



2016 specification
first exams in 2018

Topic Tests

For A Level Edexcel Geography:

Topic 8B: Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

Update v1.1, September 2024

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has five tests on **Topic 8B: Migration, Identity and Sovereignty** for the A Level Edexcel (9GE0) Geography specification. Every key aspect of the specification is covered in this resource.

These topic tests are designed to test the student's knowledge and enable the teacher to diagnose the student's strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types, and there is a wide variety of stimulus material. These tests are not intended to mimic exam papers; section 1 answers do not necessarily match Edexcel's standard command word mark allocation.

Mark schemes for each topic test can be found at the back of this resource. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer is acceptable, a model answer has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, indicative content has been included.

When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of a particular topic area, or at the end of the whole unit in order to enable consolidation of knowledge. The students can also use the tests towards the end of the course, to assess knowledge either before or after revision. There is scope to provide your students with one test every two weeks if teaching the A Level course over two years.

How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class, or set as homework tasks. The tests can be quickly marked by the student or the teacher, at home or in the classroom, as answers are provided.

These structured tests provide an opportunity to mark and score students in order to monitor progress. The tests are provided in a non-write-on format.

The Benefits to the Students

Students can be confident they have been tested on every key aspect of the specification. After completing a test, they will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work, and can set their own goals for future learning. The answer sections also provide students with an indication of what a good answer entails.

Differentiation

In order to support lower-ability students while pushing the more-able, each test has been written in two sections.

- The first section has approximately 40 marks and has been written to test knowledge of the core elements of the specification.
 - These questions are for all students and the difficulty or complexity of questions generally increases throughout the test.
- The second section has approximately 12–20 further marks of extension questions for higher-ability students.
- The final test draws from themes from the whole topic. This test would be ideal as an end-of-topic activity, and to identify gaps in the students' knowledge.

September 2017

Update v1.1, September 2024

Updates made in line with 2024 specification changes:

- Replaced the term 'failed state' with the 'countries labelled as fragile states' in Test 4 Q10 and Q11.
- Answers to Test 2 Q9, Test 4 Q8 and Q11, Test 5 Q3 and Q12 have been updated to reflect cultural and political changes.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Geography resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Test 2 – Globalisation and Nation

1. What is a 'nation state'?
2. Define 'sovereignty'.
3. In what ways can nation states vary from each other?
4. Explain why some nation states have more varied characteristics than others contrasted with unitary states.
5. Give two reasons for the location of national borders.
6. Suggest why some borders that were drawn in colonial times have led to problems.
7.
 - a) Name one contested border.
 - b) Name one state that is not universally recognised.
8. Explain the link between nationalism and the growth of empires.
9. Using an example, explain why the dissolution of empires has caused conflict between nation states.
10. Give two effects of postcolonial migration.
11. What is a 'tax haven'?
12. Suggest why people and organisations are against tax havens?
13.
 - a) Provide one issue with the current system of global economics.
 - b) Using an example, explain how some countries are encouraging alternative economic systems.

Extension Question

14. 'Business should be allowed to use tax havens.'
Assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

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Preview of Questions Ends Here

This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

Test 5 – Overview

1. 2 marks
Two from the following:
 - Economic factors (e.g. financial crashes, changing patterns of economic hubs) [1]
 - Environmental factors (e.g. climate change, natural disasters) [1]
 - Political factors (e.g. border policies, conflict) [1]
2. 2 marks
Push factors:
One from the following:
 - War and conflict [1]
 - Political turmoil [1]
 - Poor economic opportunities [1]
 - Any other valid point(s)
 Pull factors:
One from the following:
 - Better economic opportunities [1]
 - Higher standard of living [1]
 - Open border policies [1]
 - Any other valid point(s)
3. 8 marks
Suggested content using the example of the USA and Mexico border:
 - The border between the USA and Mexico is one that causes plenty of controversy for a number of demographic and cultural reasons. [1]
 - Many of the migrants travelling across from Mexico are economic migrants [1]
 - Some people in the USA see this as a threat to their own employment, as unemployment is high in the USA. [1]
 - On the other hand, the migrants provide a vital workforce for the US economy to deal with a growing shortage of working-age people in the country. [1]
 - Some people in the USA see migrants as a threat to national security, particularly in the wake of terrorist attacks, which people fear are always being enacted by foreign terrorists. [1]
 - There have been recent policies in the USA to deport illegal immigrants. [1]
 - On the other hand, the Hispanic migrants bring diversity and culture to the USA. [1]
 - In the last few years, a large number of people crossing the border are from other countries such as Ecuador and Nicaragua where they are fleeing violence. [1]
4. 2 marks
 - Nationalism helped create the empires which attempted to conquer the world [1]
 - These empires drew the borders of many nation states we see today for their own purposes [1]
5. 2 marks
Two from the following:
 - Some newly formed nation states were left in political turmoil with no consensus on borders [1]
 - Due to the way the borders of the country were decided, there were often conflicts [1]
 - This led to conflict in some of the countries, e.g. Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo [1]
 - Any other valid point(s)
6. 4 marks
 - Globalisation promotes a neoliberal capitalist economic system [1] which promotes free trade [1]
 - Deregulation has led to the emergence of low tax states and tax havens [1] to attract investment [1]
7. 4 marks
 - Most IGOs were set up by developed countries with considerable power over the rest of the world [1]
 - This means that IGOs tend to have a Western view of the world's issues and priorities [1]
 - In the case of economic IGOs, for example, they tend to promote a neoliberal capitalist economic system [1]
 - It can appear biased as it assumes all countries want to work in the same way [1]
8. 2 marks
IGO became particularly important after World War II (1945) as they were aimed at maintaining international security [1] and to help prevent another world war. [1]

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9. 4 marks
- They provide a basis for all countries to follow. [1]
 - They can be successful in getting countries on board with their agreements
 - They provide accountability for countries to make sure they adhere to the a
10. 4 marks
- Globalisation has created a 'global identity' which many people identify with
 - This global identity is particularly promoted in the form of 'Westernisation'
 - Increased foreign ownership of property, land and business can create challenges
 - Globalisation has also increased migration and the ease of people travelling changed cultures and challenged national identity. [1]
11. 6 marks
- Suggested content:
- Division within countries can lead to the creation of new independent nation states
 - For example, there is division over national identity within the UK, so much so that a referendum over their independence. [1]
 - It can also lead to protesting and rioting. [1]
 - For example, many BRIC nations are experiencing division over the levels of development this has led to protests and political unrest in some cases. [1]
 - In more serious cases, division within countries is caused because a state is weak which can lead to conflict. [1]
 - For example, Sudan has experienced division over ideas of national identity leading to conflict. [1]

Extension Question

12. 20 marks
- Students must provide points that suggest borders are important.
- Students must provide points that suggest borders are no longer important.
- Students must form a clear sort of conclusion.
- Suggested content for the importance of borders:
- It could be argued that borders have actually become more important due to globalisation
 - Globalisation has caused an increase of international migration [1], which in turn has led to creating tighter controls on their borders. [1]
 - For example, despite the Schengen Agreement across most of the EU, many countries have more control over immigration in recent years. [1]
 - Globalisation has not meant that borders are no longer contested. There are still many borders that are still disputed today, e.g. Ukraine and Russia [1]
 - It could be argued that with more open borders there has been a greater demand for increased demand for stricter border controls. [1]
- Suggested content for the unimportance of borders:
- It could be argued that globalisation means there is no longer a need for borders
 - This is because globalisation promotes free trade and open border policies
 - Economic theories suggest that this free movement of products and labour across borders only hinder economic growth. [1]
 - The free movement of people allows people to mix and close any skills gap
 - It is also creating a more diverse world with more acceptance and understanding
 - Arguably, some people are starting to relate more to the idea of a global identity rather than borders between states are becoming less necessary. [1]
 - The rise of ICC and global governance means there is less for nation states to be concerned about in terms of global governance. [1]
- Example conclusion:
- In many ways, globalisation suggests that borders are no longer needed due to the free movement of labour to create economic growth. [1] On the other hand, there is also creating a rise in nationalism and a call for stricter border controls. [1]

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