



# Topic Tests

for A Level OCR Geography

Topic 2.2 Option D: Power and Borders

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# Teacher's Introduction

These ZigZag Education Topic Tests for Geography are written to be used for continued assessment during the teaching of the given topic. Each resource covers the full content of the specification for the named topic, spread across a number of tests. The final test in each resource is synoptic, and spans a range of content from across the named topic, ideal as an end-of-topic recap and revision exercise. The tests are provided in a non-write-on format.

## Remember!

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

Each test should take one lesson length to complete, with an optional extension section that can be used to challenge more-able students, or as a follow-up homework task for the whole class. The number of tests in each resource takes into account the weight of the topic within the spec, allowing one test to be used every fortnight over a two-year course of study when using the full resource range.

This resource has three tests on **Topic 2.2D: Power and Borders** for the **A Level OCR** Geography specification (H481). Every key aspect of this topic within the specification is covered in this resource.

The tests are not designed to mirror the exams, but in the extension sections the longer-answer questions *do* follow the exam format in terms of command word and marks allocated.

Suggested answers for each test are included. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer is acceptable, a model answer has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, indicative content is given.

## When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of teaching a subtopic, or at the end of the whole unit to consolidate knowledge. Students can also reuse these tests towards the end of the course as part of a programme of revision.

## How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class, or set as homework tasks to enable you, as a teacher, to diagnose your students' strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types, and draws upon a wide range of stimulus material. The tests can be marked by a teacher or by students, as answers are provided.

## The Benefits to the Student

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 generally increases throughout the test.
- The second section has approximately 10 further marks of extension questions to challenge higher-ability students.
  - These questions more closely follow the exam style, with command word use and allocated marks mirroring the longer exam questions.
  - In some cases the extension section is longer (up to 20 marks) to provide a long-answer practice in cases where the exam requires it. The initial test may then be slightly shorter to retain balance.

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## 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 – Global Governance and C

1. Provide a definition of 'sovereign nation-states'.
2. Explain one way that an assault on territorial integrity could lead to conflict.
3. Describe the role of the UN in preventing conflict.
4. Provide an example of a regional institution that is responsible for regulating
5. Explain the importance of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in reproducing the system of sovereign nation-states
6. Explain why flows of technology are so important for geopolitical intervention
7. For the case study you have studied, explain how global governance of conflict and cooperation between organisations at a range of scales.
8. Explain how the short-term effects of the global governance of issues of sovereignty and territorial integrity can be both positive and negative.
9. Identify three advantageous long-term consequences of the global governance of issues of sovereignty and territorial integrity.
10. For the case study you have studied, explain the strategies that were used in the global governance of sovereignty or territorial integrity.

### Extension Question

11. 'The severe challenges faced by LIDCs when global governance strategies are implemented raise the question how worthwhile an intervention is for helping the citizens'. With reference to your case study, discuss this statement.

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## **Preview of Questions Ends Here**

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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.

# Answers

## Test 1 – Sovereignty and Territorial

1. a) 1 mark  
A political map of Europe [1].  
b) 2 marks  
The territories/political units [1] of different sovereign nation-states [1].
2. 2 marks  
Suggested answer:  
States have a well-defined territory that is under the authority of a single political nation refers to the body of people that share a common culture or heritage, who may consist of different states [1].
3. a) 1 mark  
The power and authority that a state has over the land and people within its territory [1].  
b) 1 mark  
The principle that no state should make any attempt to disrupt the borders of other states [1].
4. 3 marks  
Three from the following points:
  - Moral principles [1]
  - Customs and traditions [1]
  - International law [1]
  - Treaties [1]
  - Charter of the United Nations [1]
  - Regional organisations [1]Other correct answers acceptable.
5. a) 2 marks  
The balance of power between nation-states [1] that shape international relations [1].  
b) 3 marks  
Three from the following points:
  - Geopolitics has helped establish territorial integrity [1].
  - Geopolitics is responsible for the global governance and maintenance of international relations [1].
  - Geopolitical relations help ensure that the territorial integrity of any nation-state is maintained [1].
  - Geopolitical relations determine when an intervention is needed if there is a threat to territorial integrity [1].Other correct answers acceptable.
6. a) 1 mark  
A body that operates outside of the confines of state boundaries [1].  
b) 1 mark  
One from the following:
  - European Union [1]
  - International Monetary Fund [1]
  - United Nations [1]
  - World Trade Organisation [1]
  - NATO [1]Other correct answers acceptable.
- c) 3 marks  
Three from the following points:
  - Membership within a supranational institution means a nation-state must abide by the laws and regulations of that institution [1].
  - Member states may have to give up elements of their sovereignty to the institution [1].
  - The supranational institution will come to govern certain aspects of a nation-state's internal affairs [1].
  - The state will have to abide by the laws and regulations of the supranational institution in some cases [1].
  - Some member states may only have limited influence on the laws and regulations of the supranational institution that all member states must abide by [1].

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7. 4 marks

Example answer:

The political boundaries of the Falkland Islands are currently being contested as the islands [1]. This is causing disruption to territorial integrity, with the islands administration [1]. Argentina claims it inherited the islands from Spain in the 18th century, the long-term administration of the islands, as well as the desire of the islanders to remain part of the UK territory, makes the islands that of the UK [1].

Other correct answers acceptable.

8. 6 marks

Six from the following points:

- Challenge government control of the state [1]
- TNCs do not operate in accordance with state boundaries [1]
- States have lost control over elements of the workforce to TNCs [1]
- States have lost control over elements of the environment to TNCs [1]
- TNCs can impact on the political decision-making of the government [1]
- States become dependent on the economic power of TNCs [1]
- States have become dependent on the economic growth that TNCs generate [1]
- The state's dependence on TNCs limits the authority and power of the state [1]
- TNCs are often responsible for violating human rights [1]

Other correct answers acceptable.

9. 4 marks

Answers **must** be specific to the case study the student has studied.

Students should choose **one** example [1] and explain how this posed as a challenge to the country [3].

Answers may draw on some of the following points:

- The seeking of independence by particular ethnic groups [1]. This will challenge the territory will begin to resist the authority of the state [1]. The state will lose control over the territory and place [1]. This could lead to the complete loss of power over certain parts of the territory [1].
- Increasing involvement of TNCs within the nation-state [1]. This will challenge the state's control of aspects of the workforce, diminishing the power of the state [1]. The state's dependence on the TNC means that it can assert only limited authority over the corporation's own rules and regulations rather than that of the state [1].
- The joining of a state to a supranational institution such as the UN or a regional organisation [1]. This will challenge sovereignty as the state will need to meet the requirements of the institution for granted membership [1]. As a member, the state will need to abide by the institution's rules [1] and will have to follow treaties that it may not have even signed [1].

Other correct answers acceptable.

10. 6 marks

Answers **must** be specific to the case study the student has studied.

Answers may draw on some of the following points:

- Violation of human rights
- Displacement of people
- War and violence
- Limited access to services
- Lack of provision of basic human needs
- Loss of livelihoods

## Extension Questions

11. 3 marks

Suggested answer:

Global geopolitical relations allow a nation-state to freely exercise sovereignty over its territory. However, for sovereignty to be effective within a state, the territorial borders must be clearly defined. Geopolitical relations ensure that national sovereignty of all nation-states is protected. Intervention occurs when an unlawful threat to sovereignty arises [1].

12. 6 marks

Answers **must** be specific to the case study the student has studied.

Answers may draw on some of the following points:

- Creation of a new place identity.
- Physical destruction of natural and built landscapes.
- Disruption to energy and water supplies causing socio-economic decline.
- Disruption to communications technology impacts future development and growth.
- Physical reduction in the size of the territory.

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## **Preview of Answers Ends Here**

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