

GCSE Geography Specification B 40353H

1 (a) (ii)	A clear comparison with development of the points and clear use of data.
1 (a) (iii)	The candidate only makes one point regarding GNI being 'the average figure'. This is developed to gain a Level 2 mark, but the development does contain ideas that do not directly address the demands of the question, eg 'live in shanty towns'.
1 (b) (i)	'The plant is not safe' requires further elaboration and therefore, not been credited.
1 (b) (ii)	There is detailed development of two points and maximum marks have been awarded. The candidate develops each point in depth and refers directly to Figure 2 for evidence to support the points made.
1 (d) (ii)	The candidate makes simple points using information from Figure 4. The response lacks complexity with data lifted straight from the table. It has not been manipulated in any way. The answer contains ideas that do not directly address the demands of the question, eg 'people like farmers will be out of work', 'there will be less factories' and 'there will be more shops and cinemas'. These do not refer to the actual employment structure and do not gain any credit.
1 (e)	There is some development of the first point, with the reference to 'the poor south' but this only reaches Level 2 as it lacks detail. The second point is more detailed, with sustained development of the point, linking the sector of industry to economic development and named locations.
1 (f) (ii)	There is clear development of two points, but each lacks detail sufficient to gain Level 3. There are no actual examples of companies given in the answer. The command in the question is 'Using examples you have investigated' and is the trigger for access to Level 3.
1 (f) (iv)	There is clear development of two points and maximum marks have been awarded. The first point referring to 'the internet' is linked to reasons how and why this is beneficial for companies. The second point referring to 'get there very quickly' is also linked to a reason why.
2 (a) (iii)	There is clear development of two points and maximum marks have been awarded. The first point referring to 'the beach' is accompanied by map evidence and gains a Level 2 mark as does the point referring to the 'nature reserve'. This is also supported by map evidence. The two other points made are not and stay at Level 1.
2 (b) (ii)	There is continued clear development of point and maximum marks have been awarded. The point referring to 'spend money' is linked to an idea of a multiplier effect. Development of this point is then continued further, linking it to employment and the benefits of this.
2 (c) (i)	Four separate points are given and each has some clear development. All are Level 2 statements. There is insufficient detail and no use of case study exemplars. The schemes could relate to many tourist areas. Therefore a Level 3 mark cannot be awarded.
2 (c) (ii)	There is clear development of two points and maximum marks have been awarded. Each evaluative point made is justified with a reason why the scheme has been successful or not.
2 (d) (ii)	The candidate makes simple points using information from Figure 9. The response lacks complexity with data lifted straight from the table. It has not been manipulated in any way, resulting in a Level 1 mark being awarded.
2 (e) (ii)	The answer gains the maximum mark as there is sustained development of two points. The candidate develops each explanatory point in depth.
2 (f)	There is clear understanding of the environmental impact of the problems labelled. There are three valid Level 2 points shown, these have been elaborated upon to show how they affect the coastal environment. The points about 'air pollution' and 'litter' are not developed further and are Level 1. None of the points made is detailed enough to gain a Level 3 mark.

