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Examiners' Report
June 2014

GCE Geography 6GE04 01

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Introduction

For many centres, this year marked the most significant change in the examination system since the first outing of this Unit in 2010. The demise of the January entry affected well over a third of centres giving them longer to prepare candidates but also served to take the focus off this one unit as it was taken in amongst a forest of other units, both in Geography and, of course, their other subjects. With a larger entry and bearing in mind that this would impact on the quality of the candidature, especially given the tiny handful of resitting candidates, the statistical outcome was not easy to predict but it ultimately delivered a marginally higher mean mark but a reduced standard deviation. It was the view of the examining team that the increase in the mean was a function of an improvement in the middle range of candidates. It is indeed a feature of this unit that over the past few years the most notable improvement has been amongst the weaker candidates at the D/E end of the grade spectrum. These candidates now at least attempt to produce reports (rather than essays) and make some sort of attempt to offer a methodology even if they struggle to address the question that they are asked in the examination hall. Better preparation and a little more time in that developmental process probably helped this cohort in the spring after the pre-release. My colleagues remain firmly of the view that the most critical component of the report insofar as discrimination at the top of the mark range was the quality of the conclusion. Of course this element really cannot be prepared in advance whilst all others sections, even most tellingly the analysis, can be to a greater or lesser degree drafted ahead of the exam. The ability of candidates to be reactive to keywords and to address the focus of the question rather than trawl through case-studies hoping (against hope) that the information would speak for itself remains the key factor in discriminating between A grade candidates and their less analytical contemporaries.

The focus of this feedback from the summer 2014 examination will be on the concluding paragraphs of these reports.

Question 1

As usual this was by far the most popular choice with over 60% of the entry and with statistics that, unsurprisingly, were very much in line with the overall data.

The strongest answers recognised that the criteria for establishing 'success' had to be addressed and knew why management worked or didn't work. They went beyond the role of level of development to examine issues such as magnitude of event, degree of warning, and ease of prediction. The very best tended to use these factors as their structure.

However, the most common frameworks were either a division into earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis or a chronological approach of before, during and after the event. Most answers contained a good range of case studies, both new and old, examined management and knew whether it worked or it didn't. It was their weak focus on the question which stopped them getting the grade that the quality of their learned detail might have indicated as possible, had they adapted the material appropriately to address 'success'.

However many structured their work according to Park/ Hazard Management Cycle and by doing so stronger candidates were able to apply the models to the question and to their case studies. A number of Park graphs were used and, in the best reports, were integrated into the analysis.

Stronger scripts frequently utilised sub-conclusion sections showing ongoing evaluation although necessarily these could hardly draw the whole piece together. The more adept candidates discussed the statement; presented case studies to either lend support or rejection of the contention in the title and tied the report together with a strong final conclusion. Although most conclusions were merely repeating some material there were clear timing issues regularly apparent which resulted in brief and weak final conclusions.

Weaker reports seemed to be evaluating the best strategies rather than the factors that influence the success of those strategies, so the answer to the question was implied rather than explicit in their work. So for example, a do-nothing strategy was clearly unsuccessful because, tautologically inevitably, one does nothing. For these candidates the actual question asked becomes peripheral to their answer and indeed shows up, in that a quick glance at both their analysis and conclusion rarely reveals what the question might have been.

New Zealand

The 2011 Christ Church earthquake's epicentre was focused around the New Zealand's second largest city and caused high levels of destruction, despite it's comparatively small 6.3 magnitude. 185 deaths resulted from the earthquake, half of these from the canterbury TV building which collapsed and caught fire as a result of the earthquake. The New Zealand government despite the nation being a HIC, had a lack of proofing amongst the citys buildings (most notably the television production centre) and the affect this had on damage caused was very noticeable. The New Zealand government also failed to plan effectively the management for any secondary hazards which may come as a result of an earthquake (400,000 tonnes of silt built up in suburban areas.

Conclusion

From studying my chosen case studies it is apparent that economic stability as well as political strength and effective pre-event planning, amongst other things, are the prime factors for successful disaster Management.

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Examiner Comments

The importance of the conclusion can hardly be overemphasised. This candidate allows only a few lines and the conclusions do not, by and large, follow from the text that precedes it. This is a low scoring conclusion in Level 1.

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Examiner Tip

Try to draw your ideas together in a conclusion - it is better to repeat yourself than not to make the point clearly.

4-0 CONCLUSION

Therefore, it can be seen that there are a range of ~~tectonic~~ strategies that can be used to manage tectonic hazards, which fall under the category of do nothing, adjust or leave. For various reasons, including the particular threat and the level of economic development of the country, one particular management strategy may be employed instead of alternatives and each will have varying levels of success in the management of hazards.

Do nothing is the least successful strategy in the management of hazards, and is either a conscious choice or forced on a country due to lack of economic development (Haiti 2010). Due to lack of awareness or education, people are not in a better position to respond to ~~a~~ the same hazard if it were to occur again, plus in the case of Haiti, the earthquake was made worse by mass deforestation by locals for fuel wood, and the impact of tsunamis is made worse by removal of mangroves, therefore without ~~some~~ education people may be placing themselves in a more vulnerable situation.

Adjustment is the best strategy in the management of tectonic hazards as it allows countries to increase resilience by either adjusting, withstanding or evading, ~~the~~ and in stage ④ of Parks model can increase in quality of life.

Leaving either short term or long term can have varying

degrees of success, as it will help reduce loss of life in a disaster but in long term people may move to emerge into as marginal, therefore the success of this strategy is limited as they are not as vulnerable.
Overall reducing vulnerability is the most successful strategy, as with Degg's model and the hazard risk equation shows if you reduce the vulnerability, you reduce the risk of disaster.

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Examiner Comments

This is a much stronger conclusion in the top level which, along with the on-going sub-conclusions in the body of the analysis, demonstrates that the candidate has a clear focus on the question.

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Examiner Tip

Use the words and phrases in the question in your conclusion - in this case 'successful'.

Question 2

There were several challenges to meet in order to address this question which, as in previous years, produced a higher standard deviation than the other options with rather more candidates struggling with an understanding of physical, as opposed to human processes. Explicit discussion of the question statement was hard to find below the top level which tended to offer a good deal of implied argument by connecting processes to landforms but completely ignoring the idea of landscapes in general despite the clear steer.

The better candidates – and there were quite a few - looked to use their knowledge of climatic process to discuss the key elements of the question including "best" when weighing up the role of physical processes. These candidates also addressed landscapes and the importance of location, although less well developed, was nonetheless in evidence. Only a minority dealt with periglaciation, but this didn't inhibit candidates presenting a sufficient range of landscapes to adequately answer the question.

In general terms the role of temperature was frequently dealt with, but variations in geology and rock resistance were weaker. Also, few candidates dealt with the impact on the landscape of post-glacial weathering and erosion. There were some good fieldwork case studies on Iceland and Snowdonia; otherwise answers were vaguely limited to Antarctica and the Alps.

Good candidates recognised the need to distinguish upland high altitude glaciers and low latitude large ice sheets, along with both relict and distinguishing erosional and depositional processes. The better candidates also had a go at looking at equifinality.

The standard exemplars were Antarctica and the Alps. A significant number had been to Iceland and showed off excellent case study knowledge although, as is often the case, the detail was often marginal to addressing the question and drifted off into detail for its own sake rather than as evidence in making a case. Others included the Himalayas, Rockies, Franz Josef in New Zealand, along with New York, Scotland, the Lake District and East Anglia for relict. Concepts focused on detail of physical process and a large number looked at the Milankovitch theory although very few applied it and made it relevant to the question.

There was a clear distinction between those who simply went on to describe how landforms were created with some reference to processes, but very little direct reference to the question, and the better reports which explored the role of physical processes in general terms and how they influence the strength and duration of the consequential glacial processes. This would often include the role of temperature range and fluctuation in, for example, freeze thaw weathering and how this contributes to the creation of the different landform assemblages that make up the landscape. There were some very good answers when they got it right.

Sub-conclusion:

The differences between these upland areas can not be a single result of physical processes. There are a number and factors of processes, such as landscape sensitivity and climate affecting the extent to which these processes occur in creating distinctive landscapes.

Conclusion:

The differences between glacial landscapes can not be explained by simply looking at one factor or type of process. Each landscape is different due to physical location and landscape sensitivity. Along with these factors, the climate also creates erosive or depositional processes can occur, yet the extent to which they are effective in creating a distinctive landscape depends upon the physical features of the landscape itself.

Many of the processes are the same, like the formation of the corrie (abrasion and plucking) yet there are significant variations in the surrounding geology and climate thus affecting their distinctiveness.

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Examiner Comments

The use of sub-conclusions is strongly advised - it keeps the focus on the question clear for candidates. In this case the title is explicitly addressed in this example of a sub-conclusion.

The conclusion itself is a little brief and would be helped if it referenced some of the analysis. Overall the conclusion scored 12/15 because it took a view, explicitly addressed the proposition in the title and offered other factors that should be considered.

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Examiner Tip

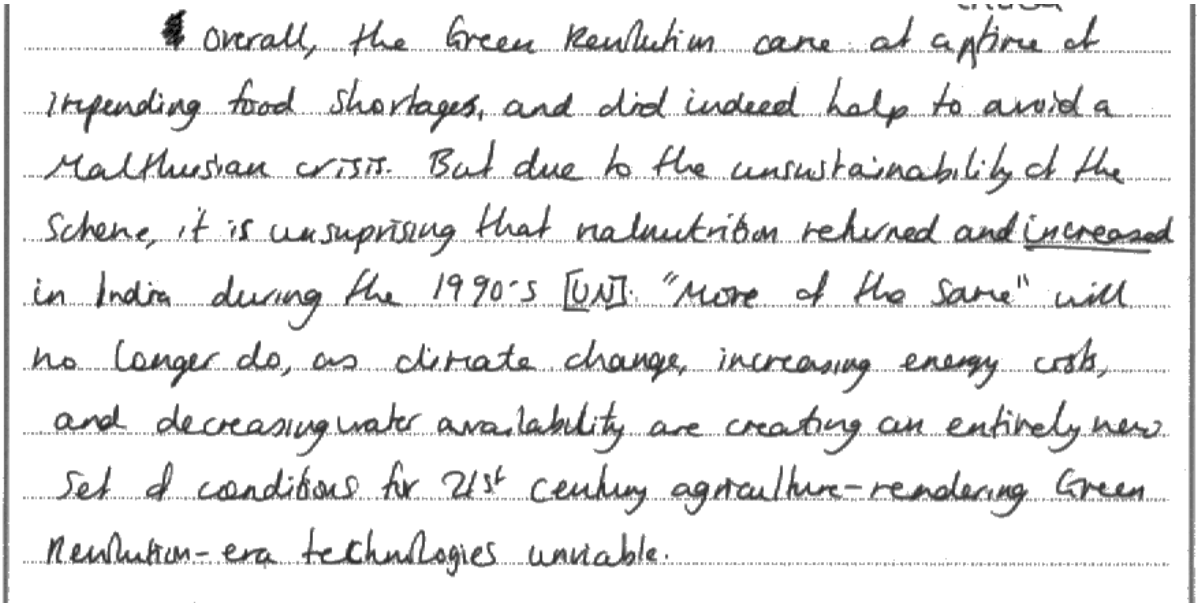
Give the conclusion of your report enough time. You should aim for at least 300 words.

Question 3

It is a feature of almost all examination questions that the best responses cover all of the nuances of the title whilst the weakest simply offer some material which could indeed be relevant to those nuances, or at least some of them, but is not 'made' relevant by the candidate. In this topic, enduringly popular with a number of centres and the second most popular option on the paper, the keywords in the title were, obviously enough, unsustainable, global and inevitably. Of the three, sustainability was the most prominent and global the most neglected. The use of criteria to judge sustainability marked out the best approaches. Some candidates have a broad brush approach to making these judgements, despite the clear pre-release steer. The best reports were based on a selection of case studies that were, or could be made, relevant to global food supply and could quantify the impact of strategies on food supply.

Although almost all the candidates latched onto the word sustainable the treatment of sustainability was not very sophisticated at the bottom end of the mark range, becoming a synonym for durability and seldom being broken down into any constituent parts. In general terms, it was the challenge to the environment that was seen as the major obstacle to 'sustainability' and neither economic nor social sustainability were addressed. Global was much more opaque in even the stronger reports, which although they showed a much sounder grasp of the case study material tended to sidestep the global scale issue - or addressed it with a rather casual set of assumptions that more of something would obviously pose more challenges, probably environmental. Many candidates legitimately pointed out that smaller scale/bottom-up strategies have a greater chance of being environmentally sustainable, almost by definition, but one of the real twists to the question is that sustainability is certainly challenged when the strategy is scaled up enough to make a meaningful contribution to global food supply. Thoughtfully some of the very best candidates argued, for example that we are yet to see the full potential of GM.

The most successful approaches included wide ranging definitions of key terms and this helped to structure the report and provide a set of criteria to return to in the conclusion. In the best conclusions 'inevitably' was dealt with critically both from a philosophical point of view but also from a pragmatic perspective using a version of Boserupian logic to challenge the title.



Overall, the Green Revolution came at a time of impending food shortages, and did indeed help to avoid a Malthusian crisis. But due to the unsustainability of the scheme, it is unsurprising that malnutrition returned and increased in India during the 1990's [UN]. "More of the same" will no longer do, as climate change, increasing energy costs, and decreasing water availability are creating an entirely new set of conditions for 21st century agriculture - rendering Green Revolution-era technologies unviable.

Conclusion

In conclusion, these case studies have illustrated how global, yet bottom-up and decentralised approaches to increasing food security tend to meet all 3 spheres of sustainability by recognising the complexity of the issue. If it was as simple as just increasing food production, food deserts in the USA would never exist given their vast natural surpluses. SRI and agroecology in Africa have demonstrated how huge yield increases can be achieved by returning to traditional husbandry with the land.

We have already cleared an area of land the size of South America to grow crops - with current practices we would need another stretch the size of South Africa. This would breach the earths carrying capacity beyond repair. Intensive farming must be scaled down - or moved from intensive inputs to intensive management, requiring more skill and knowledge of sustainability. ~~[redacted]~~

Global, top down strategies are most effective in the form of support (like SRI) not the imposition of technologies like the Green Revolution. A mosaic of this top-down support, with bottom-up farming techniques will help to achieve sustainable food security for the future.

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Examiner Comments

The essence of a good conclusion is the focus on the question and the level of reflection the candidate offers based on the evidence that they have provided in their analysis. In this case the candidate makes sub-conclusions in the analysis section. The first example is not 'flagged -up' as such but the overview of the Green Revolution makes the sophisticated point that whilst this was sustainable in the past it may not be so in the future.

The conclusion takes an overview that follows from the analysis and is coherent. Taking this and the several sub-conclusions together it scored 15/15.

Question 4

As with the other questions, both this year and in previous years, the quality of the completed reports depended on the quality of the research undertaken but also, critically, how well this learned material was applied to the question asked. The keywords and phrases were 'cultural diversity' and 'geographical isolation'. It was startlingly evident that the first of these was far better understood than the second.

The main approach was case study by case study. Some interesting research was seen, both on a national scale (Japan, UK) and local (Amish, Inuit); many scripts scored well on their research as a result but levels of analysis varied greatly. The level of analysis was generally determined by how well the candidates addressed the key challenge of adapting what they knew about the factors influencing cultural diversity to directly address the question. The idea of isolation was open for debate, but many candidates followed a very literal interpretation which seemed tautological and rather lost the 'geographical' element in the question. So for some the offshore island of the UK was culturally diverse, therefore it couldn't be isolated, whereas Japan wasn't culturally diverse so therefore it was geographically isolated! When the two key phrases were conflated in this way lack of cultural diversity became almost synonymous with geographical isolation and the reports consequentially lacked any focus. If candidates addressed the question in their analysis raising other factors that might lead to variations in cultural diversity, other than geography, then their conclusion marks were generally good; however, many were vague because they did not engage with the statement.

A few very strong reports discussed the tension in definitions of cultural diversity pointing out, for example, that a country such as Papua New Guinea with so many different tribes and cultures, shows high levels of diversity from the outside looking inwards, but each tribe is itself very homogenous, the diversity largely being a consequence of geographical isolation within the country. Such a nuanced understanding of the importance of scale both demonstrated the limitations of using an exclusively nation state case-study scale (e.g. Japan/ UK), and inevitably scored well in analysis.

So the most impressive reports explicitly addressed the issue using different scales, often concluding that on the small local scale the question statement was true, but at larger national and regional scales it was not. By looking beyond their national case studies they were able to explore variations between urban and rural communities or between 'switch-on' global cities such as London or Tokyo and more (geographically) remote communities within the same nation state. Few candidates made the point that a lack of diversity did not mean a lack of cultural richness, but for those that did this was often a good indicator of deeper understanding.

As with other options the success of drawing this all together was often dependent on careful time management in the examination hall with a few obviously rushing through their conclusions.

Conclusion

To a large extent it is true that the least culturally diverse places are the ~~best culturally diverse~~ most physically isolated because they do not have access to other cultures, seen in the Amazon rainforest tribes, such as the Waorani, who have remained homogenous for so long. However, with increasing population growth even the most isolated areas of the Earth are now being explored, which threatens the cultural homogenity of a region. This is evident in the Waorani tribe who are now becoming less culturally homogenous as a result of their dependence on the westernised foods and medicines. However, perhaps political regulations, such as Japan's immigration policy is also helping to preserve cultural homogenity, although there is not much culturally diversity there and it is not isolated. To add to this London and Australia's physicality of access to trade due to water links increase it's cultural diversity but other human factors such as immigration policies and economic benefits also attract migrants. Moreover, to some extent although the geographically isolated areas still have the least cultural diversity globally, they are losing some degree of their homogentity due to human factors, such as globalisation. These subtle influences mean that potentionally in the future the geographically isolated areas could become more culturally diverse, especially with population growth and overcrowding. With new and up to date technology it is much easier to reach and connect with geographically isolated part of the world

, which compromises it's homogenity. Despite the statement that the 'geographically isolated' areas are the 'least culturally diverse' being true to a large extent, the answer is only partial. As it is incredibly hard and complicated to accell the statement due to many intervening factors. Moreover, although physical isolation is key to homogenity, political policies also seem to be, but economic and globalisation factors, caused by humans, could threaten this.

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Examiner Comments

This exemplar shows a candidate who has taken on the title and comes to a view. The use of qualification, as in 'however' and 'moreover', shows strong critical skills whilst the referencing of their case-studies demonstrates that the conclusion follows logically from the body of the analysis. This was scored at 13/15.

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Examiner Tip

The conclusion to your report is marked out of a possible 15 - along with the 20 marks available for your analysis this is half of the total marks - don't neglect it.

Question 5

The key terms and phrases, flagged up clearly in the pre-release were socio-economic status and health risk. In neither case were these always explicitly addressed by candidates and although the phrases recurred in almost all the reports the lack of solid definitions of either proved an obstacle in both the analysis and the conclusions of too many of them. Broadly speaking socio-economic status was translated into income levels whilst health risk was frequently taken to be best quantified by looking at mortality rates. Only at the very top end of the mark range did one read an explicit attempt to address the contention that socio-economic best explained health risk by offering other possible explanatory factors. The most common methodology was to organise the report around different types of health risk, attempting to illustrate the argument with generally national level case studies. Most came to the conclusion that socio-economic status was indeed the most important factor, although the quality of the argument that led to that conclusion was very variable, depending as it did on the quality of the initial definitions and the range of alternative factors that had been explored.

Better reports explored the role of other factors, which led to an evaluation of 'best explained', for example, the importance of climate (i.e. we don't get tropical diseases in the UK). The strongest responses also recognised contrasting socio economic status within countries when considering air pollution, smoking and obesity making the point, usually by implication, that national level data obscures significant variations within countries. Weaker responses neither defined the level of health risk nor got to grips with socio-economic status whilst the best reports alluded to indices of multiple deprivation and interesting material on very local variations e.g. life expectancy variations within London.

The commonest models used included the Kuznet curve/epidemiological model and the Health Risk Equation. It is important that centres guide candidates in how to use models which, in too many cases, were not fully utilised or, indeed, included in the analysis.

Commonly used case-studies included the Bhopal disaster, the impact of climate change using malaria, the consequences of Fukushima Japan, HIV in Uganda and obesity both at a US and UK national level with also some local detail e.g. Glasgow. As is almost always the case it was not so much the variations in levels of recall of these case-studies that discriminated but how they were used to address the hypothesis posed in the question. For too many candidates the case-studies were left to speak for themselves, which they clearly did not do.

Less successful reports focused too much on pollution incidents without tying these to the title of the question. It was perfectly possible to use them both to offer support to the main contention or indeed as counter evidence but to do neither, as was sadly often the case at the lower end of the mark spectrum, for both analysis and the conclusion was disappointing. At the other end of the spectrum there were some very impressive responses indeed that offered a highly sophisticated view of the explanation of variations in health risk.

7·3·1 Sub-conclusion

This section highlights that management of health risks is the role that socio-economic status ~~is~~ it is the best explanation for. For example socio-economic status is highly influential in management strategies to reduce malaria, malnutrition, lung cancer and polio.

4·0 Conclusion

It is difficult to state the extent to which the level of health risk is best explained by socio-economic status because humans and physical factors ~~both~~ are interlinked. Therefore ~~there~~ this is complex.

It is evident that, socio-economic status is least relevant when explaining the cause of, and transmission of diseases such

a mainly physical bail', for example melanoma. However, socio-economic status is the best explanation in relation to the management of health risks. This can be illustrated by figure 2 the Health Risk Equation as high socio-economic status and development enables a country to reduce the level of health risk by reducing 'exposure' and consequently 'vulnerability' and increasing management strategies. This is particularly the case with malaria, highlighted between the comparison of Kenya (LIC) and Singapore (HIC) which had the economic propensity to eliminate malaria by managment.

In conclusion, it can be said that the human factor, socio-economic status is the best explanation for variations in level of health so to a greater extent. risk. It refers to spatial and temporal variations and highlights that with management all health risks can be reduced.

In the future however, physical factors such as climate change may play a greater role as natural disasters become more frequent and become. management and socio-economic status will important

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Examiner Comments

This is a strong conclusion that takes a view and supports it. Candidates should be encouraged to qualify their statements and make references back to material that they have introduced in their analysis. This conclusion taken together with the several sub-conclusions was marked at 14/15.

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Examiner Tip

The conclusion to your report matters - give yourself enough time to write at least 300 words. You can use sub-conclusions in your analysis section too - this will help you keep the focus on the title.

Question 6

The keywords and phrases in this question were 'rural landscapes', 'impacts of' and, critically, 'more vulnerable'. The responses divided into those who interpreted variations in vulnerability as being a consequence of different levels of tourist and leisure demand so that, for example, Antarctica is less vulnerable than Machu Picchu because of a lower footfall, and those who were able to suggest that it was rather more complex than simply variations in demand, but also something inherent to the landscape as well adding a supply side approach. These better scripts went beyond reasons for vulnerability in general to contrasting vulnerabilities linked to the contrasting nature of the rural landscapes. It was only at the very top end of the mark range that the idea of rural landscapes as opposed to rural places emerged.

The choice of models was often significant with too many choosing models for the vulnerability or fragility of landscapes that were of very limited value. Those that, for example, tried using Butlers Model or Doxy's Irritation Model drove themselves down the pathway of more tourism = more impact which proved self-limiting. More successfully some candidates placed their case studies on the wilderness continuum whilst others made good use of the carrying capacity model. The more successful case studies included the Galapagos Islands, Antarctica and the Lake District. In some reports there was a myopic concentration on impacts such as footpath erosion which, again, tended to lead down the pathway of more tourism = more damage. It was very unusual to read attempts to make these case studies work more effectively by addressing the variations in sensitivity to footfall according to slope angle, rock type, soil condition or indeed anything other than the simple number of tourists. Sadly a number of candidates included case studies that were not rural; Dubai was perhaps the most common of these.

The weakest section in many of these reports was the conclusion, a general truth whatever the chosen option but perhaps especially so in this option. Obviously that part of the candidature who only saw vulnerability as a function of demand were likely to conclude that the more people that visit a place the more vulnerable it is. This often led them to an analysis that could be marginal to the title in that it addressed different ways of managing this so that their conclusion became strongly related to the quality of that management; certainly one factor but only one factor in determining vulnerability. The strongest reports went well beyond this and had a clear view of variations in carrying capacity.

Conclusion

In conclusion it is evident that the increasing forums of mass tourism and the undefined boundaries of the pleasure periphery are placing extremely vulnerable environments under the exploitation of tourists.

This expanding pleasure periphery is increasingly important. It is evident that the more fragile areas such as those as you progress down the rural urban rural continuum are increasingly vulnerable to tourists and explorers. For example Jungfrau in 1811 stated 'the wilder the better.' Wilderness areas used to be seen as bleak and dangerous, however the Romanticism of ~~over~~ artists, writers and poets changed this view to view them as unique awe-inspiring areas. Since this and as global wealth augments more and more people are travelling further in the pursuit of spiritual renewal and aesthetic beauty in order to experience somewhat untouched environments making them increasingly fragile.

Areas such as Yellowstone and Glastonbury are more subject to human interference than the Galapagos in reaching to stress factors as rapidly. The Galapagos and other areas of pristine wilderness such as the glaciated

landscape of Antarctica are more vulnerable as their carrying capacity is unreached more easily due to its fragility and lack of resilience they are all inherently linked. However as management strategies are implemented these areas will become less vulnerable if ecotourism is managed for example then this interest can be managed in a sustainable form.

It is evident that economies cannot decide to exclude themselves from tourism as the pleasure periphery expands biodiversity is under threat and increasingly rich habitats are in danger of being exploited. There is a constant tension to reap the economic rewards of mass tourism or ecotourism and the morbid curiosity of tourists or keep the area largely in its natural state.

However tourism can revitalise pride and heritage of an area and increase knowledge, however it is a double edged sword as there is a very thin line between spiral of decline and cumulative causation.

In conclusion it is evident that those areas which are more fragile with lower resilience and capacity are more vulnerable to human influence and change, however if homeostasis correctly further disruption continues through management fragility can be conserved and the natural environment enhanced.

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Examiner Comments

This is a strong conclusion that builds on the material offered as case study evidence and uses it here to come to a view about the title. As with all top-level conclusions it reuses the words in the question and also qualifies its points. The candidate is adept at using important linking words such as 'however'.

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Examiner Tip

Your conclusion is what all the earlier material is building towards. A report without a conclusion is not a report. Leave time to do it justice!

Paper Summary

Successful reports are built on good research but also the adaptability of candidates who can use their research evidence meaningfully. Almost all candidates have the capacity to reach a C grade by scoring reasonably well in the D, R and Q elements in the generic mark scheme because they have been well-prepared and are organised on the day. Failure to reach this level is generally a consequence of insufficient preparation by the candidates who have not focused on the challenges, probably over several weeks and months. However, reaching the higher levels in both A and C requires adaptability on the day to the question asked and that requires critical skill and, for many a hardworking candidate, knowing what to leave out as well as what to include. In order to improve performance on this paper, candidates are advised to take note of the following:

- Keep a close eye on the time – the analysis and conclusion are the most important parts of your report.
- Relevance of case study evidence is paramount. What exactly is the evidence of? It will not speak for itself.
- Ensure that all key terms are addressed and defined– remember that the correct definitions of some terms are hotly disputed.
- Provide sources wherever you can.
- Come to a view – all the titles will prompt you to do this so your conclusion must address the title – not the topic in general but the title.
- To keep you focused on the question make sure that you reuse the terms in the question in your answer.
- By all means evaluate as you go along but draw it all together in a coherent conclusion that is based on the evidence that you have offered.

Grade Boundaries

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