 – Tectonics, Coasts

#### **Tectonics:**

Tectonic mega-disasters (2004 Asian tsunami, 2010 Eyafjallajokull eruption in Iceland (global interdependence) and 2011 Japanese tsunami (energy policy)

MHZ and how linked hydrometeorological hazards sometimes contribute to a tectonic disaster (the Philippines)

Advise -2 contrasting earthquakes/ volcanic/ tectonic events

#### **Coasts:**

Geological structure (jointing, dip, faulting, folding) is an important influence on coastal morphology and erosion rates, and also on the formation of cliff profiles and the occurrence of micro-features, e.g. caves (Jurassic Coast, Devon, a Heritage Coast)

Sediment Cell concept (sources, transfers and sinks) is important in understanding the coast as a system with both negative and positive feedback, it is an example of dynamic equilibrium (Holderness Coast, East Yorkshire).

Rapid coastal recession is caused by physical factors (geological and marine) but can be influenced by human actions (dredging or coastal management). (Holderness Coast, East Yorkshire and SE Bangladesh – ie where mangroves cleared as coastal protection)

Local factors increase flood risk on some low-lying and estuarine coasts (height, degree of subsidence, vegetation removal); global sea level rise further increases risk (Bangladesh or the Maldives)

Policy decisions can lead to conflicts between different players (homeowners, local authorities, environmental pressure groups) with perceived winners and losers in countries at different levels of development (developed and developing or emerging countries) (Holderness Coast, East Yorkshire and Chittagong, Bangladesh).

## **Paper 2 – Globalisation, Regeneration**

### **Globalisation:**

Special economic zones, government subsidies and attitudes to FDI (**China's 1978 Open Door Policy**) have contributed to the spread of globalisation into new global regions.

Physical, political, economic and environmental reasons why some locations remain largely 'switched off' from globalisation (**North Korea or Sahel countries** – regions within countries).

The movement of the global economic centre of gravity to Asia via the **global shift of manufacturing (China) and outsourcing of services (India)** can lead to changes in the built environment that can bring benefits (infrastructure investment, waged work, poverty reduction, education and training) but also costs (loss of productive land, unplanned settlements, environmental and resource pressure).

Rural-urban migration (push and pull factors), and/or natural increase, is responsible for the growth of megacities (**Mumbai**); rapid urban growth creates social and environmental challenges.

International migration has increased in global hub cities and regions, deepening interdependence between regions (elite migration – Russian oligarchs to London) and mass low-wage economic migration (**India to UAE** or the Philippines to Saudi Arabia).

Cultural diffusion occurs as a result of globalisation; TNCs, global media corporations (role of TNCs), tourism and migration create and spread an increasingly 'westernised' global culture which impacts on both the environment and people (**Changing diets in Asia**).

The spread of a global culture has also led to new awareness of opportunities for disadvantaged groups (**Athletes at the Rio 2016 or London 2012 Summer Paralympics**) particularly in emerging and developing countries.

In some locations, cultural erosion (loss of language, traditional food, music, clothes, social relations (**loss of tribal lifestyles in Papua New Guinea or Iceland**)) has resulted in changes to the built and natural environment (de-valuing local and larger-scale ecosystems).

Open borders, deregulation and encouragement of foreign direct investment has created culturally mixed societies and thriving migrant diasporas in some locations, but tensions have resulted elsewhere (Rise of extremism in Europe and **trans-boundary water conflicts in south-east Asia – links to Water topic**).

Attempts have been made in some locations to control the spread of globalisation by censorship (**China or North Korea**), limiting immigration (UK or Japan) and trade protectionism.

Some groups seek to retain their cultural identity within countries and seek to retain control of culture and physical resources (**First Nations in Canada**), whereas others embrace its economic advantages.

Local groups and NGOs promote local sourcing (**Transition towns**) as one response to globalisation by increasing sustainability.

Recycling has a role in managing resource consumption and ecological footprints, but its use varies by product and place (**local authorities in the UK or local NGOs such as Keep Britain Tidy**).

### **Regeneration:**

Successful regions (**San Francisco Bay area**) have high rates of employment, inward migration (internal and international) and low levels of multiple deprivation but also high property prices and skill shortages in both urban and rural areas.

Some regions (**The Rust Belt, USA**) economic restructuring has triggered a spiral of decline, which includes increasing levels of social deprivation (education, health, crime, access to services and living environment) in both deindustrialised urban areas and rural settlements once dominated by primary economic activities.

The use of statistical evidence to determine the need for regeneration in **your chosen local place**.

Different media can provide contrasting evidence, questioning the need for regeneration in **your chosen local place**.

How different representations of your chosen **local place** could influence the perceived need for regeneration.

**UK government decisions about international migration and the deregulation of capital markets** (enabling foreign investment in prime London real estate) have significant impacts on the potential for growth and both direct and indirect investment.

Local interest groups (Chambers of Commerce, local preservation societies, trade unions) play a key role in decision-making about regeneration; there are often tensions between groups that wish to preserve environments and those that seek change. (**London Olympics 2012**).

**Urban and rural regeneration strategies** include retail-led plans, tourism, leisure and sport (**London Olympics 2012**), public/private rural diversification (**Cornwall Regeneration – CUC, fibre internet, foody towns, Newquay Aerohub**).

For UK deindustrialised cities, rebranding can stress the attraction of places, creating specific place identity building on their industrial heritage; this can attract national and international tourists and visitors (**Manchester NQ/ Ancoats – ‘world’s coolest neighbourhood’**).

There are a range of **rural rebranding strategies** in the postproduction countryside based on heritage and literary associations, farm diversification and specialised products (link to Cornwall example knowledge).

A study of the strategies used in the regeneration of an urban place ([Salford Quays](#)) and the contested nature of these decisions within local communities.

A study of the strategies used in the **restructuring of a rural place** (link to Cornwall example knowledge) and the contested nature of these decisions within local communities.