Teacher Resource Bank

GCSE Geography A

Unit 1: Foundation tier (40301F)

- Examples of candidates' work from the June 2010 examination

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June 2010 Unit 1

Examples of Candidates' Work

Question 1 The Restless Earth

1(b)(iii) The earthquake measured 5.2 on the Richter Scale.
With the help of **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, explain why the damage was limited. ***(4 marks)***

1(b)(iii) ***Answer A***

'Because 5.2 isn't a very strong earthquake so it wouldn't cause much damage. Also the epicentre is quite far away from Market Rasen and it's not a very built up town as it's in the countryside, so building aren't too close together so don't cause domino affect.
The damage done to Legsby parish church and the chimneys of houses in grid reference 108892 was because they were closet to the epicentre so had the biggest quake and tremors'.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
The ideas are separate and general. There is no specific reference to the map.

1(b)(iii) ***Answer B***

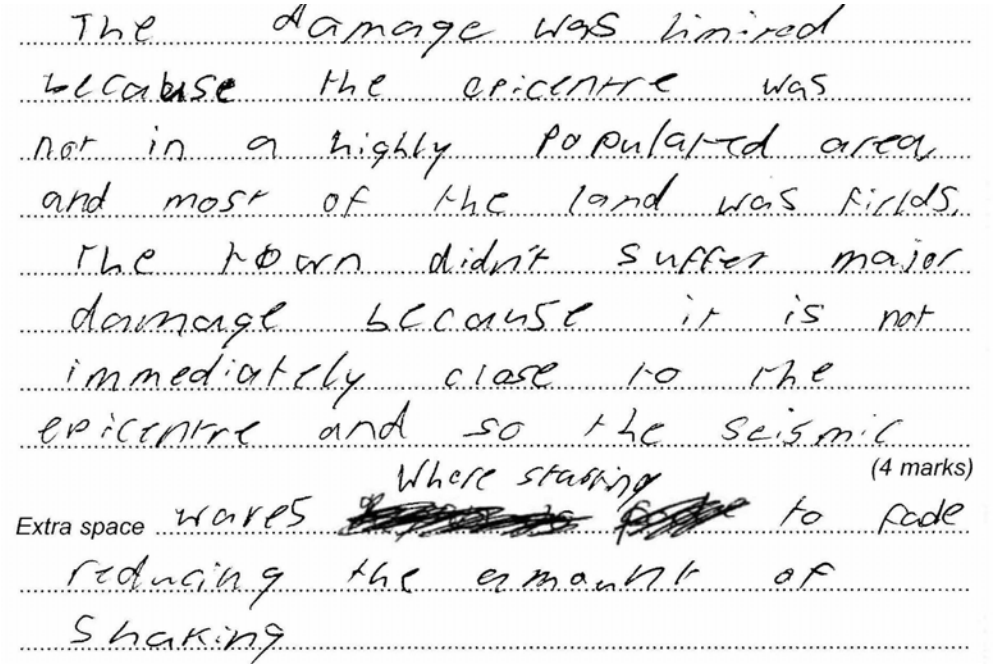
The damage was limited because the earthquake wasn't near any Settlements, so not many people might of been injured, and homes won't be lost. It also wasn't near a town, and land wasn't very steep, So Sliding land won't occur.

(4 marks)

Extra space

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate begins to link statements here and to explain with general reference to the map.

1(b)(iii) ***Answer C***


The damage was limited because the epicentre was not in a highly populated area, and most of the land was fields. The town didn't suffer major damage because it is not immediately close to the epicentre and so the seismic waves Where starting to fade reducing the amount of shaking

(4 marks)

Extra space

Commentary Answer C (4 marks)
There is clear reference to the map and the location is linked to the limited amount of damage. Own knowledge is clearly applied.

1(c)(i) Explain why a tsunami is a secondary effect of plate movement. ***(2 marks)***

1(c)(i) ***Answer A***

because it is caused by something and not just happened like an earthquake which was the primary

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The response is less clear – the link between the earthquake and the tsunami is not made.

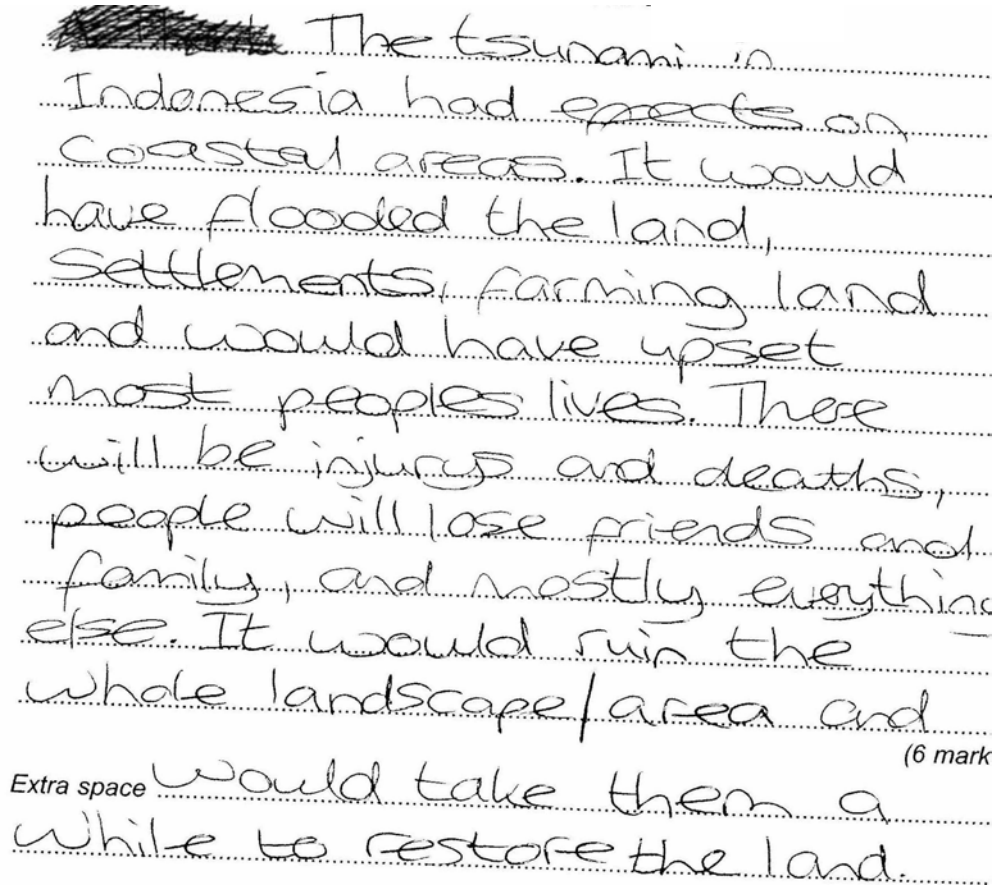
1(c)(i) ***Answer B***

'When an earthquake strikes in the middle of the ocean, it then triggers off a tsunami. A tsunami is a large wave which travels at high speeds towards land'.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The candidate recognises the initial earthquake and makes explicit reference to this as the trigger.

1(c)(ii) Use a case study of a tsunami to describe its effects on coastal areas. ***(6 marks)***

1(c)(ii) ***Answer A***



Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
The answer is general and consists mainly of a list of effects. The variety means that it is worth more than 1 mark.

1(c)(ii) ***Answer B***

The 2004 boxing day tsunami caused deaths and destruction. The trees were uprooted which means this could be loss of crops. Building were pulled down or just destroyed beyond repair which implies that many people were left homeless. Also, the planes were not allowed to land or fly out. This means that stranded tourists couldn't get home and also people coming back into the country. There is effects on coastal areas because the loss of crops meant that

(6 marks)

Extra space the scenery suffered so it made it less appealing to tourists. Also, the rebuilding of houses means loss of money for the government.

Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
The response here names a case study. There is some variety and the statements ring true for the case study named. To access Level 2 there should be some specific reference to the case study selected.

Question 2 Rocks, Resources and Scenery

Use Figure 4 to describe how an 'era' is different from a 'period' on a geological timescale. ***(2 marks)***

2(a)(i) ***Answer A***

the period is the amount of time the rock was around for and the era is the type of rock

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
There is a lack of knowledge apparent here and the answer contains no creditworthy material.

2(a)(i) ***Answer B***

The key difference between an era and a period is the sheer length of each one. An era is significantly longer than a period.

Commentary Answer B (1 mark)
The candidate identifies the contrast in the length of time between a period and an era.

2(a)(i) ***Answer C***

An 'era' is a section of time often a lot longer than one 'period', a 'period' is shorter, and different amounts of periods happen with in a 'era'.

Commentary Answer C (2 marks)
There is clear reference to the contrasting time periods and recognition that an era is subdivided into periods.

2(b) Study **Figure 5**, on the insert, which is a photograph of Malham Cove, a limestone area in Yorkshire.
Give **three** characteristics of the rock and landscape shown in the photograph.

(3 marks)

2(b) ***Answer A***

1 It has scree on the floor from were the rock has been eroded.
2 biological weathering is happening on the rock where the plants are growing through.
3 Exfoliation is also present as layers of rock peel off.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The candidate recognises one feature of the landscape. The rest of the answer is irrelevant and major features are ignored.

2(b) ***Answer B***

1. 'There is a couple of people walking which means Malham Cove is a tourist destination'.
2. 'There are lots of joints inside the rock'.
3. 'The rock is a very steep slope'.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The response here engages more purposefully with the question. In the last 2 points the candidates describes what can be seen in the photograph and clearly relates the features to the rock and the landscape shown.
The first point is not creditworthy as it refers to people who are not characteristics of a landscape.

2(d)(ii) A quarry is marked **Y** on the map.
Use **Figure 6** to describe how the quarry at **Y** may cause problems for the environment.
(4 marks)

2(d)(ii) ***Answer A***

The quarry is located on the top of a steep hill. Digging and extracting rock from this hill may cause it to become unsafe and fragile. The quarry is also located next to a danger area, which is used by the local rifle range.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The answer does not address the demands of the question regarding problems for the environment.

2(d)(ii) ***Answer B***

The quarry could cause problems for the environment by creating pollution from all the machines & trucks transporting the material. It could also cause noise from this too. The quarry attracts tourists which causes more traffic on the roads which again causes noise & pollution
(4 marks)

Extra space but also it's dangerous for young children ~~are~~ walking to school and crossing roads. The quarry also makes the scenery look ugly and less attractive which puts residents off from walking near the quarry.
going

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
There is some reference to the environment. There is a little variety in the points made, but these do not go beyond the basic and there is no reference to the map.

2(d)(ii) ***Answer C***

The quarry may cause problems to the environment because very near to the quarry is a national trail for walkers and that will put tourists of because it look unathractive. The noise coming from the quarry might also scare away the wildlife and when they built it, it might have been placed on loads of habitats for animals.

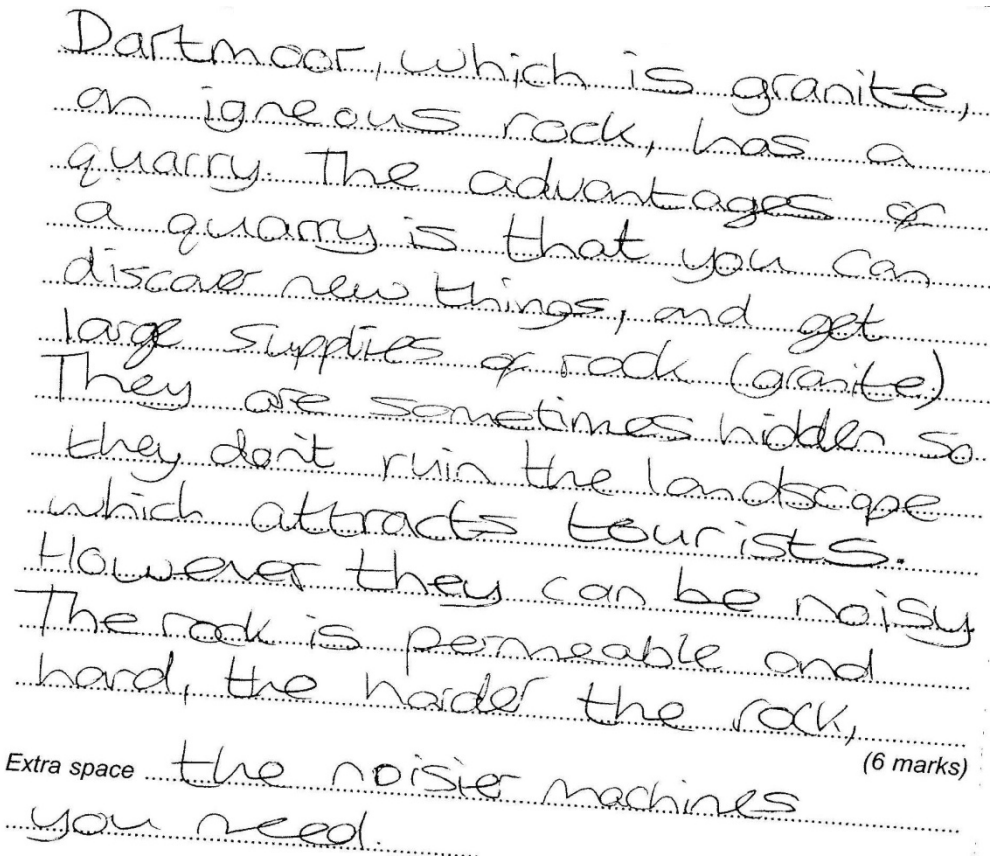
(4 marks)

Extra space It might also be a danger to the people that live in the village/town because of the lorries causing traffic on the roads. Another problem is that the land is scarred and they is no way to get the rock back so it looks ugly/not very attractive.

Commentary Answer C (4 marks)
There is specific reference to the map in a relevant way and points are developed and linked as particularly illustrated in the last sentence.

2(e) Use a case study to describe the advantages of a quarry. ***(6 marks)***

2(e) ***Answer A***


Dartmoor, which is granite, an igneous rock, has a quarry. The advantages of a quarry is that you can discover new things, and get large supplies of rock (granite) They are sometimes hidden so they don't ruin the landscape which attracts tourists. However they can be noisy The rock is permeable and hard, the harder the rock, the noisier machines you need.

Extra space (6 marks)

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
A single relevant point is made at the start of the answer. The remainder does not look at advantages of a quarry.

2(e) ***Answer B***

'The advantages of a quarry is there will be a lot of jobs for the local people who work around that area for example Dartmore so if people are unemployed they should be able to get a job. There will also be more rock such as marble, chalk, limestone which means there will be more material for example kitchen work tops. It is also normally out of the way of towns or cities meaning it will not be disturbing to many people so there won't be many complaints. They can also get a lot of money from the different types of rock they find'.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate identifies only general advantages and the rock type is not identified. Further development and linking of points and specific reference to a case study are needed for Level 2.

Question 3 Challenge of Weather and Climate

3(a)(ii) Explain why London is warmer than Edinburgh in July. ***(2 marks)***

3(a)(ii) ***Answer A***

The reason why london is warmer than edinburgh in July is because edinburgh is up in the mountains and london is down in a valley.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The candidate fails to realise the importance of latitude and the month identified. The explanation in the answer is also incorrect.

3(a)(ii) ***Answer B***

Because london is at a lower latitude than Edinburgh and also because Edinburgh is near the sea and in the summer the sea is cooler as it takes a long time to heat up. And also Edinburgh is more north. A london is more inland. (2 marks)

Commentary Answer B (1 mark)
The response here recognises the correct factor, but then fails to develop it in an appropriate way. London is also near the sea, but both are on the east coast. This factor also relates to answers in (a)(iii).

3(b) Study **Figure 8**, on the insert, which describes floods in Hull in June 2007.
Use **Figure 8** to give evidence that supports the following statement:
'The UK weather is becoming more extreme'. ***(4 marks)***

3(b) ***Answer A***

June 2007 was the wettest month recorded in yorkshire since 1882 (over 250 mm) On the 25 June, a depression became slow moving over the uk, Giving a long period of heavy rain across Lincolnshire, Yorshire, and the midlands, which lead to widespread flooding. The soils were saturated which caused local flooding (4 marks)

Extra space On the picture it shows that some areas around the river Hull were flooded due to soils been saturated around the river also many othe places were largely flooded and the (key) shows that.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
Relevant parts of the text from **Figure 8** selected and repeated. However, there is insufficient development or comment on the quoted material to merit a level 2 mark.

3(b) ***Answer B***

'There is evidence to support that statement as in Yorkshire 2007 a record amount of rain fell in June.
It was the wettest month recorded since 1882 and May, June and July were the wettest since records began in 1760.
This shows that it is not just heavy rainfall. The weather is becoming more extreme. On the 25th June 110mm fell in 24 hours, the drains over flowed which means they are not used to that much water and a lot of the city was flooded'.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The candidate begins to use the text – noting both the 'record amount' and that 'it is not just heavy rain' to enable the top of Level 1 to be reached.

3(b) ***Answer C***

'In June 2007 it was the wettest month recorded since 1882. So the weather is become a lot worse over a 125 years. In one day 25th June over 110mm of rain fell in 24 hours and May, June and July were the wettest months for 247 years'.

Commentary Answer C (4 marks)
The information provided is clearly used to make a point – the 125 years quoted indicates that the candidate is aware of the significance of the figures. Further evidence is explored in a similar way to take the response to the top of Level 2.

3(c)(ii) Use **Figure 9** to describe area **A** shown in **Figure 10**. ***(3 marks)***

3(c)(ii) ***Answer A***

Area A in figure 10 is completely flooded In figure 9 Area A is shown as a residential area, with housing and small roads

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
There is recognition of the area being used for housing; but there is little else beyond that.

3(c)(ii) ***Answer B***

Area A is a very built up area, so lots of houses and roads. Area A also has a ~~the~~ tributary to the river Hull run through it, which probably supplied the water for the flood

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The candidate refers to the built-up nature of the area and recognises the presence of a tributary. Further specific information from the map was needed for a third mark here.

3(c)(iii) Use **Figure 9** to suggest the effects of the flood in area **A**. ***(3 marks)***

3(c)(iii) ***Answer A***

Damaged property, houses, cars, river Hull overflowing debris, overflowing drains.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The answer given is a short list of possible effects, with some of the suggested effects being confused with causes.

3(c)(iii) ***Answer B***

The affects of the flooded area in A must of been bad ~~because of the~~ loss of homes, loss of roads due to damage causing pot holes, electric loss, cut of, could cause fires loss of Jobs, business destroyed (Buildings) churches ruined

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
There is reference to potholes in roads and loss of electricity. It is these more elaborated statements rather than the simple listing of effects like businesses destroyed, buildings ruined, that gain the 2 marks.

3(d) Describe what is being done to respond to the threat of climate change at an international level. ***(6 marks)***

3(d) ***Answer A***

'Global summits where president and prime ministers meet and agree/disagree on what to do. Conservations for animals or plants that may be highly effected by the climate change. Aid being sent out to people whose lifes are being effected. Agreements where we will/may be use less cars, walk more, turn tvs and electrical equipment off instead of putting it straight onto standby and wasting electric'.

Commentary Answer A (3 marks)
There is some initial awareness of international level, but the answer drifts into how we would respond to the effects of climate change rather than the threat of it. The answer then focuses mainly on local responses, though with some variety.

3(d) ***Answer B***

At a international level Contries have Signed up to the kyoto agreement in which they have to cut down the Carbon emission by a certain percentage by 2012. Countys are given Carbon Credits in which they can trade with other Countys so this benefits poorer countrys. The amount of money to tax your car is being increased. And public transport is being More encouraged. Countys are using

(6 marks)

Extra space Solar panners and wind turbines to generate electricity

Commentary Answer B (5 marks)
There is clear reference to an international level at the start of the answer and reference to the Kyoto agreement, which is explained. A variety of separate local strategies are then included – greater linkage would have seen this go to the top of Level 2.

Question 4 Living World

4(b)(i) Explain **one** way in which deciduous trees have adapted to the climate. ***(2 marks)***

4(b)(i) ***Answer A***

In the winter when it is cold they drop there leaves to conserve energy they then grow new leaves when it gets warmer to make food.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The candidate identifies a valid way in which deciduous trees adapt to the climate, but fails to explain the underlying reason related to reducing water loss.

4(b)(ii) Explain **one** way in which deciduous trees have adapted to the soil. ***(2 marks)***

4(b)(ii) ***Answer A***

'Deciduous trees have adapted to the soil by having deep roots to try and get as much water as they can, as all the other trees will be competing for it too'.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
There is a reference to deep roots worth 1 mark, but an inaccurate explanation is given as to why these occur.

4(b)(ii) ***Answer B***

They have ~~grown~~ developed long roots so that they can get the moisture and nutrients they need the also use the long roots to anchor them in strong winds.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The adaption of long roots is stated and is supported by a clear explanatory statement regarding access to nutrients.

4(c)(ii) Use **Figure 12** to describe recreation activities in Epping Forest. ***(3 marks)***

4(c)(ii) ***Answer A***

there is a lots of parking, a field study centre a golf course, campsites and a conservation centre which are for recreational purposes

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
This is a list of random facilities – some of which are outside the Forest-but there is no description of recreational activities.

4(c)(ii) ***Answer B***

Conservation Centre, used for educational visits. A long national trail for walkers. Many picnic sites, plenty of parking areas, by the contour lines there isnt many a steep hill, so good for walking/ cycling. A main road running close by so easy to get too. *(3 marks)*

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
The candidate addresses the question in the first two sentences identifying the facility and the recreational activity, before drifting away from the focus of the question towards the end of the answer.

4(d) Describe how an area of deciduous woodland is managed to supply timber and timber products. ***(3 marks)***

4(d) ***Answer A***

'Deciduous woodland has managed to supply timber and timber from chopping down trees, to sustain the trees so they will always have timber, they may replant trees when they chop others down'.

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The answer is initially confused, but there is a creditworthy reference to replanting at the end.

4(d) ***Answer B***

Diciduous Forest is managed by cutting down trees then planting new ones In the Epping Forest the use a methal called pollarding this is where the cut the tree down two sholder height. the tree then grows again and can be re pollarded in the Future. (3 marks)

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
There are clear references to two ways in which deciduous woodland is managed, including a developed description of pollarding in Epping Forest.

4(e) Study **Figures 13a** and **13b**, on the insert, photographs of vegetation in a hot desert area.
Describe, and suggest reason(s) for the changes in vegetation. ***(4 marks)***

4(e) ***Answer A***

The changes in vegetation between figures 13a and 13b are probably mainly to do with the amount of rainfall in the area. Hot deserts are usually very dry but when it does rain, it rains as heavy convectional rainstorms. The plants are adapted to a quick turn-around of events and can quickly flower and seed after rain has fallen - rain has probably recently fallen on figure 13b.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
There is some explanation in the answer, but the describe element of the question is disregarded, so only Level 1 can be reached.

4(e) ***Answer B***

The changes in vegetation may have changed if the water availability changed or the temperature increased or the soil fertility increased. A lot more yellow daisys have grown in the second photo (13b) they may have out competed the other plants or grown to thrive in the rocky

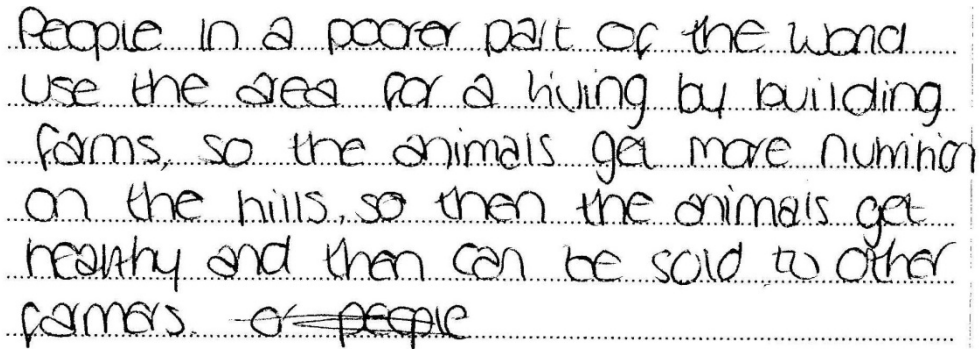
(4 marks)

Extra space conditions. In 13a the plants are more spiky so that could suggest there was less water then.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate refers to the photograph to describe the differences and offers some possible explanation to address both command words and this reaches Level 2. However greater precision and purpose are needed in the answer to go to the top of the level.

4(f) Use a case study of a hot desert area in a poorer part of the world to describe how people use the area to make a living. (***6 marks)***

4(f) ***Answer A***


People in a poorer part of the word use the area for a living by building farms, so the animals get more numion on the hills, so then the animals get healthy and then can be sold to other farmers or people

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The answer here is so generalised and vague that it does not achieve the requirements for Level 1, e.g. there is no specific mention that this **is** hot desert areas.

4(f) ***Answer B***

'The Sahara desert is a poor part of the world so people try and use the area as best they can by; tourists come from all over the world: local people may act as tour guides, also they may use transport to get money, by driving people places, they also use the area for providing places for tourists to stay, maybe in their own home or another building they own, but most of the income comes from tourism, this type of tourism – using the local people for things and not harming the environment is called ecotourism'.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate refers to tourism as a way of making a living, but it is all very general. The information needs to be more specific, with reference to a case study for Level 2.

Question 5 Water on the Land

5(b)(i) Study **Figure 15**, on the insert, a photograph of a waterfall in the Glens of Antrim, Northern Ireland.
Describe the features of the waterfall shown in **Figure 15**. ***(3 marks)***

5(b)(i) ***Answer A***

'Waterfall has receded from its original position because we can see a gorge has formed and the top half of the waterfall has receded further than the bottom as it will have more energy'.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
Two specific features are recognised from the photograph – the gorge and the stepped nature of the profile.

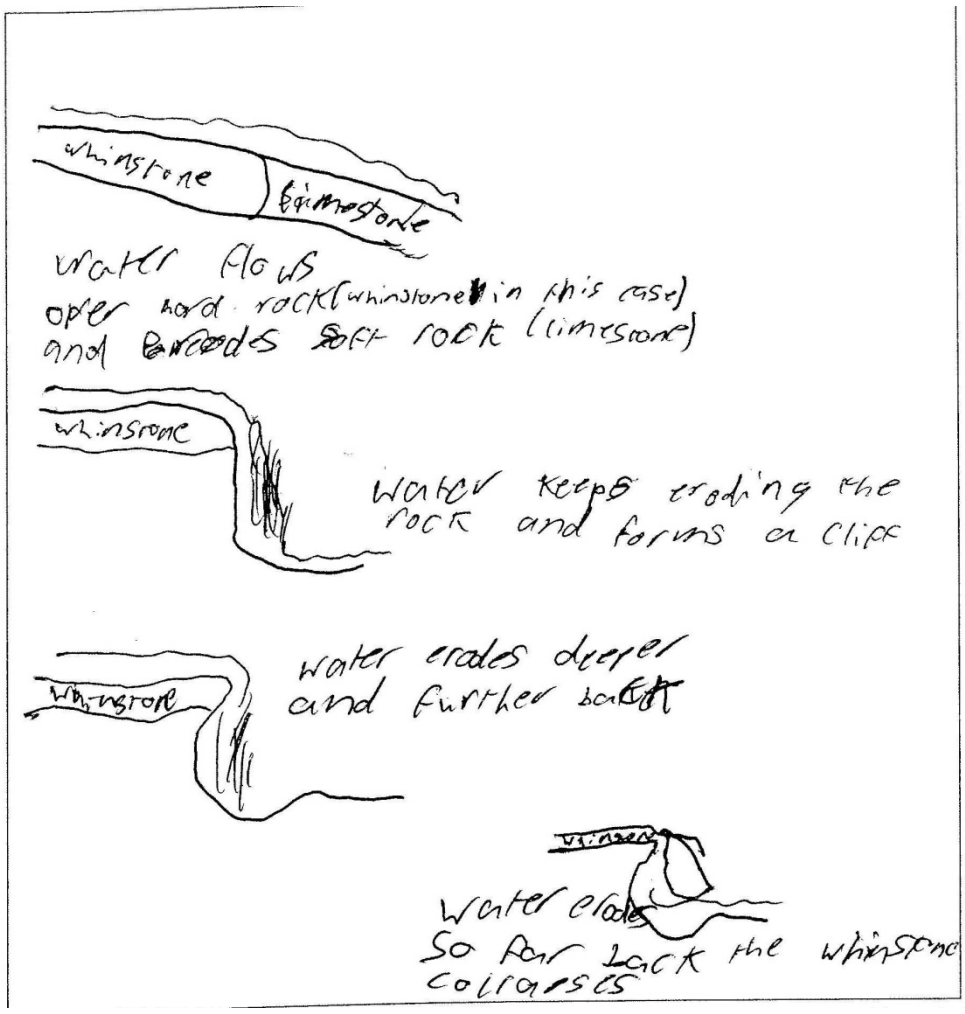
5(b)(i) ***Example B***

This waterfall has retreated up stream over time and left a gorge which means there is a steep V shaped vally on either side. The channel is deep and is carrying a big load which has been deposited in places along the channel.

Commentary Answer B (1 mark)
The candidate notes the gorge, but the rest of the information is general and not linked to the waterfall. The depth of the channel cannot be determined by the photo and this and the load are not relevant to the question.

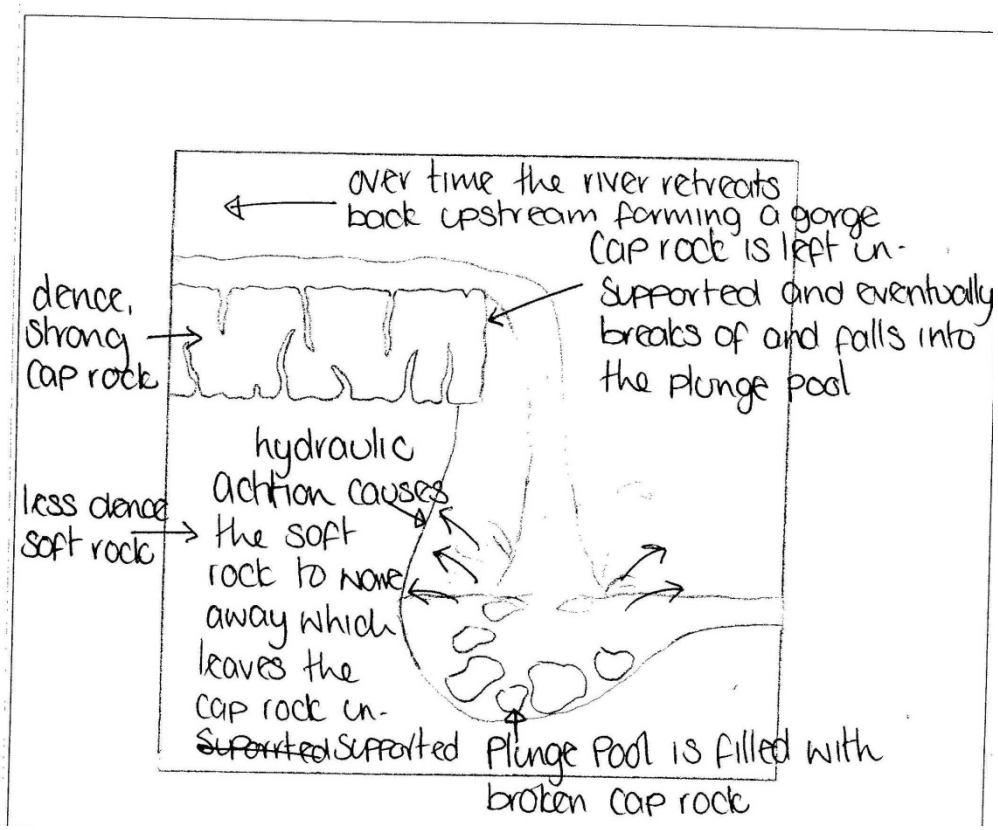
5(b)(ii) Draw a labelled diagram(s) to explain the formation of a waterfall. ***(4 marks)***

5(b)(ii) ***Answer A***



Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
There is reference to hard and soft rock, although the alignment is not clear. Erosion is noted, but there is no specific process and the diagrams are not in a clear sequence.

5 (b)(ii) ***Answer B***



Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
One diagram is effectively used to explain the formation of a waterfall. The diagram is clear, it identifies the arrangement of rocks and clearly shows the development of the overhang and subsequent stages. It is possible to number the stages for complete clarity.

5(c)(ii) Suggest **one** reason why the discharge for Austwick Beck is different from that for Clapham Beck. ***(2 marks)***

5(c)(ii) ***Answer A***

There rain could have fell more in Austwick Beck than it did in Clapham Beck.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The answer is irrelevant and fails to draw on the data supplied in **Figures 16a** and **16b**.

5(c)(ii) ***Answer B***

Austwick beck could be in an urban area witch means there is more impermiable ground so there is greater surface run off witch means the water gets to the river faster. where as clapham Beck could be in a rural area witch means the water penetrates the ground and takes longer to get to the river (2 marks)

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
Here there is a valid reason suggested relating to an urban area and the implications of this are clearly explained. There are 3 creditworthy points here even before the reversed situation is recognised.

5(d) Explain why the demand for water is increasing in the UK. ***(6 marks)***

5(d) ***Answer A***

The demand for water in the uk is increasing because the population is growing people are starting to have more showers and baths and often just waste water e.g leave taps on.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
A brief response which only begins to answer the question by making 3 simple separate points.

5(d) ***Answer B***

'Because the population is growing more people are building homes and installing sinks, toilets, baths, showers, washing machines, dishwashers, and things like hoses in the back garden with lots of people having all these things and people wasting water by leaving taps on showers dripping the amount of water required is greatly increasing'.

Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
There is a range of points made here with links beginning to appear. Clearer explanation is needed to link features such as wasting water to an increase in demand, and also with regard to the building of more homes.

Question 6 Ice on the Land

6(b) Study **Figure 19**, on the insert, which shows changes in average global temperatures from 1850 to 2007.
Describe the changes in average global temperatures shown in **Figure 19**. ***(4 marks)***

6(b) ***Answer A***

'Between 1850 and 1920 the average global temperature has being unpredictable because it has rised and lowered year after year. However, after 1915, the temperature started to rise until 1945. At 1954 it dramatical dropped till 1950. Ever since that dropped, the temperature has continued to rise'.

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
This response takes a chronological step by step approach. There is no clear overview and no specific evidence and so it remains at the top of Level 1.

6(b) ***Answer B***

Since 1850 the average global temperature has never stayed the same. But we can see that since & 1850 and 2007 the average global temperature has increased by 0.8°C At 1910 the global temperature did return back to a low 13.5°C but it then started to increase to 14°C and then with some decreases but (4 marks)

Extra space increases it increased to 14.49°C in 2007.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate begins by stating the overall change with evidence. There is then some reference to a change in 1910. A little more accuracy, precision or context would have given this maximum marks.

6(c)(i) Abrasion is an important process of glacial erosion.
Describe how abrasion occurs. ***(3 marks)***

6(c)(i) ***Answer A***

abrasion occurs when freeze thaw ~~has~~ has taken place

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The candidate describes an erosion process. Unfortunately this is plucking and not abrasion as required.

6(c)(i) ***Answer B***

abrasion is when water is froze from the rock to the glaciers and when the glacier moves it takes the rock with it. it also leaves a sequenced landscape.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
There is clear description of the abrasion process as the 'tools' used are identified, the origin of the material and where the process is focused.

6(d)(i) Describe the attractions for tourists of an area that is covered by snow and ice.

(3 marks)

6(d)(i) ***Answer A***

some attractions for tourists in a area corved in ice and Snow are Snowboarding - Skiing - walking and Sleapeing ~~and~~

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
There are a number of relevant suggestions here as a list. However, the candidate only identifies the attractions, they are not described as required by the command word.

6(d)(i) ***Answer B***

One reason why tourist are attracted to areas that are caved by Snow is so they can go Skiing or Snowboard and other tourists go to areas that are covered by ice is so they can go ice climbing.

Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
There is some description present in this response. An attraction, linked first to snow and then to ice, is described.

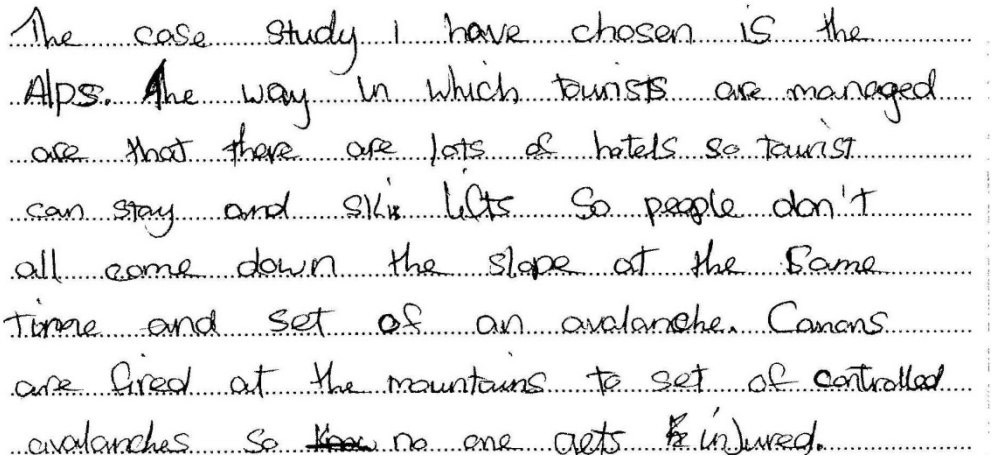
6(d)(ii) Use a case study of an area covered by snow and ice to describe the ways in which tourism is managed. ***(6 marks)***

6(d)(ii) ***Answer A***

'The Italian Alps is an area covered by snow and ice. This is an area of many which is a very popular area for tourists. This alows tourists to ski, hike, have nights out, and make a lot of friends. The problem is, it causes global warming.
They send thousands of toners of metal up to the top of the mountain. To do this you need so much electrical power. High up the mountains you can get brilliant power'.

Commentary Answer A (0 marks)
The candidate does not answer the question asked. There is reference to attractions and less clear consideration of problems. However, the ways in which tourism is managed is never present.

6(d)(ii) ***Answer B***


The case study I have chosen is the Alps. The way in which tourists are managed are that there are lots of hotels so tourist can stay and ski lifts so people don't all come down the slope at the same time and set of an avalanche. Canons are fired at the mountains to set of controlled avalanches so ~~know~~ no one gets ~~k~~ injured.

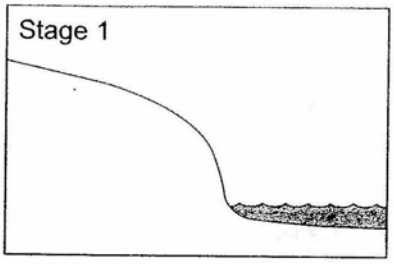
Commentary Answer B (2 marks)
There is the beginning of a valid response with reference to two simple ways that are applicable to anywhere. To achieve Level 2, the candidate needed to refer to the case study named, with some reference to a specific place or strategy, and develop ideas further.

Question 7 The Coastal Zone

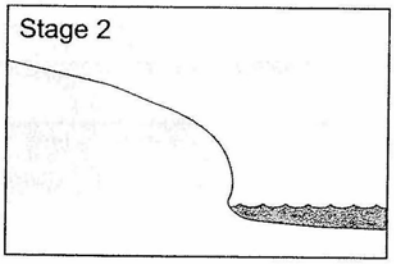
7(a)(iii) **Figure 22** shows the formation of some of the landforms in **Figure 20**.
Add a sentence to each box to explain the formation of these landforms. ***(4 marks)***

7(a)(iii) ***Answer A***

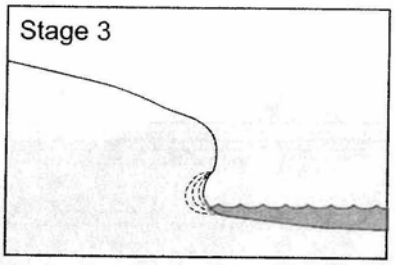
Figure 22



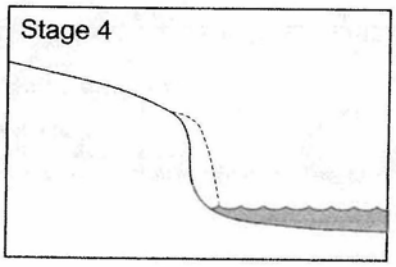
The waves attack the cliff at the bottom.



bits of rock gets eroded by the waves creating a gap.



the cap eventually turns into a cave.

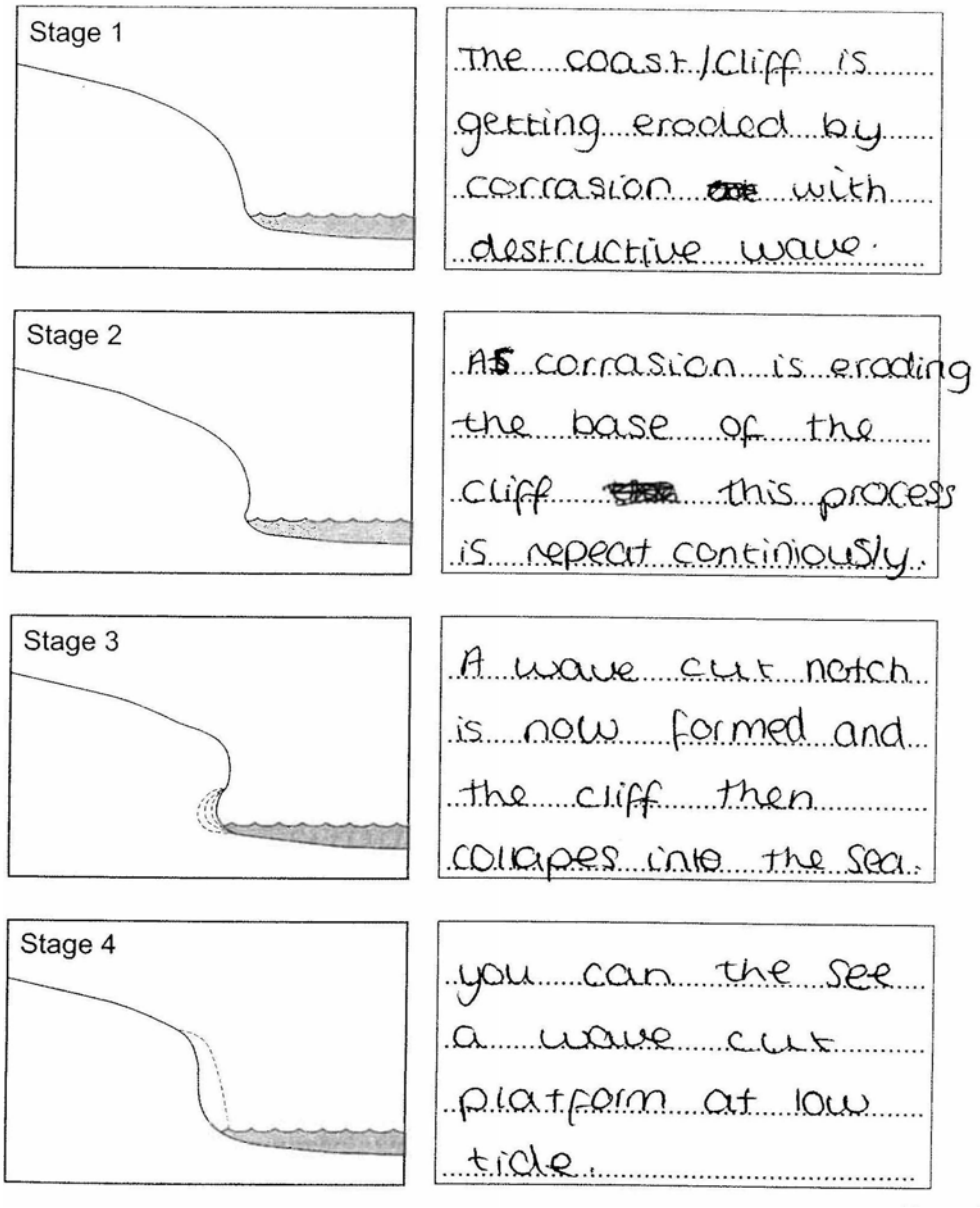


The rock above the cave becomes unsteady and collapses

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
The candidate provides a clear and relevant statement for Stages 1 and 4. The middle section shows confusion with arches and stacks and is unclear and vague.

7(a)(iii) ***Answer B***

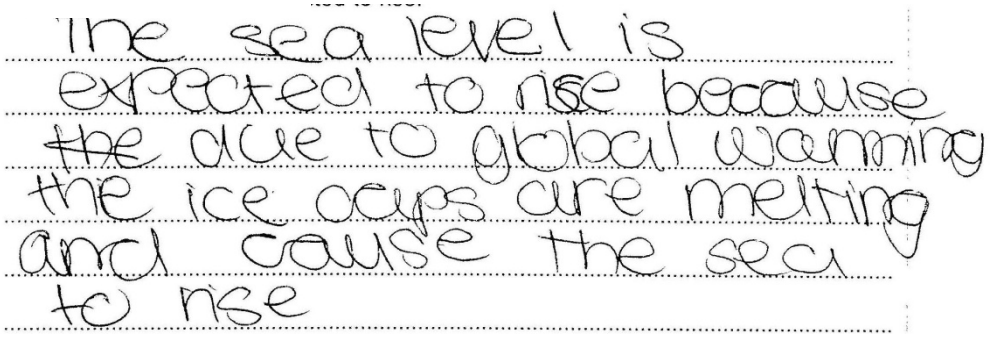
Figure 22



Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
There are four clear, specific and sequential statements in the first three sections. The statement in the third box is worth 2 marks, giving the candidate the maximum available. If this was not the case, the statement in the final box would have been credited.

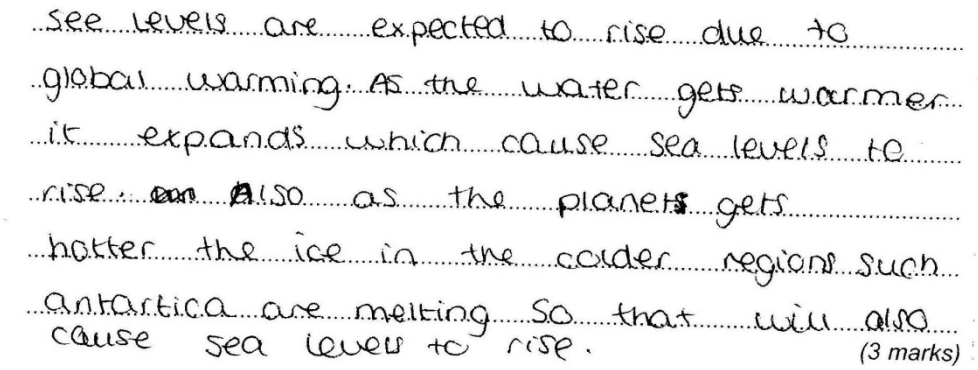
7(b)(i) Explain why sea level is expected to rise. ***(3 marks)***

7(b)(i) ***Answer A***


The sea level is expected to rise because the due to global warming the ice caps are melting and cause the sea to rise

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
There is clear reference to the global warming and the impact of this with regard to melting ice caps.

7(b)(i) ***Answer B***


See levels are expected to rise due to global warming. As the water gets warmer it expands which cause sea levels to rise. can Also as the planets gets hotter the ice in the colder regions such antartica are melting So that will also cause sea levels to rise.

(3 marks)

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
The candidate takes a different approach here, but with a common starting point of global warming to the previous answer. The impact on the water itself is recognised.

7(b)(ii) Use a case study to describe economic effects of coastal flooding. ***(4 marks)***

7(b)(ii) ***Answer A***

I have studied Hornsea. The economic effects of coastal flooding would be they would have less tourists coming to the town which would be a problem because a lot of the economic income is from tourists. Another effect would be that Hornsea is home to 90,000 people and they would have no homes or

(4 marks)

Extra space jobs if their work got flooded. The historical buildings were will are get ruined such as Saint Nicolas church

Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
There is reference to a case study here. However, economic effects are not to the fore and social effects become dominant, which are not relevant to this answer.

7(b)(ii) ***Answer B***

The Maldives suffered ~~with~~ ~~Suffered~~ economic effects of coastal flooding as most of the 199 islands that are inhabited are 1.5 m above Sea level. when they flooded the main airport ~~with~~ ~~Hoare~~ had to shut it so international visitors are out of so the main industry of tourism will suffer. Also they ~~had~~ had ~~hoare~~ to borrow £60 million from the

(4 marks)

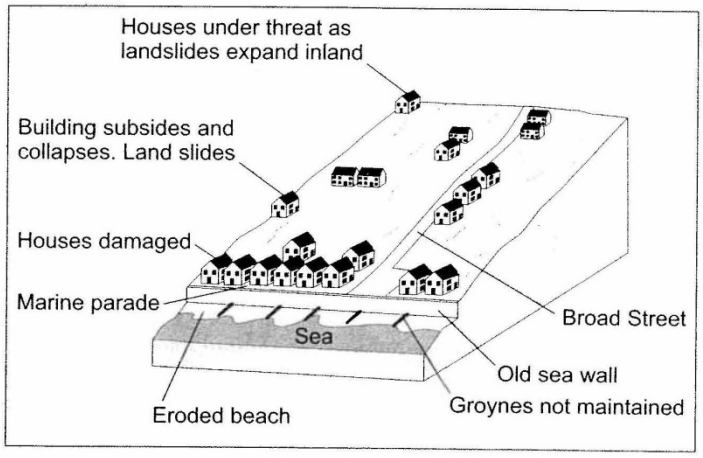
Extra space neighbouring island government to help pay for the rebuilding of houses so they are in debt.

Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
The Maldives is effectively used as a case study to demonstrate the economic effects of coastal flooding, which is to the fore throughout the answer.

7(c)(i) Study **Figure 23** which shows the coast at Lyme Regis, a town in Dorset. (***3 marks)***

7(c)(i) ***Answer A***

Figure 23

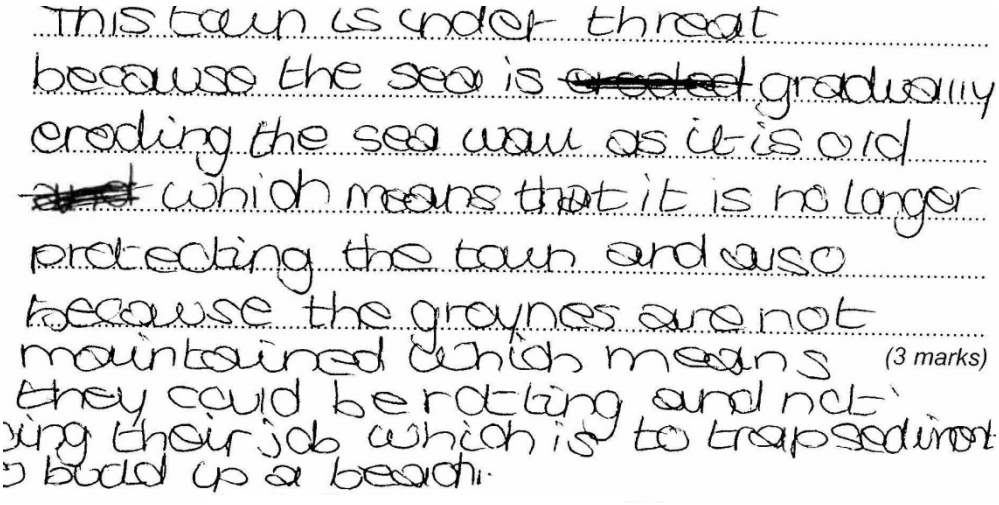


Use **Figure 23** to explain why the town is under threat from the sea.

The town is under threat from the sea because the longshore drift is destroying their beach because the groynes are not maintained

Commentary Answer A (1 mark)
The candidate takes the clue of the unmaintained groynes to note that longshore drift is destroying the beach. There was the potential to develop this and explain how this was happening.

7(c)(i) ***Answer B***


This town is under threat because the sea is ~~eroded~~ gradually eroding the sea wall as it is old ~~and~~ which means that it is no longer protecting the town and also because the groynes are not maintained which means (3 marks) they could be rotting and not doing their job which is to trap sediment to build up a beach.

Commentary Answer B (3 marks)
There is clear emphasis on the command to 'explain'. The diagram is used to make clear why the town is under threat due to erosion of the sea wall, the rotting groynes and therefore the sediment not being trapped.

7(c)(ii) Hard engineering includes sea walls and groynes.
Describe the costs and benefits of hard engineering in managing a coastline. ***(6 marks)***

7(c)(ii) ***Answer A***

Hard engineering is quite expensive and indudes sea walls, groynes etc. These can slow down the process of erosion on a beach/cliff edge, and prevent them from getting eroded as fast. You have to put (sea walls etc) where the beach/cliff needs it most, and protect settlements and farm land from being eroded.

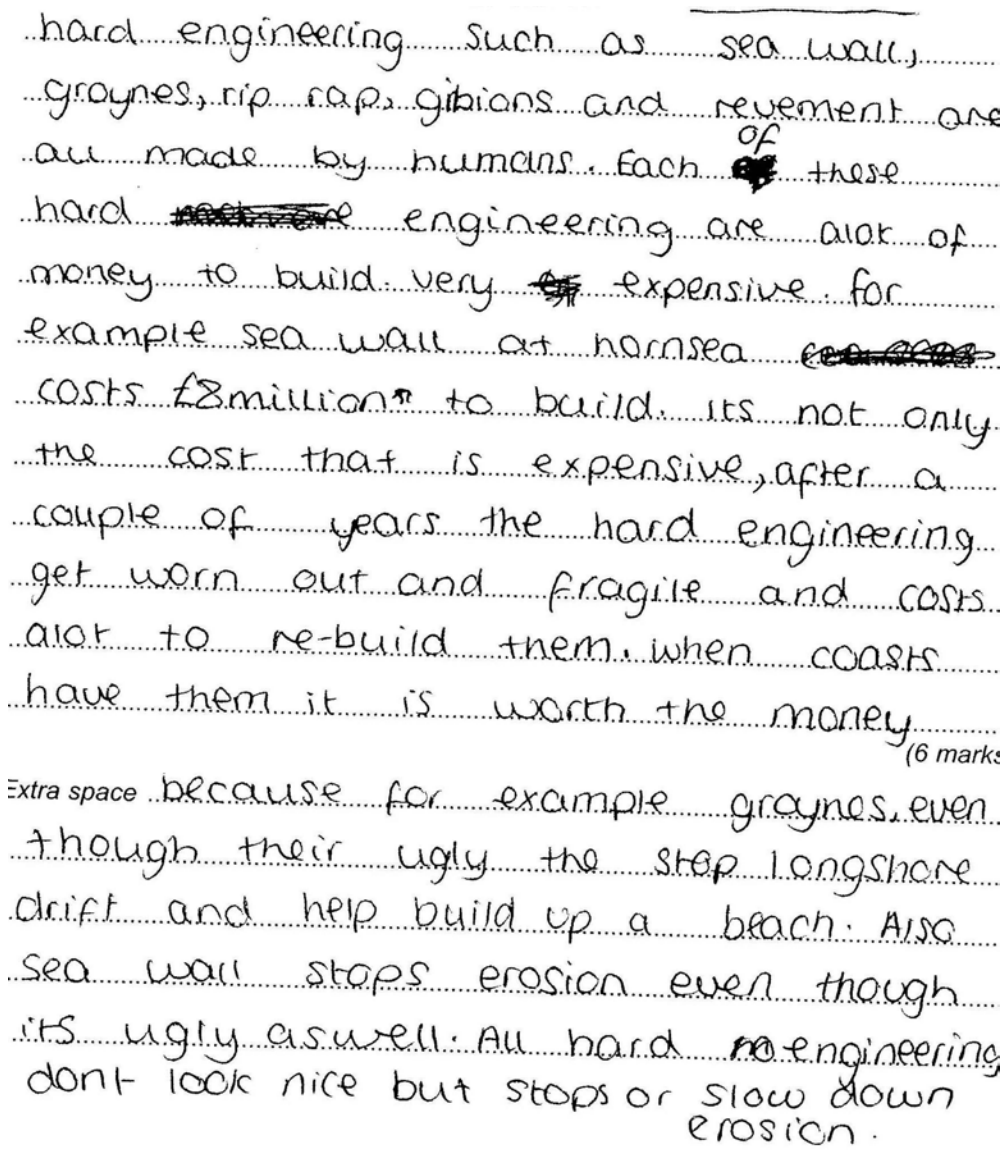
Commentary Answer A (2 marks)
The candidate identifies hard engineering strategies and then gives a basic cost and benefit. Ideas are separate.

7(c)(ii) ***Answer B***

'Hard engineering is a lot of money but is very helpful. For example groynes cost thousands (probably the cheapest method) but this is helpful as it stops longshore drift occuring (beach sediment moving along the beach). Sea walls (they can cost around 3 million depending on size) but this is very helpful as it stops the sea causing floods and damage by going above the sand into towns or eroding cliffs. You can also have stacks or rock down the beach called rock armour this is helpful as the sand will build up next to the rocks so the sediment doesn't move along another beach (coastline) this costs a lot of money also because you have to transport the bricks to the beach (they cost around 22,000)'.

Commentary Answer B (4 marks)
This response considers 3 different strategies. However, costs and benefits given are undeveloped and somewhat repetitive for the different options. Focusing on fewer in more detail would have been a better strategy for higher marks question like this.

7(c)(ii) ***Answer C***



hard engineering such as sea wall, groynes, rip rap, gibions and revement are all made by humans. Each of these hard engineering are alot of money to build very expensive. for example sea wall at hornsea costs £8million to build. its not only the cost that is expensive, after a couple of years the hard engineering get worn out and fragile and costs alot to re-build them. when coasts have them it is worth the money (6 marks)

Extra space because for example groynes, even though their ugly the stop longshore drift and help build up a beach. Also sea wall stops erosion even though its ugly aswell. All hard engineering dont look nice but stops or slow down erosion.

Commentary Answer C (5 marks)
This Level 2 response is borderline 5/6 as it offers support and links statements, especially at the beginning. A little more of this would have gained maximum marks.