

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2.	
Caves	
<p>Stacks are formed when waves attack cliffs at points where there is disturbance weak rock such as faults and joints, waves undercut the cave to form an arch. *Continual erosion of the arch causes it to widen. Hydraulic action is the force of water and this continues to widen the arch. Eventually, the arch becomes so wide that the roof collapses in the sea. The piece of rock left standing in the sea is known as a stack.</p>	
↓ with waves throwing back material against the rocks	
*and cut through the cave forming such an arch.	
3.	
<p>Initially, water can enter the basin as precipitation, where it is stored in snow, lakes and marshes.</p>	
<p>Secondly, precipitation infiltrates into the soil, saturating it so it cannot absorb any more. The excess flows on the surface as surface run-off into the river.</p>	
<p>Thirdly, precipitation can be intercepted by trees and stored on the leaves. It can then leave the basin as evaporation when the sun heats the water on the leaves. It can then flow as drip flow and be infiltrated into soil.</p>	
<p>Fourthly, the water stored in the soil will flow as throughflow in the soil until it reaches the river bed. This can take weeks to months to happen.</p>	
<p>Fifthly, water stored in the soil can percolate into permeable</p>	

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	<p>a groundwater flow.</p> <p>rock and flow until it reaches the river, however this takes several hundreds of years to happen.</p>	
4.	<p>A gley soil has an acid mor humus with a pH 3.5, this is because it is formed from the decay of sphagnum moss which produces an acidic humus.</p>	
	<p>Gley soils B horizon is a grey/blue color, this is due to the anaerobic conditions they are in.</p>	
	<p>Gley soils have clearly defined horizons due to a lack of biota mixing the soil and merging horizons. There is a lack of biota such as worms due to the cold and wet climate gleys are located in.</p>	
	<p>Gley soils have poor drainage, this is because of the wet climate and the soil becomes waterlogged and can't be drained.</p>	
	<p>Gley soils have a permafrost layer, which also in the C horizon.</p>	
	<p>Gley soils have high infiltration rates which also impedes drainage.</p>	

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5a) Tropical maritime air masses are known to bring hot weather, with dry conditions and are located above oceans moving toward land.

Tropical continental air masses bring hot weather and are located above land, they bring wet conditions.

5b(i) In Abidjan, you will experience rain all year round, the peak rainfall is 375mm in June. There is no months of drought in Abidjan, however there is low rainfall in January, with the lowest in the year at around 5mm of rain. As you move inland you reach Bamako, where you will experience low rainfall, with peak rainfall of the year at 275mm in August. There are 4 months that face drought (January, February, November, March.) As you move further inland to Timbuktu, there is little rainfall with a peak of 90mm in August and half of the year (6 months) facing drought.

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ii)	

Human environments

6. One reason it is difficult to gather accurate population data in developing countries is due to the area in the country. In countries such as Brazil, there is a lot of land to cover so it is difficult to locate everyone. In places such as the Amazon rainforest, areas ^{lack} proper postcodes and names so can be difficult to access.

Another reason it is so hard to gather population data in developing countries is the cost. In countries like Ethiopia, they are not able to afford the number of equipment needed and cost of staff to employ enumerators. In India in 1991, they had to employ over a million enumerators which cost a lot of money that not all countries can afford.

Another reason it is difficult to collect population data in developing countries is due to wars, ~~and terrorism~~. The war in Afghanistan makes it very difficult to collect accurate data as it is very dangerous to enter some areas and information will go out of date very fast due to deaths and migration. There is also shortages of people to take censuses and collect info so people just don't do it.

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	<p>Another reason it is difficult to collect accurate population data is natural disasters, such as the Boxing Day Tsunami in Indonesia in 2004 meant many were homeless, this means it is difficult for local people and collect accurate information. Many dying also meant the information could change quickly so be inaccurate.</p>
	<p>Another reason why it is difficult to collect population data is migration. It is very difficult to have accurate data if people are moving about regularly such as nomadic tribes like Tuareg, who migrate across Mali, Niger and Algeria. This means data will change and due to constant movement they may not be accounted for. The civil rights register doesn't collect changes from migration showing that they want have accurate information.</p>
T.	<p>The migration flow I studied is voluntary migration from Mexico to USA.</p>
	<p>One reason that people chose to migrate from Mexico to USA is there is more access to education. In the USA 99% are able to read and write compared to 86% of those in Mexico, so many move for better chances of an education.</p>
	<p>Another reason Mexicans choose to migrate to the USA is due to high crime rates, such as drug crimes, homicides etc. People</p>

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	choose to move out of year. 47,500 are killed in drug related crimes in Mexico so move to America for safety.
	Another reason Mexicans move to America is to escape poverty and have a better quality of life, for example in Mexico 47% live below the poverty line so people move to escape this and have better lives.
	Another reason Mexicans choose to migrate to the USA is there is better paying jobs in the US labour field, someone makes 2 times as much than a Mexican earns in a day, in only an hour.
	Another reason Mexicans migrate to America is because there is news existing Mexican and Latino communities in USA so people are encouraged to join them and won't be as scared as they want to be alone.
	Another reason Mexicans migrate to America is due to high levels of unemployment, there is high pressure on resources and jobs in Mexico so many move in search of work.

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8.a)	<p>One strategy used to improve housing in favelas is site and service schemes, such as the Favela Bairro Project. This is when governments clear a site and work on improving favelas such as Rocinha. They help by paving roads, improving water sanitation, and giving free electricity.</p>
8.b)	<p>This has been successful as site and service schemes have ensured 75% of people in favelas have access to safe electricity so don't rely on dangerous gates. It has successfully paved roads meaning lorries can enter favelas and collect rubbish, meaning it doesn't pile up, which reduces the spread of leptospirosis and makes favelas more sanitary. However, it has not been as successful as there is still hundreds of favelas that need improvement. People who live in improved favelas need to pay back loans for their new homes, however since unemployment is high this isn't always possible, so many go into poverty.</p>
8.a)	<p>Another strategy to improve housing in favelas is police pacification. This is to improve life in favelas, reducing crime and making them safer places to live. Usually, a paramilitary police force enters favelas (BOPE), and use weapons and "any means necessary" to get rid of gangs such as the 'Red Command'. After BOPE has pacified the favela, an ordinary civilian police force (OPP) aims to prevent crimes from happening and to keep law and order.</p>

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8.b)	<p>This has been successful as many favelas are safer and Cite de Deus murder rates have fallen. However, this has not been successful as crime is still very high in favelas and BOPC have caused issues due to the price they use, many innocent people have been shot or caught in conflicts between gangs and BOPC. This shows that there is still work to be done.</p>
8.c)	<p>Another strategy to improve favelas in Rio is self help schemes. This is where local governments supply citizens of favelas with equipment and tools such as brick and metal, to improve their own housing. This uses local knowledge and skills and relies heavily on community involvement.</p>
8.b)	<p>This has been successful as many have been able to improve their homes by using their own skill. However, this is not effective as people in favelas may have their own families and jobs so don't have the time to do it alone, as it relies heavily on community involvement.</p>

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9.	<p>One impact of land degradation in the Sahel is poverty. Farmers and producers/sellers of food will go into poverty due to not making enough food to make profit. Due to infertile crop land, farmers are unable to grow food to sell, and their livestock is unable to graze due to lack of grass. This means they cannot produce milk or be fat enough to be killed for meat. This means farmers cannot make money and go into poverty.</p>
	<p>Another impact of land degradation in the Sahel is famine, over 20 million people suffer from under-nourishment in Burkina Faso in the Sahel. Due to infertile land, people are unable to buy food or grow it for themselves as it won't work. This causes people to starve and death rates to increase. Famine leads to lack of education as they are too ill to go to school which therefore leads to poverty. Under-nourished people are more susceptible to disease which increases death rates.</p>
	<p>Another impact of land degradation in the Sahel is people have to migrate, when people can't eat and there is no water, they are forced to move to other places to find these things. Many often go to shanty towns nearby in major cities. However, many end up in refugee camps where they can't get access to education. This migration also puts pressure on the land they migrate to as it becomes over populated and there is more</p>

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	facilities such as food and clothes and houses.
10.	One local use conflict in the lake District National Park is locals worry about the sustainability of the village as visitors aren't using local shops and businesses and bringing their own food, books etc, causing businesses to decline.
	Another local use conflict in the lake district is there is lack of available houses for locals so people (especially young people) must leave. This is because tourists are buying local houses to use as holiday houses or second homes.
	Another local use conflict is tourists complain about other tourists in the area, noise and speed of boats anger others.
	Another local use conflict on the lake district is the oil used in boats and jet ski's is polluting the water, ruining it.
	Another local use conflict in the lake district is people push on grass verges and blocking off areas which anger locals and environmentalists as they erode the grass.

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Another local use conflict in the lake district is tourists are entering farms and leaving gates open, meaning animals could escape and be killed by cars.

Another local use conflict in the lake district is tourists drop litter, ruining areas of the lake district, and polluting it.

Another local use conflict in the lake district is tourist boats go too fast and the waves hitting lake edges create erosion ruining the tranquillity of the lake, environmentalists say.

Another local use conflict in the lake district is cars entering, many cars drive through the district causing congestion, noise and air pollution.

Candidate 2 evidence

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1	

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2	A small crack appears on a headland.
	Processes, such as hydraulic action,
	widen the crack into a cave. Hydraulic
	action is when the sheer power of the waves
	forces air into the cracks widening them.
	Abrasion then erodes the cave further
	until it is an arch. Abrasion is when
	rocks picked up by the water slams
	against the rock eroding it. Over
	time rocks fall away from the arch
	due to the force of gravity. This may
	create a blowhole in the arch. Eventually
	the arch will fully collapse and you
	are left with a stack. Over time
	a combination of erosional processes
	may erode the stack until you are could
	left with a stump. be left with a
	stump.

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3	<p>The drainage basin is an open cycle meaning water can enter and or exit exit the cycle. Precipitation also known as rainfall is the only way water can enter the cycle. Water can then be stored in lakes or puddles as groundwater storage. However the the water could also return to the sea as run surface runoff if the water lands on an impermeable surface. However some water may not reach the ground due to interception. This is when water is caught and absorbed by trees or plants. Some of the water enters the soil or rock. This is called infiltration. Some Some water may evaporate taking the water out of the drainage basin. Eventually Eventually the water may run run into a river which may eventually lead back to the sea, exiting the basin.</p>

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4	Gley soils are found in ca very	
	cold conditions often at the tops	
	of mountains. The low temperatures	
	means there is limited biota so the	
	horizons are well defined. Only small	
	bushes and shrubs can grow here	
	so there is a limited nutrient cycle.	
	The top soil is a blue/grey colour.	
	The little rainfall means there is very	
	little leaching; this is another reason	
	for the defined horizons. The parent	
	material can take around 1000 years	
	to break down	

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5a)	<p>The tropical continental comes from the land in Africa. It is typically warm and dry weather. This helped with forming the Sahara desert. The tropical maritime comes from the south west, from the sea. It is typically brings warm but wet weather.</p>
5bi)	<p>Abidjan is typically more wet than Timbukto. Abidjan Abidjan sees rain fall all year round whereas Timbukto has a wet season</p>
ii)	<p>from May to October. Timbukto may only see rain for part of the year because it is further in land so the tropical maritime does not impact it as much where as Abidjan is much closer to the coast meaning it is always impacted by the tropical maritime</p>

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7	
	I have looked at Syria to Turkey. People are
	trying to escape conflict as Syria is often
	an unsafe country. People are also hoping for
	a more stable government in Turkey.

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8	I have studied Rio. Self help schemes.
	such as breeze blocks have been effective
	as the people can alter to their likings whilst
	also improving the living conditions. Adding
	new transport links has been effective
	as it is allowing the slums to be
	more connected to the city. Moving
	people out of the slums has not been
	effective as many want to stay in the slums
	due to community spirit and family so very
	few are moving to the city. Improving sanitation
	has been effective as with less people being
	sick more people can work improving other
	facilities. Also if you arent off work sick you
	get paid more so can improve your living
	conditions.

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9	<p>Indigenous people are losing their homes as they are being moved out. The indigenous people are prone to our diseases and commonly become alcoholics. Animals habitats are being destroyed. The soils are being destroyed decreasing their fertility. The nutrient cycle is destroyed without the trees roots. New roads are killing wildlife such as monkeys. The trees being cut down is releasing greenhouse gases. The profits from the trees isnt going back to the local area it is going out to foreign companies. An example of a tribe who was moved out were the Yanomami tribe.</p> <p>by machines and workers</p>

