

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- Earth's internal heat

2.2

- Near plate boundaries / volcanic regions

2.3

- Any one: renewable, reliable, low CO₂, small footprint

3.1 B

- its dependence on geologically active locations

3.2

(a)

- Any two: renewable, reliable (24/7), low-carbon, small land use

(b)

- In a stable area the heat is deep underground and hard/expensive to reach, so it is not practical

3.3

- Earth's heat is available constantly (day and night, all weather), unlike solar (needs sun) and wind (needs wind), so geothermal provides steady baseload power