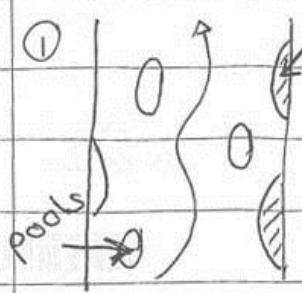
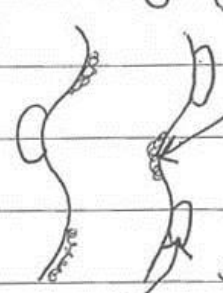
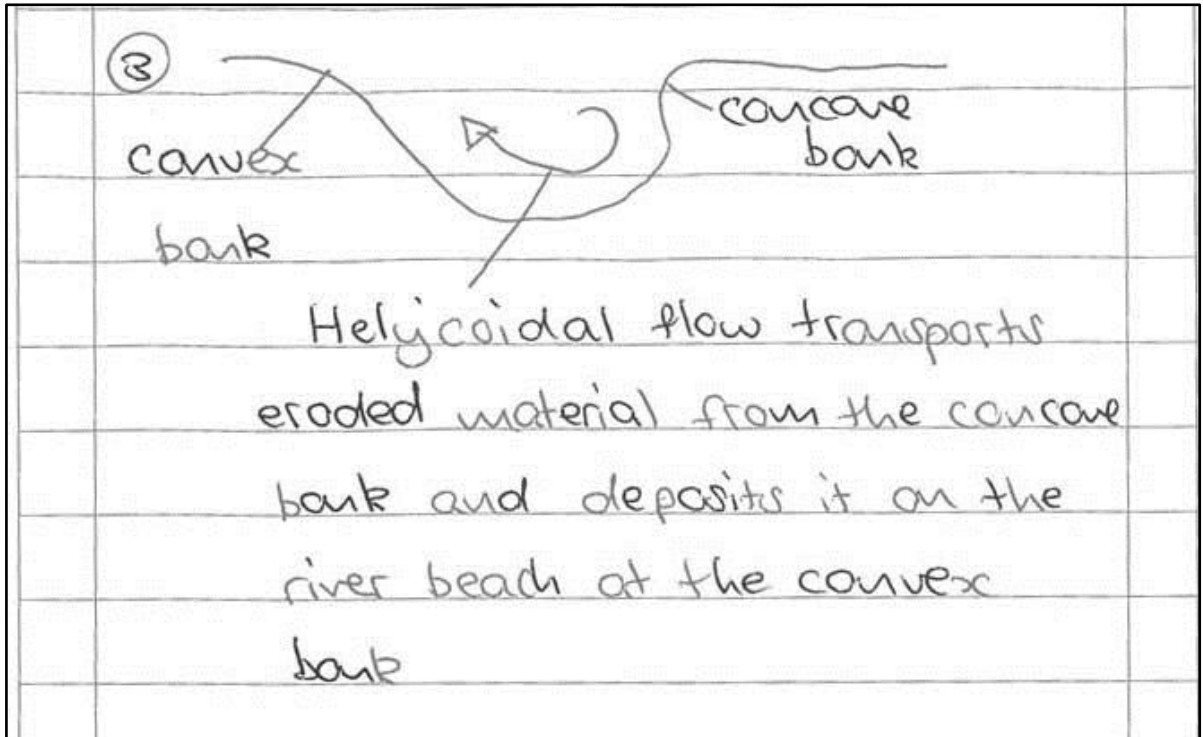


## Candidate 1 evidence

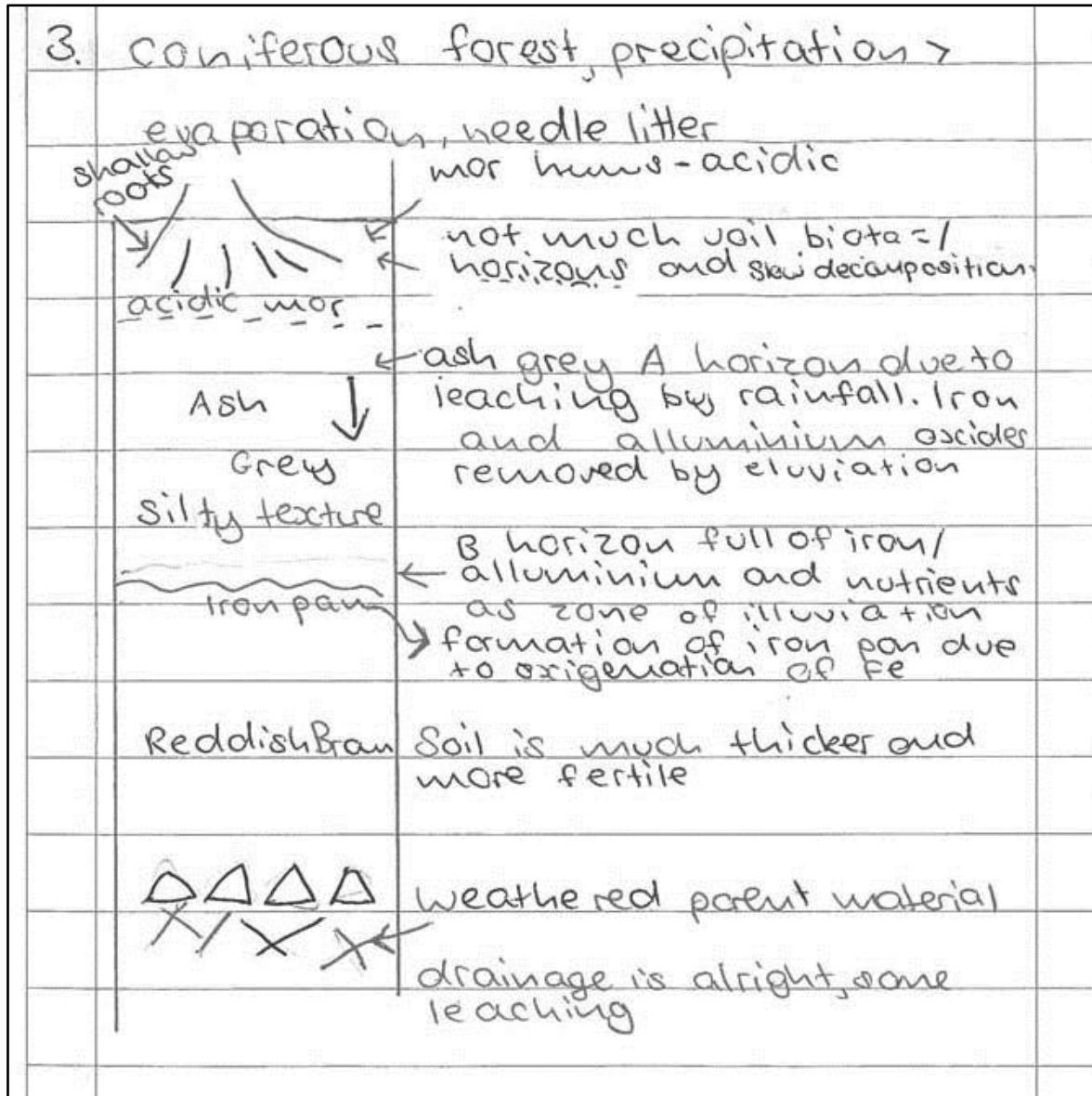
1. Meander Formation

①  Riffles water moves faster causing erosion to increase. Hydraulic action wears away at the river walls. This is when air gets into cracks in the bank and water puts it under pressure causing it to break apart. Pools are deeper water so water moves slower encouraging deposition

②  River beach forms where the water deposited rocks on the slower inside bank. River cliffs form on faster moving outside bank. Abrasion is when rocks in the water wear away at the river walls aiding this process



2. The river level begins low at about 2 corners for the first 4 hours. The rain begins at 07:00 but the river does not rise until 10:00 because the rain is held as groundwater. Between 10:00 and 13:00 the rising limb rises rapidly due to the rainwater reaching the river. Some rainfall onto land where it is infiltrated into the soil and some is even percolated down into permeable rock. The recession limb decreases rapidly because the drainage basin may be steep and water drains quickly.



4. A ribbon lake is formed in a U-shaped valley. As snow builds up in corries a glacier is formed when the snow compacts. The glacier flows down hill through the force of gravity. Plucking occurs when rocks are frozen into the glacier and pulled when the glacier moves. The ice uses this plucked rock to scour the landscape. This is called abrasion. Freeze-thaw also occurs when water seeps into cracks in the rock. Then it freezes and expands exerting pressure on the rocks breaking them. Where there is an area of softer rock on the valley floor this is eroded more deeply. This creates a basin which fills up to make the ribbon lake.

(a) Tropical continental is formed over the Sahara desert. It has a 10-17% humidity rate. It has a large range of temperature. It is formed with the Harmattan winds. Tropical maritime is formed over the South Atlantic. It has a 65-82% humidity rate. It has a small temperature range. It is formed alongside a monsoon.

(b) In Abidjan there is an obvious dry and wet period. In June rainfall reaches up to 350mm but in Augadougou the peak is only 210mm in August. Nioro receives very little rainfall. It has a dry season from November to April. It has a lower peak of 150mm. Abidjan receives so much rainfall as the mT air is formed over the ocean and the air mass has

not moved very far. It receives 1400mm per year. Onagadanga receives less rainfall as when the maritime air is pushed north it is slowly being wet by the TC air which is hot and dry. The ITCZ forms where the two air masses meet and the mT air mass is pushed up to bring warm convectional rainfall. The ITCZ follows the overhead sun so moves north in summer. This brings the convectional rain to Niagra in June to October.

QUESTION	MARGIN
<p>(a) There are many problems associated with housing in Dharavi. Overpopulation means the area is very crowded leading diseases to spread easily. There is an unreliable water supply polluted from open sewers. Rapid growth has put lots of pressure on education and healthcare. The slums are built near marsh land which means the housing might be unstable.</p>	
<p>(b) In Dharavi there have been many ways which housing problems have been managed. Self help schemes give people tools and training to improve their homes themselves. People are given legal ownership of their homes. This encourages them to invest in their improvements. The Dharavi redevelopment project plans to demolish shanty towns and</p>	



replace them with high rise flats which are 28m<sup>2</sup> so reduce over crowding. Low cost loans were given to people which meant that they could build their own home through a site and service scheme. SPARC is an NGO which supports local people and has helped people add on extra floor to buildings which reduces over crowding.

7(a) In the Lake District to reduce the amount  
&(b) of pollution from tourists and transporting trees you could create car parks on the edge of honey pot sites for tourists to leave their cars in and not disturb the landscape or cause more pollution. For tree transport you could make more frequent and shorter trips which may reduce pollution or use other methods such as trains or by chopping trees up into smaller chunks for transporting. This would be effective as it would reduce pollution however trees still need to be transported. To reduce footpath erosion you could build stone paths of varying difficulty so that walkers are encouraged to stick to the path and not explore. This would reduce the eroding of the soil. This may be a cheap strategy and.

would only work if walkers stuck to the path. Using local stone wears the paths blend in to the landscape. The littering of the landscape could be reduced by removing bins from remote areas. This would prevent overflowing which attracts vermin and would encourage people to take their litter home with them. Speed restrictions have been placed on speed boat users in Lake Windermere which will reduce the wake and beach erosion along the lakeside. This however has meant that boat users have just moved to other lakes in the area, merely moving the problem. Signs have been put up around the park to educate tourists. However many ignore these and the problems continue.

8(a) The UK gathers population data by registration of births, deaths and marriages. This gives up to date information in between censuses. A census is carried out every 10 years. This is a survey which asks different types of questions like how many people live in your home. Small survey samples are also sent every five years as these are cheaper and than a full census.

(b) A census is hard to do in a developing country because lots of people are illiterate (cannot read and write) so find it hard to fill in the census. Some developing countries are very large e.g. Indonesia has over 13,000 islands so it is hard to reach everyone. Developing countries are poor and a census is an expensive thing to do. Some EDC's have many different languages e.g. India has

16 official languages. Many ELDCs have shanty towns which makes it hard to reach everyone. In ELDCs religious reasons can mean there is an underregistration of females. Many ELDCs have political corruption and so are suspicious of the census and do not fill it in correctly. Many people in ELDCs are homeless and so cannot be found to complete the census. Many ELDCs have areas with difficult terrain and steep mountains and so it is difficult to reach everyone. Many ELDCs have war and so have other priorities to spend their money on such as health care.

9. The population structure is supposed to change drastically mostly due to the fact that there is going to be an 82% increase in people who are 75 years old and above, a 27% increase in those between 60-74 years old, a decrease by 3% for those between 45-59 years old and the same for those between 16-29 years old. There should be a 3% (very little) increase in young people between 0-15 years old. This will mean that the population is ageing and this will cause problems such as increased taxes to pay pensions, increased cost of transport to pay for free travel increased burden on the working class, a high dependency ratio, limited spaces in elderly homes and an increased cost for geriatric care. The slow growth of the younger population could lead to closure of school and maternity wards.