



# **Topic Tests**

## **for A Level OCR Geography:**

### Earth's Life Support Systems

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## Teacher's Introduction

These ZigZag Education Topic Tests for Geography are written to be used for continuous assessment of the given topic. Each resource covers the full content of the specification for the relevant number of tests. The final test in each resource is synoptic, and spans a range of content. It is ideal as an end-of-topic recap and revision exercise. The tests are provided in a non-variant format.

Each test should take one lesson length to complete, with an optional extension section for more-able students, or as a follow-up homework task for the whole class. The number of tests is set into account the weight of the topic within the spec, allowing one test to be used every two lessons over the course of study when using the full resource range.

This resource has five tests on **Topic 1.2: Earth's Life Support Systems** for the A Level (H481). Every key aspect of this topic within the specification is covered in this resource.

The tests are not designed to mirror the exam format, but in the extension sections the longer questions follow the exam format in terms of command word and marks allocated.

Suggested answers for each test are included. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, indicative content is given.

### When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of teaching a subtopic, or at the end of the whole topic. Students can also reuse these tests towards the end of the course as part of a program of revision.

### How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class, or set as homework tasks to enable you to assess students' strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types and a wide range of stimulus material. The tests can be marked by a teacher or by students.

### The Benefits to the Student

Students can be confident they have been tested on every key aspect of the specification. They will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work, and can set their own learning. The answer sections also provide students with an indication of what a good answer looks like.

### Differentiation

In order to support lower-ability students while pushing the more-able, each test has been designed with two sections:

- The first section has approximately 40 marks and has been written to test knowledge of the specification.
  - These questions are for all students and the difficulty or complexity generally increases towards the end of the test.
- The second section has approximately 10 further marks of extension questions to challenge higher-ability students.
  - These questions more closely follow the exam style, with command words used in the longer exam questions.
  - In some cases the extension section is longer (up to 20 marks) to provide a challenge where the exam requires it. The initial test may then be slightly shorter to allow for this.



### Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates\* made to this resource or other Geography resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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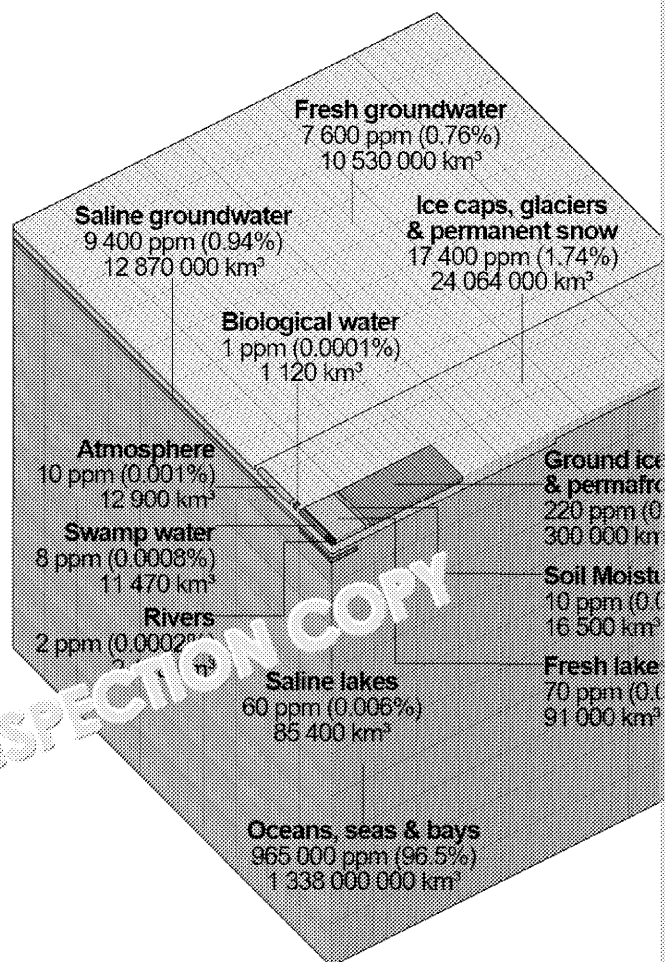


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## Test 2 – The Importance of Water and Carbon Contrasting Locations – Tropical Rainforests

### Part 1: The importance of water and carbon and systems

1. Assess the importance of water to life on Earth.
2. Assess the importance of carbon to life on Earth.
3. Distinguish between the following types of system:
  - Open
  - Closed
4. Outline what is meant by positive and negative feedback cycles.
5. Give an example of either a natural positive or negative feedback cycle, and state whether the example shows a positive or negative cycle.
6. Using the diagram below, comment on the distribution of water that is usable to humans.



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7. Match up the following three words to their definitions.

1	<b>Precipitation</b>
2	<b>Ablation</b>
3	<b>Evapotranspiration</b>

A	The combined loss of water through plants – uptake from the soil and through the stomata
B	Snow melt – e.g. at the start of spring during the summer
C	Flows of water within the water cycle (liquid: rain, solid: snow, gas: water vapour, condensation)

## Part 2: Tropical rainforests

8. a. Describe and explain the main features of a named rainforest that you have studied.
- b. For a named tropical rainforest, explain how the physical characteristics affect the carbon cycle.
9. Discuss how humans can alter the carbon cycle within a tropical rainforest.
10. Assess how farming techniques can be improved within a tropical rainforest to reduce the effects on natural cycles.

## Part 3: Tundra

11. Outline how the tundra climate affects the water and carbon cycles. (Two marks will be awarded for water and two for carbon).
12. a. For a named example within the Arctic, discuss the human impacts of farming on the water and carbon cycles in the region.
- b. Suggest how the impacts that you have outlined above can be reduced.

## Extension Question

13. Examine the local and global importance of the tropical rainforest and tundra in their roles in the carbon and water cycles.

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## **Preview of Questions Ends Here**

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This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of questions ends here to avoid students previewing questions before they are set. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.

# Answers

## Test 1 – Carbon and Water Cycle

### Part 1: Carbon cycle and processes

1. a. *3 marks*  
The diagram shows that up to 800 billion metric tons of carbon is stored within the land component (1 mark). The most carbon is stored in the deceased plant material stored as peat (1 mark).
- b. *4 marks*  
Allow any four points (1 mark)  
Enters via photosynthesis (1 mark), as plants take up atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> into their leaves and release some of this through respiration (1 mark). Animals consume plants and the carbon absorbed is lost through respiration (1 mark). The plants also add carbon to the soil through leaf litter (1 mark). If the soil is waterlogged (1 mark). Some of the carbon is broken down by decomposers (1 mark), and released as CO<sub>2</sub> through respiration.
2. *2 marks*  
Stores (also called sinks) are where carbon is retained for a long period of time (e.g. dissolved in ocean water, etc.) (1 mark).  
Fluxes are the movement of carbon between stores (1 mark) e.g. the dissolution of fossil fuels).
3. *2 marks*  
Allow one mark each:
  - Fossil fuels / hydrocarbons / kerogens
  - Carbonate rocks
  - Metamorphism of carbonate rocks (e.g. destructive plate margins)
4. a. *1 mark*  
Dissolved carbon dioxide forms carbonic acid.
- b. *1 mark*  
Carbonation (accept solution).
5. *3 marks*  
Fuel A (coal) (1 mark).  
Coal is a long-term store of carbon, which was removed from the atmosphere millions of years ago.  
B – wood – only sequestered carbon recently – burning wood, therefore, only releases carbon back into the atmosphere.
6. *1 mark*  
Decomposers (accept detritivores, fungi, bacteria, etc.).
7. a. *1 mark*  
Respiration.
- b. *1 mark*  
The process is the opposite to photosynthesis (also accept answers such as cellular respiration).
- c. *2 marks*  
The plant has more photosynthesis than respiration (1 mark). This is because some of the carbon is stored (1 mark) (therefore not respired).

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## Part 2: Water cycle and processes

8. 2 marks

Allow one mark per two correct answers.

Stores	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers, or lakes, or other surface stores such as ponds or reservoirs</li> <li>• Soil water</li> <li>• Groundwater</li> <li>• Oceans</li> <li>• Interception</li> <li>• Surface flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precipitation (inc</li> <li>• (Evapo)transpira</li> <li>• and also sources</li> <li>• Infiltration</li> <li>• Percolation</li> <li>• Throughflow</li> <li>• Overland flow</li> <li>• Groundwater flow</li> <li>• Throughflow</li> <li>• Stemflow</li> <li>• River/channel flo</li> <li>• Any form of run-</li> <li>• Ablation</li> <li>• Plant uptake</li> </ul>

9. 2 marks

Allow one mark for each two correct words.

*Precipitation = Evapotranspiration + Streamflow ± Storage*

10. 6 marks

Allow reference to any six valid points, or three explained points, such as:

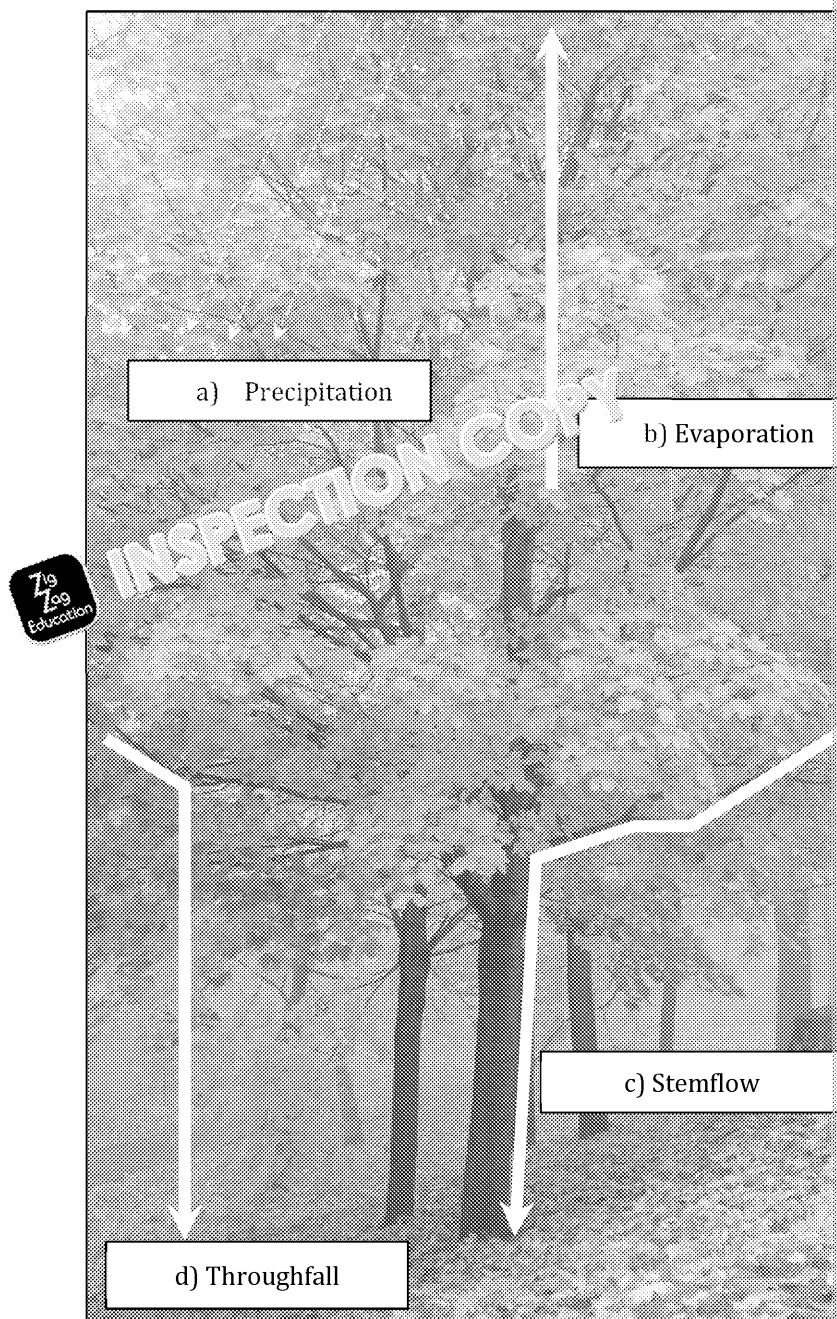
- Evaporation / evapotranspiration / soil moisture as a source of water vapour
- Rising of warm, moist air, condensation at height and the role of condensation
- Frontal weather systems.
- Depressions.
- Lapse rates.

Also allow discussion of the alteration of rainfall patterns due to climate change or deforestation.

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11. 2 marks

Allow one mark for each two correct answers.

12. 2 marks

One mark each:

**Infiltration excess** – Heavy rainfall occurs that the soil cannot absorb water quickly enough.

**Saturated** – Pores in the soil are already filled (antecedent conditions), meaning that no more water can be absorbed.

13. 2 marks

One mark each:

**Infiltration** – Downwards movement of water from the surface **into the soil**.

**Percolation** – Downwards movement of water **through the soil and into the bedrock**.

14. 1 mark

Melting of accumulated snow.

15. 1 mark

Sublimation.

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## Extension Questions

16. 4 marks

Allow any four points:

Earth as a whole is essentially a closed system (1 mark) – energy reaches us from space once again (1 mark). There are almost no gains or losses of material (except by example) (1 mark).

There are several different subsystems within the Earth (1 mark) – the lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere and atmosphere (allow a half mark for each).

These four systems are open systems because they input and output both energy and matter. These four systems are linked together (1 mark), which can be classed as 'cascading'.

17. 3 marks

**Either:** (award three marks)

Some marine creatures protect themselves using carbonate shells (1 mark). The shells build up into the ocean when the organism dies (1 mark). Over time, the shells build up into the ocean floor (1 mark).

**Or:** (award three marks)

Phytoplankton photosynthesise at the ocean's surface (1 mark), using dissolved carbon dioxide. The phytoplankton form the basis of food chains (1 mark). When they die, the carbon is stored in the ocean, where the carbon is stored (1 mark).

18. 3 marks

Surface water absorbs atmospheric carbon dioxide (1 mark). The water moves towards the poles (1 mark) and sinks (1 mark), moving back towards the equator at depth (1 mark). The deep water remains there for a significant period, removing the CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere (1 mark). When the water returns to the surface, the carbon is released back into the atmosphere (1 mark).

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## **Preview of Answers Ends Here**

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This is a limited inspection copy. Sample of answers ends here to stop students looking up answers to their assessments. See contents page for details of the rest of the resource.