



Tuesday 24 January 2012 – Afternoon

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

B561/01/02/RB Sustainable Decision Making (SDM) (Foundation and Higher Tier)

RESOURCE BOOKLET

This Resource Booklet should be available to candidates for up to three working weeks prior to this date.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This Resource Booklet must be handed in to your teacher at the end of each lesson. You
must not write on the booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The following abbreviations may be used:
 - MEDC More Economically Developed Country.
 - LEDC Less Economically Developed Country.
 - EU European Union which includes the United Kingdom.
- This document consists of 18 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER / INVIGILATOR

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THE ISSUE: A DAMMING REPORT – why are some strategies for flood management more sustainable than others?

CONTENTS OF THE RESOURCE BOOKLET

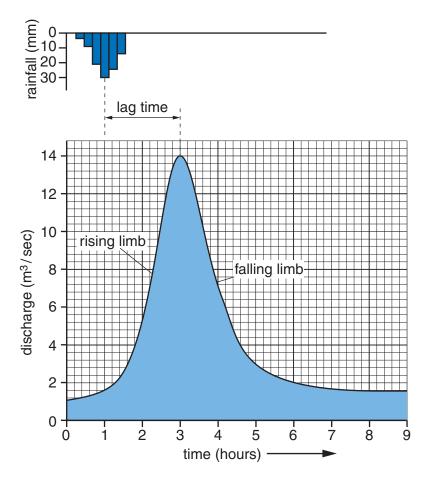
- Resource 1 Two drainage basins
- Resource 2 Impacts of flooding
- Resource 3 Areas which could be affected by flooding
- Resource 4 Floodplain hazard zones
- Resource 5 Human use of floodplains
- Resource 6 Flood management strategies
- Resource 7 Flooding in Brisbane, Australia, January 2011

Duration: 1 hour

Two drainage basins

Drainage Basin A

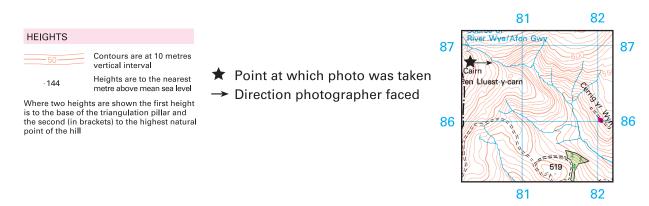
Storm hydrograph



Photograph taken in Drainage Basin A

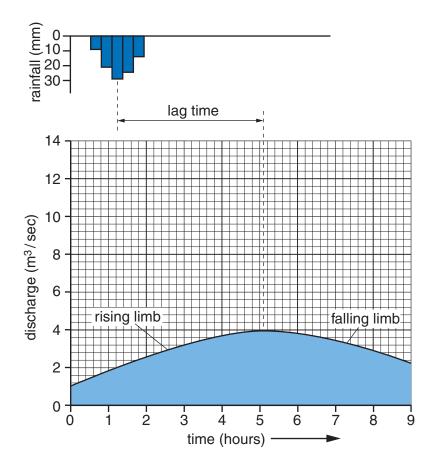


1:50 000 OS map extract, showing where the photograph was taken in Drainage Basin A



Drainage Basin B

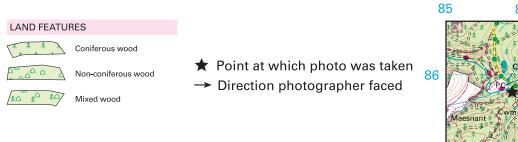
Storm hydrograph



Photograph taken in Drainage Basin B



1:50 000 OS map extract, showing where the photograph was taken in Drainage Basin B



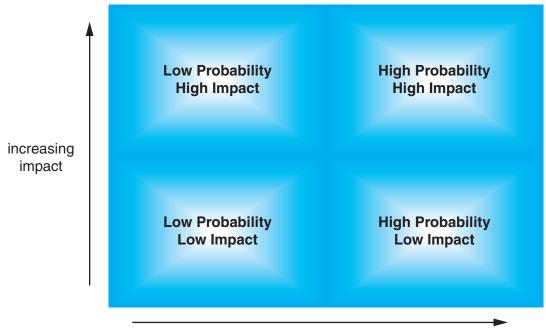
Impacts of flooding

2(a)

Flood Risk
The probability of a flood happening

Flood Disaster
Death and/or damage caused when a flood happens

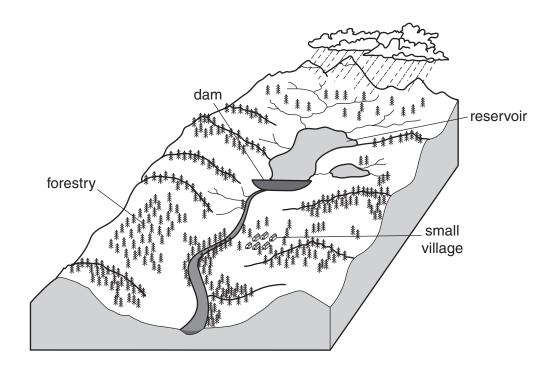
2(b)



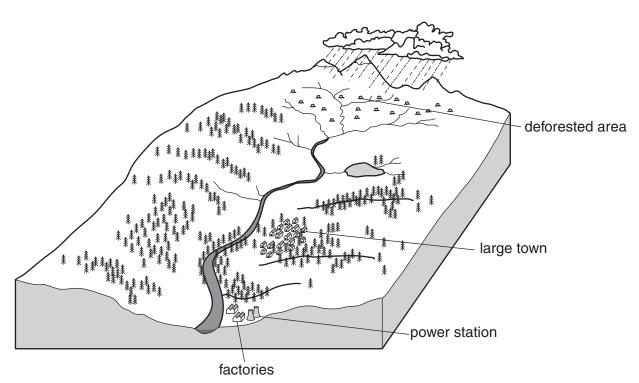
increasing probability

Areas which could be affected by flooding

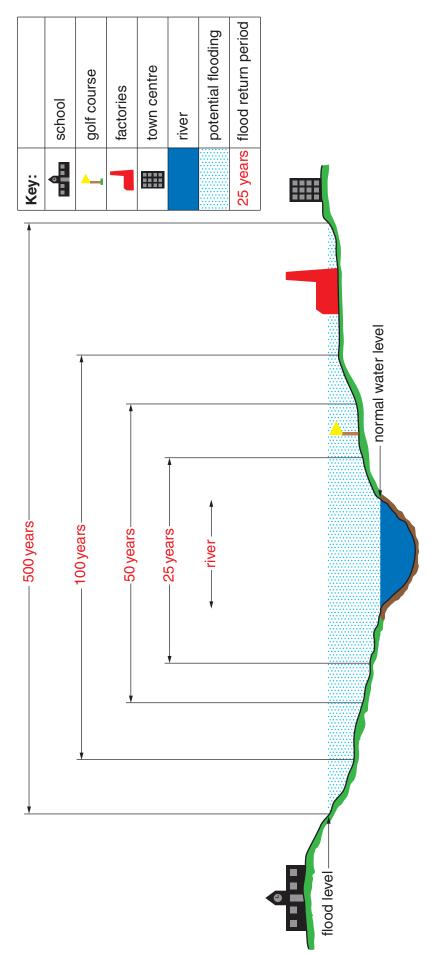
Area 1



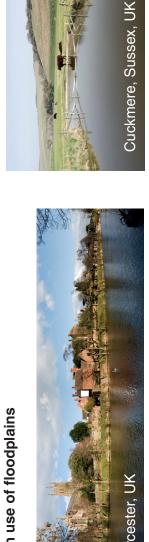
Area 2

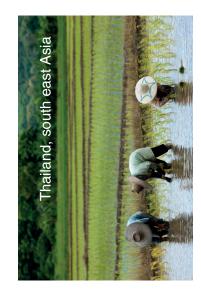


Floodplain hazard zones

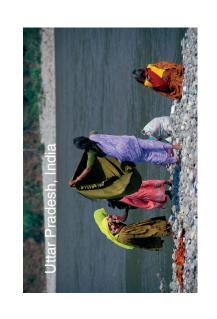


Human use of floodplains













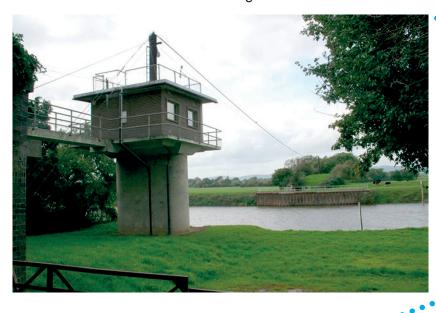


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Flood management strategies

Monitoring

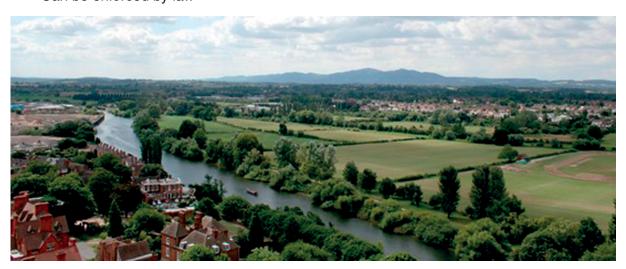
- Constant monitoring, effective warning systems and insurance allow floodplain development
- This will not reduce flood damage



Flo Manag Strate

Zoning

- Dividing up the floodplain into different areas or zones based on risk of flooding
- Activities/building within the zones is regulated
- Can be enforced by law



Hard engineered flood defences drainage basin level

- Building dams and reservoirs
- Can be multipurpose



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Hard engineered flood defences - local level

- Constructing flood defences Enlarging and straightening channels



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This resource continues on pages 14 and 15

Flooding in Brisbane, Australia, January 2011









RESOURCE 7 continued

BRISBANE HIT BY HUGE FLOOD

January 2011

Australia's third largest city is facing a massive clean-up as thousands of residents returned to assess the damage caused to their homes by the biggest flood to hit Brisbane in decades.

11 900 homes have been hit by serious flood damage, another 14 000 properties and 6 000 businesses are partially flooded.

The death toll from the floods in Queensland has now risen to 35. It's thought the cost of rebuilding the city will reach A\$10 billion, equivalent to £6.15 billion.

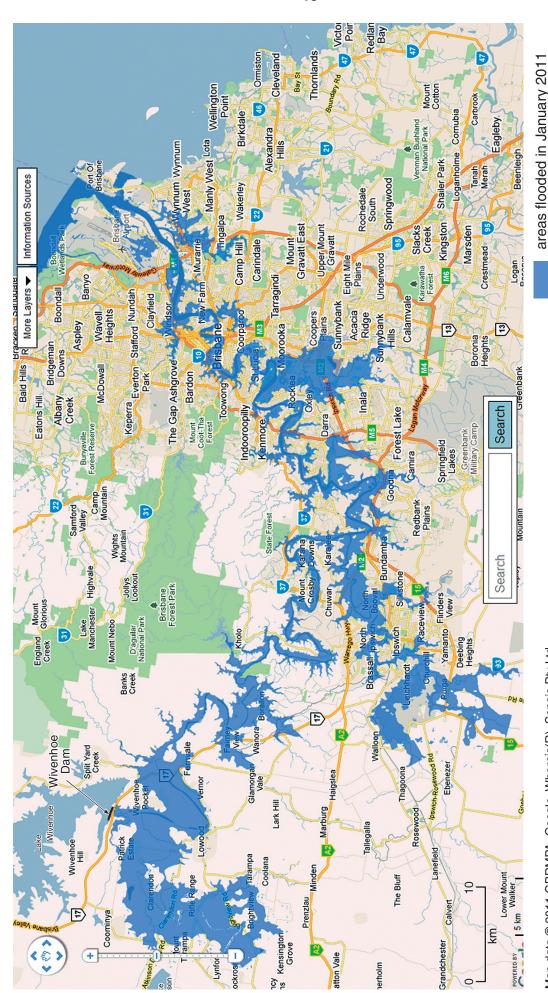
The Queensland State Governor said the crisis presented Brisbane with an unprecedented challenge because of the number of people left living in the flood-ravaged suburbs.





Flooding in Queensland, Australia – Key Facts

- High rainfall in the area caused by Tropical Cyclone Tasha
- La Niña, which affects weather patterns in eastern Australia, was the strongest since 1973
- December 2010 was Queensland's wettest on record
- Several recent years of drought led to the Wivenhoe Dam Reservoir being allowed to fill during this time of high rainfall
- Continued high rainfall in January 2011 meant that water had to be released from the Wivenhoe Dam, increasing the level of the Brisbane River by up to 10 m.



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Brisbane River flood map 2011

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