

**Candidate 2 evidence**

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3a	<p>There are many possible impacts of climate change: such as the melting of the ice caps. This would harm wildlife such as polar bears which could see them become extinct as their habitat is lost. This could be a good thing if frozen trade routes were opened up, making it easier to move things around the world.</p> <p>If the ice caps melt, sea levels will rise which will put places like the Netherlands and Bangladesh in trouble and they would flood severely and people would lose their homes and farm land.</p> <p>Another impact would be that, as the world increased temperature, more places would have an average temperature of 16-40°C which would make more places</p>	



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	<p>Scotland. This could affect the tourist industry by making Scotland a less attractive place to visit. Hibernating animals, such as hedgehogs, would have to wake up earlier and this could make them more vulnerable to attacks from other animals.</p>
3b	<p>There have been many strategies implemented such as International meetings like the Kyoto Protocol, and the New York, Paris and Gleneagles summits, which have tried to implement many of the strategies. They have been effective in creating things such as carbon taxes and caps. However, these are commonly thought of as favouring richer countries who do not rely as heavily on industry to make money.</p>

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<p>As well as this, in many agreements China and USA are the only countries not agreeing which is bad as they are the two biggest emitters of these gases.</p>	
<p>Another strategy is more regional as in places such as Brazil, new legislation against cutting down carbon sinks, such as the rainforest trees, have been implemented. However, these are not very effective because it is almost impossible to manage at a local level on an area of land as big as the Amazon Basin.</p>	
<p>Another regional method is in Scotland where renewable energy sources such as wind and geothermal power are promoted with many windfarms being built. These are very effective as, although some people consider them to be unsightly,</p>	

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	<p>they are efficient in producing renewable energy at little cost. There is also the 'reduce, reuse, recycle' scheme which is effective in cutting down waste. However, some things like coffee cups are mistakenly thought to be recyclable and people are not fully educated in this.</p>
	<p>London has built a flood barrier on River Thames. This should stop rising water from the sea flooding London and has done so many times already. A new one will be needed if the sea level rises above the level agreed when this one was built.</p>
4a	<p>Energy consumption has increased in all the places shown on the graph. The developed countries have increased</p>



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	<p>recent years. It also exports a lot of its goods so oil is used to transport these. It also has a large and growing population which will increase demand for household electricity for heating, cooking and appliances like TVs</p>
4b	<p style="text-align: center;">(HEP)</p> <p>Hydro electric power is very effective in meeting energy demands in countries like Norway and the UK as HEP only works in areas where there <del>are</del> is lots of rain, and rivers and lakes. Norway imports electricity from other countries when the weather is dry and at times of peak demand, for example when everyone is cooking their dinner.</p> <p>This means that in dry places like deserts where water is limited it cannot meet energy demands. HEP cannot</p>

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	<p>meet energy demands when there is any rain and rivers don't have much volume.</p>
	<p>HEP could be very beneficial in rain-forest climates like Brazil as the amount of rainfall means that rivers would always be flowing very fast. The dams built are large and flood a lot of land so people lose their homes and farmland.</p>
	<p>It works well in the more economically developed countries as it is expensive to build a scheme and they can afford it.</p>
	<p>The developing countries cannot afford it</p>
	<p>HEP is effective in upland areas like the Highlands of Scotland. Pumped storage scheme like on Loch Awe make electricity during the day when people need it for heating and cooking. At night</p>

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	<p>rather than waste the electricity it is used to pump water back up to the reservoir so it can be used to make electricity the next day.</p>	
5a	<p>The area is suitable as it is very near transport links such as Highbridge train station at 322469.</p> <p>Another reason why the area is suitable is that the area is very flat and this is good for building on. This might make the houses a bit cheaper. But this land could flood, making houses more expensive if flood defences need to be built.</p> <p>The proposed site is near a main road, the A38. This means that it will be an easy place to access.</p> <p>Diagram 12B shows that the area is</p>	

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<p>very close to Bristol and Cardiff, major British cities, this means that it will be easy to visit the attractions and shops in these cities and to work there.</p>	
<p>Diagram 12C shows that the population of the area is increasing drastically. In ten years it has increased by over 15,000. This means that new houses and a school will help to house these extra people. The house builder should sell these houses easily.</p>	
<p>Diagram 12D says that there is a new nuclear power plant which will provide 25,000 new jobs. These workers will need a place to live. Some people may not want to live next to a nuclear power plant in case there is an accident and radioactive material escapes. A west wind would blow this over the houses.</p>	
<p>Diagram 12D also shows that the road network in the area is being improved. In the short</p>	

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	<p>term this may increase roadworks and congestion, in the long term it will be a significant improvement.</p> <p>The site is near the M5 meaning that there traffic may be very load at busy times, disturbing the area. This could make it easy for commuters to get to work. Noise from the railway may also be heard.</p>
5b	<p>One impact of this development is an increased population. This will provide business and improve the local economy. The proposed cycle route will improve health and well being in the area and encourage more cycling.</p> <p>The site is near the River Brue so the construction workers should take care that the river is not impacted by the</p>

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	construction. This could affect the	
	habitats of animals and plants on	
	the site and in the river.	
	The location is near Exmoor National	
	Park. The housing will provide more	
	visitors to the park and boost the	
	economy.	
	The development may disturb the	
	residents of Highbridge making them	
	angry. It could block views from some	
	houses. Alstone is a quiet village and	
	this is a big housing development which	
	will upset the villagers who think that	
	the quiet life will be ruined.	
	Once the development is finished, the	
	new residents may get disturbed by	
	the railway line, the A38 and the M5	
	which could cause noise and air	
	pollution. These routes could get more	

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	traffic and congestion.	
	There is a National Trust site at	
	347508, with the new residents	
	moving in they may wish to visit	
	the site and give it some profit	
	and tourism.	
	The nature reserve at 251471 would	
	also get some tourism and more	
	people could know about raising	
	awareness of any conservation work	
	that they do.	
	There is a golf course at 295579	
	which may also get more business	
	with the new development and this	
	will improve the economy.	