

Paper 3: Learn	Paper 3: Quiz	Paper 3: Practice
<p>Use any of the links below to complete a learn task.</p> <p>Unit 7: The Biosphere https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfqnbk/revision/1 Create a spider diagram on what is an Ecosystem.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfqnbk/revision/4 Write down 10 facts about the UK ecosystem</p> <p>https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/people-and-the-biosphere/the-biosphere-and-the-global-system Create a flashcard about 'The Biosphere and its key features'</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfqnbk/revision/3 Create a set of flashcards about where different Ecosystems are located in the world and why.</p> <p>https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/forests-under-threat/nutrient-cycling Create a diagram of the Nutrient Cycle and briefly describe each store.</p> <p>https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/people-and-the-biosphere/population-and-resources Create a table to show the different theories of Malthus and Boserup and their views on population change and resources.</p> <p>Unit 8: Forest Under Threat</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfy7sg8/revision/1 Create a diagram to show the structure of the Tropical Rainforest.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfy7sg8/revision/2 Create a spider diagram about animal and plant adaptations to the Tropical Rainforest.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfy7sg8/revision/3</p>	<p>Ecosystems: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfqnbk/test</p> <p>Tropical Rainforests https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwfy7sg8/test</p> <p>The Taiga https://www.internetgeography.net/gcse-geography-interactive-revision/gcse-geography-ecosystems-revision/taiga-interdependence-quiz/</p> <p>Energy https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/test</p> <p>Weather, climate and Biomes https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvrp3qt/articles/zqmmvj6#zf33wsg</p> <p>Resource Management https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvrp3qt/articles/zqmmvj6#zf33wsg</p>	<p>8 marks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the reasons why some groups are against the development of oil and gas (8) (Figure 1) 2. Using evidence from both resources (Figure 2 and 3), assess the view that the local impacts of tar sands mining are more severe than the global impacts (8) 3. Assess the environmental impacts of exploiting Indonesia's energy resources (Figure 4) 4. Assess the reasons why people disagree over who is to blame for deforestation. (Figure 5) 5. Assess the challenges Norway faces in developing new offshore oil sources (Figure 6) 6. Assess the economic costs and benefits for local people of developing this oil (Figure 7) <p>Other Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the term 'Biodiversity' (1) 2. Explain one way increased forest growth could affect the atmosphere (2) 3. Explain two ways in which technology can increase food supplies for the world's people (4) 4. State two resources local people might obtain from the biosphere (2) 5. State two characteristics of the temperate forest biomes (2) 6. Explain one way the biosphere can maintain soil health (2) 7. Explain two global actions which help protect the rainforest (4) 8. State one adaptation that helps many taiga animals to survive (1)

Create a one-page knowledge organiser on the 'Benefits of a Tropical Rainforest'

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwy7sg8/revision/4>

Create a table of direct and Indirect threats to the Tropical Rainforest and how these impact the Tropical Rainforest.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwy7sg8/revision/5>

Create a fact-file on the case study for 'Protecting the Tropical Rainforest'
Give key points to the case study and advantages and disadvantages.

<https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/forests-under-threat/the-taiga>

Create a spider diagram about the Taiga, Characteristics, Location and adaptations.

<https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/forests-under-threat/taiga-under-pressure>

and

<https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/forests-under-threat/threats-to-the-taiga>

Create a table of direct and Indirect threats to the Taiga and how these impact the Taiga

<https://studyrocket.co.uk/revision/gcse-geography-b-edexcel/forests-under-threat/asustainable-future-for-the-taiga>

Create a fact-file on the case study for 'Protecting the Taiga' Give key points to the case study and advantages and disadvantages.

Unit 9: Energy

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/1>

Create a spider diagram of how energy is consumed globally (which countries consume the most energy) and reasons for consumption.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/1>

Create your own version of the 'Pie chart' representing the UK's energy mix use. Label how each type of energy is used.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/2>

Create a table to describe ways of increasing the UK's energy supply. Write the strategy in one column and the description of it in another column.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/2>

Create a table of the advantages and disadvantages of using non-renewable and renewable energy sources.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/3>

Create a fact-file on the case study for 'Wind power in the UK' Give key points to the case study and advantages and disadvantages.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/4>

Create a fact-file on the case study for 'Coal Mining in Northumberland' Give key points to the case study and advantages and disadvantages.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/5>

Create a one side revision sheet on three key areas, Energy Conservation, Carbon Footprint, Better Technology

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq3bwxs/revision/6>

Create a fact-file on the case study for 'Centrosolar panels in Kenya' Give key points to the case study and advantages and disadvantages.

Resources Needed for Practice:

Peruvian government	'Oil and gas are vital resources and will bring benefits to all our people.'
Indian indigenous communities	'We only have the rights to surface land, not to what's underneath. All we have got is contamination of our water supplies.'
Environmental pressure groups, e.g. WWF	'They have even stopped making Environmental Impact Surveys compulsory. The scale and pace of development is increasing and it has an appalling effect on this pristine, high value environment.'
TNCs such as Hunt Oil (USA)	'We are ethical companies with a green code of conduct. Oil spills are exceedingly rare as we take all necessary precautions.'
New settlers in the Amazon	'We moved from the Andes mountains to get a better life. We need to clear the forest for crops such as sugar and biofuels.'
NGOs such as FENAMAD (a local group)	'We want local Indian communities to establish sustainable management of logging, develop ecotourism and provide sustainable energy supplies from mini HEP and solar power.'

Figure 1

Conflicting views about development in the rainforest

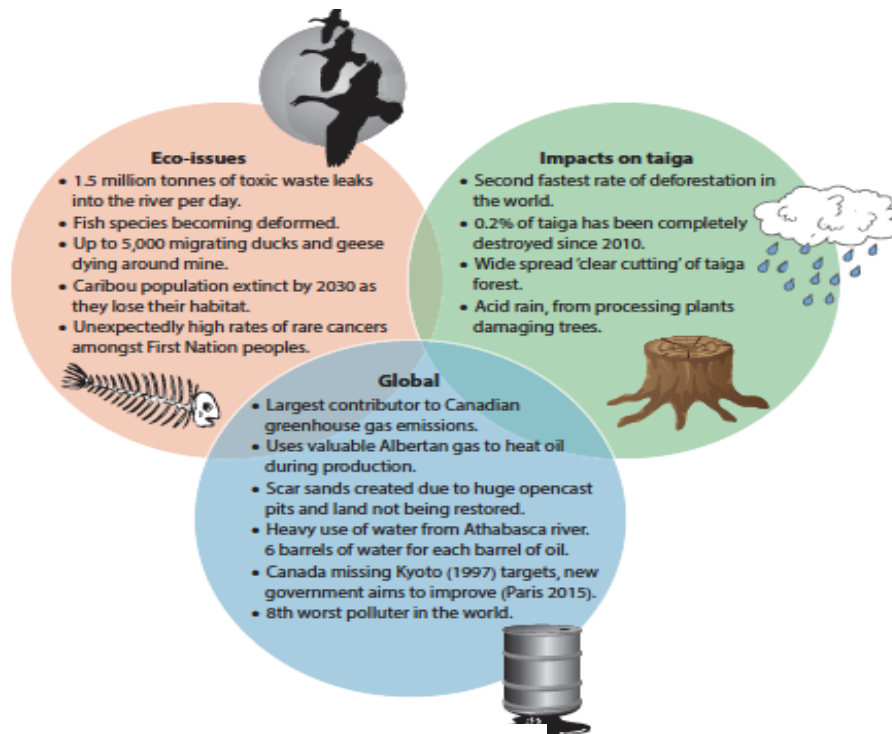
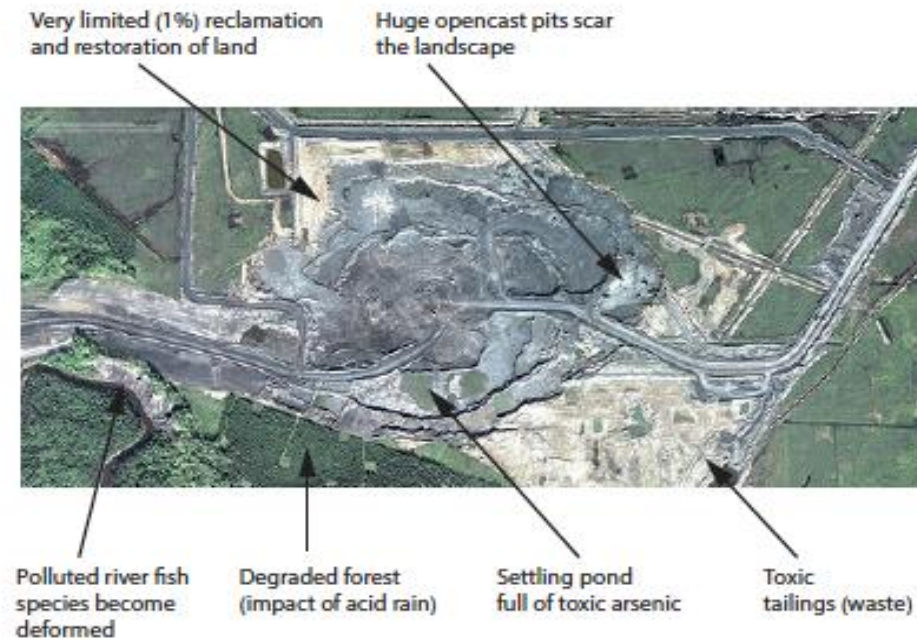


Figure 2

Environmental impacts of the / development and exploitation



(Source: © 2010 Google)

Figure 3

Aerial photograph of tar sands development

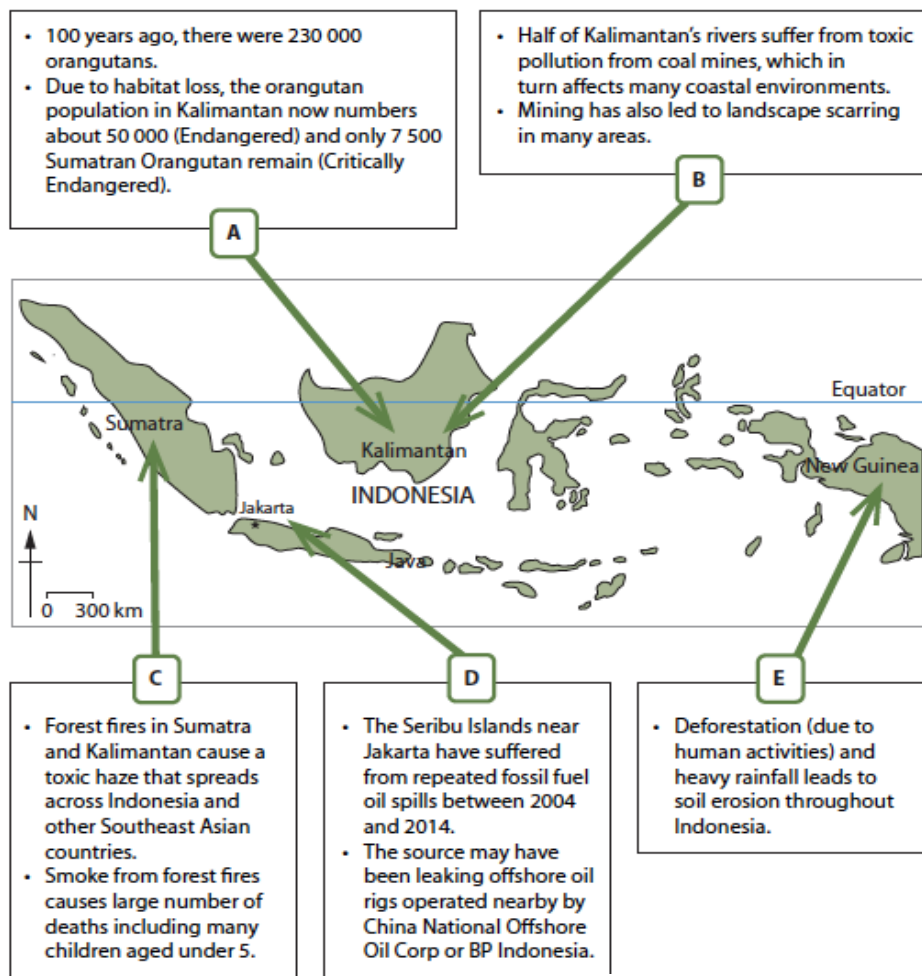


Figure 4

Environmental impacts of energy resource development in Indonesia

The Indonesian government needs to enforce the laws to protect the trees. Brazil's government has done this.

Norway's government

The government keeps selling permits to expand palm oil production areas. Also, some oil palm companies abandon land too quickly when the soil fertility begins to fall. They clear more rainforest every time they want new soil for their oil palms.

A university expert

The killer smoke will carry on and damage to human health will continue. People everywhere eat snack foods and use soap. They don't ask enough questions about where the palm oil used in them comes from or how it is produced.

Pressure group

Our company has pledged to stop deforestation. We will grow more palm trees per unit area in our existing plantations. But when we say we want to save the rainforest, the Indonesian government just sells it to companies who don't care as much as we do.

A palm oil company manager

We want to develop eco-tourism here in Merabu, to attract adventurous tourists. The Norwegians paid us to save some local trees. But then a palm oil company came and cut them down. I think it's impossible to stop the worst companies.

The chief of Merabu, a village in Kalimantan

It is difficult to make some villages obey the rules. A lot of fires are started where local people want to make money from palm oil too. They claim that growing oil palms will speed up the development of their local community.

A government official

Figure 5

Different views about who is most to blame for deforestation in Indonesia

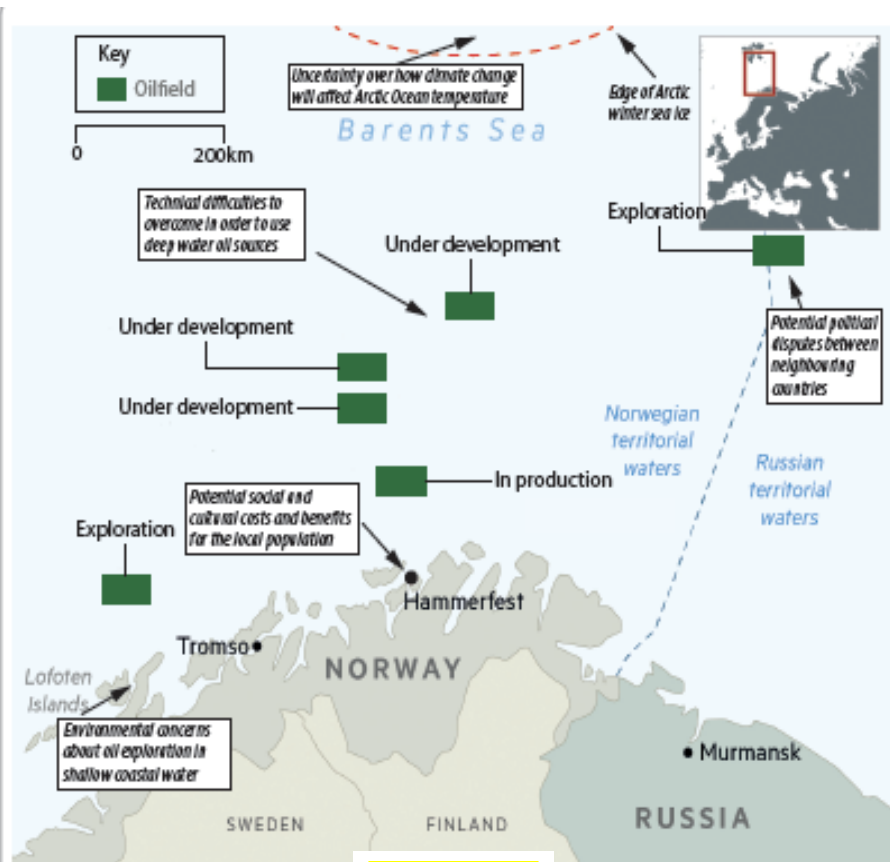


Figure 6

Factors that may affect Norway's future development of new offshore oil sources

It is totally idiotic to start producing oil here in the Lofoten Islands. There will be oil spills and the fish will die. The government says oil production will bring 400 new jobs but that's a pathetic number.

Lofoten Islands fisherman

We have always survived as a nation by making the most of our energy resources. Our Sovereign Wealth Fund has long supported remote and challenging regions in our country, such as the Lofoten Islands. We still need as much oil as possible to maintain this fund.

Government minister

Lofoten is "the Amazon rainforest of Norway." It is the most unique area, but exploiting oil resources here will ruin everything, and visitors will stop coming. That is why this battle is so important.

Lofoten Islands hotel owner

The Norwegian government is two-faced. On the one hand they say it is time to stop climate change, but they keep selling oil to countries where not enough is being done to reduce carbon footprints. Nowhere will prosper, including the Lofoten Islands, if the world keeps warming.

Norwegian university student

We need Norway to stay rich. There are fewer young people than there used to be to keep the economy running. The world is becoming a dangerous place and we need to look out for ourselves.

Norwegian pensioner

I can't see why the fishing and oil industries can't coexist responsibly. And we'll use the profits from the Lofoten Islands' oil to keep researching and developing new energy technology that could have global benefits.

Oil company representative

Figure 7

Conflicting views about developing the oil resources around Norway's Lofoten Islands