

**Mayflower Sec School
Worksheet 3.**

How to answer an open question.

Generic level descriptors are used for marking the 9-mark evaluative open-ended question.

Possible approaches are provided for questions marked using generic-level descriptors. These guide you on how the questions could be approached.

The possible approaches provided are neither exhaustive nor should they be treated as a model approach to questions.

Question

‘International agreements will slow down climate change more effectively than national and local initiatives.’ To what extent do you consider this statement to be true?

Level	Marks	Generic Level Descriptors for 9 marks AO3 Questions
3	7-9	• Develop arguments that support both sides of the discussion clearly, using a range of points with good elaboration. • Examples are used to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of an issue or phenomenon. • Evaluation is derived from well-reasoned consideration of the argument.
2	4-6	1. Develop arguments that support one side of the discussion well, using one or two points with some elaboration. 2. Example(s) used to demonstrate a good understanding of the issue or phenomenon. 3. Evaluation is well supported by arguments.
1	1-3	1. Arguments are unclear with limited descriptions that may be listed. 2. No examples provided or examples are generic, demonstrating a basic understanding of the issues or phenomenon. 3. Evaluation is simple, missing or unclear.
0	0	No creditworthy response.

'Adaptation strategies countries adopt to build climatic resilience can only be partially effective.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

A possible approach

1. The answer could explain how adaptation strategies can only be partially effective, and so you agree with this statement
2. An example of how adoption strategies will build climatic resilience will include structural approaches, etc. (TxBk Page 83 to 88 choice one) (Say thank you)
3. You need to explain the limitations/shortcomings of this strategy, and thus, it is only partially effective.
4. This can be followed by an argument of how mitigation strategies are also needed to make it more comprehensive.
5. The evaluation can use the concept of impact to weigh the arguments discussed, arriving at a reasoned conclusion
 - a. Adaptation strategies seem to have more concrete efforts than the vague targets in international agreements
 - b. Although the impact of adaptation strategies is limited to the few cities or countries that take the bold step, building climate-resilient cities has become a top priority for national and local governments, businesses, and communities.
 - c. Thus, the collective impact of both adaptation strategies and mitigation strategies is equally important.
6. Conclusion
 - a. Therefore I

From ChatGPT (OpenAI., 2024). *ChatGPT* (3.5) [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com>)

Title: Effectiveness of Adoption Strategies for Building Climatic Resilience

Introduction:

Building climatic resilience has become a critical imperative for countries worldwide, given the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related events. While adoption strategies play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of climate change, their effectiveness varies across nations. This essay will explore the extent to which adoption strategies can be considered only partially effective, drawing upon specific examples to illustrate the challenges and successes in building climatic resilience.

Body:

Diversity of Climatic Conditions:

- One reason adoption strategies may be only partially effective is the diverse range of climatic conditions across different countries. For instance, strategies successful in addressing droughts may not be as effective in regions prone to hurricanes or floods. The Philippines, for example, faces annual typhoons, and while they have adopted measures like early warning systems and resilient infrastructure, the sheer intensity of these events often overwhelms its efforts.

Resource Constraints:

- Many developing nations, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia, face resource constraints that hinder the comprehensive implementation of effective adoption strategies. Limited financial resources, inadequate technology, and a lack of skilled personnel can impede efforts to build climatic resilience. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, some countries struggle to provide basic infrastructure, let alone invest in advanced climate adaptation measures.

Policy Implementation and Governance:

- The effectiveness of adoption strategies is intricately tied to the quality of policy implementation and governance. Even with well-designed strategies, poor governance, corruption, and lack of enforcement can undermine their success. Take India, for example, where policies for sustainable agriculture exist, but challenges in implementation, bureaucracy, and corruption often hinder their efficacy.

Global Interconnectedness:

- Climate change is a global challenge that requires international cooperation. Countries adopting effective strategies can still face vulnerabilities if neighboring nations do not implement similar measures. The impact of rising sea levels, for instance, extends beyond national borders. Small island nations like the Maldives may implement robust strategies, but without a global commitment to reduce carbon emissions, their efforts remain insufficient.

Technological Advancements:

- **Technological advancements play a crucial role in building climatic resilience. However, the accessibility and affordability of these technologies differ across countries. While some nations can invest in state-of-the-art early warning systems and climate-resistant infrastructure, others may struggle to adopt such measures due to financial limitations. Japan, with its advanced earthquake early warning system, is an example of successful technological adoption.**

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the statement that the adoption strategies countries adopt to build climatic resilience can only be partially effective holds to a significant extent. The diverse nature of climatic conditions, resource constraints, governance issues, global interconnectedness, and technological disparities all contribute to the partial effectiveness of these strategies. While some nations may successfully implement robust measures, others face challenges that limit the impact of their efforts. A holistic, global approach, with an emphasis on addressing the specific needs and challenges of each region, is crucial for enhancing the overall effectiveness of adoption strategies in building climatic resilience.

Based on the Level of response given on page 1, what is the Level you award for the ChatGPT answer? Give three reasons for your answer.

[illegible]