**Physical Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wording | Case study/ example |
| 1. Natural Hazards – tectonic
 | Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth. | LIC | NepalMontserrat |
| HIC | ItalyIceland |
| 1. Natural Hazards - storms
 | Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.Immediate and long-term responses to a tropical storm.Use named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms. | Typhoon Haiyan |
| 1. UK extreme weather
 | One example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:* causes
* social, economic and environmental impacts
* how management strategies can reduce risk

evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK. | Beast from East |
| Drought:* Central, Eastern and Southern England and Wales (2004-2006, 2010-2012).

Heavy Rain – Flooding:* Tewkesbury, River Severn (Summer 2007)
* Somerset Levels (December 2013-March 2014)
* Cumbria (December 2015).
 | Flash floods:* Boscastle (August 2004)

Strong winds/storms:* November 2011
* January 2012
* October 2013
* December 2013
* February 2014

December 2015 (Storm Desmond | Periods of exceptionally cold weather:* Winter 2010/2011

Periods of heavy snowfall:* January /December 2010
* November/December 2010
* March/April 2013.

Periods of exceptionally high temperatures (heat wave):* Summer (2003)
* September/October (2011)

March (2012). |
| 1. Small Scale Ecosystem
 | One example of a small-scale UK ecosystem, to illustrate the concept of inter-relationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycle.The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.Overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale, natural, global ecosystems. | Any small-scale ecosystem –pond  |
| 1. Coastal management
 | The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:* hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes
* soft engineering – beach nourishment and re-profiling, dune regeneration
* managed retreat – coastal realignment.

One example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:* the reasons for management
* the management strategy
* the resulting effects and conflicts.
 | Lyme Regis. Jurassic Coast |
| 1. Coastal landforms
 | How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition: beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. | Jurassic Coast |
| 1. River valley landforms
 | Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion: interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition: meanders and ox-bow lakes.Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition: levées, flood plains and estuaries.An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. | River Severn |
| 1. River management
 | How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:* hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels
* soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.

One example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:* why the scheme was required
* the management strategy
* the social, economic and environmental issues.
 | Jubilee Relief Channel Windsor and Eton |

**Physical Case studies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wording | Example |
| 1. Tropical Rainforest
 | Changing rates of deforestation.A case study of a tropical rainforest to illustrate:* causes of deforestation – subsistence and commercial farming, logging, road building, mineral extraction, energy development, settlement, population growth
* impacts of deforestation - economic development, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, contribution to climate change.
 | Malaysia |
| 1. Management of Tropical Rainforest to be sustainable
 | Value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment.Strategies used to manage the rainforest sustainably:* selective logging and replanting
* conservation and education
* ecotourism and international agreements about the use of tropical hardwoods
* debt reduction.
 | Malaysia |
| 1. Cold Environments
 | A case study of Cold Environments to illustrate:* development opportunities in cold environments: mineral extraction, energy, farming, tourism
* challenges of developing cold environments: extreme temperatures, water supply, inaccessibility.
 | Svalbaard |

**Human Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wording | Ex |
| 1. Urban Planning (NEE ~~or LIC~~)
 | * how urban growth has created challenges:
	+ managing urban growth - slums, squatter settlements
	+ providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy
	+ providing access to services - health and education,
	+ reducing unemployment, crime
	+ managing environmental issues - waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion.

An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. | RIORIO |
| 1. Urban regeneration (UK)
 | An example of an urban regeneration project to show:* reasons why the area needed regeneration
* the main features of the project.

Features of sustainable urban living:* water and energy conservation
* waste recycling
* creating green space.

How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. | Olympic Park LondonEast Village |
| 1. Tourism(LIC/NEE)
 | Overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: * Investment
* industrial development
* tourism
* aid
* using intermediate technology
* fair trade
* debt relief
* microfinance loans.

One example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. | Tunisia |
| 1. UK economic sustainability
 | Economic futures in the UK:* causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
* moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
* impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable
* social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline
* improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity
* the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences
* the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.
 |  |
| 1. Non-renewable source
 | Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:* renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and nonrenewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy
* an example to show how the extraction of a fossil fuel has both advantages and disadvantages.
 |  |
| 1. Local renewable energy (LIC/NEE)
 | Moving towards a sustainable resource future:* individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels
* an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.
 |  |

**Human Case studies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Wording | Example |
| 1. Economic Structure – LIC/NEE
 | A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:* the location and importance of the country regionally and globally
* the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed
* the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development
* the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country
* the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
* international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
* the environmental impacts of economic development
* the effects of economic development on the quality of life for the population.
 | Nigeria  |
| 1. Major LIC/NEE city
 | A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:* the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally
* causes of growth: natural increase and migration
* how urban growth has created opportunities:
	+ social: access to services – health, education; access to resources -water supply, energy
	+ economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development.
 | Rio de Janeiro |
| 1. UK Major City
 | Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:* the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world
* impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city
* how urban change has created opportunities:
	+ social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
	+ environmental: urban greening
* how urban change has created challenges:
	+ social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
	+ environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield sites, waste disposal
	+ the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe and the growth of commuter settlements.
 | London |