Page 15

1 (a) For full marks you need to mention both width and depth, with figures. For example, the river gets wider, from 1.27 m to 12.2 m, and deeper, from 0.05 m to 0.24 m.

(b) For full marks you must pick one reason and explain it in full – don’t be tempted to give three reasons without explaining them.

The load is smallest because the particles crash into each other as they are carried along, and break up into smaller pieces. This is called attrition. The further they are carried, the more attrition happens, so they are smaller near the mouth of the river.

Page 20

1 The boundary between two river basins, often a ridge of high land.

2 1 mark for each of the points below:

   Where there is a layer of hard rock on top of soft rock, the river erodes the soft rock more easily, making a step. Hydraulic action and abrasion create a plunge pool, and undercut the hard rock. When there is nothing to support it, the hard rock falls into the plunge pool, and the waterfall moves backwards, leaving a straight-sided gorge.

3 Meander and floodplain.

4 Because this is a large floodplain, with flat land either side of the river, which could flood and cause damage. If there were houses or factories on the land they could be badly damaged, which could be dangerous and expensive.

Page 24

1 For full marks you need case study detail, and a full explanation of how it leads to flooding.

Severe winter storms in December and January in 2013–14 gave 207 mm of rain, which is more than twice what is expected. This means all storage was full, and the extra rain was too much for the River Parrett to hold, so it flooded the Somerset Levels.

2 People contributed by building houses in areas such as Taunton and Bridgwater, creating impermeable surfaces, so rainwater runs quickly over these surfaces and into the drains, arriving quickly in the river, making it more likely to flood. They also pump the water away from the towns, to the Somerset Levels, so these areas are more likely to flood.

3 For each method, you need to describe it and explain how it works. For example, building dams is a hard engineering method. It allows excess water to be stored rather than allowing it to flow downstream and cause floods.
4 The photograph is to give you ideas. There are 2 marks available for each set of impacts. For example, flooding can affect people by damaging their houses, including electrical goods, walls, flooring, so it costs them a lot to repair and means they might be unable to live in their houses for a while.

5 This needs to use several of the methods, with case study detail, and decide whether it is sustainable. You should also give an overall evaluation at the end. A sample answer might start:

On the Mississippi, the strategy has involved both hard and soft engineering. One hard engineering method was to build over 100 dams on tributaries. These do prevent flooding, but they also trap silt, preventing it from reaching the delta. This means that birds like the heron are endangered, and farmers have to use more fertiliser as they do not get the fertile silt deposited on their fields. This means that this method is not sustainable. Another method is afforestation, where they have planted lots of trees in the Tennessee Valley. Trees absorb water, so it doesn’t reach the river, reducing flooding. Trees also reduce soil erosion, and provide wildlife habitats and opportunities for recreation, so they are a sustainable method.

You should add some other methods, evaluating each one. At the end, you need a sentence such as ‘hard engineering methods are less sustainable than soft engineering methods’.

Page 31

1 Stronger winds, longer fetch.

2 Constructive waves: weak backwash. Destructive waves: high, remove lots of material from the beach.

3 The waves carry sand and pebbles. If these hit the cliff, they wear it away like sandpaper.

4 Erosion processes such as abrasion wear away the rock, creating a wave cut notch. Eventually the rock above this falls down as there is nothing to support it. This means the cliff moves backwards. Under the water, where the waves do not erode the rock, solid rock will be left behind, creating a flat surface, known as a wave cut platform.

5 If waves arrive at the beach at an angle, the swash pushes material up the beach at the same angle. When the waves retreat, the backwash pulls the material back down, but it will go straight down due to gravity. This means that material is moved along the beach with every wave.

6 Beach and spit.

7 Spit. You should mention all the stages in its formation from the Now test yourself box on page 30.
These are a few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Grid square</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caravan site</td>
<td>2427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic site</td>
<td>2424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car parks</td>
<td>2532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 36

1 Coastal defences may be necessary in Majorca as it may help protect beaches and tourist facilities, which bring in 60 per cent of Majorca’s income. If there are no coastal defences, Majorca may lose this income, which would cause problems such as unemployment.

2 Gabions, hard engineering.

3 For this question, you need to explain how sea walls work, including stepped and curved sea walls. You then need to deal with the advantages and disadvantages, and make an overall judgement about how sustainable you think they are. You can use information from your case study if you want to, although you don’t have to.

4 Advantage: cheap (£3000 per metre).

Disadvantage: gets washed away, so needs more sand every year

5 You need to give several methods, with case study detail, and evaluate how sustainable they are. You should give good and bad points, but give an overall evaluation at the end. A sample answer might start:

In Newcastle, County Down, the strategy has involved hard engineering. Concrete groynes were built on the beach in the 1980s. This trapped sand which was moving north-east, which protected the beach for a while, resulting in more tourist enjoyment and income. However, after about 20 years they decayed and were useless. Groynes are expensive to replace, so this is not sustainable in the long run.

Page 40

1 Climate is the average weather conditions over a long time, usually 35 years.

2 Keep a rain gauge in the open. Read the level of water in the measuring cylinder at the same time each day. Then empty it and reposition the rain gauge ready to record the rainfall over the next 24 hours.

3 A Stevenson screen provides shade, so the thermometers are not in direct sunlight, which would give an inaccurate reading. The slats allow air to travel through the box, so the thermometers are getting air from the outside to measure.

4 This could help with weather forecasting as it shows where rainfall is at any one time, and over a period of time the path of the rainfall can be tracked, helping forecasters predict where it will rain next.
Page 43

1 1 mark for explaining what latitude is. 3 marks for explaining how it affects climate.

Latitude means how far from the equator a place is. The Sun shines directly overhead at the equator, so its rays are concentrated in a small area which gets heated up. Near the poles, the same amount of solar radiation is spread out over a larger area, so it does not heat up as much.

2 You might choose to explain one factor in detail, or give several factors in less detail.

Two places at the same latitude may have different climates because they may have prevailing winds from warm or cold places, or be at different altitudes, or one may be close to the sea and the other may be far away from the sea.

3 1 mark for a general pattern, 2 marks for quoting figures, and 2 marks for explaining how this happens.

Temperature decreases as the altitude increases. For example, at sea level the temperature is 27 °C, whereas at 3000 m it is only 7 °C. This is because the sun heats the ground, and the ground then heats the air, so as you go higher there is less ground at that height to heat the air up. The air is also at lower pressure so it spreads out and loses heat.

Page 48

1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air mass</th>
<th>Direction it comes from</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polar maritime</td>
<td>North-west</td>
<td>Cool and wet</td>
<td>Cold and wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical maritime</td>
<td>South-west</td>
<td>Warm and wet</td>
<td>Mild and wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical continental</td>
<td>South-east</td>
<td>Hot and dry</td>
<td>Mild and dry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 1 mark for identifying the system. 2 marks for describing the weather. Anticyclone. The weather will be sunny and calm. As it is January, it is likely to be very cold, with possible frost and fog in the mornings.

3 2 marks for each of the main phases.

In a depression, at the warm front there will be low cloud and rain. In the warm sector, the temperature will rise a little, heavy rain stops and there may be some drizzle. At the cold front there are heavy clouds and rain, often with strong winds.

4 This weather forecast is a medium-range forecast. This means it gives forecasts for the next five days, so it has a limited range. However, it also has limited accuracy – the further ahead you look, the less likely it is to be accurate.
Page 50
1 2 marks for each impact.

Hurricanes may destroy buildings because of their strong winds, and may cause floods due to a storm surge and heavy rain. Both of these impacts may result in loss of life, injury and financial cost.

2 For full marks you need to use case study detail, and describe impacts clearly. You need several impacts – at least two. Make sure you explain the consequences for people, for example:

In Typhoon Haiyan, in 2013, seed stocks were destroyed, which resulted in food shortages for 2.5 million people. 6190 people were killed, causing great distress for family members.

Page 53
1 1 mark for each characteristic.

Made of molten rock, very hot.

2 3 marks for describing the process, 1 mark for the technical term.

Radioactive decay in the core generates intense heat, which heats the mantle. The hottest magma rises, spreading out at the top of the mantle. As the magma moves it drags the plates which are floating on it along. This is known as a convection current.

3 1 mark for each point below.

An oceanic and continental plate are moving towards each other. The heavier oceanic plate is pushed underneath and sinks into the mantle. This is called subduction. As the plate bends this causes earthquakes. Heat from friction melts the plate, forming magma, which rises and forms volcanoes on the continental plate.

4 1 mark for the name, 3 marks for how it is made.

A mid-ocean ridge is made when two oceanic plates move apart and magma from the mantle rises to the surface between them. This cools and creates a ridge along the boundary, and may rise high enough to create islands.

Page 55
1 Granite: igneous.

Limestone: sedimentary.

Marble: metamorphic.

2 1 mark for each point below.

Igneous or sedimentary rocks can change if they are put under great pressure, or heated by magma. For example, limestone heated changes to marble, and mudstone changes to slate under pressure.
3 Grey, black, and white crystals: granite.  
May contain fossils, grey or white: limestone.

Page 58

1 For full marks, you need to talk about both strong and gentle earthquakes, and mention shockwaves.  
At a conservative plate margin, plates move alongside each other. Friction can cause gentle earthquakes. If the plates get stuck, stress builds up, until it is released, creating shockwaves which cause the ground to shake. This can result in a very strong earthquake

2 1 mark for a linear pattern, 1 mark for near plate margins, 1 mark for at least one place name.  
Earthquakes occur mainly in a linear pattern, along the plate margins. They are mainly found around the Pacific Ocean, in a north–south line in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and in an east–west line across southern Europe, the Himalayas and South-east Asia.

3 Up to 2 marks for a general answer, such as mentioning that an earthquake under the sea makes waves. 4 marks for more precision.  
If an earthquake happens in the ocean, it can raise or lower the sea bed. This creates shock waves in the water, which travel towards the shore. When they reach shallow water they become much larger, and this large wave can cause a lot of destruction on the shore.

4 1 mark for the plate names, 1 mark for the general type of plate boundary, 2 marks for more detailed explanation of the causes.  
Indian Ocean: Indo-Australian plate, Sunda plate, Eurasian plate.  
This is a destructive plate boundary. The Indo-Australian plate is subducted under the Sunda plate, on the southern edge of the Eurasian plate. A sudden slip of 15 m occurred along a 1600 km section of this fault, lifting the seafloor several metres, and creating shockwaves.

5 Make sure you give case study detail, and explain the consequences.  
187,000 people were confirmed dead, with 43,000 missing. This caused great emotional distress for people who lost relatives, especially when no body was found for burial.  
Seventeen low-lying Maldive islands had their freshwater supplies contaminated by seawater, making them uninhabitable for decades. This meant people had to leave their homes and livelihoods and start again somewhere new.  
Coral and mangrove ecosystems on the coasts were badly damaged, meaning many species lost their habitats.

6 You need to use case study detail and ensure you give a judgement as to whether the preparation was effective.
Before the Indian Ocean earthquake in 2004, there was no official warning system in place. Only one island evacuated to higher ground. This meant that although experts knew a tsunami was on its way, many people were in danger at the coast and the result was that 187,000 people were killed. This preparation was completely ineffective. If an adequate warning was given, this would have saved lives. For example, a holiday-maker in Phuket saw the water receding in advance and warned people on the beach, saving about 100 lives.

7 After the Indian Ocean earthquake in 2004, $7 billion of international aid and expertise came from around the world. This helped in the rescue and recovery operations. An Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System has been set up by UNESCO with 25 new seismographic stations to detect future tsunamis and warn countries in the region. This should mean there will be much more evacuation and better preparation in future. Community based disaster preparedness centres have been set up in some places, with evacuation areas, food and water supplies and search and rescue plans. These should be effective for the areas concerned, but there are areas which do not yet have these, meaning that long-term strategies are only partly effective.

Page 61

1 Wide and shallow, made of layers of lava: shield volcano.

Very large caldera made from a large eruption in the past: supervolcano.

Tall, made of layers of ash and lava: composite volcano.

2 A huge magma chamber builds up, creating a massive eruption where magma, ash and gases escape through cracks or fissures in the ground. The magma chamber is then emptier, so the land above it collapses, leaving a big depression, called a caldera.

3 If Yellowstone erupts, it could affect mammals in Yellowstone Park, killing bison and wolves and disrupting the ecosystem for many years. It could affect the global climate by reducing average temperatures by 10 °C for six to ten years. It could affect climates across the world, for example monsoon rains in Asia could fail, creating drought conditions.

Page 68

1 1 mark for number of births.

1 mark for per 1000, per year.

2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Birth rate/1000</th>
<th>Death rate/1000</th>
<th>Natural change/1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Population may start to decline in stage 5 because more of the population is elderly, so more people will die of old age. At the same time, the birth rate is very low, so the death rate may be higher than the birth rate, resulting in a decrease in total population.

4 1 mark for correctly identifying this as an LEDC. 3 marks for evidence, which should include figures.

This country is an LEDC. We can see this because it has a wide base (3.4 million aged 0–4) showing that there is a high birth rate. The pyramid gets narrow quickly as you go up, showing a high death rate. For example, by ages 40–44 there are less than 1 million.

5 Youth dependency means that there is a strain on primary schools, for example, some operate two half-day sessions for different groups of pupils. This is a social cost. There are also economic costs, such as the large numbers of infant vaccinations needed, which are expensive.

Page 71

1 1 mark for moving, 1 mark for into a country.

2 An economic migrant is someone who moves because they want to improve their chance of getting employment and earning money. A refugee is fleeing wars or persecution and is granted protection by their destination country. The key difference is the reason they move.

3 (a) Better jobs/more money. (b) Border guards intercepted him and sent him back to El Salvador.

4 Use case study detail, and give at least two challenges.

Greece already has economic problems, with 25 per cent unemployment. This means it has limited resources to provide for refugees. It has had limited support from other European countries, preventing migrants from moving further north, so there are large refugee camps, such as the Idomeni camp housing 12,000 people. Anti-immigrant sentiment has been rising as people fear their jobs will be taken, and the Golden Dawn party supporters have attacked migrants.

Page 75

1 1 mark each for items such as:

Tall buildings, lots of busy roads, offices, shops, public buildings like a town hall

2 (a) Tall buildings, main roads meeting. (b) Inner city.

3 Residential, tourism.
Page 79

1 1 mark per reason, clearly explained.

Narrow streets mean little space for parking, most inner-city residents have no driveways so need to park on the street, people driving into the CBD often park in the inner-city areas to avoid parking charges.

2 Make sure you explain these.

The area will look better, which is more likely to attract businesses into the area, creating jobs. However, the jobs created often do not suit the skills of the older original residents, who may remain unemployed.

3 You need to explain how the ethnic tension creates problems – an example may help.

Immigration has occurred in many inner-city areas. There may be tension between two minority groups or between one immigrant group and the host population. They might not understand each other, or the host population may be concerned about their jobs, and this may lead to tension and conflict, with verbal abuse and hate crime. For example, the Polish flag was burned in Belfast in 2011 and 2012.

Page 82

1 This is a large-scale project to improve a run down area of a city, by improving the environment to attract jobs and bring new life into the city.

2 You need to give case study detail of how transport has been improved in your case study, and include the benefits and problems this has brought. Include a statement at the end to say how successful it has been.

In Titanic Quarter, dedicated bus services, a £5 million cycle path and a pedestrian walkway upgrade have been opened, linking Titanic Quarter with the city centre. These improvements have had some success, but have been expensive, and there are still problems with traffic congestion in the area, so it is not completely successful.

3 (a) Many people have migrated to large cities in LEDCs due to push factors, such as drought, or pull factors, such as better jobs. However, many of these people cannot afford to buy houses or pay expensive rent, so they move to a shanty town where they can rent cheaply or build a house.

(b) 3 marks for description, 3 marks for explanation, using case study detail.

In Kolkata, shanty towns are poorly constructed and unfit for human habitation. They are crowded and may share water and sanitation between many households – 85 per cent have no sewage disposal. Seventy-five per cent of the population are below the poverty line. This is because people earn low wages and cannot afford to buy houses, so they build quickly to meet their basic needs for shelter. Electricity and water may only be provided years after the shanty town is built.
Page 86

1 Life expectancy – social.
   GNI per person – economic.
   Literacy rate – social.

2 1 mark for positives, 1 mark for negatives, 1 mark for overall evaluation.
   Social indicators are useful in giving us an idea about how a country spends its money, and the general standard of living. However, they assume everyone has the same standard of living, so are not perfect.

3 1 mark for knowledge of the HDI, 2 marks for its advantages.
   The HDI includes data about wealth (GNI per person), health (life expectancy) and education (adult literacy). This is useful as it doesn’t rely on only one indicator, but combines three to give a better picture. It also indicates future potential, by including education, and gives an indication of how wealth is used.

4 3 marks for explanation, 1 mark for a valid link to a place.
   Debt: many LEDCs borrowed a lot of money, so now they have to pay the money back as well as interest payments. This means they are spending their money on repayments instead of on hospitals and schools or other things that would benefit the population. For example, Ecuador owes $10 billion.

Page 90

1 Any from the following list:
   No poverty, decent work and economic growth, life on land.

2 This means trade where the people who make or grow something are paid a fair price for their work. This price is guaranteed, so the producer will not lose out if world prices fall.

3 2 marks for the changes, 1 mark for including figures.
   The price of coffee increased dramatically in the late 1970s, from 50 cents per 500 g to 210 cents per 500 g. The price has decreased ever since, fluctuating a little, so that in 2005 it was back to 50 cents per 500 g.

4 2 marks for explaining how this helps the growers, 1 mark for using figures from the table.
   When the world market price was 120 US cents per 500 g, Café Direct paid 132 US cents per 500 g. This means that coffee growers were getting a better price for their coffee, so had more money to spend on improving their houses and farms, schools and hospitals.
5 (a) The Hippo roller is a 90-litre plastic barrel for carrying water, which can be rolled along using a handle.

(b) Up to 2 marks for benefits and 2 marks for problems. These must use case study detail. 2 marks for an overall evaluation.

The Hippo roller has many benefits for an LEDC. It requires no spare parts, and uses no power. It is durable, lasting up to ten years, and can then be recycled. It speeds up fetching water, giving mainly women and children more time for employment or education. It reduces long-term neck and spinal damage from carrying heavy water containers. However, it costs $90 per barrel, so is dependent on donations. If the barrel is full it can be difficult to control, and it is difficult to fill from a shallow source of water. If there is mud in the water it doesn’t settle to the bottom as it is constantly moving around. Overall, however, the benefits outweigh the problems, and it is used in more than twenty African countries, providing water for more than 300,000 people.

Page 92

1 Globalisation is the way people, goods, money and ideas move round the world faster and more cheaply than ever before.

2 These are countries which were all experiencing similar rapid industrial growth in 2001: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.

3 In India, globalisation has included many multinational companies creating new jobs in call centres and hi-tech industries. This has increased the income of many people, so that more people now have cars, TVs, washing machines and other consumer goods. Life expectancy has gone up from 59 years in 1990 to 68 years in 2015, and adult literacy rates have increased from 50 per cent in 1990 to 74 per cent in 2011. These are some benefits from globalisation, helping the country to develop. However, it has not solved all the development problems in India, as half of children under the age of five are still malnourished, and less than a third of homes have a toilet. There have been some problems caused by globalisation, for example Western-style clothes and behaviour are considered shocking by some people, and the increase in imported goods means fewer factory jobs for those with little education. So, overall, globalisation has had mixed effects on India, with some benefits and some problems.

Page 95

1 2 marks for the greenhouse effect, 2 marks for how it can contribute to climate change.

The greenhouse effect is a natural effect. The Sun’s rays pass through the atmosphere and heat the ground. The ground heats the air. Gases around the Earth, such as carbon dioxide and methane, trap the warmth from the ground, keeping the planet warm. If the greenhouse gases are increased, they will trap more heat, and change the climate, warming the planet up.
2 For 3 marks, you need to explain what is meant by a carbon footprint and how an action could reduce it.

A carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gas produced. Walking or cycling instead of travelling by car means you are using less petrol, which releases carbon dioxide when it is burned, so this reduces your carbon footprint.

3 3 marks for positive and negative effects, 1 mark for overall evaluation, 1 mark for referring to places.

Climate change could have some positive effects on the economy. For example, some areas may be able to grow more crops, bringing in more money for farmers. Some areas will become warmer, which may mean they will have more tourism, bringing in more money. However, many areas will suffer, for example, India is forecast to have a 92 per cent drop in GDP by 2100, and food production and water provision will be more expensive, making the world $3.88 trillion poorer. Overall, the negative effects outweigh the positive.

Page 99

1 (a) 1 mark for Berlin. 2 marks for using figures.

Berlin has the least sustainable waste disposal, as 74% of waste goes to landfill, and 10% is incinerated. All the others have less landfill (eg Rome has 30%) and more recycling (eg Rome has 25%) apart from Beirut, which has more incineration (40%)

(b) Reduce, reuse, recycle, are all sustainable ways of reducing the amount of landfill, which is unsustainable as it creates pollution. Reducing means buying and using less in the first place. Reuse means using things several times before throwing them away, and recycling means turning something into another product.

2 Solar energy, wind energy, biofuels.

3 Solar energy has many benefits. It creates no pollution, noise or greenhouse gases. It is cheap to run, requiring no fuel, and photovoltaic cells last about 40 years. However, it is difficult and expensive to generate electricity for use at night-time, and less energy can be produced in winter, cloudy weather or storms. Photovoltaic cells are only about twenty per cent efficient. The benefits make it sustainable, managing resources well as it enables us to use the Sun more effectively, but the technology is not perfect yet, so it cannot yet take over as a main source of energy.

4 3 marks for description. 3 marks for evaluation. Last mark for overall evaluation at the end.

This is an agreement between 195 countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, to prevent global temperatures increasing by more than 1.5 °C, giving each country a target for reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. This keeps countries accountable, as they have to announce their progress every five years. LEDCs are given more time to reduce their emissions as they need to raise living standards first. However, it will cost money for countries to reduce their emissions, and there is no outside agency to make sure countries stick to the agreement. For example, the USA pulled out of the agreement in 2017. The agreement is certainly
progress in reducing climate change, but it will not be completely effective because of these problems.

Page 103

1 Workers have more days’ annual holiday so they may take short-break holidays as well as a summer holiday.

People’s incomes have grown faster than the cost of living, so they have greater disposable income to spend as they like. This means they can afford to travel further than in the past.

2 3 marks for positive and negative impacts, 1 mark for overall evaluation, 1 mark for reference to places.

Mass tourism has some positive impacts. Jobs are created in hotels, restaurants, taxis, souvenir shops. Over 200 million people are employed in tourism worldwide, such as in Barry’s in Portrush, earning eleven per cent of global earnings. These earnings can be spent in local shops, boosting the local economy. However, a lot of money earned from tourism leaks away from the local economy, for example, it may go to hotel owners overseas. Migrant workers may send some of their wages home. An estimated seven per cent of Kenya’s tourist earnings leak abroad. The economic impact overall is positive, but some areas benefit more than others.

3 Responsible tourism means respecting the environment and people. Some tourists in this account are responsible, as they do not climb Uluru, as requested by the Anangu people. However, about one-third still climb the rock, although the Anangu consider it to be sacred and do not want people to climb it. This does not show respect for the local people’s wishes.

4 Ecotourism is where visitors enjoy nature at first-hand while protecting the environment and local way of life. In Nam Ha, Laos, ecotourism has helped to protect the environment. Local people have protected the area, which has species such as clouded leopards and tigers at risk of extinction, as well as 288 bird species, and helped local people earn an income as guides instead of hunting. Visitor numbers have increased from 1000 to 4000 a year, so the increased income from tourism means there is a reason to protect the environment, as this is what attracts the tourists. Two proposed roads, which would have led to logging and illegal trade in wildlife have not been allowed to go ahead in order to protect the environment and the tourist income it creates. Tourism has some negative impacts, as people are trekking and boating in the forest, but overall has helped protect the environment.

Page 105

1 What data you need. How you will collect data. When you will collect data. What the risks are.

2 After collecting data, data has to be presented in tables, graphs, maps or annotated photos. Then after analysis and interpretation you need to draw conclusions, which means deciding whether your hypotheses are correct.