Proforma AS/A2 PLC: Personalised Learning Checklist

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|  **Unit 1: World at Risk**  | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **Global Hazards: What are the main types of physical risks facing the world and how big a threat are they?** |  |  |  |
| Exploring the concepts, processes and terminology relating to natural hazards, disasters and global warming. |  |  |  |
| Making use of the disaster risk equation:R = H x V/C |  |  |  |
| Assessing the status of global warming as the world’s number one problem. |  |  |  |
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| **Global hazard trends: How and why are natural hazards now becoming seen as an increasing global threat?** |  |  |  |
| Some types of hazards are increasing in magnitude and frequency, and having greater impacts upon people and their lives. |  |  |  |
| Natural disasters are increasing because of a combination of physical and human factors:a) the unpredictability of global warming and El Niño events leading to increasing natural hazardsb) the increasing exploitation of resources (eg deforestation), world poverty, rapid population growth and urbanisation. |  |  |  |
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| Trends show that the number of people killed is falling, whereas the number affected, and the economic losses are escalating.  |  |  |  |
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| **Global hazard patterns: Why are some places more hazardous and disaster-prone than others?** |  |  |  |
| Knowledge local area to assess the risks from natural hazards suchas flooding and global warming. |  |  |  |
| The distribution of the world’s major natural hazards both hydrometeorological hazards and geophysical hazards |  |  |  |
| Disaster hotspots occur when two or more hazards occur in vulnerable places:1. case study of the California coast
2. case study of the Philippines; a vulnerable location.
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| **Climate change and its causes: Is global warming a recent short term phenomenon or should it be seen as part of longer-term climate change?** |  |  |  |
| Global warming set in the context of longer, medium and short term climate change. |  |  |  |
| The causes of climate change may be both natural and human (anthropogenic). |  |  |  |
| Assessing whether global warming is something unique or just amedium-term trend in the longer term pattern of climate variations. | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
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| **The impacts of global warming: What are the impacts of climate change and why should we be concerned?** |  |  |  |
| The direct impacts of projected global climate changes:1. Case study of environmental and ecological impacts of Arctic warming in the Arctic region
2. Case study of the complexities of economic impacts across the African continent and how it could lead to disasters for poor people.
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| How sea level rise may have a disproportionately bigger effect on some countries using examples such as the South Sea islands or Bangladesh |  |  |  |
| The impacts of climate change are difficult to predict and emissions scenarios, IPCC model, may vary, and are affectedby attempts to manage the impacts of climate change. |  |  |  |
| The evidence that combined impacts could lead to catastrophic, irreversible changes and contribute to a more hazardous world. |  |  |  |
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| **Coping with climate change: What are the strategies for dealing with climate change?** |  |  |  |
| Weighing up mitigation strategies and adaptation strategies using a range of examples of each. |  |  |  |
| Developing an awareness of: the complexities of a **global****agreement** such as the Kyoto protocol and its implications forspecific countries, **national and small-scale strategies** for limiting climate change, the **contributions of individuals** to help reduce the impacts of climate change, eg carbon footprints. |  |  |  |
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| **The challenge of global hazards for the future: How should we tackle the global challenges of increasing risk and vulnerability in a more hazardous world?** |  |  |  |
| An awareness of how other global problems (eg conflict,famine, climate change and poverty) make managing global hazards more difficult. |  |  |  |
| Investigating and weighing up strategies to manage globalwarming, such as energy efficiency, conservation, decreasingcarbon emissions, alternative energy and reafforestation. |  |  |  |
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