

## Candidate 5 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2a	893618 = oxbow lake	
	883627 = v-shaped valley	
	895589 = meander	
b.	River water causes lateral erosion, erosion	
	takes place on the outside of the bend	
	as the water flow is fast and therefore	
	has more energy. Deposition takes place	
	on the inside of the bend because this	
	is where the water flow is slow so it	
	has less energy to carry materials. The	
	river water undercuts the bank forcing the	
	meander to migrate to the left. Due	
	to the slow flow on the inside the	
	deposition causes a river beach to build	
	up. This is how a meander is <del>form</del> formed.	
3	A = Forestry	
	B = Halladale River	
	C = Electricity transmission lines	

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4.	<p>Tourism: This area is suitable for tourism as it provides a camp/caravan site at grid reference <del>8844</del> 889642. It also has a pier that features a footpath in the North East (883659) this allows tourists to enjoy the views of the ocean or take pets for a walk. Hillwalking can also be done in this area, in box 8360 the contour lines are very close together and provide a steep journey for tourists.</p> <p>Forestry: There is a lot of suitable places for forestry as, for example box 8163 the land is not too steep. This is useful as it is difficult to plant trees on very steep land. In box 8156 it would be suitable due to being distanced from settlement, this means any noise <del>is</del> caused by</p>

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	<p><del>The</del> deforestation will not be heard due to the distance of 8km.</p>
5.	<p><del>The</del> Upland limestone landscape in Muller the conflicts are between farming and tourism. To prevent these conflicts farmers could choose to make signs directing tourists not to climb on the walls as this destroys <del>the</del> their fencing. To prevent footpath erosion caused by tourists on the farmers land, the government could look into creating <del>foot</del> footpaths for tourists to follow, this may rid the farming industry of tourists altogether. Tourists dogs often scare the farmers sheep, this could be stopped by keeping sheep in a separate field (if possible) or in shelter during tourists visiting hours. To halt tourists consistently bothering farmers routinely the government <del>E</del> could look into</p>

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	<p>making the area accessible to tourists in seasonal stages rather than any time of day, everyday. As for the noise <del>pollution</del> of disruption caused by tourists the farmer could look into planting trees around the farming area as this may help block out or minimise the sound travelling to <del>the</del> the farm.</p>	
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relief of the land determines how hot or cold an area is. For every 100m the temperature drops by 1°C. So highlands would be much colder than lowlands.</li><li>• How close an area is to the ocean. Areas found close to the sea tend to be warmer than those found in the city.</li><li>• Air masses, if the wind is coming from 5 separate directions the <del>temp</del> temperature can vary. If the wind is</li></ul>	

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	<p>coming from <del>polar</del> tropical continental or maritime it is found to be warm.</p> <p>whereas if it comes from polar continental or maritime it is found to be cold.</p> <p>If <del>the</del> the wind comes from arctic maritime the temperature will be very cold.</p> <p>• Aspect, if an area is facing South it is more <del>at</del> likely to be warm due to it facing the equator and avoiding Northerly winds. If an area is North facing it will be much colder, due to having it's back to the equator.</p> <p>2. The wind speed will increase as the isobars are becoming tightly packed. The winds <del>are</del> are coming from the West meaning the air mass would be polar maritime. This brings cold and wet weather to an area. The warm front will pass Stirling <del>bringing</del> bringing rain.</p>

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	<p>as this occurs when cold air <del>meets</del> and warm air meet. Stirling is near an area of low air pressure so this means heavy <del>cloud</del> cloud coverage will follow. this is associated with rain <del>as</del> due to the process of ROCR (rise, cool, condense; rain). <del>Rain clouds</del></p>	
8	<p>A = 6.25km B = 3.75km C = 8.25km</p>	
9a	<p>Area X is the CBD because surrounding the CBD is usually all of the main roads; this is where they meet. In Oxford the A4165 and A4144, A420 and A4158 meet; this <sup>shows</sup> <del>signifies</del> the CBD area. Information centres for tourist are located on the map, this is shown at S16068. Area Y is the suburbs because in this area <del>is</del> <del>is</del> new housing is</p>	

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found therefore on the map we should see crescents and 'cul de sacs', which we do in square 5502. The suburbs also feature minor roads, this is shown by the yellow road at the top and bottom of the square.

b. This area is close to a minor road leading on to a main road (A40) this makes the shopping centre very accessible. The land is also very flat in this square which is very easy to build on and travel to. In the square ~~above~~ (5409) ~~5510~~ there is a footpath shown which means those who cannot drive or choose not to can also walk to the shopping centre. The disadvantages would be that the shopping centre would be situated next to forestry, this can be used for tourism and if the centre is under construction

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	<p>The noise could disrupt from the idea of peace and quiet. During construction of the centre traffic congestion may occur due to the builders travelling to the area during and night, the A40 may be <del>the</del> the chosen route, this road would be very busy as is.</p>	
10	<p>Low quality housing in Aberdeen in the inner city was changed, <del>and</del> security and double glazing has been added to homes this is to attract more buyers to the area. The Satsphere was added to attract tourists to spend money in the city, it <del>is</del> also provides jobs to locals. Car parking facilities were added due to the increase of people working or needing cars. New high rise flats were built near Albany Road to supply homes for the increasing number of students.</p>	



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11	<p>moving to the area. Places like transition extreme have been built to encourage money to be spent by locals / tourists as well as providing job opportunities.</p> <p>Technology such as combine harvesters have been used recently in developing countries, this machinery reduces the amount of labour work people do. The downside is that it is very expensive to own and repair, this could take a toll on the profits the farming industry make.</p> <p><del>Another</del> Genetically modified crops can cause <del>stom</del> damage to the soils and surrounding plants due to the chemicals in them. However <del>the</del> they are much better for the human body as no <del>pesticide</del> sprays are used on them to prevent insects from <del>destroyed</del> destroying / damaging them.</p>

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12a	<p>Almost all of Africa is below 1.06 trillion US\$. whereas all of Russia is between <del>1.06</del> <sup>2.75</sup> and <del>1.06</del> <sup>4.93</sup> trillion <del>US\$</del> US\$, this shows that Russia as a whole is much more developed than Africa.</p> <p>The United States of America is above <sup>trillion</sup> 4.93 US\$ gross national income as well as Canada. These are the wealthiest countries, as well as China, worldwide (in 2015). South America's gross national income is <del>half</del> and less than half of North America.</p> <p><del>then</del> Mexico is <del>at</del> below 1.06 trillion dollars. The UK's national income is between 1.06 and 2.74 trillion dollars.</p>	
b.	<p>Number of births per 1,000 women per year shows <sup>how</sup> <del>the</del> developed a country is. If the number is high, this shows a developing country. Due to the lack</p>	

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	<p>of care homes women choose to have a lot of children. so when the parents are older the children can take care of them. In a developed country women <sup>tend to</sup> choose careers first and family later so the number of births are lower. The Average income per person per year, if this is high £ it shows a developed country; businesses are more likely to build in technologically advanced areas resulting in a lot of workers. In developing country the income would be much lower due to the increasing number of shanty towns. There are <del>not</del> <del>businesses</del> little to no large businesses in these areas therefore the income is immediately lower.</p>	

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14a	<p>Between 1900 and 1960 both the population and land lost to deforestation increase at a steady pace. The population increased by 1.2 billion and the land loss increased by <del>0.31</del> <sup>0.31</sup> billion hectares. In 1995 the population of the world overtook the land loss. In 2010 the world population reached 7 billion, over the course of 110 years it increased by 5.2 billion people. The land lost to deforestation reached 1.8 billion hectares in 2010, this increased by 0.61 billion hectares over 110 years.</p>
14b	<p>Vegetation adapted to the Tundra by having short roots so the plants or damaged don't get trapped in the permafrost. The temperature <del>to grow plants</del> for plants to grow is at 6°C. So when the weather reaches this temperature the</p>

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	<p>plants start growing. As the Tundra is referred to as a cold desert this means there is very little rain, vegetation adapts by soaking up melting ice/snow. If plants grow together in this location it is easier for the plants to find water as the roots are spread out further.</p>	
15a	<p>The highest amount of damage was in 2011 with a <del>at</del> estimated value of \$360,000,000. The lowest damage was in 2001 with \$25,000,000. This shows the range in damage is of \$335,000,000. Around every 5 years the damage cost is much bigger than the previous 4 (1995, 2001, 2005 and 2011): It wasn't until 1995 the total damage reached over \$100,000,000. Most of the years damage cost is</p>	

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156	
<p>below or slightly above \$50,000,000.</p>	
<p>Before Mount St Helens erupted</p>	
<p>an exclusion zone was established</p>	
<p>around the volcano. This zone was</p>	
<p>where the volcano was predicted to</p>	
<p>erupt, however 90% of the people who</p>	
<p>died were outside this area. People</p>	
<p>in this area were warned by the</p>	
<p>government/news to evacuate. <del>When</del></p>	
<p>Food was <del>rationed</del> rationed to the local area</p>	
<p>to prepare for <sup>the</sup> destruction of homes.</p>	
<p>When something like an eruption occurs</p>	
<p>it is sensible for everyone in the</p>	
<p>area to wear goggles and masks so</p>	
<p>the ash from the volcano does not</p>	
<p>enter peoples eyes or mouths. Any</p>	
<p>vegetation planted should be removed</p>	
<p>prior to the eruption in case the</p>	
<p>ash/lava destroys them.</p>	