**9 mark practice questions**

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| **Level** | **Marks** | **Description** |
| 3  (Detailed) | 7–9 | AO1 Demonstrates detailed knowledge  AO2 Shows thorough geographical understanding of the interrelationships between places, environments and processes.  AO3 Demonstrates application of knowledge and understanding in a coherent and reasoned way. |
| 2 (Clear) | 4–6 | AO1 Demonstrates clear knowledge of the primary and secondary  AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of the interrelationships between places, environments and processes.  AO3 Demonstrates reasonable application of knowledge. |
| 1 (Basic) | 1–3 | AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge  AO2 Shows slight geographical understanding of the interrelationships between places, environments and processes.  AO3 Demonstrates limited application of knowledge and understanding. |
|  | 0 | No relevant content. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Justify** | Back up with evidence | Examine something in detail in order to explain and interpret it. Use the data (facts / figures) to back up your interpretations. Case studies will probably be required. | 9 | P+E+D (x3) C |
| **Assess the extent** | How  -Important  -Useful  -successful | Use evidence to determine the relative significance of something. Give balanced consideration to all the factors and identify which are the most important. You must make a judgement. Case studies will probably be required. | 6  9 | P+E+D (x2)  P+E+D (x3) C |
| **Evaluate** | Both sides | Use evidence to determine the relative significance of something. Give balanced consideration (both sides) to all factors and identify which are the most important. You should be demonstrating knowledge but also applying your understanding to make a judgement. Case studies will probably be required. | 9 | P+E+D  (x3) C |

Command words:

**General structure:**

Paragraph 1 – PED –

Make your point and develop it – Evaluate + and – if possible.

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

Paragraph 2 – PED –

Make your point and develop it - Evaluate + and –

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

To secure 9 marks Paragraph 3 – PED –

Make your point and develop it - Evaluate + and –

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

MAKE A JUDGEMENT – OVERALL DECISION ABOUT THE Q.

DON’T SIT ON THE FENCE

P= Point

E = Evidence

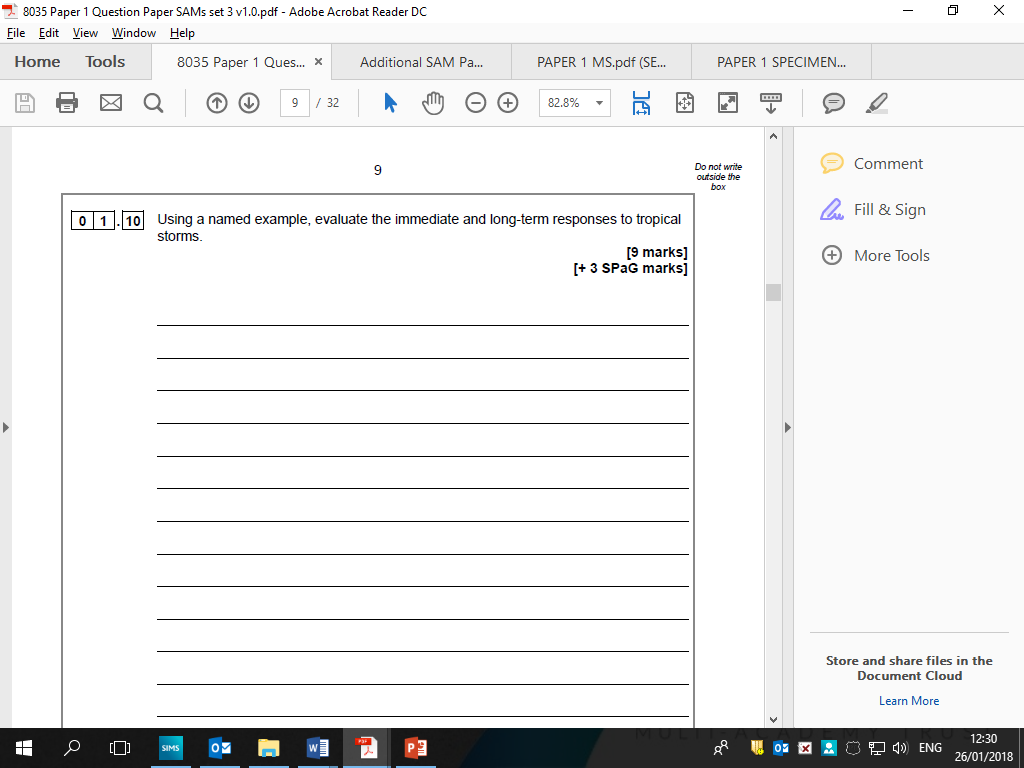
D = Development

C = Conclusion

Paper 1 – Tectonics/Climates and Rainforests/Deserts

All examples suggest NO river or coasts 9 markers.

Paper 2 – Economics and Urban and WATER as a resource

**Tectonic and Climate:**

**Longer term responses**

rebuilding of roads, bridges and airport.

Rice farming and fishing quickly re-established. Aid agencies helped to fund new fishing boats. Thousands of homes built away from flooded areas.

More cyclone shelters. New storm surge warning system ‘Build Back Better’ -buildings upgraded with improved protection.

Mangroves replanted. Plans to build new road dike.

Immediate/emergency responses. Government evacuated over 800,000 people-over 1200 evacuation centres.

Many sought refuge in an indoor stadium in Tacloban but some died when it was flooded.

The government sent essential equipment and medical supplies to some regions.

Emergency aid supplies arrived three days later by plane once the

airport was reopened.

It was a week before power was restored in some regions and partially in others.

Within two weeks, over one million food packs and 250,000 litres of water were distributed. $1.5 billion in foreign aid.

A curfew was imposed two days after Typhoon Haiyan to reduce looting.

Evaluate – Were the responses successful or not?

Paragraph 1 – PED

Make your point –immediate response

Explain what it and was it successful?.

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

Paragraph 2 – PED

Make your point – long-term response

Explain what it and was it successful?

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

To secure 9 Paragraph 3 – PED

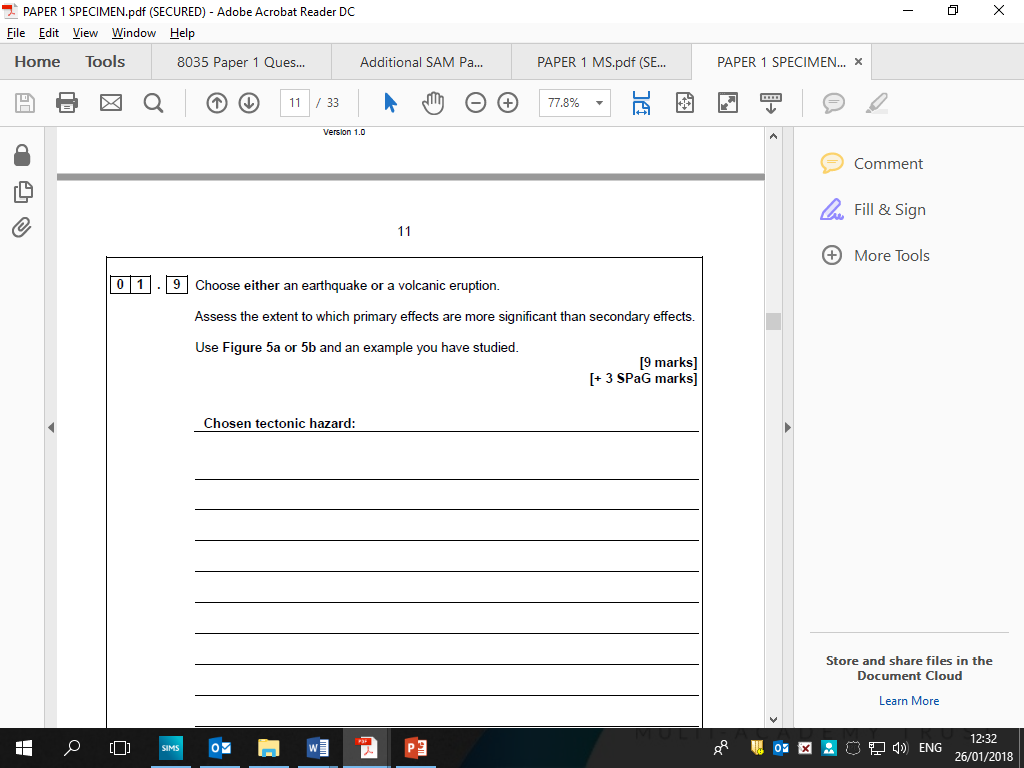
Make your point – immediate or long-term response

Explain what it and was it successful?

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

Pakistan 2005 **OR** L’Aquila 2009 (ONLY DO ONE)  
L’Aquila: Pakistan:

3 developed paragraphs needed comparing the impacts against each other with an overall judgement of which is worse.  
1. Compare – deaths and injuries from the EQ or secondary hazards – aftershocks and landslides.  
2. Compare – direct collapse of buildings compared to areas being zoned off affecting businesses/ rent prices increase.  
3. Compare – Hospital damage against cost of overall damage.  
There is no right answer it’s how you justify your response. REMEMBER to use PLC facts and make a decision.



**Secondary Effects**

Landslides which cut off roads

People forced to live in shelter camps.

Winter was approaching so people developed hypothermia and died.

Government did plan to improve building regulations but this didn’t happen.

**Primary Effects**

79,000 died

3.3 mill made homeless

100,000 injured mainly by collapsing buildings which were made out of concrete and thin steel frames.

In Balakot 1/3 of deaths were children as schools collapsed as they settled for lesson at 8.40am

**Secondary Effects**

Much of the city’s CBD was cordoned off due to unsafe buildings. Some “red zones” still exist, which has reduced the amount of business, tourism and income.

The lack of housing meant house prices and rents increased.

The EU reported US$11,434 million of damage.

67,500 were made homeless.

Aftershocks triggered landslides and rock falls.

**Primary Effects**

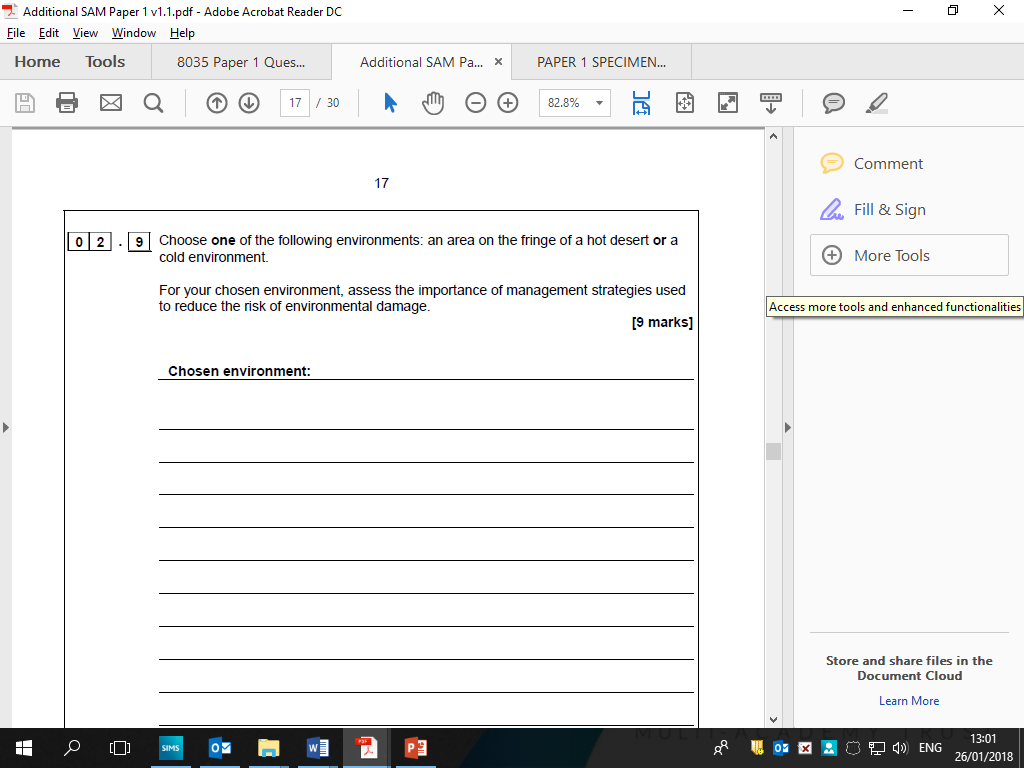
308 people were killed.

1500 were injured

The number of students at L’Aquila university has decreased.

10,000-15,000 buildings collapsed including many churches, medieval buildings and monuments. The Basilica of St Bernardino, the National Museum and Porta Napoli were destroyed.

San Salvatore Hospital was so severely damaged that patients had to be evacuated.

**The Living world (Desert no examples on Rainforest?):**

**3 paragraphs assessing (+&-) of different management strategies towards desertification.**

**Exemplar answer – HIGHLIGHT THE PROS AND CONS AND JUDGEMENT.**

There are ways to reduce the process of desertification and reduce the vulnerability of people living within the Sahel region. The first solution is the building of the green wall across the Sahel area. This is a 15km line of trees and vegetation to reduce desertification. The wall will cross 11 countries. The planting of trees will reduce desertification by increasing the coverage of the soil. However, some countries have not invested into the green belt and this may cause failure of the scheme- as there will be gaps. Also herder farmers can undo all of the hard work by over grazing their animals on the belt of grass.

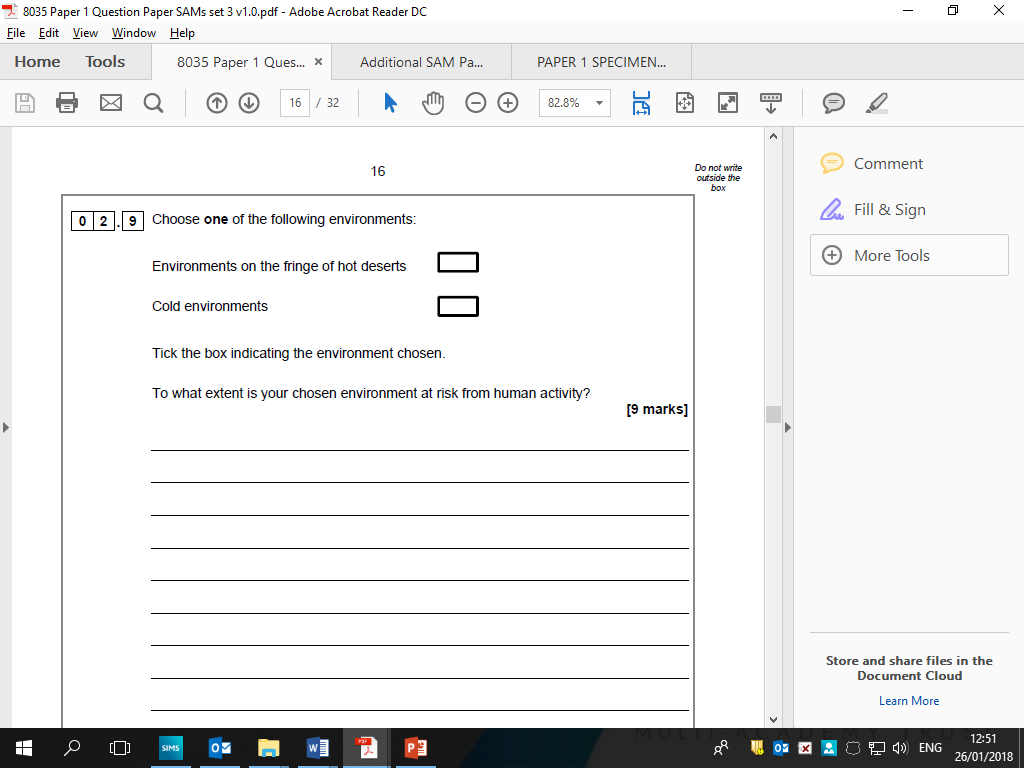
The second solution are stone lines which slow down the flow of surface water trapping water and nutrients on farmers fields. This has increased soil fertility and reduced soil erosion. This method is used in countries such as Mali using traditional techniques and local materials. The method is good as it allows people to manage the soil quality and the water collection over their land. After 20 years the process has returned 1/3 of a million hectares back to lush farmland. The negatives are that it can take a long time – nearly 20 years for the trees and vegetation to be established.

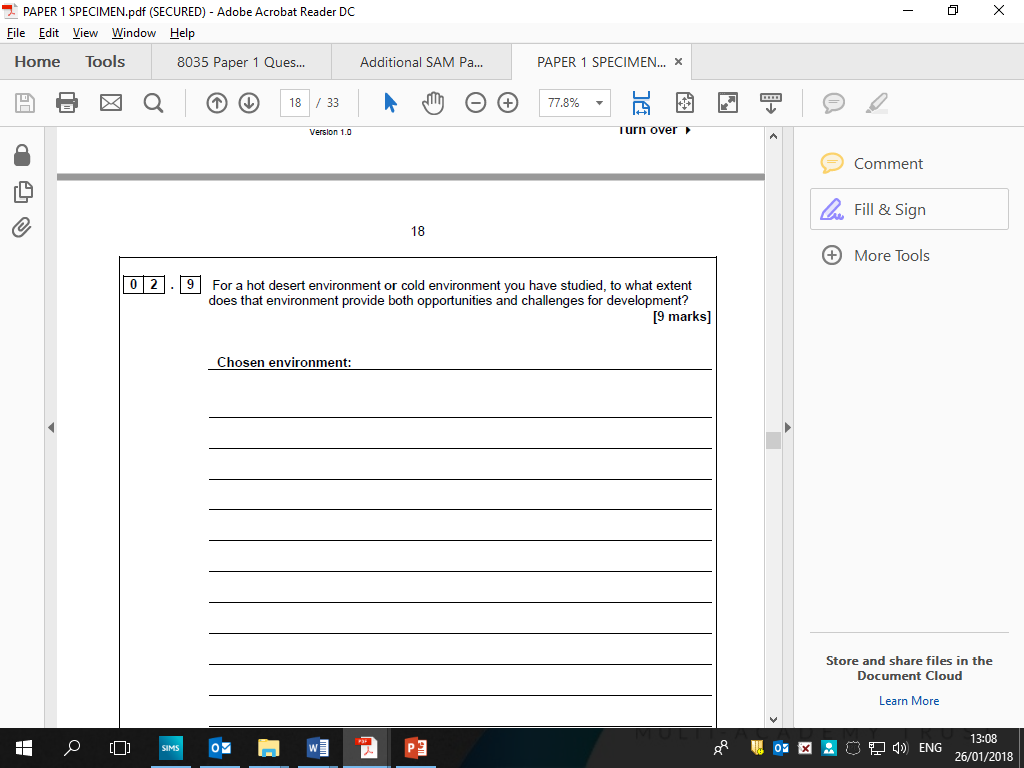
The final method that can be used to reduce desertification is the use of planting pits, used in Burkina Faso. The surface water flows over the pits and the water is trapped. With fertiliser and soil placed in the bottom of the hole the plants have everything they need to grow. Farming yields have increased from by a ¼ of a tonne per hectare. The method is good as it allows people to manage the soil quality and the water collection over their land. The negatives are the work to dig the pits is intensive and can take time.

**(Top response also includes a decision):**

To conclude I believe that the stone lines and planting pits are the most successful at reducing desertification. This is because the methods use traditional techniques and local products to improve the fertility of the land. People who apply these methods can also farm the area which provides them with an income and makes the scheme sustainable. The green wall is my least favourite as it is expensive and relies upon the co-operation of 11 other countries to implement.

We did HOT DESERTS!





**3 paragraphs identifying the human activity and development about its risk to the environment.**

**USA Western desert**

1. Farming – Overuse of water for irrigation - Farmers are allocated 80% of the water in Colorado this is leading Lake mead to dry up and cause water shortages in the future.
2. Tourism – 37 million people visit and have a huge demand on the water supply for leisure (pools and golf courses) but also lead to other problems such as footfall erosion and expansions of cities.
3. Mining – mineral extraction of uranium for energy production can cause water pollution.

**To what extent – Judgement (+&-) made about the environment (desert) and what it has to offer.**

Paragraph 1 – PED –

Make your point – 1st idea

Explain what it and how it has helped and hindered development.

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

Paragraph 2 – PED –

Make your point – 2ND idea

Explain what it and how it has helped and hindered development.

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

To secure 9 Paragraph 3 – PED –

Make your point – 3RD idea

Explain what it and how it has helps and hinders development.

Example – PLC facts (help get 7+)

Judgement – overall the desert mainly offers +/- factors…

IDEAS:

Energy production

Farming

Tourism

Mining