Paper 1 Case Study Booklet

- This covers each **case study you have learnt**. This is not all the revision you do but is essential to add detail to the base knowledge from your knowledge organisers.
- Try and plan the **practise questions** as you go through the revision booklet

Paper 1: Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards

Contrasting case studies of a tectonic hazard in HICs (New Zealand 2016) and LICs (Nepal 2015): causes, primary and secondary effects, immediate and long-term responses

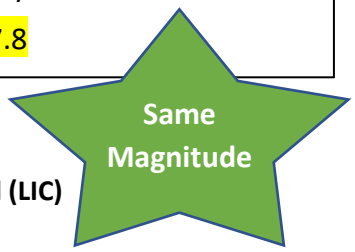
Basic Information

New Zealand (HIC) suffered a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in 2016

- Place: Kaikoura, New Zealand
- Date: 14th November 2016
- GDP per capita: US $40,331
- Plate boundary: Destructive and conservative
- **Magnitude: 7.8**

Nepal (LIC) suffered a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in 2015

- Place: Gorkha, Nepal
- Date: 25th April 2015
- GDP per capita: US $690
- Plate boundary: Destructive
- Magnitude: 7.8



Differences in development

New Zealand (HIC)

- Sparsely populated (18 people per Km2)
- High quality housing with excellent construction standards (Earthquake resistant buildings)
- More money to spend on evacuation and emergency services

Nepal (LIC)

- Densely populated (203 people per km2)
- Low quality housing with poor construction standards
- Less money to spend on emergency services and limited evacuation plans

New Zealand – Primary and Secondary Impacts

Primary	**2 people died** and 50 people were injured	**100,000 landslides** occurred which blocked 190km of roads and 200km of rail routes	**60 people needed emergency housing**
Secondary	The earthquake was responsible for a **$16 million drop in tourism spending in the 3 weeks** immediately after the disaster	The total cost of the damage was **US $8.5 billion**	A **tsunami was triggered** which flooded the land leaving debris up to 250m inland

GCSE Practice Question: Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects.' (9)

Nepal – Primary and Secondary Impacts

Primary	**9000 people died** and 22,000 people were injured	The **Kali Gandaki River was blocked by a landslide;** this increased the risk of flooding in the area and led to further evacuations	**7000 schools, 50% shops, 3 million homeless**, roads destroyed making the rescue attempts more difficult
Secondary	Landslides were triggered on **Mount Everest, this killed 19 people**	The total cost of the damage was **US $5 billion**	An outbreak of **typhus due to a lack of clean water killed 13 people**

Why less?

Responses

New Zealand – Short term and long term

Short Term	A **tsunami warning was issued** and coastal residents evacuated to higher ground	**Hundreds of people were housed in emergency shelters and community centres**	**Power was restored** to most places within a few **hours.** Temporary water supplies were set up
Long Term	**$5.3 million of funding** was provided by the government to help rebuild the water pipes and harbour.	Most road and railways were repaired and opened **within 2 years**	New water pipes were laid which are designed to move with an earthquake and not break

Nepal - Short term and long term

Short Term	**Emergency services sent to Everest to look for survivors due to avalanches**. Local search and rescue in collapsed buildings and destruction	The Red Cross set up emergency shelters for 130,000 families made homeless and 500,000 tents provided for emergency accommodation in **Kathmandu – became known as 'Tent City'**	**India and China provided $1 billion in aid** to help set up field hospitals and help with the rescue efforts
Long Term	Roads cleared; 7000 schools rebuilt. After **2 years many roads were still damaged**	Over time the Asian development bank provided **$3 million but the UK provided £73 million.**	Homelessness rehousing began but as of **2019, only 50% of people had been rehoused.**

Impact of development

Case study of a tropical storm (Typhoon Haiyan 2013): primary and secondary effects, immediate and long-term responses

read

Natural Hazards

Typhoon Haiyan Case Study

quiz

The Big Picture

natural hazards | *tectonic hazards*

Natural Hazards

*weather hazards** | *climate change*

Key Terms

Immediate responses - The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.

Long-term responses - Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.

Primary effects - The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it.

Secondary effects - The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale.

Overview

November 8th 2013
04.40 am
Philippines
NEE
190 MPH
Category 5

Typhoon Haiyan, a category five typhoon, struck the Philippines on 8th November 2013 at 4.40 am. The tropical storm originated in the northwest Pacific Ocean. It is one of the most powerful typhoons to affect the Philippines. Wind speeds of 314 kilometres per hour (195 miles per hour) were recorded.

Primary Effects

- 6190 people died
- 4.1 million people were made homeless
- 14.1 million people affected
- The overall cost of damage was around $12 billion
- 1.1 million tonnes of crops destroyed
- 1.1 million houses damaged
- 1 million farmers and 600,000 hectares of farmland affected

Secondary Effects

- Shortages of food, water and shelter led to outbreaks of disease.
- Survivors fought for food and supplies. Eight people died in a stampede for food supplies.
- Seawater, chemicals and sewerage contaminated surface and groundwater.
- An oil tanker ran aground, causing an 800,000-litre oil leak that contaminated fishing waters.

Immediate Responses

- Eight hundred thousand people were evacuated following government warning.
- The government provided essential equipment and medical supplies.
- A curfew was introduced two days after the typhoon to reduce looting.
- 1200 centres set up to help the homeless.
- International governments and aid agencies provided food aid, water and shelters.
- Over $1.5 billion of foreign aid was pledged.

Long-term Responses

- Build Back Better, the government's response to the typhoon was launched in 2014, to upgrade damaged buildings to protect them from future disasters.
- Aid agencies such as Oxfam provided replacement fishing boats.
- Thousands of homes built away from areas at risk of flooding.

GCSE Practice Question: Assess the extent to which tropical storms have effects on people and the environment using an example you have studied (9 marks)

Case Study of UK Extreme Weather and Flooding Management (Used in Hazards and Rivers on Paper 1)

Info

- Boscastle is a small village located in the **North East in Cornwall**. In August 2004 a large flash flood caused massive damage.

Causes of Flooding

- **89mm of rain fell in 2 hours** – over a months' worth in 2 hours
- Saturated ground from **previous 2 weeks of heavy rainfall** – led to surface run-off
- More buildings in the drainage basin = more impermeable surfaces = increased surface run-off
- On the **confluence of 3 Rivers (Valency, Jordan, and Paradise)**, acting like a bottle neck for the rivers.
- Geology – **Impermeable slate + peat soils** – lead to surface-runoff

Effects of Flooding

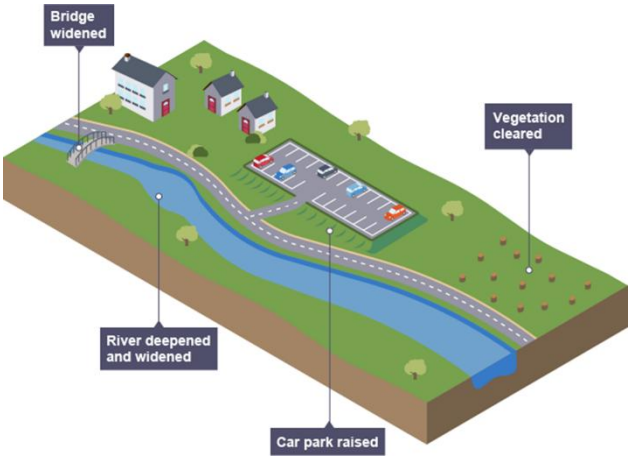
- **58 properties were flooded**, while **4 were completely demolished**, including the visitor centre.
- **£50 million in damage**
- **4 Footbridges were swept away** that were along the Valency Valley.
- Once the water had receded, the extent of the damage became clear. **More than 150 vehicles were washed downstream** by the flash-flood in Boscastle**.**
- **No deaths but 8 injured** (due to excellent helicopter response)

Strategies to reduce the impact of Flooding (£10 Million flood defence scheme)

Immediate responses

- **Search and rescue:** helicopters from the RAF and Navy were used to airlift around 100 people to safety from rooftops and trees.
- **Building and area searches:** Emergency services searched every building to ensure everyone was rescued.
- **Rest centres:** Temporary accommodation was set up at Camelford Sports Centre to provide immediate shelter, food, and bedding for evacuees, including some who brought their pets.
- TV alerts came too late as the storm was worse than expected

Long Term Responses



- **Raising the car park** and using a permeable surface - this allowed cars to be much higher and so they were less likely to be swept away.
- **Tree management** - dead trees were removed to prevent them being swept away, causing blockages under bridges. Land owners were encouraged to maintain vegetation and plant new trees.
- **Removing low bridges and replacing them with higher and wider bridges** - this meant large amounts of water could flow freely underneath the bridge and the bridge wouldn't act like a dam
- Artificially **widening and deepening** the river as it flowed through the village

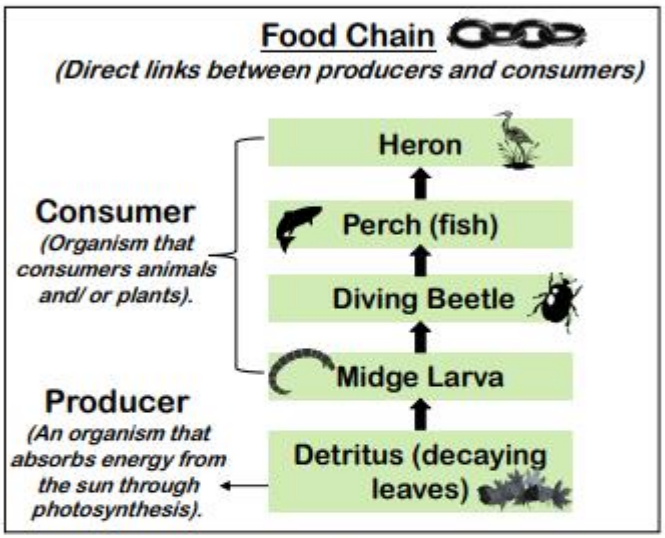
A Freshwater Pond Ecosystem

Your Example of a Small-scale ecosystem

Freshwater ponds provide a variety of habitats for plants and animals. There are big variations in the amount of light, water and oxygen available in different parts of a pond.

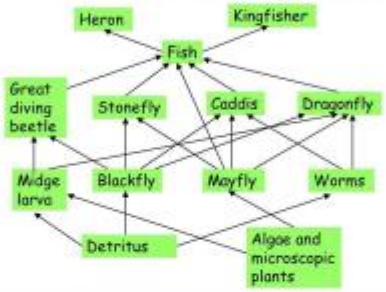
Food Chain

(Direct links between producers and consumers)



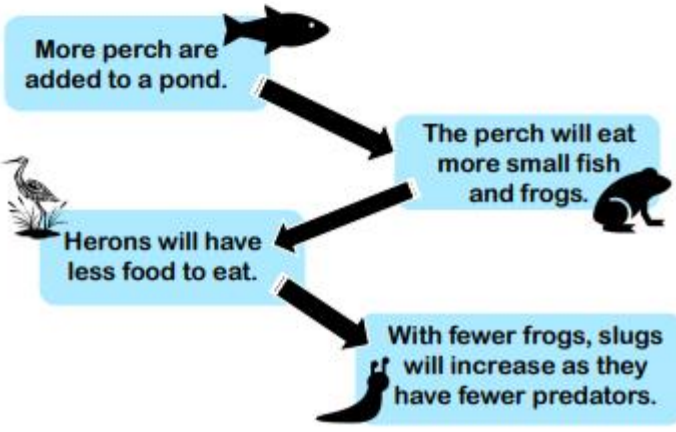
Food Web

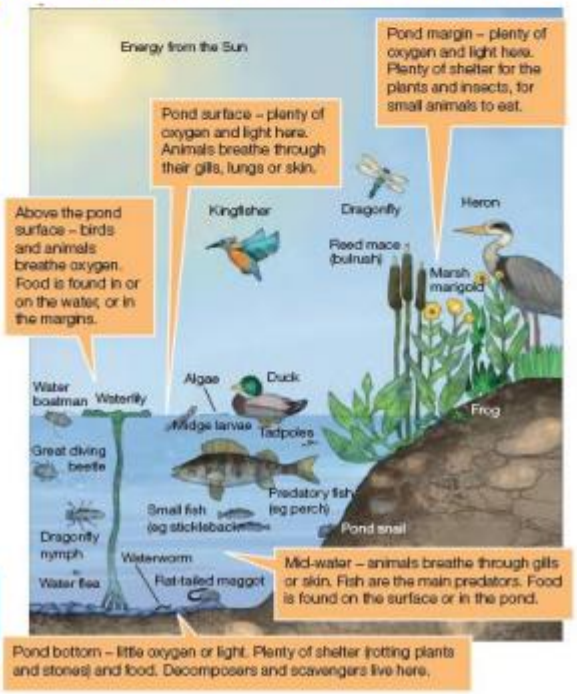
(All connections between producers and consumers in an ecosystem)



Interdependence - All organisms in an ecosystem depend upon each other. If the population of one organism rises or falls, then this can affect the rest of the ecosystem.

Natural Change	Human Change
A drought could dry out the pond in places so that plants dry out and die. Fish may then be starved of oxygen and die too.	Agricultural fertilisers can lead to eutrophication. Algae will grow out of control and deplete the oxygen – fish may die due to lack of oxygen.





<u>GCSE Practise Question:</u> For a small scale ecosystem you have studied, name one producer and one consumer (2)

Tropical Rainforests – Amazon Case Study

The Amazon is the largest rainforest on earth, but it's shrinking due to deforestation.

Why is Deforestation a problem in the Amazon?

1) The Amazon covers an area of around 8 million km2 and is mainly found in Brazil (and Peru)
2) Since 1978, over 750,000 km2 (3 times the size of the UK) has been destroyed.

There are lots of causes…..

- 70% of deforestation was caused by cattle ranching
- 25% was caused by agriculture and farming
- 3% was lost to logging
- 2% was lost to other activities such as mineral extraction (gold mining), road building and dam building

Population growth and migration to the area is also putting pressure on the Amazon rainforest, especially as the Brazilian Government offers land in the rainforest to poor people to reduce overcrowding in cities.

What are the impacts of deforestation?

Environmental Impacts

1) The Amazon stores around 100 billion tonnes of carbon. If there are fewer trees and plants, due to deforestation, then less carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere.

   In this way deforestation contributes to global warming and therefore climate change.

2) Brazil is losing 55 million tons of topsoil every year because of soil erosion caused by farming

3) In the Amazon, 1 million species are threatened as human activity expands deeper into the rainforest.

   From August 2018 to July 2019, the Amazon lost over 3,800 sq. miles of forest — an area equivalent to over 1.8 million football fields — which signified the highest rate of deforestation in the decade

Economic Impacts

1) Countries that were very poor

2) Farming makes lots of money for Brazil. In 2008, Brazil made $7 billion from trading cattle

3) As Brazil has expanding its agriculture into the Amazon, it is now the 5th biggest exporter of food in the world.

4) In the Amazon, 3,000 people are employed in the mining industry.

5) Logging accounts for 7% of Brazil's GDP (wealth). Brazil accounts for 3% of all forestry produce.

6) The money created from these enterprises allows a country to generate foreign income, which can then be used to pay off debts or be invested in further development projects

GCSE Practice Question: 'Explain how deforestation in tropical rainforests creates economic advantages but at a cost to the environment (6 marks)

Tropical Rainforests – Sustainable Management

Why is it important we manage the rainforests?

- TRF store ¼ of the world's carbon
- TRF provide fruit, spices and rubber that are sold worldwide
- The TRF is used as a tourist site and generates jobs and income
- More than 20% of the world's oxygen supply is provided by the TRF
- TRF is rich in biodiversity with 6 million different species
- Around 25% of all medicines come from TRF plants
- TRF are home to 350 million people around the tropics. They are essential for shelter, health and food as well as being an intrinsic part of their cultures and traditions.
- ¼ of the world's fresh water is stored in the Amazon basin.
- TRF are part of a global irrigation system –that helps form clouds and distribute fresh water around the planet

How can Tropical Rainforests be managed sustainably?

Selective Logging

- Only some trees (eg just the older ones) are cut down
- Selective logging of mature trees ensures that the rainforest canopy is preserved. This method allows the forest to recover because the younger trees gain more space and sunlight to grow. Planned and controlled logging ensures that for every tree logged another is planted.

Afforestation

- This is when new trees are planted to replace the ones that are cut down.
- This means there will be trees for people to use in the future
- It's important that the same types of tree are planted that were cut down, so the variety of trees is kept for future.
- In some countries, laws make logging companies replant when they clear an area

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is environmentally friendly tourism where.....

- the people involved seek to protect the environment as much as possible
- there is education of the visitor
- some of the profits go back into conserving the rainforest environment
- the tourism is small scale with low visitor densities
- local people are employed and involved

Debt Reduction

The rainforests are often found in poorer countries that want to exploit them. Debt reduction or conservation swaps offer an alternative to poorer countries to the reckless exploitation of their natural wealth.

These swaps basically see poorer countries have portions of their debts wiped out or paid for by richer nations or charities of richer nations in exchange for promising to protect or CONSERVE large parts of their forests

International Agreements

There are also international agreements on the uses of tropical hardwoods and logging. The International Tropical Timber Agreement was set up in 2006 to "promote the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests".

Case study of a hot desert (Sahara Desert, Africa): opportunities and challenges

THE LIVING WORLD
Sahara Desert

read

quiz

The Big Picture

ecosystems — *rainforests*

The Living World

cold environments ------ or ------ *hot deserts**

Location

About

The Sahara desert is the largest hot desert on Earth. It stretches across many countries in north Africa including Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco covering an area almost the size of the United States of America. The Sahara has one of the lowest population densities on Earth.

Opportunities

Mineral resources – There are significant mineral resources in the Sahara including phosphate in Morocco, oil in Algeria, and gas in Egypt and Algeria.

Solar energy – The Sahara provides ideal conditions for generating solar energy with 12 hrs of sunshine every day. The Noor solar farm in Morocco will be the world's largest.

Tourism – Many people are fascinated by holidaying in extreme environments. Sand - boarding, cross -desert treks and carting a popular attractions on the edge of the Sahara.

Farming – Commercial farming is limited to areas where there is enough irrigation water. The Aswan Dam provides water for Egyptian farmers.

Challenges

Water– It is difficult to meet the growing demand for water for irrigation and industry. Extraction from boreholes is not sustainable as aquifers take 1000s of years to fill.

Inaccessibility – The Sahara covers a vast area. Often, air has to be used to transport people and materials which is very expensive.

Temperature – High temperatures in the Sahara present a threat to human life. With daily temperatures often higher than 40 °C exposure to this kind of heat leads to death or illness. In addition to this healthcare may be a long distance away. The hot season is too warm for tourists so tourism is seasonal.

Key Terms

Ecotourism – Travel that conserves the environment and benefits locals.

Inaccessibility – Very difficult to travel or impossible to travel to or reach.

Irrigation – Applying controlled amounts of water to crops.

Non-renewable energy – Energy from sources that will run out e.g. oil.

Population density – a measurement of the number of people in an area.

Renewable energy – Energy from sources that will eventually run out e.g. solar.

GCSE Practise Question: Using a case study, to what extent have opportunities for economic activity been developed in your chosen environment?' (9 marks)

Causes of desertification

Climate Change

5) Rainfall – climate change is expected to reduce rainfall in areas that are already dry. Less rain = less water for plant growth. If the plants die, the soil is easily eroded.
6) Temperatures – Global temperatures are expected to increase. Higher temperatures mean that more water evaporates from the land and from plants. This makes soils drier and means that pants die (so their roots no longer bind the soil together)

Human Activities

1) Removal of fuel wood – many people in arid (dry) areas rely on wood for fuel or cooking. Removal leaves the soil exposed = erosion
2) Overgrazing – too many cattle eat the plants faster than they can re-grow. This leads to soil erosion as no plants left to bind the soil.
3) Over-cultivation – if crops are planted in the same area continually, all the nutrients in the soil get used up. This means that plants can no longer grow in this areas.
4) Population Growth – This puts pressure on the land, leading to move deforestation, more over-grazing and more over-cultivation.

Solutions to desertification

Afforestation

- Planting more trees - the roots of trees hold the soil together and help to reduce soil erosion from wind and rain. Growing trees in amongst crops (agroforestry) helps protect the soil, as well as providing shade for the crops

Water Management

- Water management - water can be stored in earth dams in the wet season and used to irrigate crops during the dry season. This is an example of using appropriate technology to manage water supplies in the desert environment. You can also grow crops that don't need much water (olives) which can reduce water use.

Soil Management

- Improving the quality of the soil - this can be managed by encouraging people to reduce the number of grazing animals they have and grow crops instead. The animal manure can be used to fertilise the crops grown. Growing crops in this way can improve the quality of the soil as it is held together by the roots of plants and protected from erosion. This type of farming is more sustainable.
- Rotating crops that use different nutrients from the soil means the same nutrients don't keep getting used

Appropriate technology e.g. Stone Lines (Bunds)

- Local farmers are encourages to use the bunds to prevent soil erosion.
- Magic stones (or bunds) are circles or walls of stones placed on the ground to hold water on the soil rather than letting it run quickly over the surface. The picture to the right shows a Bund Wall.
- Solar cookers can also be used, these use the sun's energy to cook food rather than fuel wood and are cheap and easy to use.

GCSE Practise Question: 'Assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the risk of environmental damage caused by desertification.' (9 Marks)

Section C: UK Physical Landscapes

Case study of a UK coastline (North Wales Coast, Wales): landforms, management

North Wales Coast

Geomorphic Processes: The North Wales coast has been shaped by erosion, longshore drift and deposition

Landform	Location and geology	Geomorphic processes and influence of climate
Headland and bay	**Great Orme**- headland made out of hard limestone which is resistant to erosion **Colwyn Bay**- bay made out of soft sandstone and siltstone	Waves erode the coastline via processes such as hydraulic action and abrasion. The area of Great Orme has taken longer to erode due to the rock type and so it is left jutting out into the Irish sea. In contrast Colwyn bay has been formed as the sandstone is less resistant to erosion and therefore the land has eroded at a faster rate creating the bay. In the future Great Orme may erode further resulting in the formation of stacks.
Spit and sand dunes	**Talacre**- made up of sands which have been deposited, making it vulnerable to erosion.	Prevailing winds along the coast from Prestatyn to Talacre cause waves to hit the beach at an angle. This means sediment is transported eastwards along the coast via longshore drift. When this reaches the Dee Estuary the sediment is deposited as the waves lose energy; this has built up over time to form the spit and sand dunes at Talacre.
Beach	**Colwyn Bay**	This area is sheltered by Little Orme to the north west, meaning waves have less energy. Constructive waves have a stronger swash and a weak backwash, therefore sand is deposited building a beach up over time.

Management of the coastline

At Colwyn Bay (Hard Engineering):

- Old sea wall protected land but reflected wave energy caused sediment to be lost on the beach (10 – 20mm per year)
- £35 million coastal defence scheme - Sea wall, groynes and beach nourishment
- £14 million on beach nourishment and 3 rock fishtail groynes – increase beach height by 5m
- 630m Sea wall
- 9000 Interlocking tetrapods defend the coast east of Colwyn Bay. They are all numbered and photographed so their movement can be mapped to see any future issues.

At Talacre (Soft Engineering)

- Marram grass planting + fencing to prevent excessive foot path erosion and allow grass to trap sand
- Christmas tree recycling scheme – plant trees along sand dunes to trap windblown sand and build up dunes + spit

GCSE Practise Question: Explain the formation of a spit (4 marks)

GCSE Practise Question: 'Coastal management schemes are effective in protecting the coastline from physical processes.' Do you agree? Using an example, explain your answer (9 marks)

Case study of a UK river (Afon Ogwen, North Wales): landforms

Key term	Definition
Corrie	An armchair shaped hollow, high on a mountain with steep back and side walls
Glacial trough	A valley shaped by glaciers with steep sides and a flat valley bottom formed by a combination of plucking on the valley sides and abrasion on the valley floor
Riffles	Shallow areas of fast flowing water- good habitats for fish and insects

The Afon Ogwen (River Ogwen) – NW Wales

1. Just a few hundred metres from the source, the Afon Ogwen flows into a corrie tarn called **Ffynnon Loer.**

2. Having fallen 450m in just 2km, the river enters **Llyn Ogwen**, a glacial ribbon lake at the end of the Ogwen valley.

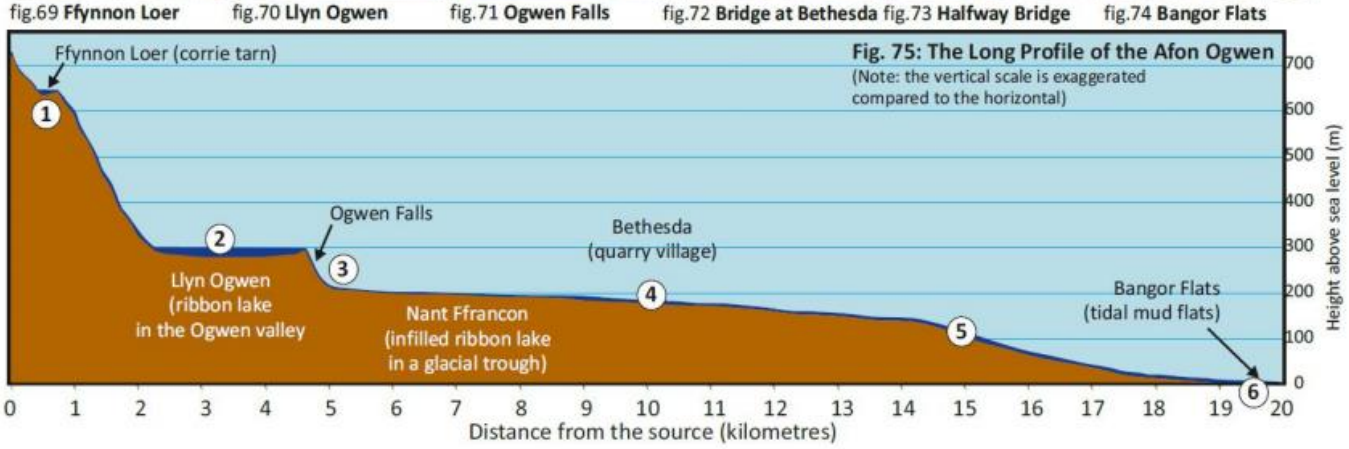
3. Leaving Llyn Ogwen the river plunges 100m down the **Ogwen Falls**, a series of cascades descending into the **Nant Ffrancon** valley.

4. Leaving the Nant Ffrancon, the Afon Ogwen flows past the slate wastes of the **Penrhyn Quarry** into the village of **Bethesda.**

5. On leaving Bethesda, the river flows north, until making a sharp turn west through dense woodland after the **Halfway Bridge.**

6. Finally, after 20km the river reaches its mouth where, at low tide, it flows out across the **Bangor Flats**, towards the **Irish Sea.**

fig.69 **Ffynnon Loer** fig.70 **Llyn Ogwen** fig.71 **Ogwen Falls** fig.72 **Bridge at Bethesda** fig.73 **Halfway Bridge** fig.74 **Bangor Flats**



Geomorphic Processes: The Afon Ogwen basin has largely been shaped by glacial erosion

Upper course- igneous rock	Middle Course - sedimentary	Lower Course- sedimentary
Igneous rock makes this part of the river basin very resistant to erosion. However, glaciers during the last ice age have carved out corries such as Ffynnon Loer through plucking and abrasion. More recently, a combination of river erosion and mass movement has created v-shaped valleys. Rates of weathering can be high here due to the high rainfall and low temperatures in winter.	Glacial erosion through plucking of the side walls and abrasion of the valley floor has created the Nant Ffrancon which is a glacial trough.	Flooding in the lower course, north of Bethesda, has caused deposition and created floodplains. Deposition has also helped create the Bangor Flats, as the river slows when it meets the sea, it deposits fine alluvium, making it a perfect habitat for birds.

How Human Activity Impacts the Landscape:

Positives	Negatives
1990s- The Environment Agency helped to **restore the river to recreate the meanders, pools and riffles** to allow the river to re-gain its original form and diversity of wildlife. Salmon numbers have since seen a rise. Snowdonia is a **National Park** – this limits the negative impacts of humans upon the landscape as new buildings and developments are strictly regulated and land use is monitored carefully.	1960s- Part of the river flowing through the Nant Ffrancon was **dredged and straightened** to help drain farmland. However, this increased river velocity and removed the gravel from the river bed, meaning salmon numbers dropped significantly. Footpath erosion- tourists visit to view the beautiful river basin but damage the landscape as a result.

GCSE Practise Question: Using a named example, which river features are found in the middle and lower course (6)

Flood Management – How a community responds to a flooding event (we use Storm Desmond again)

RIVERS – Hard & Soft Engineering

The UK can receive heavy amounts of rainfall and this has caused many floods to different areas. Whilst we obviously cannot stop the rain, many strategies have been implemented to try and prevent floods from occurring or limiting the impacts of them. ***The 2 main types of preventing flooding are called Hard and Soft Engineering strategies.***

Hard Engineering involves using man-made structures to prevent or control natural processes from taking place. This form of flood management is usually very expensive.

Soft Engineering does not involve building artificial structures, but takes a more sustainable and natural approach to managing the potential for river flooding.

Method	What is it	Advantages	Disadvantages
Dams and reservoirs	The dam traps water, which builds up behind it, forming a reservoir. Water can be released in a controlled way.	• Can be used to produce electricity by passing the water through a turbine within the dam. • Reservoirs can attract tourists.	• Very expensive. • Dams trap sediment which means the reservoir can hold less water. • Habitats are flooded often leading to rotting vegetation. This releases methane which is a greenhouse gas. • Settlements are lost leading to the displacement of people.
River straightening and dredging	Straightening the river speeds up the water so high volumes of water can pass through an area quickly. Dredging makes the river deeper so it can hold more water.	• More water can be held in the channel. • It can be used to reduce flood risk in built-up areas.	• Dredging needs to be done frequently. • Speeding up the river increases flood risk downstream.
Embankments	Raising the banks of a river means that it can hold more water.	• Cheap with a one-off cost • Allows for flood water to be contained within the river.	• Looks unnatural. • Water speeds up and can increase flood risk downstream.
Flood relief channels	The floodwater flows into the relief channel and is taken either to an area where it can be absorbed, or re-enters the river further down its course	• Removes excess water from the river channel to reduce flooding.	• Expensive to build. • If water levels continue to rise, the relief channel may also flood.
Floodplain zoning	Allowing only certain land uses on the floodplain reduces the risk of flooding to houses and important buildings.	• More expensive buildings and land uses are further away from the river, so have a reduced flood risk. • Less damage is caused, leading to fewer insurance claims.	• Not always possible to change existing land uses. • Planners have to decide what type of flood to plan for.
Flood Warnings	The Environment Agency warns people in advance	• Warnings give people time to evacuate	• Warnings don't stop a flood from happening.

Exam Skills

Command Words

Describe – state what something (graph, map, diagram…) looks like and how it works. DO NOT explain or give reasons

Explain – give as many detailed reasons as you can

Analyse - Break down the topic into parts and give an in-depth account. Comment.

Evaluate - identify the positives and negatives OR strengths and weaknesses… this is an evaluative question requiring you to weigh up the importance of the subject. This means there are a number of possible explanations – give both sides and comment on the relative strength or importance of each side.

State or **identify** or **name** – require a short answer to a simple task, usually a sentence not just a word

Annotate – add detailed labels

Assess – see evaluate

Compare – identify similarities and differences

Contrast – Point out the differences only between two or more items

Define – explain the meaning of…

Discuss – Give both sides of an argument (for and against) and come to a conclusion

Examine - look closely, investigate in detail, often offering evidence for and against

Interpret – explain the meaning of something

Justify – give reasons for your answer (often a decision or course of action)

Illustrate – Use an example to show how a concept or processes works

Suggest – give possible reasons or ideas

With reference to specific examples/cases… You must refer to a specific place, preferably a case study you know in some detail.

How to Develop

- **Think 'So What' every time you finish a point. Try and keep going until you have done two extra bits of development**
- **This means that ….**
- **Because….**
- **Therefore**
- **So…**