



PiXL Independence:

Geography – Student Booklet

KS5

Changing Places

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I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is the odd one out of this list in relation to *endogenous factors*?
 - a. Location
 - b. Topography
 - c. Land Use
 - d. External Migration

2. Which is the odd one out of this list in relation to *exogenous factors*?
 - a. External Migration
 - b. Globalisation
 - c. Topography
 - d. Flows of Capital

3. Which is the correct definition of *location*?
 - a. The aspects of an area including topography
 - b. A point in space with specific links to other points in space
 - c. Place location that has been shaped by people, cultures and customs
 - d. The affective belonging people have for places

4. Which is the correct definition of *locale*?
 - a. Place location that has been shaped by people, cultures and customs
 - b. A point in space with specific links to other points in space
 - c. The aspects of an area including topography
 - d. The aspects of an area including topo

5. '*Sense of Place*' is a place concept attributed to which geographer?
 - a. Yi-Fu Tuan
 - b. Doreen Massey
 - c. Tim Cresswell
 - d. Catherine Nash

6. *'Field of care'* is a phrase attributed to which geographer?
- Yi-Fu Tuan
 - Doreen Massey
 - Tim Cresswell
 - Catherine Nash
7. *'Palimpsest'* is a metaphor often used to describe places. What is a *'palimpsest'*?
- A 'non-place'
 - A constructed place which appears to be a 'copy', but in fact, has no 'original', to make the 'copy' from
 - A physical setting
 - A stone writing tablet, with previous writing faintly visible, alluding to culture having 'visible layers'.
8. "A collection of personal characteristics such as age, gender and religion", is the definition of which key place term?
- Wellbeing
 - Ownership
 - Belonging
 - Identity
9. "A sense of being part of a collective identity," is the definition of which key place term?
- Wellbeing
 - Ownership
 - Belonging
 - Identity
10. What does place *representation* mean?
- The ways in which people construct 'non-places'
 - The ways in which people 'deconstruct' places
 - The ways in which people understand and portray the world in which they live
 - The way in which people construct dialectics

11. Which of the following statements is true in relation to 'census'?
- a. A census provides accurate projections about the 'future'
 - b. A census provides information about people's opinions
 - c. A census provides data used at local and national level for key service planning
 - d. A census provides a wide range of qualitative data
12. Which of the following would be an appropriate method for collecting inhabitants' *sense of place*?
- a. GIS
 - b. Qualitative Interviews
 - c. Census
 - d. Quantitative Surveys
13. Which **one** the following methods could help you research the '*qualitative*' aspects of places?
- a. Survey of age in the place
 - b. Last year's crime report for the place
 - c. A life expectancy map of the place created using GIS and interview questions
 - d. A photograph taken by the researcher
14. Which **one** the following methods could help you research the '*quantitative*' aspects of places?
- a. An interview focusing on age, gender, education, sexuality and religion
 - b. A photograph taken by the researcher
 - c. An in-depth interview about people's perception of the place
 - d. A historic painting of the place
15. Which definition matches '*perception of place*'?
- a. The personal, emotional and subjective feelings people have for a place
 - b. How a place is 'seen' or understood by people
 - c. The set of events linked to a place
 - d. The construction of a place for a specific purpose

16. What is arguably Marc Auge's greatest contribution to the topic of 'place'?
- Endogenous Characteristics
 - Simulacra Places
 - Time-Space Compression
 - Non-Places
17. 'People, groups, and organisations that change places both physically and through ideas/imagination', is the definition of which key place term?
- Palimpsest
 - Agents of Change
 - Global Commons
 - Agents of Stasis
18. Which two geographers can the idea of '*Firstspace, Secondspace and Thirdspace*' be attributed to?
- Massey and Cresswell
 - Lefebvre and Soja
 - Auge and Agnew
 - Tuan and Cresswell
19. What is the focus of the 'thirdspace'?
- Built space
 - Lived space
 - Perception of space
 - Place space
20. Space of '*fear*', would form part of which element of space?
- Firstspace
 - Secondspace
 - Thirdspace
 - Fourthspace

21. The deliberate construction of a place for a specific purpose is known as?

- a. Place making
- b. Place marketing
- c. Place meaning
- d. D: Place mapping

22. Which approach to place is interested in how a person experiences places?

- a. Phenomenological
- b. Descriptive
- c. Social Constructivist
- d. Reductionist

23. 'Clone towns' are often described as being...?

- a. Heterogenised
- b. Homogenised
- c. Idealised
- d. Colonized

24. Which is the odd-one-out concerning 'infrastructure'?

- a. Transport
- b. Communications
- c. Water Supply
- d. Emotions

25. Which of the following is **not** associated with 'urban rebranding'?

- a. Reification
- b. Re-imaging
- c. Rebranding
- d. Regeneration

II. Short Answer Questions

1. Define the concept of 'place'.
2. What are the three factors Agnew suggests are needed for the creation of 'place'?
3. Give two differences between endogenous and exogenous characteristics of place.
4. Explain how 'time-space convergence' has brought places both closer together and further apart.
5. What was Tuan's (1974) definition of 'Topophobia' and 'Topophilia'?
6. Outline the factors affecting the character of place.
7. Outline Massey's (1994) arguments for a 'global sense of place'.
8. Distinguish between 'firstspace', 'secondspace' and 'thirdspace'.
9. Explain how 'clone towns' and 'homogenisation' are connected.
10. How is the metaphor of 'palimpsest' use to understanding places?
11. Yi-Fu Tuan and Edward Relph are associated with which theoretical approach to place?
12. Outline the key aspects of gentrification and explain how this process connects to 'changing places'.
13. Outline the differences between 'location' and 'locale'.
14. Define 'incongruous', and explain the term's link to 'changing places'.

15. Explain the term 'fortress landscape'.
16. What are the two major processes of place that occur simultaneously to construct 'landscapes'?
17. Outline the ways in which 'globalisation' can affect local places.
18. Explain the term 'globalisation'.
19. Distinguish between 'experienced' and 'media' places.
20. Explain how the character of places can change over time.
21. What does the acronym 'nimby' stand for, and what does it say about people's sense of 'near places'?
22. Name the three major scales where 'identity' can be understood/found.
23. Distinguish between descriptive, social-constructivist and phenomenological theoretical approaches to place.
24. How is the concept of 'simulacrum' important to understanding places theoretically?
25. Outline Foucault's idea of 'heterotopia'.

III. Annotation

1. Annotate the images to show how exogenous factors can affect 'firstspace'



Stratford, Newham (looking towards the Olympic Park)



Hackney Wick (looking away from the Olympic Park)

2. Using the images, show location, locale and sense of place through annotations.



Leadenhall St, London (Looking towards Aldgate)

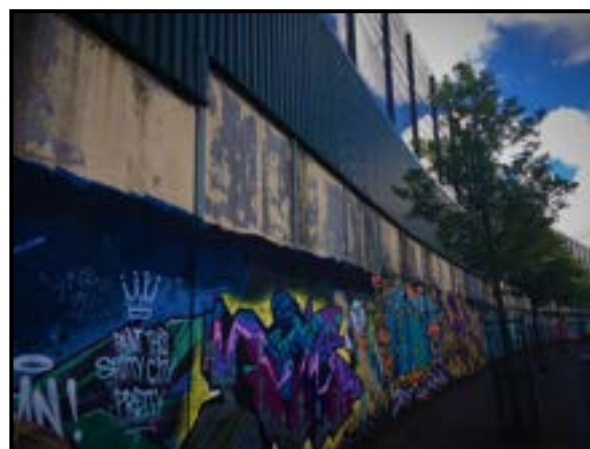
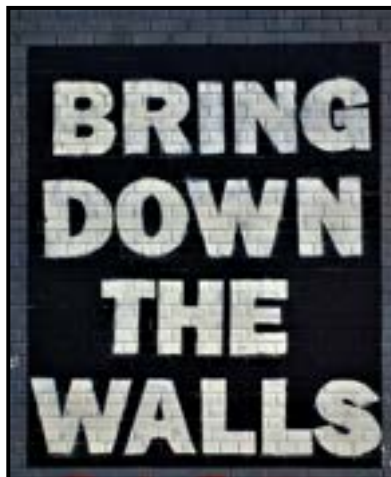


Leadenhall St, London (Leadenhall Market
and 20 Fenchurch St)

3. Annotate the images with links to the 'Changing Places' topic, with specific reference to 'representation')



The Peace Wall, West Belfast (Catholic Side)



'The Peace Wall', West Belfast (Protestant Side)

4. Annotate the 're-imaging', 'rebranding' and 'regeneration' associated with these images



Albert Dock Area, Liverpool

5. Annotate the 're-imaging', 'rebranding' and 'regeneration' associated with these images



Albert Dock Area, Liverpool



Albert Dock Area, Liverpool (looking towards 'The Three Graces')

6. Annotate the 're-imaging', 'rebranding' and 'regeneration' associated with these images



Outside 'The Three Graces', Liverpool



Outside 'The Three Graces', Liverpool

IV. Suggested Reading or Viewing

Core Texts

1. What are the current debates about 'place'?
Cresswell, T (2004) *Place, An Introduction*, Wiley-Blackwell, Sussex.
2. What is 'topophilia' and how does it create spaces of fear and safety?
Tuan, Y-F (2001) *Space and Place, The Perspective of Experience*, University of Minnesota Press, Minnesota.

Extension Texts

3. How do people 'perform' places?
Goffman, E (1990) *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, Penguin, London
4. How are *firstspace* and *secondspace* produced?
Lefebvre, H (1991) *The Production of Space*, Wiley-Blackwell, Sussex.
5. How are *thirdspaces* produced?
Soja, E.W (1996) *Thirdspace: Journeys to Los Angeles and Other Real-and-imagined Places*, Wiley-Blackwell, New York.
6. How can some places and spaces be understood as 'placeless'?
Relph, E (2008) *Place and Placelessness*, Sage, London
7. How do some groups of people exist in 'liminal spaces'?
Shurmer-Smith, P (1994) *Worlds of Desire, Realms of Power*, Hodder-Arnold, London.
8. What is 'supermodernity' and how does it lead to the construction of 'non-places'?
Auge, M (2009) *Non-Places: An introduction to an Anthology of Supermodernity*, Verso, London.

Documentaries

How are places, meanings and representations used to turn 'space' into 'place'?
Netflix (2017) *Abstract: The Art of Design* (There are a range of episodes linked to place identity and construction. Stage Design, Architecture, Interior Design and Graphic Design have the strongest links to the specification).

V. Extended Essay Questions

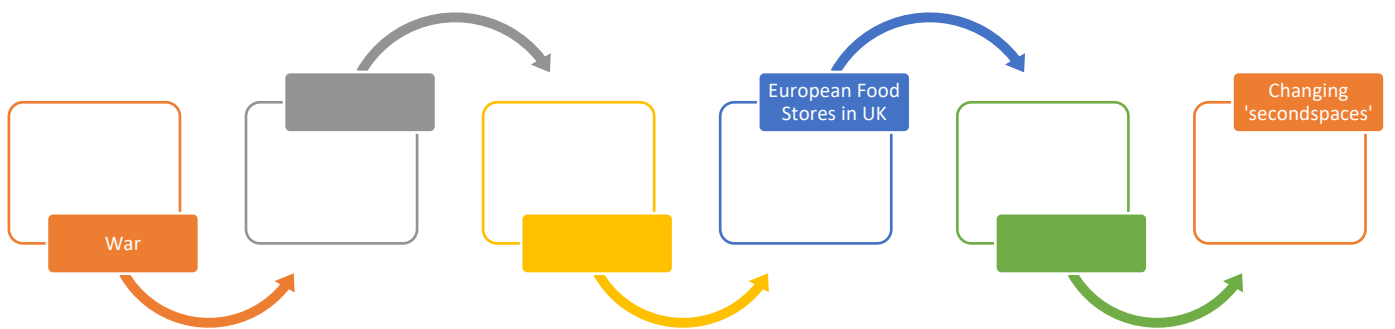
Can you find the processes, interactions, links that connect these geographical ideas?

1. Assess the importance of endogenous and exogenous characteristics to the construction of place.
2. 'Places are static locations fixed in space'. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
3. The Disney castle can be understood as a 'simulacrum'. Assess the role of simulacra in the construction of 'non-places'.
4. To what extent are MNC's, such as McDonalds, responsible for 'the homogenisation of place' and creation of 'clone towns'?
5. Evaluate the three major scales used to understand 'identity'.
6. Analyse how 'changing places' can cause 'positive feedback' in the *water and carbon cycle*.
7. "Places can only be understood by 'insiders' ". To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Representations of place cannot be forced; they are negotiated between the 'author' and 'observer'. Discuss.
9. Critically assess the role of 'place' in creating local and national senses of 'belonging'.
10. Assess the resilience of *local* places to *global* forces.
11. For a place you have studied, evaluate the changing representation of this place over time.
12. For a place you have studied, to what extent has lived experience affected the way in which the place is understood by both insiders and outsiders?
13. For a place you have studied, assess the mitigations and adaptations local places make in response to global agents and flows.
14. To what extent are *global systems and global governance* affected by local actions?
15. Using examples, explain how places can be 'sustainable'.

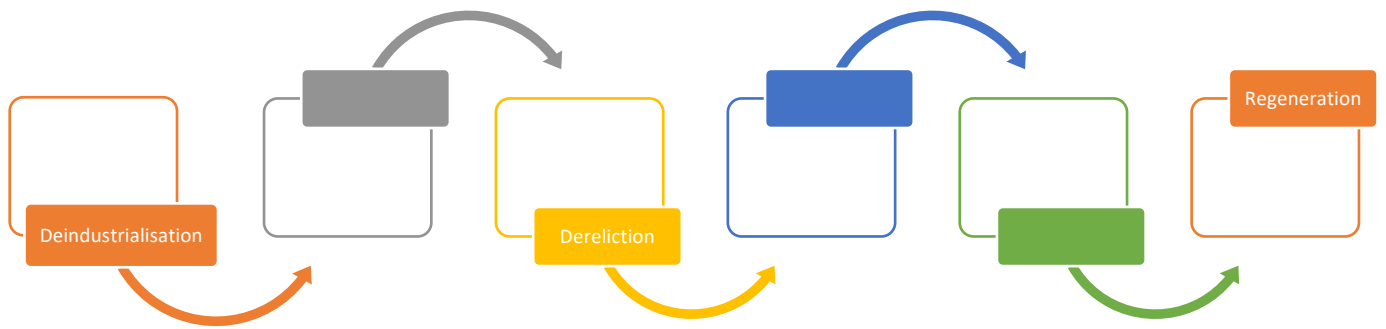
16. Using examples, explain how one change in either *contemporary urban environments* or *global systems and global governance* can affect a place you have studied.
17. Assess the role 'place' can play as a political symbol for people resisting global forces
18. 'To be inside a place is to belong to it and identify with it' (Relph, 1976). To what extent do phenomenological approaches offer the best understanding of place?
19. Assess the role in which media can help re-brand and revitalise places.
20. How have 'augmented places' affected people's relationship with traditional notions of place?

VI. Synoptic Thinking

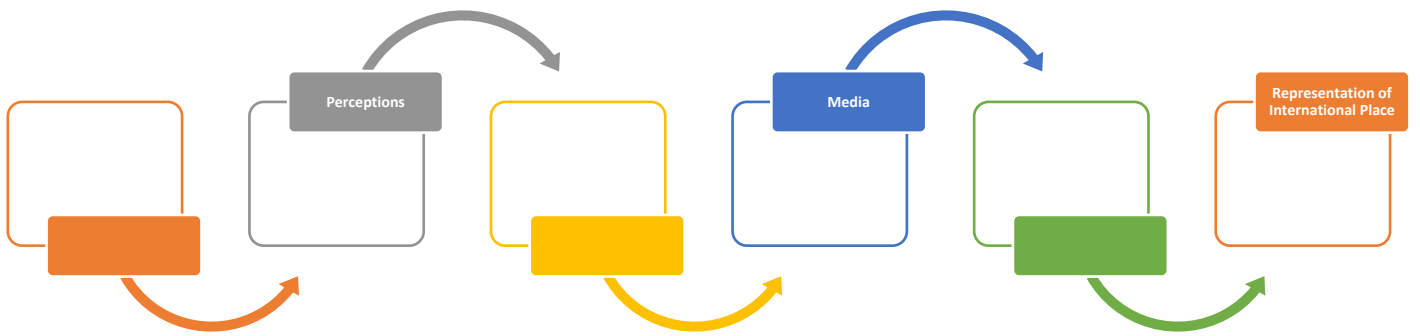
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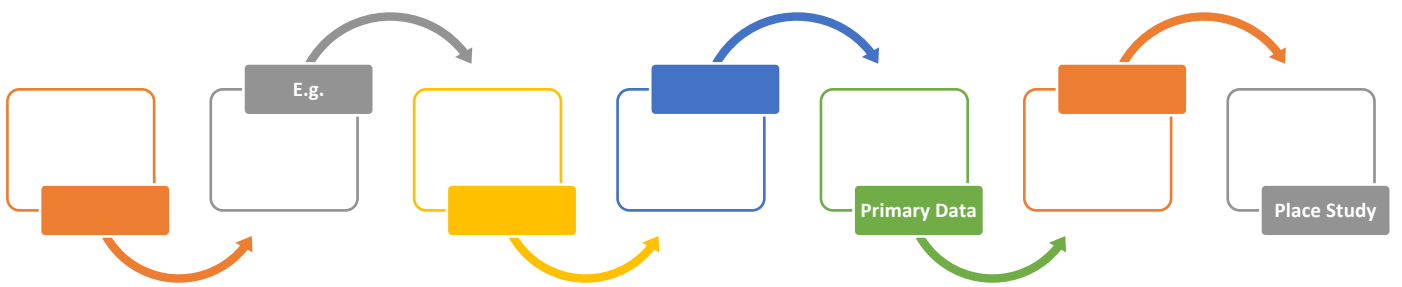
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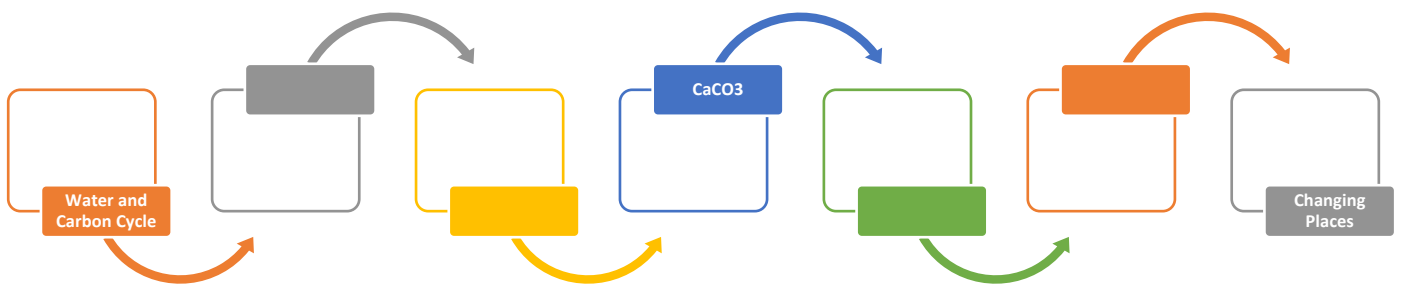
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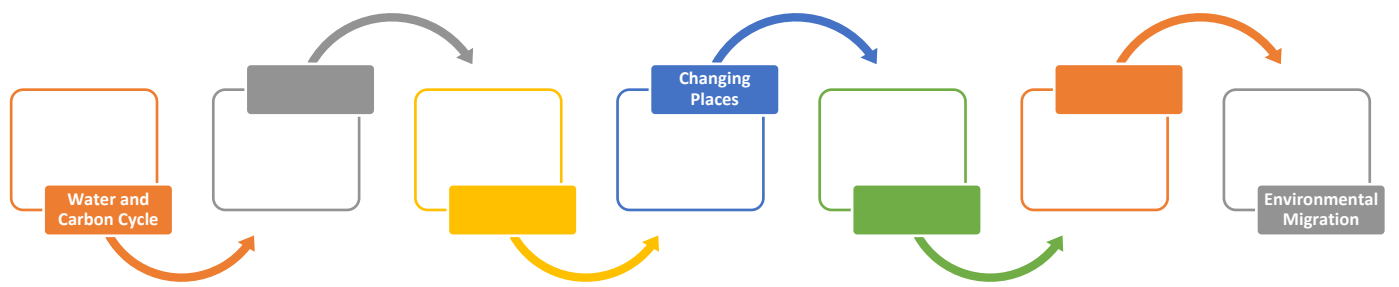
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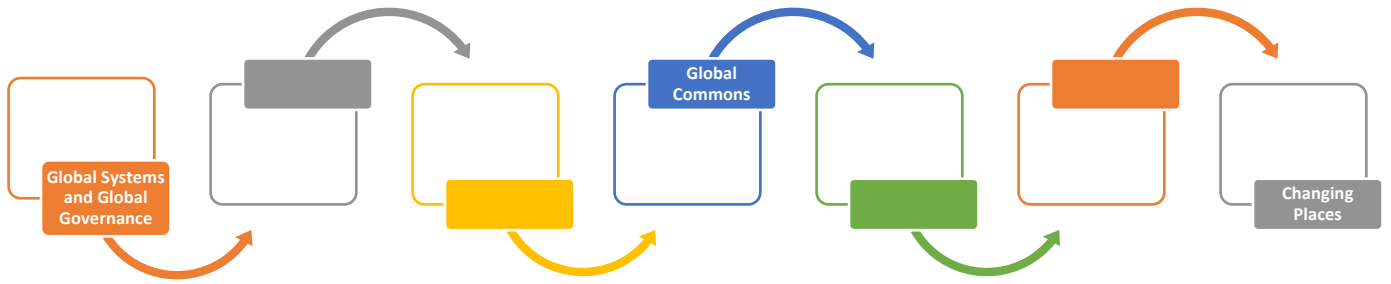
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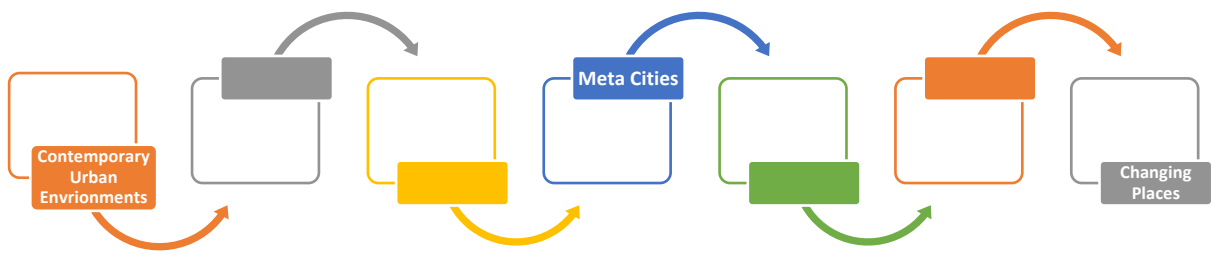


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