CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CAPE® GEOGRAPHY
UNIT 1

Subject Report

May-June 2025

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

REPORT ON CANDIDATES' WORK IN THE
CARIBBEAN SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE®
EXAMINATION

MAY-JUNE 2025

GEOGRAPHY
UNIT 1

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

This guide was compiled using candidates' responses to the 2025 May-June examination in CAPE Geography. In 2025, 476 candidates were registered for the Unit 1 examination compared with 492 in 2024 and 774 in 2023.

In Unit 1, the percentage of candidates earning Grades I–V was 99 per cent in 2025 which is similar when compared with that of 2024 and 2023. Improvements were seen in the Grade A–C profiles for Module 3; approximately 88 per cent of candidates were awarded grades in that range when compared with 65 per cent in 2024 and 67 per cent in 2023. Performance in Module 2 this year was consistent with the performance in 2024 with approximately 74 per cent achieving Grades A–C when compared with 75 per cent in 2024.The last two years showed a significant improvement when compared with 2023 where only 62 per cent achieved Grades A–C. Performance in Module 3 showed an improvement; compared with 65 per cent in 2024 and 67 per cent in 2023, 88 per cent of candidates achieved Grades A–C this year.

The examination comprises the following papers.

- Paper 01 — Multiple Choice
- Paper 02 — Structured Questions and Essays
- Paper 031 — School-Based Assessment (SBA)
- Paper 032 — Alternative to School-Based Assessment (private candidates)

PAPER 01 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

This paper comprised 60 multiple choice items that assessed all areas of the syllabus.

The mean score was 74.10 per cent (60.02 out of 81 marks), reflecting improvement over 2024 when the mean was 72.89 per cent (59.04 out of 81 marks).

PAPER 02 — STRUCTURED QUESTIONS AND ESSAYS

The mean score on this paper was 69.37 out of 135 (51.39 per cent) compared with 65.71 out of 135 (48.68 per cent) in 2024. The maximum score this year was 113; last year it was 115.

Question 1

Part (a) (i)

Approximately two-thirds of candidates scored full marks for describing three patterns of settlement south of northing 98 and stating the location and grid reference. Four possible patterns were

(i) the nucleated settlement where buildings were clustered around the road network (Example: Charlestown, Grid reference: 3394)

(ii) the linear settlement where buildings were stretched out in a line along a road or river (Example: Brown Hill, Grid reference: 3592)

(iii) the dispersed pattern of smaller settlements located away from large centres, with farms or houses not concentrated but set out in separate fields or along roads (Example: Hull Ground, Grid reference: 3994)

(iv) the isolated settlement where there were few buildings located far from the main (Example: Dogwood Estate, Grid reference: 3590).

Part (a) (ii)

It appears that most candidates were unprepared for this question; overall, it was poorly answered. Candidates were asked to outline three reasons for the settlement patterns described in Part (a) (i). Candidates could have outlined points such as the following.

- Influence of Relief/Topography: For this point, candidates could have mentioned how the rugged terrain of Nevis made it challenging to build infrastructure and establish settlements especially in the central part of the island.
- Infrastructure and services: Candidates could have made the point that without adequate infrastructure, isolated communities would struggle to attract and retain residents.
- Historical Factors: Candidates could have highlighted the influence of early settlers who would have established communities in strategic coastal areas in order to accommodate trading activities or defence forts. This would mean there are concentrations in some coastal areas and isolation in others.
- Environmental Factors: For this point, candidates could have outlined soil quality, climate, and/or exposure to natural hazards as factors that shaped settlement since areas with poor soil fertility, high risk of flooding, or vulnerability to hurricanes and other natural disasters would be less desirable for settlement. This would lead to sparse and isolated communities in those areas.

Part (b) (i)

For this part, 90 per cent of candidates identified the name of a drainage pattern and described it. One mark was for identifying the drainage pattern and two marks for describing it. Most candidates earned two or three marks. Candidates could have given any of the following drainage patterns.

- Radial Drainage
  Nevis has a central peak called Nevis Peak; radial drainage patterns are typical of islands with prominent central peaks because water runoff flows outward, away from the highest point towards the lower-lying coastal area in radial fashion.
- Dendritic Drainage
  Because of the hills of Nevis, a striking dendritic pattern is formed as individual streams flow from the central high point and goes in multiple directions, resembling the branches of a tree or the veins of a leaf. This pattern shapes the landscape over time.

Part (b) (ii)

Most candidates were not prepared to explain how the process of evaporation operates in a drainage basin. Overall, responses were weak. Most candidates scored one mark. Possible responses are given below.

- Solar radiation: This provides the energy needed to drive evaporation. Solar radiation heats the surface water in rivers and other water bodies. Water molecules gain enough energy to overcome intermolecular forces and transition from the liquid to the vapour phase.

- Water molecules: These, at the surface of the water body, become water vapour as they evaporate. This process is influenced by factors such as higher temperatures, lower humidity, and increased wind speed which enhance evaporation rates. Eventually, atmospheric moisture condenses to form clouds and falls back to the Earth's surface as precipitation. In a drainage basin, precipitation replenishes surface water sources including rivers, lakes, and groundwater reservoirs, thereby sustaining the hydrological cycle.

Part (b) (iii)

Candidates were familiar with the concept of the bifurcation ratio. Approximately 90 per cent scored at least two marks of the three marks assigned.

Part (b) (iv)

Most candidates scored three to four marks. Candidates generally had a good grasp of the effect of the sea level rise.

Part (c) (i)

Most candidates scored one or two out of the three marks assigned. Candidates were asked to study a figure which illustrated riverine flooding. Candidates then had to explain one way in which the river may have caused damage to the roadway. The question was worth three marks. Candidates could have given any of the following explanations.

- Hydraulic Pressure: During periods of intense rainfall, rivers can experience a surge in water volume leading to increased hydraulic pressure against the roadway. This pressure can cause erosion of the roadbed and embankments, weakening the structural integrity of the road and eventually leading to collapse.
- Sediment Transport: Particularly during flood events, rivers transport significant amounts of sediment as the force of the rushing water carries along rocks and debris that can scour and undermine the road surface. This erosion weakens the road foundation, making it susceptible to collapse.
- River Velocity: During flooding, the high flow velocities/swift-moving water on the road infrastructure can exert sheer stress on the road surface, leading to erosion and an undermining of the roadbed, embankments, and supporting structures.
- Debris impact: Large debris such as fallen trees, branches and boulders can collide with the road infrastructure, causing damage to pavement, barriers and other components. This results in the increased risk of structural failure and collapse of the road due to the impact.

Part (c) (ii)

Most candidates scored two out of the three marks for this part. They explained one way in which the flooding could affect the neighbouring community in the short-term. Expected responses include the following.

- Road repair cost: Repairing the damaged roadway requires significant taxpayer financial resources taking into account costs for materials, labour and equipment needed to restore the road to a safe and usable condition.
- Delays in the use of the roadway: Road damage will disrupt the movement of goods and people thus impacting jobs and livelihoods that depend on the transport and sale of goods. There would be delays in the delivery of goods, increased transportation costs, and loss of productivity for businesses and individuals.

Part (c) (iii)

Most candidates earned three or four marks. Candidates were required to use three headings to explain community resilience in terms of how the community should respond to riverine flood events. Expected responses include the following.

- Emergency preparedness: Communities with well-developed emergency plans are better equipped to deal with the immediate aftermath of flooding. This includes having clear evacuation routes, designated emergency shelters and trained personnel to coordinate rescue and relief efforts.
- Access to resources: Communities with strong social community cohesion and community networks would be more resilient since with tight-knit social connections, they are more likely to mobilize resources such as government agencies, non-profit organizations and other private sources that can effectively address immediate needs and support recovery efforts such as access to emergency supplies, medical services and financial assistance.
- Construction of infrastructure: Communities with resilient infrastructure such as flood-resistant buildings, elevated roads and robust drainage systems are better able to minimize damage and restore essential services quickly.

Question 2

Part (a)

Most candidates were able to define the term *ageing population* and score the one mark allocated to this question.

Part (b)

At least 50 per cent of candidates scored three marks; the other 50 per cent scored five or six marks. In explaining two factors that contribute to an ageing population globally, candidates could have discussed any of the following.

- Declining Fertility Rates: Candidates could have examined how lower birth rates result in a smaller proportion of young people compared to older individuals, as couples have fewer children or delay childbirth, thereby reducing the number of young individuals entering the population. This reduction means that there are less women of childbearing age (usually defined as 15-49 years old) within a population. This decline in fertility rates is often observed as part of the demographic transition that many countries undergo as they progress economically and socially.

- Advances in health care: The most significant impact of advances in health care is the increase in life expectancy. Improvements in medical treatments, disease prevention and public health measures have led to significant reductions in mortality rates, particularly among older age groups. As people live longer and healthier lives, the average age of the population increases, contributing to population ageing.

- Migration Patterns: This is usually younger individuals moving abroad for education, economic opportunities or other reasons while older family members remain in their home countries. In the long run, this causes an ageing native populations in the countries from which younger age cohorts migrate. Later on, these migrants return to their home countries either to retire or to be closer to family, contributing to an ageing population in the home country especially if there is a significant number of returnees relative to the overall population.

- Low Immigration rates (in some developed countries): In cases where there are restrictive immigration policies, an influx of younger immigrants, which could potentially offset the ageing trend by contributing to the working-age population, is limited. Without significant immigration to replenish the labour force and support the dependency ratio (the ratio of working-age individuals to dependent elderly), the population becomes an ageing population.

Part (c)

Not many candidates were prepared to discuss two economic and two social implications of an ageing population. This resulted in responses to Part (c) being the weakest of Question 2. Approximately 8 per cent of candidates were rewarded 0–1 mark, 52 per cent scored 3–6 marks and 40 per cent scored between 9 and 13 marks.

For the economic implications, candidates could have explained how an ageing population can negatively impact economic growth by reducing workforce participation, productivity and innovation. As the labour force shrinks relative to the retired population, there will be a decrease in tax revenue which will then affect government budgets and overall prosperity. In addition, a discussion surrounding the sustainability of the pension system would also have been appropriate. Candidates could have mentioned that given a larger proportion of the population entering retirement age and therefore fewer working-age individuals contributing to pension systems, there would be pressure on pension funds and retirement systems. This can lead to financial instability and necessitate reforms to ensure the long-term sustainability of pension program.

A third option pertaining to economic implications was for candidates to discuss the dependency ratio. For this point, candidates could have explained that declining fertility rates lead to changes in the dependency ratio, which is the ratio of dependents (children and elderly individuals) to the working-age population. The point would have been that there are fewer working-age individuals to support the growing number of retirees, leading to an increased dependency burden.

For the social implications, candidates were expected to explain demographic challenges regarding services, highlighting the fact that ageing populations typically require more healthcare services and social care/care givers because of the higher prevalence of chronic diseases and age-related conditions. This places a strain on healthcare systems, leading to increased healthcare costs for governments, insurance companies and individuals.

Candidates could also have explained the impact on housing and urban planning. From this viewpoint, mention could be made about how ageing populations may require housing options that accommodate their changing needs — accessible housing, retirement homes, assisted living facilities, and age-friendly communities. As a result, urban planning efforts would need to focus on creating environments that promote active ageing and support independent living for older adults.

Another social implication could be social isolation where older adults experience loneliness particularly if they live alone or have limited social connections. Candidates could have explained that this can have adverse effects on mental health and well-being, exacerbating health problems and leading to the risk of depression.

Finally, candidates could have mentioned intergenerational equity in terms of it becoming increasingly important to have fairness in resource allocation, that is, balancing the needs and interests of different age groups, particularly in areas such as health care and social services.

Part (d) (i)

Most candidates answered this question correctly.

Part (d) (ii)

Most candidates could only find one reason why the population density is higher in Barbados than the other listed Caribbean countries. The popular response was that because of Barbados' relatively small land area, the population there is concentrated in a smaller space, leading to higher population density when compared to larger islands like Cuba and Jamaica. For a second reason, candidates could have mentioned any of the following.

- Barbados has experienced significant urbanization. Most of its population resides in urban areas compared to Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Barbados has historically attracted migrants from other Caribbean nations because of its economic opportunities, political stability, and higher standard of living when compared to St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda. This influx of migrants has contributed to population growth and increased population density in Barbados compared to those same countries.

Part (d) (iii)

Most candidates scored two to three marks; they were able to recognize the advantages over the disadvantages.

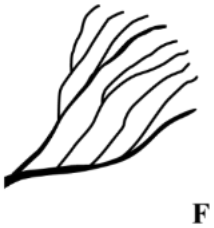
Question 3

Part (a)

Most candidates correctly identified the first three drainage patterns easily. The last three were more difficult; the concept of annular drainage posed the greatest difficulty. The drainage pattern for the last three graphics are given below.

D — Annular

E — Rectangular



F — Parallel

Part (b) (i)

Generally, candidates demonstrated good knowledge of limestone. Most responses correctly referenced *permeability, porosity, and chemical*.

Part (b) (ii)

Candidates generally understood that increased settlement can degrade water quality. However, many confused water quality with water quantity or they provided vague answers. Four potential impacts of increased settlement on the quality of water in a limestone region in a coastal district would include the following.

- Contamination: The aquifer/groundwater could be contaminated by improper waste disposal from industrial activities, agricultural activities, human waste (sewage), receiving waters (sea) due to pollution or from water travelling through porous limestone rock.
- Salinization: Aquifers near the coast accumulate salt because of an increase in activities that withdraw water at a rate exceeding water recharge.
- Increased water demand: The need for more water for domestic and recreational use can strain water resources especially in water-scarce areas. This affects the ecosystem in the area. Also, urbanization reduces the natural vegetation and permeable surfaces leading to the reduction in groundwater recharge and in the availability of water downstream.

Part (c) (i)

Most candidates referenced carbonation (limestone being weathered by rainwater containing dissolved CO_2) but few went beyond this. Many confused weathering with erosional processes. Other processes of chemical weathering of limestone in tropical areas include the following.

- Weathering of $CaCO_3$ (calcite): This involves a reversible reaction with CO_2 in the soil or underground atmosphere and H_2CO_3 in natural waters. In the weathering of calcite, half of the bicarbonate is derived from the $CaCO_3$ (calcite) itself.
- Hydrolysis – the breakdown of rock by acidic water to produce clay and soluble salts.

Part (c) (ii)

Most candidates used relevant examples like *freeze-thaw* and *exfoliation*.

Part (d)

Many candidates calculated the cross-sectional area correctly but struggled with wetted perimeter. The hydraulic radius formula was also often unknown or misapplied.

- Wetted perimeter = 6 + 6 + 9 = 21 m
- Hydraulic radius is the cross-sectional area divided by the wetted perimeter = 54 m^2/21 m = 2.57 m

Question 4

Part (a)

The socioeconomic consequences of a storm, with a specific look at health, were understood; however, as it relates to food security, candidates experienced difficulty. Candidates noted consequences such as food being expired, and shops and supermarkets running out of food. Regarding the food security aspect, candidates were expected to note the following.

> Tropical storms often lead to severe crop and livestock losses due to flooding and high winds, which disrupt agricultural production. As a result, there is an increase in food prices as damaged crops reduce local supply and necessitate costly imports to meet demand. This economic strain affects both producers and consumers. Producers lose income from damaged yields (this has a negative impact on local food accessibility) and consumers face higher food costs (this translates into less affordability). The destruction of farmland and disruption of food supply chains can lead to food shortages, disproportionately affecting low-income families and rural communities. In the long term, food insecurity increases, as communities struggle to recover agricultural resources. This leads to malnutrition and dietary deficiencies, particularly among vulnerable populations like children and the elderly.

Part (b)

Too many candidates confused long-term initiatives with short-term initiatives, giving examples of one for the other. Cleaning drains and cutting down trees are not short-term. Some short-term initiatives that could have been discussed were the relocation of people in high-risk zones, the establishment of disaster shelters and the coordination of pre- and post-disaster activities. Some long-term initiatives that could have been discussed were public education, partnerships with local organizations, hazard monitoring and limited financial resources which causes projects to be delayed, reduced in scope or abandoned.

Part (c)

This section was well done as candidates could see the importance of prediction as an important factor in mitigating the impacts of tropical storms. Reasons were therefore well outlined.

PAPER 032 — ALTERNATIVE TO THE SCHOOL-BASED ASSESSMENT (SBA)

This paper serves as a substitute for the field study report and is typically completed by private candidates who do not have the benefit of a Geography teacher to provide guidance. It is designed to assess the same skills required for the SBA, including knowledge of field research techniques, methods of presenting information and data, and the ability to summarize and analyse data collected in the field.

In 2025, the maximum score obtained was 22 out of 54 compared with the maximum in 2024 which was 39 out of 54. The mean score this year was 21 (38.89 per cent) compared with 2024 when the mean was 33 out of 54 (61.11 per cent).

Question 1

Part (a)

Candidates demonstrated a very good understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of using the method depicted on the map to illustrate population distribution. However, many candidates were only able to clearly identify two strengths and one weakness or two weaknesses and one strength.

Strengths

- Dot maps are easily readable and therefore appropriate for laymen.
- They are perfectly suitable to show density distributions at a glance.
- By counting the symbols, it is possible to determine the original.
- They are easily understood.
- They work well with all kinds of data.

Weaknesses

- The data must be georeferenced with coordinates.
- The map design is time-consuming and expensive.
- They can give the impression that some areas have nothing.
- It can be hard to interpret when many dots are close together.
- Dot placement can be random.
- It is difficult to count a large number of dots.

Part (b) (i)

At least one candidate obtained five out of eight for this question. Other candidates had difficulty correctly identifying one geographical feature and one socio-economic factor that would explain the pattern of population distribution shown on the map of Brazil. Candidates could have stated any of the following geographical features.

- Much of the population is concentrated along the eastern coast.
- This pattern is largely influenced by historical factors such as colonial settlement patterns and economic development.
- During the colonial period, the coastal cities were established as major centres of economic activity, administration, and trade.
- The interior regions remained sparsely populated due to geographical challenges such as dense rainforests, rivers, and swamps.

- Geographical features such as rivers, coastlines, mountain ranges significantly impact transportation networks, which in turn influence population distribution.
- Limited infrastructure in the interior presents barriers to economic opportunities as compared to the coastal areas.
- Coastal regions have a more moderate climate compared with the vast interior which experiences harsher climates.

Under the heading Socio-Economic factors, candidates could have stated any of the following.

- Access to health care and education facilities attracts people to urban coastal cities.
- Cultural heritage and social networks often influence where people choose to live.
- Access to better employment opportunities in coastal cities as compared with the interior regions.
- Government policies and social programs that address needs provide incentives for certain types of settlement.
- Cultural preferences and lifestyle choices influence where people choose to live.
- Economic opportunities and infrastructure development were concentrated in coastal areas contributing to the uneven distribution of the population across the country.

Part (b) (ii)

One candidate made a reasonable attempt at this question and gave a partial explanation of two ways in which the Lorenz Curve method contributes to our understanding of population distribution.

- Visual representation of inequality: The Lorenz curve provides a clear graphical representation of the distribution of population across different regions. By comparing the actual distribution with a perfectly equal distribution (represented by the line of equality), it highlights disparities and concentration levels within the population.
- Quantitative measure of inequality: The Lorenz curve facilitates the calculation of the Gini coefficient, a numerical measure of inequality. The Gini coefficient quantifies the extent to which the distribution of population deviates from perfect equality, allowing for easier comparison between different regions or time periods.
- Identification of socio-economic disparities: The Lorenz curve can help identify socio-economic disparities by showing which segments of the population are more densely or sparsely populated. This can inform policymaking and resource allocation to address issues such as urban overcrowding or rural depopulation.

Part (c) (i)

One candidate obtained full marks. The other candidates did not demonstrate knowledge of the Stage 2 to Stage 3 transition factors surrounding the demographic transition model (DTM). Two key factors driving the transition can be chosen from the following.

- Decline in birth rates
- Improved health care
- Urbanization
- Economic development

Part (c) (ii)

For this part, candidates were required to name the four stages of the DTM. Candidates lacked familiarity with this part of the model. The four stages are as follows.

- Stage 1: High Stationary
- Stage 2: Early Expanding
- Stage 3: Late Expanding
- Stage 4: Low Stationary

Question 2

Part (a) (i)

For this part, no candidate identified the landforms. This indicates lack of familiarity with basic fluvial features. Based on the figure shown, the landform in Feature A is an entrenched meander while the landform in Feature B is an ingrown meander.

Part (a) (ii)

Candidates provided very weak explanations regarding the formation of the landforms, demonstrating a serious content gap in river valley processes. The maximum score for this part was two out of eight. Candidates were expected to state the following.

- Entrenched meanders develop in valleys with steep-sided, symmetrical cross-section profiles. They develop in river systems with very rapid incision by rivers flowing over weak base rock.
- Ingrown meanders develop in valleys with asymmetrical cross-profiles where one side is steeper than the other. They normally develop on more resistant rocks where vertical erosion increases or when time permits the river to shift laterally.

Part (b) (i)

Candidates gave partial answers in their attempt to complete the table with characteristics of the topography, features of the riverbank, and level of development. Nevertheless, a measure of map interpretation skills was shown. A correctly completed table is shown below.

LOCATION	TOPOGRAPHY	RIVERINE AREA/BANK	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT
Wisconsin side of the St Croix river in the Stillwater area	Moderate topography	Gentle slope at riverbank evidenced by distance between contours	Large urban settlement evidenced by road network
Minnesota side of the St Croix river in the Stillwater area	Riverbank leads upwards towards relatively flat land	Steeply sloping riverbank	Rural, not settled
Minnesota side of the St Croix river in the Bayport area	Flat land beside river	Riverbank is flat	Small urban settlement

Part (b) (ii)

Candidates were able to correctly identify *Bayport* as the area most at risk for flooding. This indicates an understanding of contour lines and flood elevation thresholds.

Question 3

Part (a)

This part, regarding the cause of flooding, was well answered. One candidate gave a more complete list, earning full marks. Possible causes could have been any four of the following.

- Blocked drains
- Absence of local drainage
- Paved/ impermeable/impervious surface
- Antecedent soil moisture
- Flooding of a neighbouring waterway
- Intense storm
- Small drainage basin with steep slopes, resulting in increased overland flow

Part (b)

Candidates gave partially accurate consequences (traffic disruption, property damage) but didn't develop explanations fully. Expected responses were as follows.

- Traffic Disruption: Flooding can disrupt traffic flow and lead to the closure of the roadway, causing delays, diversions and congestion. Vehicles may be unable to pass through flooded sections of the road, leading to gridlock and longer travel times for commuters.
- Infrastructural damage: Floodwaters can infiltrate the road pavement causing surface damage. Floodwater can also infiltrate neighbouring properties, causing damage to buildings, water damage to vehicles and other infrastructure along the roadway. Flood damage may result in structural weakening, mold growth, electrical hazards, and costly repairs for property owners and local authorities.
- Economic Consequence: Flooding on a busy roadway results in traffic delays which can have significant economic consequences, particularly for road users and businesses located in the affected area. Road closures and traffic disruptions can impact commercial activities, reduce customer movement, and lead to revenue losses for businesses reliant on passing trade.

Part (c)

One candidate proposed more relevant mitigation strategies with partial elaboration. Other candidates listed fewer or less detailed strategies. The strategies required could have been any three of the following.

- Drainage maintenance: Implement a regular maintenance schedule to ensure that drains along the roadway are kept clear of debris and blockages. This proactive approach will allow storm water to flow freely and prevent localized flooding during heavy rainfall events.
- Installation of drainage network/upgrade existing drainage system: Assess the area for potential drainage deficiencies and consider the installation of additional drainage infrastructure such as culverts, catch basins, or storm water retention ponds. These measures can help to improve the capacity of the drainage system and reduce the risk of flooding.
- Introduce green infrastructure solutions: Install/create elements such as permeable pavements, bioswales, or rain gardens along the roadway. These natural drainage solutions can help to absorb and infiltrate storm water, reducing runoff and alleviating pressure on the drainage system.
- Roadway design modification: Evaluate the roadway design to identify opportunities for improvements that can mitigate flooding risk. This may include incorporating roadside ditches or swales to capture and convey stormwater or raising the road elevation in flood-prone areas to prevent inundation [
- Community Engagement and Awareness: Engage with residents and businesses to raise awareness about the importance of flood risk mitigation and encourage participation in community-based initiatives such as floodplain management programs or emergency preparedness training. Building community resilience and fostering a culture of proactive flood risk management can help to minimize the impact of future flooding. This can even involve gully cleaning.

Part (d) (i)

The weak responses given to this question indicate a weak grasp of seismic hazards. Candidates could have listed any two of the following hazardous impacts of earthquakes.

- Loss of life and injury
- Infrastructure damage
- Displacement and homelessness
- Economic losses
- Psychological and social impacts

Part (d) (ii)

Only one candidate correctly listed two secondary hazards associated with an earthquake. Secondary hazards include landslides, tsunamis, aftershocks and liquefaction.