

2(c)	Explain the role of greenhouse gases in global warming.	4
2(c)	Explain why temperatures in urban areas are often higher than in surrounding areas.	6
2(c)	Explain why the type of precipitation may vary in one location.	5
2(c)	Explain why reflected solar radiation may vary over time.	4
2(c)	Explain why there can be a difference between the state of water during the daytime and night-time.	4
2(c)	Explain <u>one</u> factor, other than ocean currents, that affects the seasonal variation of temperature in the Southern Hemisphere.	3
2(c)	Explain why temperature varies across an urban area.	5
2(c)	Explain <u>one</u> factor, other than ocean currents, that affects the seasonal variation of temperature in the Northern Hemisphere.	3
5(a)(ii)	Describe the enhanced greenhouse effect.	3
5(a)(ii)	Describe the difference between sensible heat transfer and latent heat transfer.	3
5(b)	Describe and explain the global latitudinal pattern of radiation excesses and deficits.	8
5(b)	Explain the latitudinal pattern of radiation excesses and deficits.	8
5(b)	Describe and explain how the energy budget is different between daytime and night-time.	8
5(b)	Explain the daytime part of the diurnal energy budget.	8
5(b)	With reference to <u>one</u> urban area, describe and explain the effects of human activity on precipitation and winds.	8
5(b)	Explain how ocean currents influence surface temperatures on land.	8
5(b)	Describe the distribution of global pressure belts and explain their seasonal variation.	8
5(b)	Explain how land and sea distribution affects seasonal variations in atmospheric pressure.	8
5(b)	Explain the development of an urban heat island.	8
5(b)	Explain how human activity affects precipitation and winds in urban areas.	8
5(b)	Describe and explain the formation of an urban heat island.	8

5(b)	Explain how frontal uplift of air <u>and</u> orographic uplift of air cause precipitation.	8
5(b)	Explain how the distribution of land and sea influences seasonal variations in temperature.	8
5(b)	Explain the role of absorbed energy in the diurnal energy budget.	8
5(b)	With reference to <u>one</u> urban area, describe and explain the effects of human activity on temperature and humidity.	8
5(b)	Explain the role of shortwave radiation and longwave radiation in the diurnal energy budget.	8
5(c)	With the aid of examples, discuss the view that wind belts are the most important influence on the atmospheric transfer of energy.	15
5(c)	‘Ocean currents are the most important influence in the atmospheric transfer of energy.’ With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which albedo is the most important factor in determining the diurnal energy budget.	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which reflected solar radiation is the most important factor in determining the diurnal energy budget.	15
5(c)	‘The causes of global warming are only a result of human factors.’ With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, examine the most significant cause of the enhanced greenhouse effect.	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which ocean currents are the main energy transfer within the global energy budget.	15
5(c)	‘The most significant effect of human activity on urban climates is on humidity.’ With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, evaluate the possible causes and atmospheric impacts of the enhanced greenhouse effect.	15
5(c)	‘Emissions from transport are the main cause of the enhanced greenhouse effect.’ With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15
5(c)	‘The atmospheric impact of global warming depends on latitude.’ With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15

5(c)	'Ocean currents are as important as winds in transferring global heat energy.' With the aid of examples, how far do you agree?	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which the urban heat island influences other characteristics of urban climate.	15
5(c)	With the aid of examples, assess the view that latitude is the most important factor in seasonal variations in pressure and wind belts.	15
5(c)	'Convection is the main cause of precipitation.' With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement?	15
5(c)	'Land and sea distribution has the greatest effect on seasonal variations in global pressure systems.' With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree?	15