

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography B

90352H

**Unit 2: Hostile world and Investigating the
shrinking world**

(Higher)

Specimen Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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General Certificate of Secondary Education

AQA GEOGRAPHY B

HIGHER TIER MARKING SCHEME

UNIT 2

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY ASSISTANT EXAMINERS –

Quality of Written Communication

Where candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, they will be assessed on the quality of written communication.

Candidates will be required to:

- present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;
- ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Levels Marking – General Criteria

Where answers are assessed using a level of response marking system the following general criteria should be used.

Level 1: Basic

Knowledge of basic information
Simple understanding
Little organisation; few links; little or no detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms
Reasonable accuracy in the use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Level 2: Clear

Knowledge of accurate information
Clear understanding
Organised answers, with some linkages, occasional detail/exemplar; has a good range of specialist terms where appropriate
Considerable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Level 3: Detailed

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale
Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars
Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors.
Clear and fluent expression of ideas in a logical form; uses a wide range of specialist terms where appropriate
Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Annotation of Scripts

- One tick equals one mark, except where answers are levels marked (where no ticks should be used). Each tick should be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit-worthy.
- Where an answer is levels marked the examiner should provide evidence of the level achieved by means of annotating 'L1' or 'L2' in the left-hand margin.
- The consequent mark within this level should appear in the right-hand margin.
- Ticks must not be used where an answer is levels marked.
- Examiners should add their own brief justification for the mark awarded, eg *Just L2, reasonably accurate knowledge or some clear understanding.*
- Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

General Advice

Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totalled in the 'box' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover of the question paper. These should be totalled. The grand total should be added to the top right-hand corner of the front cover. No half marks should be used.

It is important to recognise that many of the answers shown within this marking scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally credit-worthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardisation Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

Diagrams are legitimate responses to many questions and should be credited as appropriate. However contents which duplicate written material or vice versa should not be credited.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC) is part of the award of marks in levels marked answers only. In levels marked answers the quality of the geography is assessed and a level and mark awarded according to the geography. As is sometimes the case, the geography may be sound at a particular level but the examiner may not be sure as to whether there is quite enough to raise the mark within that level. In this case the examiner should consider the QWC of the answer. QWC that fulfils the criteria for the level should lead to the rise in the mark but where the QWC does not fulfil the criteria, the answer should remain at the mark first thought appropriate. In cases where QWC has been used in the award of marks, the examiner should indicate this with QWC and arrows that indicate either an upward or downward trend according to its impact on the final award of the mark.

ASSESSMENT OF SPELLING, PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR (SPaG)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed via one 8 mark part in each question. Three marks will be allocated for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar in each of these questions. The performance descriptions are provided below.

High performance (3 marks)

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Intermediate performance (2 marks)

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.

Threshold performance (1 mark)

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

The marks allocated for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will achieve a total weighting of 5% of the total marks for the qualification.

Question 1 – Living with natural hazards

Question		Mark
1(a)	<p>2 x 1</p> <p>'Plate boundary' needs elaboration (distance, names of plates, direction). Accept belt of earthquakes.</p> <p>Most earthquakes occur in the sea to the east of Japan. The greatest density of strong earthquakes is off Japan's northernmost island. No earthquakes greater than magnitude 5 occurred within 50km of Tokyo.</p>	2 marks
1(b)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks</p> <p>Refers to Figure 1, names plates or states 'on a plate boundary' = 1 mark, gives a basic idea of plate movement. Elaboration is very limited.</p> <p><i>Pacific/Philippine plate and Eurasian plate moving towards each other. One plate pushed below another. As plates move there are shock waves.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of basic information.</p> <p>Simple understanding.</p> <p>Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms.</p> <p>Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks</p> <p>Gives clear indication of process, linking statements. Recognition of a destructive plate boundary (cannot be part of a list).</p> <p><i>Pacific/Philippine plate subducted beneath Eurasian plate. As plates move, they snag and tension builds up. A sudden movement sends out shock waves, which causes earthquakes in Japan.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information.</p> <p>Clear understanding.</p> <p>Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate.</p> <p>Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6 marks</p> <p>Detailed explanation of process.</p> <p><i>Japan lies close to a destructive plate boundary. Here the Pacific/Philippine oceanic plate is subducted beneath the less dense Eurasian continental plate as convection currents in the mantle move the plates towards each other. As plates move, they snag and tension builds up, locking like a machine without oil. As the pressure builds up, it is suddenly released and causes a sudden movement that sends out shock waves, which causes earthquakes at the surface in Japan.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale.</p> <p>Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars.</p> <p>Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors.</p> <p>Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate.</p>	6 marks

	Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.	
1(c)(i)	2 x 1 = 2 marks Use of scale (1), use of direction (1) E.g. 100km north of Sendai (accept 80 – 110 km). Do not accept 'in a mountainous region' but accept 'a mountainous region in the centre of Honshu Island' (not Honshu alone).	2 marks
1(c)(ii)	4 x 1 Max 1 mark for each box in the table <u>Primary effects</u> - 12 people died, 358 were injured, homes destroyed, damaged roads, bridge collapsed, dam cracked (accept landslide) Accept 'infrastructure destroyed' <u>once only</u> . Accept 'windows shattered' but <u>once only</u> . <u>Secondary effects</u> – landslides caused car and bus accidents, blocked roads, buried 7 people, communities cut off, motorways closed, trains were stopped. 2,000 passengers were trapped inside three trains for nine and a half hours, 117,000 passengers were delayed. Evacuation, homelessness/in shelters. (‘Death’ could be primary or secondary) – credit only once. The effects must be from Figure 2 (or can be inferred from Figure 2)	4 marks
1(d)	3 x 1 Equator, northern, Pacific.	3 marks
1(e)	1 x 1 Sea temperatures over 25°C – 27°C Accept high sea temperatures/very warm Accept intense low pressure or low wind shear	1 mark
1(f)	2 x 1+1 Poorer country/lower GNI (or vice versa) (1), therefore less money for mitigation programmes (1). Poor communications/fewer people with Internet access/TV (1), therefore unable to be warned (1). Flat coastal plain therefore flooding (1) from storm surges (1). Poorly built shacks in shanty towns/houses in villages are easily damaged (1), as they cannot withstand the strong winds (1). Accept B denser population/larger population (1)	4 marks
1(g)(i)	1 x 1 46.5 (Accept 46 or 47)	1 mark
1(g)(ii)	1 x 1 Warragul	1 mark
1(g)(iii)	Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Yes: Lifts information from Figure 5 or makes simple, undeveloped statement. <i>E.g. They are caused by drought. They are caused by high temperatures. They are caused by lightning. They spread due to strong winds. The climate is changing.</i> No: Lifts information from Figure 5 or makes simple, undeveloped statement. <i>E.g. They are caused by sparks from machinery. They are caused by arsonists. They are caused by people being careless with fires/cigarettes, power tools, fallen power lines.</i>	8 marks

<p>'Get out of hand' without development = L1 Knowledge of basic information. Simple understanding. Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms. Limited evidence of sentence structure.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–6 marks Goes beyond Figure 5 and backs up with own knowledge and/or clearly uses the data to develop an argument. Links the causes together. Development could be case study examples. Yes: <i>E.g. Much of Victoria had a deficiency of rainfall which dries out vegetation, so it easily catches fire. Temperatures reached 45°C which dries out vegetation, so it easily catches fire.</i> No: <i>E.g. The police knew it was started deliberately by an arsonist; this is not a natural occurrence. People do not extinguish campfires properly, they leave them smouldering and paper or dry leaves can blow onto them and start a fire. People throw lit cigarettes from car windows; these can land on the grass verges and set them alight. The climate is changing due to global warming, which is due to the actions of people.</i> Could argue for a balanced view. <i>They may be started deliberately by people, but they would not become wildfires unless the climatic conditions meant that they spread easily.</i> (Accept references to the effect of topography, lack of windbreaks, fuelling from built up areas etc.) Knowledge of accurate information. Clear understanding. Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate. Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks Uses Figure 5 well and backs up with own knowledge and/or uses the data to develop a detailed argument. Links the causes together well. Development could be case study examples. Yes: <i>E.g. Much of Victoria had a deficiency of rainfall, two areas experiencing the lowest rainfall on record in the area. This dries out vegetation, so it easily catches fire. Temperatures reached 45 C which again, dries out vegetation, so it easily catches fire, this process can be spontaneous. The wildfires are fanned by strong winds of up to 115kph. This is similar to the dry Santa Ana winds which spread wildfires across California in 2007.</i> No: <i>E.g. The police knew it was started deliberately by an arsonist; this is not a natural occurrence. Often people who bear a grudge against landowners or disagree with a proposed development in an area will set a fire in revenge or to stop a project taking place. People are unaware of the dangers of fire and do not follow the guidelines and advice issued by the authorities. They do not extinguish campfires properly, they leave them smouldering and paper or dry leaves can blow onto them and start a fire. The climate is changing due to global warming, which is due to the actions of people as CO2 emissions from homes, factories and vehicles traps heat in the</i></p>
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	<p><i>atmosphere which raises global temperatures. It is the selfish actions of people which have led to prolonged drought which creates the conditions for wildfires to occur.</i></p> <p>Could argue for a balanced view.</p> <p><i>They may be started deliberately by people, but they would not become wildfires unless the climatic conditions meant that they spread easily.</i></p> <p>(Accept references to the effect of topography, lack of windbreaks, fuelling from built up areas etc.)</p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale.</p> <p>Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars.</p> <p>Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors.</p> <p>Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate.</p> <p>Well structured response with effective use of sentences.</p> <p>Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar</p> <p>Threshold Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.</p> <p>Intermediate Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.</p> <p>High Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.</p>	<p><i>1 mark</i></p> <p><i>2 marks</i></p> <p><i>3 marks</i></p>
1(h)	<p>2 x 1</p> <p>Cut grass/move firewood/thin trees/clear leaves – less fuel, cut back branches – stop them falling onto house if do ignite, spark arrester – prevent fire starting, remove obstructions – access for emergency services, use materials that do not burn easily - fire retardant materials to reduce the amount of damage/burning to the home.</p> <p>Reject – evacuation (people and property).</p>	2 marks
1(i)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks</p> <p>Simple statements without development of ideas. <i>E.g. They could monitor volcanoes. They could monitor tropical storms. They could evacuate the area.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of basic information.</p> <p>Simple understanding.</p> <p>Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms.</p>	6 marks

	<p>Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Clear description of methods. <i>E.g. They could monitor volcanoes using satellites to detect any bulges in the mountain. The National Hurricane centre could monitor tropical storms.</i> Development may be case study examples. 'Have an emergency plan so that people know what to do' is too vague for L2. 'Emergency kit' can be developed to L2 by listing >2 items that would be found in such a kit e.g. torch, batteries, bottled water, radio etc. Knowledge of accurate information. Clear understanding. Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate. Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6marks Detailed description of methods. <i>E.g. They could monitor volcanoes using satellites to detect any bulges in the mountain; this can be done through using tilt meters to measure the angle of the slope or by laser ranging. The National Hurricane centre could monitor tropical storms and issue 3 or 5 day cones to show where the hurricane might strike, so that they can make preparations if they could be affected.</i> Development may be case study examples. Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale. Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars. Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors. Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate. Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p>	
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Question 2 – The challenge of extreme environments

2(a)	3 x 1 Overall increase (1) or fluctuate up to 2002 (1) Rapid increase from 2002 (1) + use of figures (1) max. eg. Went up by 28 000 or 65 000 in 1993 to 34 500 in 2009.	3 marks
2(b)(i)	1 x 1 9	1 mark
2(b)(ii)	1 x 1 Lemaire Channel (J)	1 mark
2(b)(iii)	4 x 1 (or 1+1 for developed points) Peninsula has higher temperatures than rest of continent/lower temperatures on rest of continent – or gives figures (1). Peninsula has tundra climate/polar climate on rest of continent (1). Closest point to S.America (ports)/ rest of continent very isolated and inaccessible (1). Ice free for part of year (1). Accept much of Antarctic continent is highland (1), experiences frequent katabatic winds (1).	4 marks
2(c)	4 x 1 (or 1+1 for developed points) Only credit one human activity. Eg cruises. There are more landing sites (1), threats from shipwrecks (1), danger of oil spills (1), more people going ashore causing damage to wildlife (1), visual pollution (1), breeding animals could be disturbed (1), leaving litter behind can damage ecosystems (1). Fishing. Overfishing reduces amount of fish (1), overfishing can disrupt ecosystem and food chain (1), damages the seabed (1), possible oil pollution from fishing vessels (1).	4 marks
2(d)(i)	2 x 1 1995, 5000	2 marks
2(d)(ii)	1 x 1 61%	1 mark
2(e)	Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple statements without development of ideas. There must be some simple development beyond the key on Figure 11. They can sell forest products. Accept examples of forest products such as timber. Any idea beyond Figure 11. They can export crops, cattle products etc. Accept reference to attraction tourists etc. Knowledge of basic information. Simple understanding. Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms. Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors. Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Develops statements to give a clear suggestion as to how use of the tropical rainforest environment can increase economic development	6 marks

	<p>e.g. areas could be cleared to grow soya beans, these can then be processed to increase their value and then exported. Exports of forest products can increase GNI (accept GNP). Ecolodges can be set up in TRF areas and the money brought in can fund development projects.</p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information. Clear understanding. Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate. Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6 marks Continued development of the idea. Development may be case study examples. Detailed linkage between forest activity and how this can lead to increased levels of economic activities. Can be linked to areas of cleared forest and the crops/products resulting from land-use change, or they can be sustainable use of the TRF (Agro forestry, ecotourism, forest crafts etc) and how these can contribute to increasing GNI or generating money for investment in development projects.</p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale. Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars. Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors. Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate. Well-structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p>	
2(f)(i)	<p>1 x 1 Tropic of Cancer & Tropic of Capricorn (Tropics)</p>	1 mark
2(f)(ii)	<p>3 x 1 1. Australian desert 2. Atacama desert (accept Namib/Kalahari desert) 3. Sahara desert.</p>	3 marks
2(g)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Simple statements without development of ideas. Simple references to the causes of desertification, either human or natural. These may be taken or inferred from Figures 12/13. <i>E.g. Less rainfall, higher temperatures, the climate is changing, part of a natural cycle of climate change. Or, human factors E.g. The population is increasing, people chop down trees for fuelwood, people keep too many animals on the land, people grow too many crops on the land, people now live in permanent settlements etc.</i> Knowledge of basic information. Simple understanding. Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms. Limited evidence of sentence structure.</p>	8 marks

	<p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–6 marks</p> <p>Clear references to the causes of desertification, either human or natural. Clear development of the point i.e. how it leads to desertification. These may be developed from Figures 12/13. <i>E.g. Less rainfall, higher temperatures which leads to increased evaporation/increased drought, or rainfall becoming more irregular. The climate is changing; this is part of a natural cycle of climate change, the area on the fringe of the Sahara used to be much wetter, it may become so again. Or, human factors: E.g. There is a rapid rate of population growth/ population density increasing and more people chop down trees for fuelwood/ keep too many animals on the land/ grow too many crops on the land, people now live in permanent settlements which increases the pressure on the surrounding countryside etc. May state a cause and develop the effect of this. E.g. more people chop down trees for fuelwood/ keep too many animals on the land/ grow too many crops on the land which means that the protective cover of vegetation is removed and soil is blown/washed away.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information. Clear understanding. Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate. Clear evidence of sentence structure.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks</p> <p>Detailed references to the causes of desertification, either human or natural. Continued development of the point i.e. how it leads to desertification. These may be developed from Figures 12/13. <i>E.g. Less rainfall, higher temperatures which leads to increased evaporation/increased drought, or rainfall becoming more irregular, this means that vegetation dies and soils dry out and are removed by soil erosion. The climate is changing; this is part of a natural cycle of climate change as ocean currents and patterns of winds change. This affects rainfall; in the past, the area on the fringe of the Sahara used to be much wetter, it may become so again as the cycle comes out of a dry period into a wetter one.</i></p> <p>Or, human factors: <i>E.g. There is a rapid rate of population growth/ population density increasing and more people chop down trees for fuelwood + why/ keep too many animals on the land + why / grow too many crops on the land + why, people now live in permanent settlements whereas in the past they were nomadic pastoralists; this increases the pressure on the surrounding countryside as they are no longer using the resources from a large area of land etc.</i></p> <p>May state a cause and develop the effect of this. <i>E.g. more people chop down trees for fuelwood/ keep too many animals on the land/ grow too many crops on the land which means that the protective cover of vegetation is removed and the soil retains less moisture and dries out. Also the roots are no longer there to bind the soil together and soil is open to erosion and is blown/washed away.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale. Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and</p>	
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	<p>exemplars. Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors. Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate. Well structured response with effective use of sentences.</p> <p>Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar</p> <p>Threshold Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.</p> <p>Intermediate Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.</p> <p>High Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.</p>	<p><i>1 mark</i></p> <p><i>2 marks</i></p> <p><i>3 marks</i></p>
2(h)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple statements without development of ideas. Gives scheme or method. An area of tropical rainforest –Names a scheme <i>E.g. Agroforestry, selective logging</i> or gives a simple description of a scheme <i>E.g. Trees and a variety of crops are planted, some of which help to return nutrients to the soil. They should not remove all the trees to get the ones they want.</i> <i>E.g. Restore damaged areas, Reafforestation/plant new trees. E.g. Ecotourism is the responsible development and management of tourism, which helps to preserve the environment. Ecotourism provides funds for conservation projects. Etc. E.g. Ethical shopping - A certification label on products shows that it comes from a sustainable source. The demand for tropical hardwoods can be reduced by replacing them with alternative materials. Etc.</i> An area at the fringe of a hot desert- <i>E.g. they should plough across hillsides, they should replant trees, they should irrigate the land, they should use 'magic stones' etc.</i> Knowledge of basic information. Simple understanding. Few links; limited detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms. Limited evidence of sentence structure. Frequent spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Develops the idea to show how the scheme or method works.</p>	<p><i>6 marks</i></p>

	<p>An area of tropical rainforest– <i>E.g. Agroforestry mimics the layers and diversity of the natural rainforest. Agroforestry serves as a ‘buffer zone’, surrounding and protects the remaining rainforest. Etc. Reafforestation can take place using quick growing local species of trees. Reafforestation provides protective cover from wind and rain. Mining companies can be made to agree to a forest restoration program before mining starts otherwise permits are not issued. Before mining the topsoil can be removed along with the ash from the burnt trees, this can then stored and replaced when mining has finished Etc.</i></p> <p><i>Ecotourism is the responsible development and management of tourism, which helps to preserve the environment as ecotourism provides funds for conservation projects /provides jobs for local people (crafts, guides). Etc. E.g. Ethical shopping - A certification label on products shows that it comes from a sustainable source. The demand for tropical hardwoods can be reduced by replacing them with alternative materials e.g. plastics or timber from sustainable forests. Etc.</i></p> <p>An area at the fringe of a hot desert- <i>E.g. they should use ‘magic stones’ or build small earth bunds, which trap water behind them and allow it to soak into the ground so that plants grow.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information. Clear understanding. Answers have some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses some specialist terms where appropriate. Clear evidence of sentence structure. Some spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6 marks Continued development of the idea to show how the scheme or method works.</p> <p><i>An area of tropical rainforest– E.g. Agroforestry mimics the layers and diversity of the natural rainforest. Trees and a variety of crops are planted, some of which return nutrients to the soil. Agroforestry serves as a ‘buffer zone’, surrounding and protects the remaining untouched rainforest, as all the economic activities can take place in this area, without damaging the other virgin forest. Etc. Mining companies can be made to agree to a forest restoration program before mining starts otherwise permits are not issued. In a bauxite mine near Trombetas, before open cast mining started, the topsoil was removed along with the ash from the burnt trees, this can then be stored and replaced when mining has finished and then replanted with trees that are native to the area. Etc.</i></p> <p><i>Ecotourism is the responsible development and management of tourism, which helps to preserve the environment as ecotourism provides funds for conservation projects /provides jobs for local people (crafts, guides) there is then less poverty and less need to deforest the area. It also makes visitors who stay in forest lodges and walk the canopy walkways more aware of the wonder, importance and value of the rainforests and helps to increase the profile of the conservation cause Etc. E.g. Ethical shopping - A certification label on products shows that it comes from a sustainable source. An example of this is the Forest Stewardship Council. The demand for tropical hardwoods can be reduced by substitution policies i.e.</i></p>	
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	<p><i>replacing them with alternative materials e.g. plastics, timber from sustainable forests or by recycling existing supplies. Etc.</i></p> <p><i>An area at the fringe of a hot desert- E.g. In Burkina they use ‘magic stones’ or build small earth bunds, which trap water behind them reducing surface run-off and allowing water to soak into the ground. This stops soil being washed away by rain or drying out and being blown away by wind, so that plants grow.</i></p> <p>Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale.</p> <p>Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars.</p> <p>Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors.</p> <p>Range of ideas in a logical form; uses a range of specialist terms where appropriate.</p> <p>Well structured response with effective use of sentences. Few spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.</p>	
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Question 3 – Investigating the globalisation of industry

3(a)(i)	<p>General idea of spread across world (1 mark) with specific locations, e.g. clusters of silicon production in US/Europe, assembly in SE Asia, etc (2-3 marks). In less developed countries (1 mark). Reserve 1 mark for general pattern.</p>	3 marks
3(a)(ii)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple points lacking development and offering basic reasons. <i>Cheaper labour. Can easily transport anywhere. Near markets. Near computer production centres, etc.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks More detailed answer with some development to explain reasons behind location. <i>Cheaper labour in SE Asia so producers can make the chips for less, growing with increasing demand.</i></p>	4 marks
3(b)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks Simple points lacking development and offering basic benefits, <i>More jobs. Money for government. Raises profile. Idea of infrastructure developments. Improvement in quality of life. Low polluting industry, etc.</i> Jobs and money max 2. Attempted but unclear development of benefit. There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences..</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks Clear answer with some development of benefits to expand the basic points. <i>More jobs lead to a multiplier effect as people are wealthier so spend money in local shops which means they expand and employ more people.</i> There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks Description and development of points which show more detailed understanding or use of case study(ies) for a broader locational understanding. A range of benefits is developed, probably with reference to more than one beneficiary group. <i>Governments might benefit because of increased tax incomes. This will allow them to provide better services such as schools and health centres. In the long term this will mean that local people will be better educated and able to take more highly skilled jobs which will increase their earning power and their quality of life.</i> The answer is well structured with effective use of sentences and/or paragraphs. There are few spelling and punctuation errors, and technical vocabulary is used appropriately. Points can refer to any relevant industry/location.</p>	8 marks

	<p>Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar</p> <p>Threshold Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.</p> <p>Intermediate Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.</p> <p>High Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p>2 marks</p> <p>3 marks</p>
3(c)(i)	<p>Any two basic points or one well developed point. Flat land, greenfield site, idea of size, space. Accept site not location/situation points.</p>	2 marks
3(c)(ii)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Simple points lacking development and offering basic reasons why this is a good site/location. <i>Skilled workforce. Pleasant area/ working environment. Plenty of space. Room for expansion. Easy to get to on roads. Cheaper land, etc.</i> Points need to be more than simple site description points. Max 2 for transport.</p> <p>There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–5 marks More detailed answer with some development of reasons or a single well-developed reason (for low L2) to explain why this is a good location. <i>Because the site is on the edge of town it is on a large greenfield area which allows plenty of room to build on. A pleasant location like this will be an attractive place for people to work in so the company will be able to attract skilled workers easily.</i> There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary. Points can refer to any relevant modern industry.</p>	5 marks
3(d)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple points lacking development. <i>Growing demand for products. High skilled labour supply. Close to</i></p>	6 marks

	<p><i>research facilities. Universities. Money to develop parks, etc.</i> There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Clear answer with some development. <i>Universities in developed countries have set up science parks close to their sites so that they can develop products. A large number of highly skilled workers are available from universities. There is a growing demand for high tech products which need to be developed somewhere close to where they are being researched.</i> There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6 marks Development for a more detailed answer or use of case study(ies) for a broader locational understanding. <i>The growth in demand for new products such a mobile phones means that new technology needs to be developed. This builds on research so science parks have been developed to take ideas from research and develop them.</i> The answer is well structured with effective use of sentences and/or paragraphs. There are few spelling and punctuation errors, and technical vocabulary is used appropriately.</p>	
3(e)	<p>Basic idea that in general as one goes up so does the other (1 mark) with sound use of data (+1 mark) or reference to the specific countries not totally fitting this pattern (+1 mark).</p>	3 marks
3(f)	<p>Any reasonable problems which can be taken from resource or from own knowledge. These can be four simple points, e.g. <i>long working hours</i>, or one or more developed points which may refer to examples. <i>Long working hours may mean workers are tired and more likely to become ill which might lead to them not being able to work and so reduce their income.</i></p> <p>Max 3 each for economic and social problems.</p> <p>Economic, e.g. low wages, economic insecurity, low purchasing power, etc. Social – long working hours, poor living conditions, risk of injury, disease caused by pollution, etc.</p>	4 marks
3(g)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Simple points lacking development with only a limited appreciation of why the scheme might be appropriate. <i>The Universal Nut Sheller is cheap to make and makes work easier for people in Mali. This makes their life easier.</i> There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary. Max L1 if not clearly industrial development.</p>	5 marks

	<p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–5 marks Clear points with some development clearly showing how the scheme is appropriate.</p> <p><i>The Universal Nut Sheller is cheap to make and can be produced for \$50. This means people in villages in countries like Mali can afford to make one. It can be made using local skills and so is sustainable as local people can keep it going over time.</i></p> <p>There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>If no scheme is mentioned, the answer is likely to be limited to Level 1.</p>	
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Question 4 – Investigating global tourism

4(a)(i)	<p>Simple points: 1 mark, e.g. if “on the coast”, “in the east”, “quite near London”, “Norfolk”. Allow 1 mark for idea of isolation. More complex description usually using distance/direction: 2 marks, e.g. “150km north east of London”. Allow 2 x 1 simple point answers.</p>	2 marks
4(a)(ii)	<p>Four simple points or one or more developed point(s), listing possible reasons for increase, e.g. <i>more cars. More disposable income. More paid holidays</i> or some range of developed points. <i>People have more cars which means they can travel more easily to National Parks.</i> Allow 1 mark for a simple point about marketing/advertising; more interest in fitness; more environmental awareness.</p> <p>Points need to be about change.</p>	4 marks
4(b)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple points lacking development about possible advantages, which can be implied. <i>Tourism will bring money to local businesses and jobs to the area.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Clear points with some development of the beneficial impacts, linked to local businesses. <i>If more local people are employed they will have more money to spend in local businesses such as restaurants and shops.</i></p>	4 marks
4(c)(i)	<p>Allow range between 6.0 km and 6.4 km – 1 mark for distance, 2nd mark for units only if distance is correct.</p>	2 marks
4(c)(ii)	<p>Any one of: Contour lines (contours) Spot heights Triangulation pillars/points (trig points)</p> <p>Accept diagrammatic representation.</p>	1 mark
4(c)(iii)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks Simple points lacking development with basic tourist attractions being put forward. <i>There is a museum near How Hill. People might go sailing.</i> There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary. Good use of referencing creditable to top of level.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks Clear answer which shows some development of why the area might be attractive to tourists using a range of attractions from either the map or the photos. <i>Nature reserves like at Barton Broad might attract bird watchers.</i></p>	6 marks

	<p>Some map evidence required for Level 2 marks. There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 5–6 marks Detailed answer with development of why the area as a whole might be attractive to tourists and making clear use of map evidence. <i>The area on the map has a range of tourist attractions. These include indoor attractions such as the Craft Centre north of Hoveton which might be popular during wet weather, as well as outdoor attractions such as the nature reserve at Barton Broad. Barton Broad might also be attractive during the summer for walks or boating activities.</i> The answer is well structured with effective use of sentences and/or paragraphs. There are few spelling and punctuation errors, and technical vocabulary is used appropriately.</p>	
4(d)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Simple identification of issues/conflicts up to max 2. 3rd mark for attempt to describe management strategy. An area may not be named (no marks for naming area). <i>Bigger car parks. More litter bins.</i> There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–5 marks Clear description with some development of management ideas, clearly linking management to conflicts. A single well-described conflict management can access L2. It is clear that management strategies are described. <i>Signposts could be used to make sure tourists keep off farmers' fields so reducing the trampling of crops.</i> There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p>	5 marks
4(e)	<p>Basic idea that in general as one goes up so does the other (1 mark) with sound use of data (+1 mark) or reference to the specific countries not totally fitting this pattern (+1 mark).</p>	3 marks
4(f)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–4 marks Simple points lacking development and offering basic advantages <i>More job. Money for government. Raises profile. Idea of infrastructure developments. Improvement in quality of life. Low polluting industry helps develop countries, etc.</i> There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 5–6 marks Clear answer with some development of advantages clearly to less developed countries to expand the basic points. <i>More jobs lead to a multiplier effect as people are wealthier so spend money in local shops which means they expand and employ more people. Money helps to stimulate development of the wider economy.</i></p>	8 marks

	<p>There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences.</p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 7–8 marks Detailed answer with clear description and development of points, or broader locational understanding using case study(ies). A range of benefits are developed, probably with reference to more than one beneficiary group. <i>Governments might benefit because of increased tax incomes. This will allow them to provide better services such as schools and health centres. In the long term, this will mean that local people will be better educated and able to take more highly skilled jobs which will increase their earning power and their quality of life.</i> Reference may be made to located examples to develop arguments. The answer is well structured with effective use of sentences and/or paragraphs.</p> <p>Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar</p> <p>Threshold Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.</p> <p>Intermediate Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.</p> <p>High Performance Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p>2 marks</p> <p>3 marks</p>
4(g)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1–3 marks Simple points lacking development with a basic but attempted explanation of possible global environmental impacts such as global warming, ozone depletion, acid rain, etc. Pollution points require an obvious link to global/large scale environments and probably some qualification. <i>More air travel means more global warming.</i> List, max 1. There is little evidence of structure in terms of correct use of sentences. There are frequent spelling and punctuation errors, and little appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 4–5 marks More detailed points about 'how' with some development linking to obvious impacts. <i>More international travel means more air travel which can help cause</i></p>	5 marks

	<p><i>global warming. This may cause sea levels to rise and coastal areas to flood.</i></p> <p>There is some structure with appropriate use of sentences. There are some spelling and punctuation errors, and some appropriate use of technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Points must relate to global/large scale environments (i.e. not localised habitat destruction) but only one impact needs to be covered in the answer to achieve full marks.</p>	
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