1.2 Tropical Storms: Effects and Responses in a Case Study: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 State the year when Typhoon Haiyan struck the Philippines (named case study: Typhoon Haiyan, also called Yolanda).

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give one example of international aid that was provided after Typhoon Haiyan.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Distinguish between a primary effect and a secondary effect, using Typhoon Haiyan as your context.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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4 Explain how the storm surge associated with Typhoon Haiyan increased the number of fatalities in coastal communities.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Suggest one reason why rebuilding homes to higher standards after Typhoon Haiyan can be difficult for affected communities.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.2 Tropical Storms: Effects and Responses in a Case Study: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

2013 **B1**

Answer: 2013.

Question 2

any one correct example, e.g. search and rescue teams from other countries, emergency food parcels from international agencies, temporary shelter kits from the Red Cross, or financial donations from foreign governments, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, emergency shelter kits and food parcels provided by international agencies such as the Red Cross, and search and rescue teams or military assistance from other countries.

Question 3

definition of a primary effect, e.g. an immediate result of the hazard event such as deaths, buildings destroyed, or flooding, oe **B1**

definition of a secondary effect, e.g. an effect that occurs later as a consequence, such as disease, unemployment or long-term economic loss, oe **B1**

clear application to Haiyan, e.g. primary: storm surge flooded coastal towns and destroyed homes; secondary: disrupted farming caused food shortages and loss of income, oe **B1**

Answer: A primary effect is an immediate result of the storm, for example Typhoon Haiyan's storm surge flooding coastal towns and destroying homes. A secondary effect happens later because of the initial damage, for example loss of crops and livelihoods leading to food shortages and long-term economic problems.

Question 4

statement that storm surge caused rapid flooding of coastal areas, often with little warning, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. surge waves up to several metres swept through towns and destroyed shelters, making escape difficult, oe **B1**

consequence, e.g. people were swept away or trapped, and infrastructure such as roads and communications failed, hindering rescue and increasing fatalities, oe **B1**

Answer: The storm surge caused rapid and deep flooding of coastal towns, often with little warning. Waves several metres high swept through homes and shelters, making escape difficult. Roads and communications were destroyed, delaying rescue and increasing the number of people swept away or trapped and killed.

Question 5

a valid reason, e.g. higher costs of stronger materials and construction, limited available funds for poor households, or slow delivery of reconstruction funding, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. many families cannot afford to pay for stronger designs and must rely on limited government or donor aid, slowing or preventing improved rebuilding, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, stronger building materials and raised foundations cost more, and many affected families and local governments lacked the funds to rebuild immediately to higher standards, so improved rebuilding was slow or incomplete.

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