**Essay Questions**

**Paper 1**

**River landscapes and processes- Case Study – River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how land use affected the storm hydrographs for River A and River B   
shown in Figure 3.

**(8)**

**River landscapes and processes- Case Study – River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the flood defences (washlands and floodplain zoning) shown in Figure 3b.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how physical processes and human activities affect the risk of river flooding in this landscape.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes Case Study- River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the causes of the river flooding shown in Figures 3b and 3c.

You must use evidence from Figures 3b and 3c in your answer.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the effects of the river flooding shown in Figures 3b and 3c on people and the environment.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- River Tees**

River landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the possible advantages and disadvantages of the reservoir and dam shown in Figures 3b and 3c.

You must use evidence from Figures 3b and 3c in your answer.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- River Tees**

Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the meander shown in Figure 3b.

**(8)**

**River Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- River Tees**

Study Figures 3b and 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of erosion processes and geology in the formation of the waterfalls and gorge shown in Figures 3b and 3c.

**Coastal landscapes and processes- Case Study – Holderness Coast**

Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how different physical processes and human activities may have affected the rates of erosion shown in Figure 2b.

**(8)**

**Coastal landscapes and processes- Case Study – Holderness Coast**

Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the different coastal defences shown in Figure 2b.

**(8)**

**Coastal landscapes and processes – Case Study – Holderness Coast**

Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different physical processes.

Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how coastal retreat has affected people and the environment in the   
landscape shown in Figure 2.

**(8)**

**(8)**

**Coastal Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- Holderness Coast**

Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the bar shown in Figure 2b.

**(8)**

 **Coastal Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- Holderness Coast**

Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of geology and physical processes in the formation of the coastal landforms shown in Figures 2b and 2c.

**(8)**

**Coastal Landscapes and Processes – Case Study – Holderness Coast**

Coastal erosion and deposition create distinctive landscapes

Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of different physical processes in the formation of the coastal landforms shown in Figures 2b and 2c.

You must use evidence from Figures 2b and 2c in your answer.

**(8)**

**Coastal Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- Holderness Coast**

Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Examine the role of physical processes in the formation of the spit shown in Figures 2b and 2c.

You must use evidence from Figures 2b and 2c in your answer.

**(8)**

**Coastal Landscapes and Processes – Case Study- Holderness Coast**

 Coastal landscapes are constantly being changed by different processes.

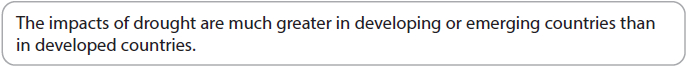
Study Figure 2 in the Resource Booklet.

Examine how different coastal defences affect the rate of coastal erosion in the landscape shown in Figure 2.

**Weather hazards and climate change case studies; Irma, USA, Haiyan, Philippines.**

Global climate continues to change due to natural causes.

Assess the following statement.



**(8)**

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – case study – Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan**

**In this question, four of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and for your use of specialist terminology.**

Assess the importance of the different impacts of tropical cyclones in a named emerging or developing country.

**(8)**

Named emerging **or** developing country

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – case study – Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan**

Assess the following statement.

'Drought is mainly due to natural causes.'

**(8)**

**Weather hazards and climate change – Hurricane Irma, USA.**

Extreme climate and weather conditions can create major hazards for people.

Evaluate different responses to the **environmental** impacts of tropical cyclones in a named developed country.

**(8)**

Named **developed** country .............................................................................................

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – case study – Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan**

(ii)  Assess the following statement.



**(8)**

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – Case Study - Sudan, California USA**

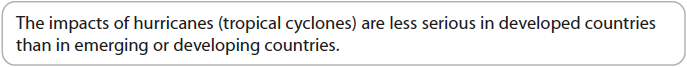
Assess the different responses to drought in a named emerging **or** developing country.

**(8)**

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – Case Study – Irma, USA, Haiyan, Philippines**

The atmosphere operates as a global system transferring heat and energy.

Evaluate the following statement.

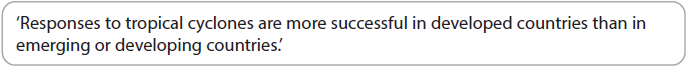


**(8)**

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change – Case study – Irma, USA, Haiyan Philippines.**

The global climate was different in the past.

Evaluate the following statement.



**(8)**

**Weather Hazards and Climate Change**

 Evaluate the following statement.



**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, Malaysia**

Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world.

Assess the view that climate is the most important reason why tropical rainforests have higher biodiversity than deciduous woodlands.

**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, Malaysia**

Large-scale ecosystems are found in different parts of the world.

Assess the importance of different causes of deforestation in tropical rainforests.

**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, New Forest**

Assess the importance of the impact of human activity on deciduous woodland ecosystems.

**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, New Forest**

\* Evaluate the different approaches used to manage the threats facing deciduous woodlands in a named region.

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, Malaysia**

Assess the role of biotic and abiotic characteristics in the functioning of tropical rainforests.

**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, Malaysia**

 Evaluate the following statement.



**(8)**

**Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, Malaysia**

Large-scale ecosystems (biomes), such as deserts, are found in different parts of the world.

Evaluate the extent to which sustainable management strategies have helped to protect a tropical rainforest in a named region.

**(8)**

Named region ..........................................................................................

 **Ecosystems, Biodiversity and Management – Case Study, New Forest**

Evaluate the impact of physical and human factors on the biodiversity of   
deciduous woodland ecosystems.

**(8)**

**Paper 2**

**Changing Cities – Case study – Mexico City**

You have studied a major city in **either** a developing **or** an emerging country.

Assess the effects of rapid urbanisation on this city.

**(8)**

Named major city in a developing or an emerging country ...............................................................

**Changing Cities – Case study – Mexico City**

You have studied a major UK city and a major city in a developing or emerging country.

Assess the impacts of migration on these cities.

**(8)**

Named major UK city ...........................................................

**Changing Cities – Case study – Sheffield**

You have studied a major UK city and a major city in a developing or emerging country.

Assess the impacts of migration on these cities.

**(8)**

Named major UK city ...........................................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Sheffield**

The causes and effects of urbanisation can vary between countries at different levels of development.

You have studied a major UK city.

Assess the impacts of recent changes in retailing on this city.

**(8)**

Named UK city

.............................................................................................................................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Mexico City**

The causes and effects of urbanisation can vary between countries at different levels of development.

You have studied a major UK city and a major city in a developing or emerging country.

Evaluate which of these cities have been most successful in improving the quality of life for its people.

**(8)**

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Sheffield**

Urbanisation is a process that has occurred at different rates around the world.

You have studied a major UK city.

Assess the importance of different reasons why people have migrated to a named UK city.

**(8)**

Named UK city .....................................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Sheffield**

The character of major cities in developing and emerging countries is influenced by their fast rate of population increase.

You have studied a major city in the UK.

Evaluate the possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable   
and improving quality of life for your chosen city.

**(8)**

Named major city in the UK ...........................................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Mexico City**

You have studied a major city in either a developing or emerging country.

Evaluate the ways that the challenges of rapid urbanisation have been managed to improve the quality of life.

**(8)**

Named major city in a developing or emerging country ........................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study - Mexico City**

You have studied a major city in **either** a developing **or** an emerging country.

Evaluate how successful bottom-up and top-down approaches have been in solving the problems caused by rapid growth.

**(8)**

Named city

**Global Development – Case study – Pakistan** **Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question**

The characteristics and reasons for development vary around the world.

Assess the social and economic impacts of private investment by TNCs in a named developing/emerging country.

**(8)**

Named country .................................................................

**Global Development – Case Study – Pakistan**

The level of development varies around the world due to a combination of factors.

Assess the impacts of different international strategies that attempt to reduce   
uneven global development.

**(8)**

Named major city in a developing or emerging country ...........................................................

**Global Development – Case Study – Pakistan**

You have studied development in **either** a developing country **or** an emerging country.

Assess the importance of different factors that have led to uneven development within this country.

**(8)**

Named country

**Global development–case study – Pakistan**

Assess the factors that have influenced the growth of core and peripheral areas within **either** a named developing or emerging country.

**(8)**

Named developing or emerging country ...........................................................

**Global Development – Case Study- Pakistan**

International trade has influenced the development of many developing and emerging countries, such as Guyana.

Assess the importance of historical and economic factors in the development of countries.

**(8)**

**Global Development – Case Study- Pakistan**

  Assess the positive and negative impacts of rapid development on **either** a named developing **or** emerging country.

**(8)**

Named developing or emerging country ........................................

**Global Development – Case Study- Pakistan**

The level of development of a country can be measured in different ways.

You have studied development in **either** a developing country **or** in an emerging country.

Evaluate how successful international aid has been in increasing the level of development in this country.

**(8)**

Named developing or emerging country ................................................

**Changing Cities – Case Study – Mexico City**

You have studied a major city in a developing / emerging country.

Evaluate how successful government policies have been in improving the quality of life for the people living in this city.

**(8)**

Named city

.............................................................................................................................................

**Global Development – Case Study – Pakistan**

Evaluate whether, in a named developing **or** emerging country, the positive impacts of rapid development outweigh the negative impacts.

**(8)**

Named developing **or** emerging country

.............................................................................................................................................

**Global Development – Case Study- Pakistan**

Evaluate how the government has improved the quality of life in either a named   
developing or emerging country.

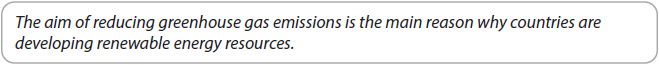
**(8)**

Named developing or emerging country ...........................................

**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

Assess the following statement.

**(8)**



**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

Assess the reasons why the global demand and supply for energy resources has changed over the past 100 years.

**(8)**

**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

Assess the views held by organisations and governments on the management of energy resources.

**(8)**

**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

The increasing demand for energy is being met by different types of energy resource.

Assess the reasons why the UK and other countries use a mix of different energy resources.

**(8)**

**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

The carbon footprint measures the amount of greenhouse gases that are generated by human activities.

Assess the reasons why individuals and organisations may have different views about the sustainable use of energy resources.

**(8)**

**Resource management – possible case studies, Germany, UK, China**

 Evaluate different approaches used by **either** a named developing **or** emerging country to manage and use energy resources in a sustainable way.

**(8)**

**Resource Management - Case Study- UK, China, Germany**

Countries use energy resources in different proportions to meet demand.

Evaluate how **two** countries at different levels of development have managed their energy resources.

**(8)**

Named country 1 ...........................................................

Named country 2 ...........................................................

**Resource Management – Case study – UK**

Evaluate the extent to which fracking can meet the future demand for energy.

**(8)**

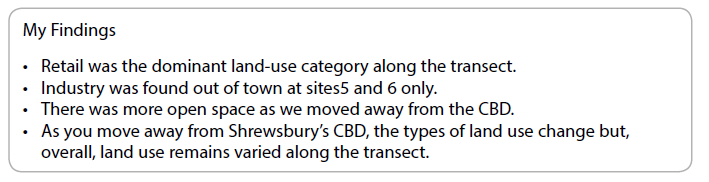
**Paper 3**

**Investigations in physical environments**

Figure 3 shows the results from a student's survey investigating shop types with distance from the CBD in Shrewsbury, a market town in Shropshire.

The aim of the student's investigation was to consider changes in land use in a central urban area/CBD.

The student surveyed land use along six roads out from the CBD and had seven categories of land use, to find out their variation within the town.



Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the student's method and findings.

**(8)**

**Investigations in physical environments**

You have studied a river as part of your own fieldwork.

Evaluate the reliability of your conclusions.

**(8)**

**UK Challenges**

**In this question, 4 additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and your use of specialist terminology.**

\* Use information from the Resource Booklet (Figures 5a – 5d) and knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course.

Discuss the view that development within UK National Parks will create pressures on both the local environment and people.

**(12)**