	2025: Q2d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that the management of glaciated landscapes should always prioritise preservation over economic exploitation.
	2026: Q2c [8]	

PAPER 1: TOPIC 2B - COASTAL LANDSCAPES AND CHANGE		
TOPIC	**WHEN EXAMINED?**	**QUESTION STEM**
Coastal features and landscapes	2018: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of sediment transport in creating distinctive landforms.
	2019: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of marine erosional processes to the development of this landscape.
	2019: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the contribution of coastal deposition to the development of this landscape.
	2020: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the role of sediment transport in the development of this coastal landscape.
	2021: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how changes in sea level have produced different coastlines.
	2022: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of marine processes in the development of these landforms.
	2022: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how subaerial processes contribute to the development of this landscape.
	2022: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how subaerial processes contribute to the development of this landscape.
	2024: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how sea level change contributes to the formation of emergent coastlines.
	2024: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how sediment transport and deposition contribute to the formation of this landscape.
	2024: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of mass movement in creating distinctive coastal landforms.
	2025: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the role of destructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2025: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the influence of constructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2026: Q3b [6]	
	2026: Q3d [20]	
Coastal landforms and geology	2018: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the physical processes that affect the rate of coastal recession.
	2020: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that rates of coastal recession are largely controlled by geological factors.
	2023: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of geology in the formation of contrasting cliff profiles.
	2024: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how sediment transport and deposition contribute to the formation of this landscape.
	2025: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the role of destructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2025: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the influence of constructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2026: Q3d [20]	

Coastal recession	2018: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how variations in the rate of coastal recession in North Norfolk may provide evidence for the different approaches to coastal management.
	2018: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the physical processes that affect the rate of coastal recession.
	2020: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that rates of coastal recession are largely controlled by geological factors.
	2022: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that global warming is the greatest threat to coastlines and their communities.
	2023: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of erosional processes in producing sediment.
	2023: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that without hard engineering there is little future for coastal communities threatened by coastal recession and flooding.
	2025: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why subaerial processes influence the rate of coastal recession.
	2026: Q3c [8]	
Landforms of marine erosion	2019: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of marine erosional processes to the development of this landscape.
	2023: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of geology in the formation of contrasting cliff profiles.
	2025: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the role of destructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2026: Q3d [20]	
Coastal transport and deposition	2018: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of sediment transport in creating distinctive landforms.
	2019: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the contribution of coastal deposition to the development of this landscape.
	2020: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the role of sediment transport in the development of this coastal landscape.
	2021: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the differences in the characteristics of beaches over time, such as between summer and winter.
	2022: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of marine processes in the development of these landforms.
	2023: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the contribution of erosional processes in producing sediment.
	2024: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how sediment transport and deposition contribute to the formation of this landscape.
	2025: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the influence of constructive waves in the formation of this landscape.
	2026: Q3b [6]	
Role of vegetation in coastal landscapes	2021: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the importance of vegetation in stabilising coastal landscapes.
Subaerial processes	2022: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how subaerial processes contribute to the development of this landscape.
	2024: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of mass movement in creating distinctive coastal landforms.
	2025: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why subaerial processes influence the rate of coastal recession.

Sea level change	2019: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that coastal flood risks are increasing mainly because of rising sea levels.
	2020: Q3a [6]	**Explain** the role of isostatic processes in causing changes in relative sea level.
	2021: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how changes in sea level have produced different coastlines.
	2022: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the role of sea level change in the formation of both emergent and submergent coastlines.
	2022: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that global warming is the greatest threat to coastlines and their communities.
	2023: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the role of global warming in changing mean sea level since 1920.
	2024: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how sea level change contributes to the formation of emergent coastlines.
Threats of rapid coastal retreat	2022: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that global warming is the greatest threat to coastlines and their communities.
	2026: Q3c [8]	
Risks of coastal flooding	2019: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that coastal flood risks are increasing mainly because of rising sea levels.
	2022: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that global warming is the greatest threat to coastlines and their communities.
	2023: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that without hard engineering there is little future for coastal communities threatened by coastal recession and flooding.
	2024: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that the higher the level of economic development the greater the consequences of coastal flooding.
	2026: Q3c [8]	
Managing the risks of coastal recession	2018: Q3a [6]	**Explain** how variations in the rate of coastal recession in North Norfolk may provide evidence for the different approaches to coastal management.
	2018: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that hard engineering approaches to coastal management produce more winners than losers.
	2019: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why a range of approaches is needed to manage coastal landscapes.
	2020: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why sustainable management of coastlines may lead to local conflicts.
	2021: Q3c [8]	**Explain** the importance of vegetation in stabilising coastal landscapes.
	2021: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that coastal management policies are mainly based on economic judgements.
	2023: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that without hard engineering there is little future for coastal communities threatened by coastal recession and flooding.
	2025: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that coastal management should always prioritise the environment over economic considerations.
	2026: Q3a [6]	
	2026: Q3c [8]	
Integrated coastal zone management	2018: Q3d [20]	**Evaluate** the view that hard engineering approaches to coastal management produce more winners than losers.
	2019: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why a range of approaches is needed to manage coastal landscapes.
	2020: Q3c [8]	**Explain** why sustainable management of coastlines may lead to local conflicts.

	2025: Q1a (ii) [1]	**Complete** the Lorenz curve to show income distribution in Brazil.
	2025: Q1a (iii) [1]	**Calculate** the percentage of income for the poorest 30%.
	2025: Q1a (iv) [1]	**Calculate** the percentage of income for the richest 10%.
	2025: Q1b [12]	**Assess** the reasons why globalisation often increases income inequality within countries.
Tensions resulting from globalisation	2023: Q1b [12]	**Assess** the positive and negative impacts of the spread of a 'westernised' culture.
Localism and the impacts of the consumer society	2019: Q1b [12]	**Assess** the methods used in local communities to reduce the impact of globalisation on the environment.

PAPER 2: TOPIC 4A - REGENERATING PLACES

TOPIC	WHEN EXAMINED?	QUESTION STEM
Economic classification	2019: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the reasons why some regions are more successful than others.
	2020: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason why the unemployment rates for Hartlepool have varied.
	2020: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** possible reasons why Hartlepool's unemployment rates are likely to remain higher than those of England.
	2021: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason average wages per week differ between urban places.
	2021: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** why urban places in less successful regions may suffer from a spiral of decline.
	2021: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the changes in the demographic characteristics of one of these places.
	2022: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason for the difference in adult unemployment in these areas.
	2022: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why there may be changes over time in the levels of deprivation of these areas.
	2026: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason for the difference in the percentage of unemployment due to ill health in these two UK regions.
	2026: Q3a (ii) [6]	
Changing function	2022: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why there may be changes over time in the levels of deprivation of these areas.
	2023: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the reasons for variation in the functions of your two chosen places.
	2025: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** one way this street art festival might have helped reimage this deindustrialised area.
	2026: Q3c [20]	
How connections shape places	2020: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how international and global influences have shaped the social characteristics of your local place.
	2024: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the extent to which past and present connections shape the economic and social characteristics of your chosen place.
	2026: Q3b [6]	

Perceptions of areas	2018: Q3c [20]	For your local place and your contrasting place, **evaluate** the view that low income is the most important factor leading to deprivation.
	2020: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that successful regeneration always relies on changing the perceptions of an area.
	2022: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the variations in the quality of the living environment within one local place you have studied.
	2024: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way the photographs show that regeneration has taken place in Lee Bank, Birmingham.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2025: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way this street art festival might have helped reimage this deindustrialised area.
	2025: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** why reimaging strategies may not always change perceptions of deindustrialised areas, such as Bristol.
	2026: Q3b [6]	
Levels of engagement in a place	2023: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason why some age groups are more likely to vote than others.
	2023: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** why levels of deprivation may affect political engagement in these towns.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2025: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way this street art festival might have helped reimage this deindustrialised area.
	2025: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** why reimaging strategies may not always change perceptions of deindustrialised areas, such as Bristol.
	2025: Q3 [20]	**Evaluate** the view that it is difficult for regeneration projects to meet the needs of all stakeholders.
Lived experience of places	2019: Q3b [6]	**Explain** why regeneration usually improves people's local living environment.
	2021: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the reasons why regeneration strategies are often controversial.
	2022: Q3b [6]	**Explain** the variations in the quality of the living environment within one local place you have studied.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2025: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** why reimaging strategies may not always change perceptions of deindustrialised areas, such as Bristol.
	2025: Q3b [6]	**Explain** why some groups of people experience inequalities in rural places.
	2025: Q3 [20]	**Evaluate** the view that it is difficult for regeneration projects to meet the needs of all stakeholders.
	2026: Q3a (i) [3]	
	2026: Q3a (ii) [6]	
Evaluating the need for regeneration	2019: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one reason why economic regeneration is needed in some places more than others.
	2021: Q3a (ii) [3]	**Suggest** why urban places in less successful regions may suffer from a spiral of decline.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2019: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why infrastructure investment such as fracking may help regeneration in some local economies but not others.

UK government decisions	2022: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the impact of government decisions on the economic and social characteristics of either urban or rural places.
Local government policies	2019: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why infrastructure investment such as fracking may help regeneration in some local economies but not others.
	2022: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the impact of government decisions on the economic and social characteristics of either urban or rural places.
	2024: Q3b [6]	**Explain** how local government policies are used to make their areas attractive for inward investment.
Rebranding places	2023: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the success of rebranding and regeneration strategies in increasing the attractiveness of rural areas.
	2025: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** one way this street art festival might have helped reimage this deindustrialised area.
Successes of regeneration	2018: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way the writer of the blog presents a negative view of this attempt at regeneration.
	2019: Q3b [6]	**Explain** why regeneration usually improves people's local living environment.
	2020: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that successful regeneration always relies on changing the perceptions of an area.
	2021: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the reasons why regeneration strategies are often controversial.
	2024: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way the photographs show that regeneration has taken place in Lee Bank, Birmingham.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2025: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that it is difficult for regeneration projects to meet the needs of all stakeholders.
Judging the success of urban regeneration	2018: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Suggest** reasons why perceptions may vary in cities, such as Hull, about the success of regeneration.
	2020: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that successful regeneration always relies on changing the perceptions of an area.
	2021: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the reasons why regeneration strategies are often controversial.
	2024: Q3a (i) [3]	**Suggest** one way the photographs show that regeneration has taken place in Lee Bank, Birmingham.
	2024: Q3a (ii) [6]	**Explain** why stakeholders often have different views about the success of regeneration schemes, such as Lee Bank.
	2025: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that it is difficult for regeneration projects to meet the needs of all stakeholders.
Judging the success of rural regeneration	2018: Q3b [6]	With reference to a named example, **explain** the limitations of the strategies used to regenerate a rural place.
	2020: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that successful regeneration always relies on changing the perceptions of an area.
	2021: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the reasons why regeneration strategies are often controversial.
	2023: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the success of rebranding and regeneration strategies in increasing the attractiveness of rural areas.
	2025: Q3c [20]	**Evaluate** the view that it is difficult for regeneration projects to meet the needs of all stakeholders.