		• Understanding of processes causing volcanic activity at destructive margins. Two plates move towards each other. The denser plate sinks below the lighter, less dense plate and melts in the subduction zone. Hot magma rises up through the overlying mantle and lithosphere, and some can eventually erupt out at the surface producing volcanoes. • Credit the idea that magma becomes increasingly viscous or sticky as it rises to the surface, producing composite volcanoes which are steep sided and have violent eruptions. • Understanding of earthquakes at destructive margins. As the two plates converge, pressure builds up. The rocks eventually fracture causing an earthquake. Most happen at shallow depths below the surface where the plates collide. They also occur at greater depth, in the lower part of the subduction zone. • Application of knowledge and understanding to the map. The Nazca Plate is subducted beneath the South American Plate. Expect recognition that this plate boundary is destructive and that the denser ocean crust is subducted. AO2 – 2 marks AO3 – 2 marks	

01	7	**State two ways that planning might help to reduce the damaging effects of an earthquake or a volcanic eruption.** Prepare emergency aid and distribution (1). Practise earthquake/volcano drills. (1) Plan evacuation routes (1). Stockpile blankets, clean water and food (1). Educate people so they know what to do if an earthquake or volcano happens (1). Prepare hazard maps to show areas most at risk of damage (1). 2 separate ways are required. AO1 – 2 marks	2

01	8	**Using Figure 3, which one of the following statements is true?** One mark for correct answer: **C.** High pressure occurs where the air is sinking. No credit if two or more answers are circled. AO4 – 1 mark	1

01	9	**Using Figure 3, describe the link between air pressure and surface winds.** Eg Winds blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas (1). Eg The trade winds blow from 30 degrees N and S towards the Equator (d) (1). Winds converge in areas of low pressure (1) eg the Polar easterlies meet the westerlies at 60 degrees S (d) (1). Sinking air causes high pressure (1) which leads to winds moving away/diverging (d) (1). AO4 – 2 marks	2

01	10	**Suggest why areas close to the Equator usually have high rainfall.** **Use Figure 3 and your own understanding.** Air is heated by the sun / air rises rapidly along the Equator (1). The air cools and condensation occurs (d) (1). This leads to heavy showers and frequent (convectional) thunderstorms. (d) (1) AO3 – 2 marks	2

01	11	**To what extent is climate change the result of human actions?** **Use Figure 4 and your own understanding.**		9

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	7–9	AO1 Demonstrates detailed knowledge of the factors which affect climate change. AO2 Shows thorough geographical understanding of places, environments and processes. AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the importance of human and physical factors to climate change.
2 (Clear)	4–6	AO1 Demonstrates clear knowledge of the factors which affect climate change. AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of places, environments and processes. AO3 Demonstrates reasonable application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the importance of human and physical factors to climate change.
1 (Basic)	1–3	AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of the factors which affect climate change. AO2 Shows slight geographical understanding of places, environments and processes. AO3 Demonstrates limited application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the importance of human factors to climate change.
	0	No relevant content.