

To what extent does a country's ability to cope with a tectonic hazard depend on its wealth? Use examples from countries with contrasting wealth to support your answer.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
Introduce your
two examples of
a natural hazard.

Point:
richer countries
can cope better
than poorer
countries

(compare an
effect and
response - why
was it less/better
in the richer
country?)

Counterargument:
richer countries
cannot cope
better than
poorer countries.

Compare an
effect and
response - why
was it less/better
in the poorer
country?)

Conclusion:
Your overall
opinion linking
back to the exam
question.

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Using two named examples, evaluate the effectiveness of the immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard in two countries of contrasting wealth. [9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
Introduce your two examples of a natural hazard.

Point:
Immediate and long-term responses were successful in a rich country.

(what were they? How did they help to reduce the effects? What were the effects?)

Counterargument:
Immediate and long-term responses were not as successful in a poor country.

(what were they? How did/didn't they help to reduce the effects? What were the effects?)

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

Choose **either** an earthquake **or** a volcanic eruption.
Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
Introduce your two examples of a natural hazard. State what primary and secondary effects are.

Point:
Primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.

(give examples of primary and secondary effects, why are primary effects worse?)

Counterargument:
secondary effects are more significant than primary effects.

(give examples of primary and secondary effects, why are secondary effects worse?)

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking

back to the exam
question.

Using an example of a tropical storm that you have studied, discuss the immediate and long-term responses to reduce its affects.

[6 marks]

Point:
One immediate response which reduced the effects was...

(give examples of responses and explain how it reduced the primary and secondary effects.)

Point:
One long-term response which reduced the effects was...

(give examples of responses and explain how it reduced the primary and secondary effects.)

Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tropical storms.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your tropical storm and how can they be predicted?

Point:
Outline how prediction could be the most important factor in reducing the effects of a TS. Use case studies as evidence.

Counterpoint
Outline how other factors (planning and preparation) could be more importance than prediction. Use case studies as evidence.

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

Using a named example, evaluate the immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your tropical storm?
What are immediate and long-term responses?

Paragraph 1 -
Introduce your case study.
Discuss the immediate responses. State how effective these responses were. Refer to facts, stats and specific from your case study.

Paragraph 2 -
Discuss the long-term responses. State how effective these responses were. Refer to facts, stats and specific from your case study.

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

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Exam Practice

The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.'
Use evidence to support this statement.

[6 marks]

Paragraph 1:
Outline how
weather is
becoming more
extreme in the UK
- support with
evidence

Counterargument:
The weather isn't
becoming more
extreme - e.g.
recording is more
sophisticated

Conclusion:
Your overall
opinion linking
back to the exam
question.

Using an example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK, to what extent were the economic effects more significant than the social effects?

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your tropical storm?
What are social and economic effects?

Paragraph 1 -

The economic effects were worse than the social effects.

(Give examples and explain how they were worse.)

Counterargument -

The social effects were worse than the economic effect.

(Give examples and explain how they were worse.)

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

Using an example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK, assess whether the socio-economic effects were more important than the environmental effects.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your tropical storm?
What are socio-economic and environmental effects?

Paragraph 1 -

The socio-economic effects were worse than the environmental effects.

(Give examples and explain how they were worse.)

Counterargument -

The environmental effects were worse than the socio-economic effect.

(Give examples and explain how they were worse.)

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

to the forest floor.	
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Justify why tropical rainforests should be protected.

[6 marks]

Paragraph 1:
Outline one reason why TR should be protected - how are they useful in their natural form?

What would happen if we damaged them?

Paragraph 2:
Outline another reason why TR should be protected - how are they useful in their natural form?

What would happen if we damaged them?

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

For a tropical rainforest you have studied, assess the extent to which deforestation benefits the people who live there.

[9 marks]

Introduction:
What is your tropical rainforest?

Paragraph 1 -
State a way people benefit and link this to short-term economic gains.

How do people benefit?

Counterargument -

State a way people do not benefit and link this to long-term economic losses.

How do people not benefit?

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

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Use a case study of a tropical rainforest to assess the impact of deforestation.
[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction: What is your tropical rainforest?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Paragraph 1 - Outline a negative impact with examples of deforestation - explain why this bad.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Counterargument - Outline a positive impact with examples of deforestation - explain why this good.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Conclusion:	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

International co-operation is the only way to protect rainforests in the future.
Do you agree with this statement?

[6 marks]

Introduction:
What is your
tropical
rainforest?

Paragraph 1 -

Outline why you
agree with the
statement.

Provide evidence
of deforestation
and evidence of
international
cooperation.

Counterargument

Outline another
way rainforests
can be protected
in the future.

Give examples
and link to
sustainability.

Conclusion:

Your overall
opinion linking
back to the exam
question.

Exam Practice

Assess the importance of the interdependence of the climate, soils and people in
either a hot desert environment **or** a cold environment.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your
environment?

<p>What is interdependence?</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Paragraph 1 -</p> <p>How do humans rely on the physical conditions of the cold environment? What are the physical conditions and why are they that way?</p> <p>*cough cough* tourism.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Counterargument -</p> <p>How are the physical conditions a problem for humans? What are the physical conditions? Why are they a problem?</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Conclusion: Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**For a hot desert environment or cold environment, you have studied, to what extent does that environment provide both opportunities and challenges for development?
[9 + 3 SPaG marks]**

Introduction:
What is your environment?

Paragraph 1 -
Outline how the environment provides opportunities for development. Support with facts, stats and specifics.
Examples
- Tourism
- ICT industry
Resources

Counterargument
-
Outline how the environment provides challenges for development.
Examples
- Climate
- Conservation

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

For a hot desert environment or a cold environment, you have studied, assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the risk of environmental damage.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your environment?

Paragraph 1 -

In support
Outline1
management
strategy and
explain how
management has
been important to
reduce
environmental
damage.

link to
sustainability

Counterargument

-

Outline another
management
strategy and
explain how
management has
been important to
reduce
environmental
damage.

link to
sustainability

Conclusion:
Your overall
opinion linking
back to the exam
question.

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For a hot desert environment or a cold environment, you have studied, to what extent is your chosen environment at risk from human activity.

[9 + 3 SPaG marks]

Introduction:
What is your environment?

Paragraph 1 -

Outline and explain the risks to your chosen environment as a result of humans.

Examples

- Tourism
- Resource
- Extraction
- urbanisation

Counterargument

discuss what is being done to counteract the risk from human activity.

Examples

- Sustainable homes
- National parks
- Laws and regulations

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking

Explain how different landforms may be created by erosion and weathering.
[6 marks]

Identify a landform created by erosion and weathering. Explain how it is formed.

Identify an additional landform created by transport and deposition. Explain briefly explain the formation

With reference to an example of a section of coastline, describe the major coastal landforms of deposition.
[6 marks]

Identify a landform created by deposition. Explain how it is formed.

Identify an additional landform created by transport and deposition. Explain briefly

Conclusion: Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.	

<p>Name an example of a coastal management scheme in the UK.</p> <p>Assess whether the overall benefits outweigh any conflicts that are caused as a result of the scheme.</p> <p>[6 marks]</p>	
Introduction: What is your coastal management scheme?	
Paragraph 1 - Outline a way the scheme was successful. Give evidence and examples.	
Counterargument - Outline a way that the conflicts outweigh the benefits. Give examples and evidence.	
Conclusion:	

Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

‘Hard engineering strategies are effective in protecting the coastline.’ Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[6 marks]

Introduction:
What is your coastal management scheme? What is hard and soft engineering?

Paragraph 1 -

Hard engineering is more effective than soft engineering in managing the coastline.

Link to examples.

Counterargument -

Soft engineering is more effective than hard engineering in managing the coastline.

Link to examples.

Conclusion:
Your overall opinion linking back to the exam question.

Exam Practice

Explain the processes involved in the formation of a waterfall.

[6 marks]

<p>Introduction: What is river landscape and example of a waterfall?</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Describe the geology of where a waterfall forms</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Explain how the overhang and plunge pool are then created.</p> <p>Use key terms and refer to difference erosion processes.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

For a river landscape you have studied, describe the erosional and depositional landforms from source to mouth.

[6 marks]

Introduction:
What is river landscape.

Describe the features in the upper course and middle course.

Describe the features in the lower course.

Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake.

[6 marks]

Introduction:
What is river
landscape.

Describe the
conditions needed
for an ox-bow
lake to form.

Explain how the
neck is narrowed
and eventually
cut through.

Explain how the
ox-bow lake is cut
off from the main
river channel.

'The causes of river flooding are usually the result of human factors'.

Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[6 marks]

Introduction:
State your opinion, do you agree or disagree.

Give one reason for your opinion, explain it and support with evidence.

Link it to either a human or a physical factor.

Give another reason for your opinion, explain it and support with evidence.

Link it to either a human or a physical factor.
