

[9 marks]

Extra space:

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writing tips & tricks:

This question requires a good knowledge and application of case studies. I would recommend achieving maximum marks [level 3] by focusing on two contrasting tropical storm case studies – one for and one against; and make an overall judgement as to the relative importance of exogenous or endogenous factors in the conclusion.

Don't forget to follow the PEEL Structure.

I.E. A very short intro **EXPLAINING** the problem or question and stating your opinion. **You must have an opinion** or be capped to limited marks.

2. Follow up with opening paragraph on one side of the argument – make a point, explain, give brief evident through the use of a named example, then **don't forget to link back** to the topic.

3. **Vice versa for 2nd paragraph** – arguing alternate point. They don't have to have equal weight if you agree one side of the argument strongly, but it is useful to show **a broad understanding of others' viewpoints**.

4. It is also crucial to be **concise** yet use a variety of **relevant terminology** and have a few lines concluding your answer.

a-level exam questions & answers:

hazards (section c) >

mark scheme | 9-mark question #2 (tropical storms)



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Q.:	Sp. Ref.:	Information For Markers:	B'down:	Marks:
5)	3.1.5.6	With reference to one or more tropical storms that you have studied, assess the extent to which exogenous factors (relationships with other places) assisted with the response to the hazard created. AO1 – Knowledge and understanding of cause, impact and management of tropical storm events (hurricanes, cyclones and/or typhoons.) AO2 – Application of knowledge and understanding to assess the scale of challenge associated with responding to these events including the role of external bodies and endogenous/exogenous bodies and their relative scales during. Mark scheme <i>Level 3 (7–9 marks)</i> AO1 – Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. These underpin the response throughout. AO2 – Applies knowledge and understanding appropriately with detail. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are fully developed with complete relevance. Evaluation is detailed and well supported with appropriate evidence. <i>Level 2 (4–6 marks)</i> AO1 – Demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. These are mostly relevant though there may be some minor inaccuracy. AO2 – Applies clear knowledge and understanding appropriately. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are evident with some relevance. Evaluation is evident and supported with clear and appropriate evidence. <i>Level 1 (1–3 marks)</i> AO1 – Demonstrates basic knowledge and understanding of concepts, processes, interactions and change. This offers limited relevance with inaccuracy. AO2 – Applies limited knowledge and understanding. Connections and relationships between different aspects of study are basic with limited relevance. Evaluation is basic and supported with limited appropriate evidence. Notes for answers AO1 • Candidates should consider the causes, impacts and different levels of response to tropical storm events. These can be both primary and secondary in nature. • As an example, Hurricane Katrina impacted the Gulf Of Mexico US Coastline in 2005 as a category 5 tropical	AO1=4 AO2=5	9

		storm, but up to 80% of the damage caused due to the subsequent secondary storm surge event. This poses an increased challenge in recovery and rehabilitation post-disaster. • Katrina was the second most costly natural disaster in the world, and the USA received disaster aid worth \$850M, it has been estimated that less than 10% of this was spent. It could be argued as the USA has the funds and facilities to manage the response to this hazard without too much exogenous influence. • It is important to note that this doesn't necessarily mean the response was any better, but just that it was mainly internally coordinated. • Candidates may have contrasted a tropical storm event in a high income country such as Katrina (2005) with one in an LIC, such as Hurricane Matthew in Haiti (2016), where poor governance has meant that there is an overwhelming reliance on exogenous intergovernmental organisations such as the UN, as well as on NGOs and charitable foundations to provide over 400 response operations throughout Haiti. AO2 • Candidates are expected to evaluate that this question is highly dependent on the scale of the hazard in question. Broadly nations will be able to cope with smaller or weaker category 1-3 tropical storms far more effectively than larger category 4 or 5 events, meaning more often exogenous relationships were not needed to such an extent. • Reference may have been made to other determinants such as location, accessibility and development of a country affecting vulnerability to hazard events. • In Haiti, government buildings were destroyed, preventing a cohesive approach to responding to Hurricane Matthew, leading to looting and street violence. A UN appeal garnered \$120 M in aid for dealing with this. • Some more advanced answers including countries such as Haiti or the Philippines may refer to the fact that they are multi-hazard environments which can either lead to a better level of preparedness and hence response, or more likely, act as a barrier to development and mitigation, as the country is constantly battered by hazard events which keeps it in a vicious cycle. • Further evaluation may point to the use of exogenous technologies, for example, in the satellite tracking and tracing of tropical storm events which is lessening the impacts and improving responses to hazards as they come. As the cost of these systems reduces and availability grows it may shift the nature of LIC responses to tropical storms. Credit any other valid assessment		
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