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Unit 1.1.1: Pakistan's Location and Importance	Name the sea south of Pakistan. Identify one country bordering Pakistan to the west.	Give two reasons why location affects climate.		Explain two ways location affects trade.	Assess the importance of Pakistan's location for economic development.	'Pakistan's location is mainly an advantage.' How far do you agree? Evaluate the importance of Pakistan's location for development.
Unit 1.1.2: Landforms of Pakistan	Rivers & Drainage Name the longest river in Pakistan. Name one western tributary of the Indus River. Relief & Landforms What is the highest peak in Pakistan? Which plateau is found in western Pakistan? What is a desert found in Pakistan? Climate Basics Which winds bring rain to Pakistan in summer? What is the wettest season in Pakistan?	Rivers Give two uses of river water in Pakistan. State two sources of water for rivers. Relief Name two mountain ranges in Pakistan. State two characteristics of deserts in Pakistan. Climate State two characteristics of monsoon rainfall. Give two reasons why coastal areas have moderate temperatures.	Rivers & Water Describe how river flow changes throughout the year. Relief & Landforms Describe the characteristics of the Indus Plain. Describe the relief of the Balochistan Plateau. Climate Describe the distribution of rainfall in Pakistan. Describe seasonal temperature variations in Pakistan.	Explain how mountains affect human activities. Explain why coastal areas have moderate temperatures.	Assess the causes of flooding in Pakistan. Assess the advantages and disadvantages of living in mountainous areas.	'Rivers are the most important natural resource in Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. Assess the impacts of flooding in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Unit 1.1.3: Natural Resources of Pakistan A – Forests	Name one forest type found in northern Pakistan. Name one use of mangrove forests.	State two uses of forests in Pakistan. Give two causes of deforestation. State two environmental benefits of forests.	Describe the characteristics of coniferous forests. Describe the importance of mangrove forests.	Explain how deforestation affects soil. Explain how forests help reduce climate change.	Assess the importance of forests for local communities. Assess the causes of deforestation in Pakistan.	Assess the effectiveness of methods used to reduce deforestation in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.
Source: Fig. shows a map of forest distribution in Pakistan.	(a) Using Fig. identify the area with the highest forest density.		(b) Using Fig. describe the distribution of forests in Pakistan.	(c) Explain two reasons for this distribution.		(d) 'Forest resources in Pakistan are under threat.' How far do you agree? Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]
Unit 1.1.3: Natural Resources of Pakistan B – Minerals	Define the term non-renewable resource. Name one metallic mineral found in Pakistan. Name one location of coal deposits.	State two uses of minerals. Give two problems caused by mining.	Describe the distribution of minerals in Pakistan. Describe the characteristics of coal as a resource.	Explain how mining contributes to economic development. Explain how mining can damage the environment.	Assess the environmental impacts of mineral extraction.	'Mineral resources are essential for Pakistan's economic development.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the sustainability of mineral extraction in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Source: Fig. shows a graph of mineral production in Pakistan (coal, gas, salt).	(a) Using Fig. identify the mineral with the highest production.		(b) Describe the trend in mineral production shown in Fig.	(c) Explain two reasons for this trend.		
Unit 1.1.3: Natural Resources of Pakistan C – Water	Define the term water scarcity. Name one source of freshwater in Pakistan. Name one use of water in Pakistan.	State two causes of water shortage. Give two uses of water in Pakistan. State two sources of water supply.	Describe the sources of water supply in Pakistan. Describe seasonal changes in water availability.	Explain why Pakistan faces water shortages. Explain how dams help manage water resources. Explain how climate affects water supply.	Assess the importance of water for agriculture in Pakistan. Assess the causes of water shortages in Pakistan.	'Water shortages are the greatest challenge facing Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the effectiveness of strategies used to manage water resources in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Source: Fig. shows a map of river systems and major dams in Pakistan.	(a) Using Fig. name one major dam.		(b) Describe the distribution of rivers shown in Fig.	(c) Explain two reasons why dams are built.		(d) 'Dams are the best solution to water shortages in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Use Fig. and your own knowledge.
Unit 1.1.4: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources A- Sustainable Management of Forest	Define the term afforestation. Name one government programme to increase forest cover in Pakistan.	State two benefits of forests. Give two causes of deforestation in Pakistan. State two methods used to reduce deforestation.	Describe the importance of forests for the natural environment. Describe the role of community forestry. Describe the effects of deforestation on water resources.	Explain how afforestation helps reduce environmental problems. Explain why deforestation increases flood risk. Explain how alternative energy sources can reduce deforestation.	Assess the effectiveness of government measures to reduce deforestation. Assess the importance of forests for sustainable development.	'Deforestation is the main cause of environmental degradation in Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the effectiveness of sustainable forestry practices in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Source Based Question Fig. shows the effects of deforestation on water resources (flow diagram).	(a) Identify one effect of deforestation shown in Fig. [1]		(b) Describe the process shown in Fig. [3]	(c) Explain why deforestation leads to reduced hydroelectric power. [4]		(d) Evaluate the importance of managing forests sustainably. Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]
Unit 1.1.4: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources B- Sustainable Management of Minerals	Define the term sustainable mining. Name one environmental problem caused by mining. Name one method used to control pollution in mining areas.	State two environmental impacts of mining. Give two ways to reduce pollution in mining. State two methods of land reclamation.	Describe the impacts of mining on the environment. Describe how land can be restored after mining. Describe the importance of monitoring mining activities.	Explain how mining affects human health. Explain how land reclamation improves sustainability.	Assess the environmental impacts of mining in Pakistan. Assess the importance of sustainable mining practices.	'Mining activities cause more harm than benefit in Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the effectiveness of strategies used to reduce environmental damage from mining. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Source Based Question Fig. shows measures used to control pollution and restore mining areas).	(a) Identify one method used to control water pollution in mining. [1]		(b) Describe the methods shown in Fig. [3]	(c) Explain how these methods reduce environmental damage. [4]		(d) Evaluate the sustainability of mining in Pakistan. Use Fig. and your own knowledge.
Unit 1.1.4: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources C- Sustainable Management of Water	Define the term water security. Name one major dam in Pakistan. Name one problem caused by irrigation.	State two uses of dams. Give two causes of water shortages.	Describe the importance of dams. Describe the impacts of barrages on agriculture. Describe problems in irrigation systems.	Explain how dams help economic development. Explain why irrigation systems can be inefficient. Explain how waterlogging and salinity occur.	Assess the importance of irrigation in Pakistan.	'Dams are the best solution to water shortages in Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the effectiveness of sustainable irrigation methods in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Source Based Question Fig. shows the impacts of dams.	(a) Identify one positive impact of dams. [1]		(b) Describe the impacts shown in Fig. [3]	(c) Explain why dams can cause environmental problems. [4]		(d) Evaluate whether dams are sustainable in Pakistan. Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]
Unit 1.1.4: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources D. Water Pollution and Water Security	Name one source of water pollution. Name one method of reducing pollution.	State two causes of water pollution. Give two ways to reduce water pollution. State two impacts of polluted water.	Describe the importance of water security. Describe the impacts of pollution on water supply.	Explain how industrial pollution affects water quality. Explain how sewage treatment improves water quality.	Assess the causes of water pollution in Pakistan.	'Water pollution is the main threat to water security in Pakistan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples to support your answer. Assess the effectiveness of methods used to improve water security in Pakistan. Give reasons and examples to support your answer.
Source Based Question: Fig. shows information about the Indus Waters Treaty.	(a) Name one river controlled by Pakistan under the treaty. [1]		(b) Describe the main features of the treaty. [3]	(c) Explain why the treaty was important for Pakistan. [4]		(d) Evaluate the importance of the Indus Waters Treaty for Pakistan today. Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]

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Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan A- Weather, Climate & Data	Define the term weather. Define the term climate. State one element of weather.	State two differences between weather and climate. State two types of precipitation.	Describe how mean daily temperature is calculated. Describe how temperature range is calculated.	Explain how temperature data can be used to describe climate.	Assess the usefulness of climate data in understanding weather patterns. [5]	'Temperature data alone is sufficient to describe the climate of a region.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons and examples.
Source Based Question: Fig shows daily temperature data for January 2025.	(a) State the maximum temperature on 2 January. [1]	(b) Calculate the temperature range for a given day. [2]	(c) Describe the pattern shown in Fig. [3]	(d) Explain what this data suggests about winter climate conditions. [4]		
Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan B-Temperature	Define temperature range. Define annual average temperature.	State two characteristics of hot climates. Name two areas with very high temperatures.	Describe the distribution of temperature categories in Pakistan. Describe the characteristics of very hot regions.	Explain why some areas experience very high temperatures. Explain differences between hot and cold regions.		'Temperature variation is mainly due to physical factors.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Source Based Question: Fig. Temperature Categories on	(a) Identify one area with temperatures above 40°C. [1]		(b) Describe the temperature categories shown. [3]	(c) Explain why some areas fall into the 'very hot' category. [4]		(d) Evaluate how useful such categories are in understanding climate. [8]

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Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan C-Rainfall and Climate Type	Define arid climate. Define humid climate. State one rainfall category.	State two characteristics of arid regions. Give two areas with high rainfall.	Describe rainfall distribution in Pakistan. Describe characteristics of semi-arid regions.	Explain why rainfall varies across Pakistan. Explain the impact of low rainfall on human activities.	Assess the importance of rainfall for agriculture.	'Rainfall is the most important factor affecting climate in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Resource- Based Question (Rainfall Table)	(a) Identify one extremely arid area. [1]		(b) Describe rainfall patterns shown. [3]	(c) Explain why rainfall is low in some regions. [4]		(d) Evaluate the impact of rainfall distribution on development. [8]
Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan D-Climatic Zones	Name one climatic zone in Pakistan. State one factor affecting climatic zones.	State two characteristics of highland climate. Name two areas in the arid zone.	Describe the characteristics of coastal climate. Describe the distribution of lowland climate.	Explain why highland areas are cooler. Explain differences between arid and coastal climates.	Assess the importance of climatic zones in Pakistan.	'Altitude is the most important factor affecting climatic zones.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Resource- Based Question: (Map) Fig. shows climatic zones of Pakistan.	(a) Identify one coastal region. [1]		(b) Describe the distribution of climatic zones. [3]	(c) Explain why these zones differ. [4]		(d) Evaluate how useful the map is for understanding climate patterns. [8]

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Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan E-Factors Affecting Temperature	Define latitude. Define altitude. Define continental effect.	State two effects of latitude on temperature. Give two effects of altitude.		Explain how latitude affects temperature in Pakistan. Explain how maritime influence affects coastal climates.	Assess the importance of altitude in controlling temperature.	'Distance from the sea is the main factor affecting temperature in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Resource-Based Question: (Diagram)	(a) Identify the angle at which sunlight is strongest. [1]		(b) Describe the relationship between angle and temperature.	(c) Explain how latitude affects solar energy received. [4]		(d) Evaluate the importance of solar radiation in controlling climate. [8]
Unit 1.2.1: Climate of Pakistan F-Comparison and Data Interpretation	Name one hotter location shown. Name one cooler location shown.	State two differences between Sukkur and Murree.	Describe differences in climate between Sukkur and Murree.	Explain why Sukkur is hotter than Murree.	Assess the importance of physical factors in explaining these differences.	'Altitude is the main reason for temperature differences in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Resource-Based Question (Winter Temperature Map) Fig. shows winter temperatures in Pakistan.	(a) Identify one area with temperatures below 10°C. [1]		(b) Describe the distribution of winter temperatures. [3]	(c) Explain why temperatures vary across Pakistan. [4]		(d) Evaluate the usefulness of the map in understanding climate. [8]

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Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards A-Causes of Monsoon Winds	What is a monsoon? [1] State the direction of the primary summer monsoon. [1]	Give two differences between primary and secondary monsoon winds. [2]	Describe how the summer monsoon develops. [3]	Explain why monsoon rainfall decreases inland. [4]	Assess the importance of monsoon winds in controlling rainfall in Pakistan. [5]	'Monsoon winds are the main cause of rainfall in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Resource-Based Question: (Monsoon Maps)	(a) Identify the direction of monsoon winds shown. [1]		(b) Describe the pattern of monsoon winds affecting Pakistan. [3]			d) Evaluate the importance of monsoon rainfall for Pakistan. [8]
Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards B-Causes of Western Depression	State the source of western depressions. [1]	State two characteristics of western depressions. [2]	Describe how western depressions develop. [3]	Explain why western depressions bring rainfall to northern areas. [4]	Assess the importance of western depressions for Pakistan's climate. [5]	'Western depressions are more important than monsoons in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Resource Based Question: (Map)	(a) Identify one area receiving rainfall from western depressions. [1]		(b) Describe the distribution shown in the map. [3]	(c) Explain why rainfall occurs in these areas. [4]		(d) Evaluate the importance of western depressions in Pakistan. [8]
Unit-6 Climatic Hazards C-Convectional and Relief Rainfall	Define rain shadow. [1]	State two characteristics of convectional rainfall. [2] State two characteristics of relief rainfall. [2]	Describe how convectional rainfall forms. [3] Describe how relief rainfall forms. [3]	Explain how mountains influence rainfall distribution. [4]	Assess the importance of relief rainfall in Pakistan. [5]	'Relief rainfall is the main cause of heavy rainfall in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]

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Resource-Based Question: (Diagram)	(a) Identify the type of rainfall shown. [1]		(b) Describe the process shown in the diagram. [3]	(c) Explain why rainfall is heavy on windward slopes. [4]		(d) Evaluate the impact of relief rainfall on human activities. [8]
Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards D- Tropical Cyclones	What is a tropical cyclone? [1] Name one area affected by cyclones. [1]	State two characteristics of tropical cyclones. [2] Give two effects of cyclones. [2]	Describe how tropical cyclones develop. [3] Describe their distribution in Pakistan. [3]	Explain why cyclones form over warm seas. [4] Explain how cyclones cause flooding. [4]	Assess the impact of cyclones on Pakistan. [5]	'Tropical cyclones are the most dangerous climatic hazard in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards E- Floods in Pakistan	What is a flood? [1] Name one area affected by floods. [1]	State two natural causes of floods. [2] State two human causes of floods. [2]	Describe the distribution of floods in Pakistan. [3] Describe when floods occur. [3]	Explain how monsoon rainfall causes floods. [4] Explain how human activity increases flood risk. [4]	Assess the effectiveness of flood management methods. [5]	'Human factors are more important than natural factors in causing floods.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards F- Droughts in Pakistan	What is a drought? [1] Name one type of drought. [1]	State two causes of drought. [2] State two areas affected by drought. [2]	Describe the distribution of droughts in Pakistan. [3] Describe different types of drought. [3]	Explain how low rainfall causes drought. [4] Explain how human activity contributes to drought. [4]	Assess the impacts of drought on people. [5]	'Drought is the most serious climatic hazard in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]

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Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards G- Case Study Resource-Based (Nok Kundi vs Murree)	(a) Identify which area receives very low rainfall. [1]		(b) Describe differences in rainfall between the two areas. [3]	(c) Explain why Nok Kundi receives very little rainfall. [4] (d) Explain why Murree receives heavy rainfall. [4]		(e) 'Relief is the most important factor affecting rainfall in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? [8]
Unit 1.2.2: Climatic Hazards H- Seasons of Pakistan	Name one season in Pakistan. [1]	State two characteristics of the monsoon season. [2]	Describe seasonal changes in temperature. [3]	Explain differences between summer and winter rainfall. [4]	Assess how seasons affect human activities. [5]	'Seasonal changes have a greater impact than climatic hazards.' How far do you agree? [8]
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy A-Impacts on Life in Deferent Regions	Name one climatic problem faced in lowland areas. [1] State one feature of life in arid regions. [1]	State two effects of climate on daily life in highland areas. [2] Give two ways people adapt to hot climates. [2]	Describe how climate affects life in highland areas. [3] Describe how climate affects life in lowland areas. [3]	Explain how climate affects housing in different regions. [4] Explain how climate affects transport in mountainous areas. [4]	Assess the impact of climate on people's daily lives in Pakistan. [5]	'Climate has a greater impact on people in rural areas than urban areas.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy B-Impacts on Agriculture	Name one crop grown in lowland areas. [1] State one effect of drought on crops. [1]	State two effects of floods on agriculture. [2] Give two effects of drought on farming. [2]	Describe the effects of floods on agriculture. [3] Describe the effects of drought on agriculture. [3]	Explain how floods damage agricultural land. [4] Explain how drought reduces agricultural output. [4]	Assess the impact of climate on agricultural production in Pakistan. [5]	'Floods have a greater impact on agriculture than droughts.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]

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Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy C-Impacts on Industry	Name one industry affected by climate. [1] State one effect of floods on industry. [1]	State two impacts of floods on industry. [2] Give two impacts of drought on industry. [2]	Describe how floods affect industry. [3] Describe how drought affects industrial production. [3]	Explain why floods disrupt industrial production. [4] Explain how drought leads to energy shortages. [4]	Assess the impact of climate on industrial development. [5]	'Climate is the main factor affecting industrial development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy D-Impacts on Infrastructure	Name one type of infrastructure affected by climate. [1]	State two effects of floods on infrastructure. [2]	Describe how floods affect infrastructure. [3]	Explain how floods damage transport systems. [4] Explain how drought affects water supply systems. [4]	Assess the impact of climate hazards on infrastructure. [5]	'Flooding causes more damage to infrastructure than drought.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy E-Impacts of Floods	What is one effect of floods on people? [1]	State two impacts of floods on settlements. [2]	Describe the impacts of floods on people. [3]	Explain how floods affect health. [4]	Assess the impacts of flooding in Pakistan. [5]	
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy F-Impacts of Droughts	What is one impact of drought on people? [1]	State two effects of drought on agriculture. [2]	Describe the impacts of drought on people. [3]	Explain how drought affects food supply. [4]	Assess the impacts of drought in Pakistan. [5]	'Drought has a greater impact on people than floods.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]

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Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy G-Resource Based Question: Resource 1: Climate Impacts Table	(a) Identify one positive effect of heavy rainfall. [1]		(b) Describe the advantages of monsoon rainfall. [3]	(c) Explain how flooding affects people and the economy. [4]		(d) Evaluate the impacts of heavy rainfall on Pakistan's economy. Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]
Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy G-Resource Based Question: Resource 2: Climate Impacts Table	(a) Identify one impact of winter rainfall. [1]		(b) Describe the effects of snowfall in northern Pakistan. [3]	(c) Explain how lack of monsoon rainfall affects farming. [4]		(d) Evaluate the importance of seasonal rainfall for Pakistan. [8]

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Unit 1.2.3: Climate Impact on People & Economy G-Resource Based Question: Resource 3: Storms & Coastal Impacts	(a) Identify one impact of storms on transport. [1]		(b) Describe the effects of storms on economic activities. [3]	(c) Explain how storms affect trade and industry. [4]		(d) 'Storms have both positive and negative impacts.' How far do you agree? Use Fig. and your own knowledge. [8]
Climate Impact on People & Economy H-Regional Comparison	Name one region with a harsh climate. [1]	State two differences between coastal and inland climates. [2]	Describe differences between highland and lowland regions. [3]	Explain why economic activities vary between regions. [4]	Assess how climate influences regional development. [5]	'Climate is the main factor affecting economic development in Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples. [8]
Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change A-Climate Change & Greenhouse Gases	Define climate change. Name one greenhouse gas. State one source of CO ₂ .	State two greenhouse gases. Give two human causes of climate change.	Describe the greenhouse effect. Describe how greenhouse gases cause warming.	Explain how the enhanced greenhouse effect causes global warming.	Assess the importance of greenhouse gases in climate change.	'Greenhouse gases are the main cause of climate change.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

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Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change B-Natural Causes	Name one natural cause of climate change. What are sunspots?	State two natural causes of climate change. Give two effects of volcanic eruptions.	Describe how orbital changes affect climate. Describe how sunspots affect temperature.	Explain how volcanic eruptions affect climate.		'Natural causes are more important than human causes.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change C-Human Causes	Name one fossil fuel.	State two effects of fossil fuel use.	Describe how fossil fuels cause climate change.	Explain how fossil fuels increase global warming.	Assess the importance of human activities.	'Human activities are the main cause of climate change.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change D-Urbanisation	What is an urban heat island? Name one city affected.	State two causes of urban heat islands. Give two effects of urbanisation.	Describe the urban heat island effect. Describe how cities increase temperature.	Explain why cities are warmer than rural areas.	Assess the impact of urbanisation on climate change.	'Urbanisation is a major contributor to climate change.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change E-Deforestation and Agriculture	What is deforestation? Name one source of methane.	State two effects of deforestation. Give two sources of methane.	Describe how deforestation affects climate.	Explain how livestock farming contributes to climate change.	Assess the impact of deforestation.	'Deforestation is the most important cause of climate change.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.1: Causes of Climate Change F-Pakistan	State one reason Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change.	State two reasons Pakistan is vulnerable.	Describe why Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change.	Explain why climate change is a major issue for Pakistan.	Assess the impacts of climate change on Pakistan.	'Pakistan is highly vulnerable to climate change.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: A-Glacial Melting	What is a glacier?	State two impacts of glacier melting.	Describe the impacts of glacier melting in Pakistan.	Explain how glacier melting affects river flow.	Assess the impacts of glacier melting in Pakistan.	'Glacier melting is the most serious environmental impact of climate change.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: B-Sea Level Rise	What is meant by sea level rise? Name one coastal area affected by it.	State two impacts of sea level rise.	Describe the impacts of sea level rise.	Explain how sea level rise affects coastal areas.		'Sea level rise is the greatest threat to Pakistan's environment.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: C-extreme Weather	Name one extreme weather event. What is a heatwave?	Give two impacts of floods. State two impacts of heatwaves.	Describe the impacts of extreme weather events.	Explain how floods damage settlements. Explain how heatwaves affect people.	Assess the impacts of extreme weather events.	'Extreme weather events are increasing due to climate change.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: D-Health	Name one disease linked to climate change.	State two health impacts of climate change.	Describe the impacts of climate change on health.	Explain how climate change increases disease risk.	Assess the impact of climate change on health.	'Climate change has a greater impact on health than on the economy.' How far do you agree?

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Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: E-Infrastructure	Name one type of infrastructure affected by climate change.	State two effects on infrastructure.	Describe how climate change affects infrastructure.	Explain how floods damage infrastructure.	Assess the impact on infrastructure.	'Flooding causes the greatest damage to infrastructure.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Environmental impacts on: F-Economy	State one sector affected by climate change.	State two impacts on agriculture.	Describe the impacts on agriculture and industry.	Explain how climate change affects agriculture.	Assess the impact of climate change on Pakistan's economy.	'Climate change has a greater impact on agriculture than industry.' How far do you agree?
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Source Based Question: Glacier Data	(a) Identify one impact of glacier melting. [1]		(b) Describe the effects shown. [3]	(c) Explain how glacier melt affects water supply. [4]		(d) Evaluate the impact on Pakistan's future water security. [8]
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Source Based Question: Sea Level Data	(a) Identify one affected area. [1]		(b) Describe the impacts of sea level rise. [3]	(c) Explain how saltwater intrusion affects farming. [4]		(d) Evaluate the long-term impact on coastal regions. [8]

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Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Source Based Question: Flood Data	(a) Identify one effect of floods. [1]		(b) Describe the impacts shown. [3]	(c) Explain how floods affect economy. [4]		(d) Assess the impacts of floods on Pakistan. [8]
Unit 1.3.2: Consequences of Climate Change Source Based Question: Economic Data	(a) Identify one sector affected. [1]		(b) Describe impacts on industry. [3]	(c) Explain how climate change reduces GDP. [4]		(d) Evaluate the impact of climate change on economic development. [8]
Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change A-Agreements	What is meant by the Paris Agreement? What are Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?	State two aims of Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy.	Describe the main features of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).	Explain how the Paris Agreement helps reduce global emissions.	Assess the importance of international agreements for Pakistan.	'International agreements are the most effective way to tackle climate change.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

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Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change B-National Policies (i). Afforestation / Reforestation	What is meant by afforestation? [1] What is meant by reforestation?	State two benefits of afforestation. Name two afforestation initiatives undertaken in Pakistan.	Describe three environmental benefits of afforestation. Describe how reforestation can improve soil quality.	Explain how afforestation helps reduce the risk of flooding. Explain how afforestation contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.	Assess the importance of afforestation in reducing the impacts of climate change in Pakistan.	Evaluate the success of afforestation and reforestation programmes in promoting sustainable development in Pakistan.
Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change B-National Policies (ii). Renewable Energy	What is meant by renewable energy? Name one renewable energy source used in Pakistan.	State two advantages of renewable energy. Name two forms of renewable energy that have potential in Pakistan.	Describe three benefits of using renewable energy. Describe the role of solar energy in Pakistan's energy supply.	Explain how renewable energy can reduce Pakistan's dependence on fossil fuels. Explain how greater use of renewable energy can support economic development in Pakistan.	Assess the effectiveness of renewable energy projects in addressing Pakistan's energy needs.	'Renewable energy is the best solution to Pakistan's energy crisis.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change B-National Policies (iii). Reducing GHG Emissions						'Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is more important than adaptation strategies.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change C-Adaptation Strategies (i). Cyclone / Flood Risk Management					Assess the effectiveness of flood and cyclone management strategies.	'Flood management is the most important climate adaptation strategy.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.3: Pakistan's Response to Climate Change C-Adaptation Strategies (ii). Increasing Crop Resilience	What is crop resilience? Name one drought-resistant crop.	State two ways farmers adapt to climate change. Give two effects of drought on crops.	Describe how farmers adapt to climate change.	Explain how irrigation improvements help farmers.	Assess the importance of crop resilience in Pakistan.	'Improving crop resilience is essential for Pakistan's food security.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change A. Recharge Pakistan Project (Adaptation Strategy)	What is meant by climate change adaptation? Name the organisation leading the Recharge Pakistan Project.	State two aims of the Recharge Pakistan Project. Name two target areas of the project.	Describe how Recharge Pakistan helps reduce flood risk. Describe how wetlands are used in the project.	Explain how restoring wetlands reduces flooding. Explain how the project improves groundwater supply.	Assess the advantages of the Recharge Pakistan Project for local communities.	'Recharge Pakistan is a cost-effective long-term solution for Pakistan.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change B. Recharge Pakistan – Advantages & Disadvantages	Name one advantage of the Recharge Pakistan Project. Name one disadvantage of the project.	State two environmental benefits of restoring wetlands.	Describe the environmental benefits of wetlands restoration. Describe the challenges faced in implementing the project.			'Nature-based solutions are more sustainable than engineering solutions.' How far do you agree? Use the Recharge Pakistan example.
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change C. Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme (Mitigation Strategy)	What is meant by a mitigation strategy? Name one aim of the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme.	State two aims of the programme. Name two areas where tree plantation is carried out.	Describe how forests improve environmental quality.	Explain how forests reduce soil erosion and flooding.	Assess the importance of the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme for Pakistan.	'The Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme is a sustainable response to climate change.' How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change D. TBTP – Advantages & Disadvantages	Name one benefit of tree planting. Name one limitation of the programme.		Describe the economic benefits of tree planting.	Explain why tree plantation takes time to be effective.		"Tree planting alone is enough to control climate change in Pakistan." How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.

TOPIC	1 MARK	2 MARK	3 MARK	4 MARK	5 MARK	8 MARK
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change E. Sustainable Development (Both Case Studies)	What is sustainable development? Name one way these projects support sustainability.	State two ways these projects support sustainable development.	Describe how these projects improve environmental quality.	Explain how these projects support long-term development.	Assess the importance of sustainable development in climate change responses.	“Sustainable development is the most important goal of climate change strategies.’ How far do you agree? Give reasons and examples.
Unit 1.3.4: Case Study - Responding to Climate Change F. Decision-Making / Case Study Application	Name one flood-prone area in Pakistan. Name one method of flood control.	State two benefits of wetlands restoration.	Describe how floodplains help reduce flood damage. Describe how tree planting improves local environments.	Explain why floodplain restoration may be preferred over embankments.	Assess which strategy (mitigation or adaptation) is more effective in Pakistan.	A flood-prone district has limited funds. Should it prioritise (a) embankments or (b) wetland restoration? Give reasons for your choice and one disadvantage.