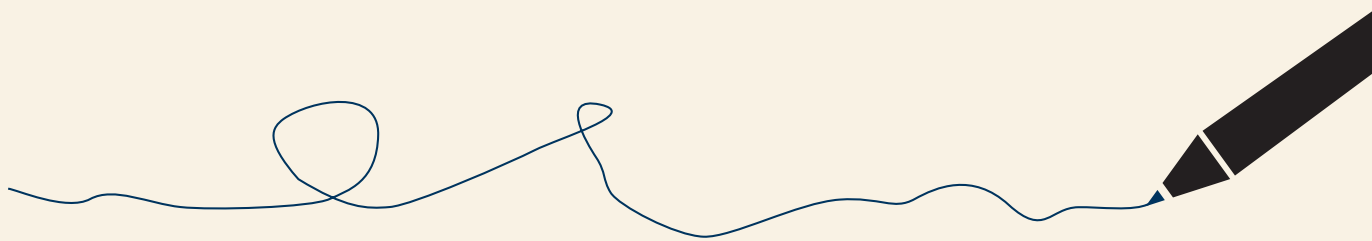


Exemplification Booklet
GCSE Geography B (2GB01)
Autumn 2012



Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Marking Criteria

These criteria are common to all four subjects that have marks for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) – GCSE English Literature, GCSE History, GCSE Geography and GCSE Religious Studies.

However, the marks allocated to each level vary for individual subjects and units.

Please see accompanying SPaG guides for GCSE Geography B SPaG mark allocations. These can be found at www.edexcel.com/gcse2012geographyB

Questions with four marks available for SPaG

		0 marks	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
Threshold performance	Level 1	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.
Intermediate performance	Level 2	2–3 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.
High performance	Level 3	4 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.

Questions with three marks available for SPaG

		0 marks	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
Threshold performance	Level 1	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.
Intermediate performance	Level 2	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.
High performance	Level 3	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.

Examiner Comments

Intermediate Performance



*(b) Explain how climate change might add additional stress to marine ecosystems.

(6)

Climate change can cause coral reefs to fade as optimum temperatures of 24°C to 26°C will be changed as the water will ~~cause coral reef to s~~ will heat up and coral reef will stop growing. Extreme weather like ~~se~~ hurricanes can destroy coral reef by ripping it up as storms pass through. If global temperatures rise glaciers melt increasing the amount of freshwater to the oceans, ~~decreasing~~ ^{diluting} the saline water coral needs to grow in. Also if glaciers melt sea level will rise and ~~water will rise~~ ^{coral needs to} be close to the surface to get sunlight to grow and it will be further under water making it harder to grow.

Examiner Comments

Sound control of meaning with little lost through errors. Colloquialisms occasionally misplaced, such as 'ripping it up' (sic).

Use of specialist terminology is attempted, as in 'glaciers', 'optimum temperature' and 'extreme weather'.

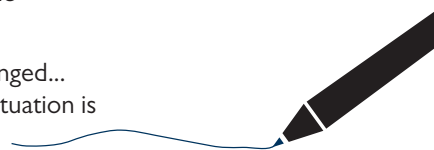
Some grammatical weakness (e.g. 'will be changed... will heat up') but few spelling errors and punctuation is sound if a little thin.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks



GCSE Geography B Unit 1 Higher (5GB1H)

*(b) For a named Transnational Company (TNC), explain why it operates in different parts of the world.

(6)

Named TNC Coca - Cola

The Coca-Cola organisation has ~~outsourced~~ ^{outsourced} to Kenya in the past 15 years. Now Coca-Cola is mainly made in Kenya as the company receives good incentives for having its company based there. The Kenyan government wanted Coca-Cola to come to Kenya to help it improve their economy, in return they offered Coca-Cola a large percentage of their water for free, a cheap workforce, and the opportunity to improve sales of Coca-Cola in Kenya. Now that Coca-Cola can cheaply create its product in Kenya it can ship its products all over the world and from this create a larger profit.

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

7

Examiner Comments

Sound control of meaning throughout.

Use of specialist terminology is attempted (e.g. 'outsourced') but there is a limited range of this.

Some grammatical weakness (e.g. 'improve sells') and a few spelling and punctuation errors, especially in the use of commas.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks

GCSE Geography B Unit 2 Higher (5GB2H)

* (b) For a named Transnational Company (TNC), explain why it operates in different parts of the world.

(6)

Named TNC Dell Computers + Laptops.

Dell computers + laptops manufacture parts of their computers all around the world from India, Mexico, China and Indonesia. These countries are NICs or LEDCs, so these places have cheap labour, they also have lots of skilled workers. As the labour is cheap, this means the TNC Dell can make a larger profit. The ~~ter~~ quaternary sector jobs (knowledge based) are usually in the MEDCs where the computers are designed and invented, so the consumers are largely from MEDCs, the inventors and designers can relate to that quality of life, making a more effective product.

Designers of computers in the MEDCs also ^{have} a larger income plus the head quarters of Dell are also in MEDCs such as the USA so that the founders can stay in an MEDC for a better quality of life.

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

8

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 9 MARKS

Examiner Comments

Sound control of meaning although some punctuation errors occasionally make it difficult to discern intent.

Use of specialist terminology is generally sound and quite widespread, such as 'computing manufacture', 'offer incentives' and 'newer technologies'.

Some grammatical weakness and a few spelling and punctuation errors (e.g. 'it's'). Capitalisation is a little variable.

Mark

Intermediate performance

Level 2

2 marks

Examiner Comments

High Performance



*(b) For **either** a hot arid **or** a polar region, explain how vegetation has adapted to this extreme climate.

(6)

Hot arid or polar region: Polar region

In the southern reaches of polar regions, coniferous forests prevail. These trees have evolved thin, needle-like leaves to conserve moisture - rare in the arid ice expanses. They are also evergreen, as the low sunlight levels are not conducive to seasonal variation. In tundra regions, vegetation is sparse; small grasses and moss prevail, but all have deeper roots and shorter above-ground lengths than in order to use water in the often frozen soil and to avoid wind damage, respectively. Flowers have smaller petals; like the tree leaves, this is in order to avoid moisture and heat loss; less surface area is exposed this way. Vegetation cannot survive in the furthest north of polar regions; it has ended as described to persist predominantly in the tundra environment.

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks) **9**

Examiner Comments

Meaning is clear throughout and the response is articulate.

Wide range of specialist terminology used accurately, including 'coniferous forests', 'tundra regions' and 'smaller petals'.

Consistent accuracy in spelling and punctuation, including use of semi-colons.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

GCSE Geography B Unit 2 Higher (5GB2H)

* (b) For a named Transnational Company (TNC), explain why it operates in different parts of the world.

(6)

Named TNC Dell Dell

Dell computers sells on average 150,000 computers daily worldwide and operates in many different countries meaning it can improve its products quality through access to a wider range of knowledge and talent, it can reduce time taken for the product to get to the consumer and it can find cheap land and labour in LDCs. Dell ~~has~~ computers are designed in the ^{Texas,} USA ~~is~~, a developed country, ~~is~~ meaning a high level of education and operational expertise but parts of the computer come from all over the world (Germany, ~~the~~ Phillipines, Costa Rica etc) allowing the company to take advantage of the lack of laws protecting employees in developing countries, to company profits. It can also sell inside trade barriers (like the EU) meaning it avoids the tariffs and quotas that make it hard for foreign companies to ^{sell in} ~~export~~ the EU. It can also

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

9

Examiner Comments

Meaning is clear throughout and the response is articulate.

Wide range of specialist terminology used, including 'operational expertise', 'tariffs and quotas' and 'foreign companies'.

Consistent accuracy in spelling. Punctuation is a little thin, with very long sentences, although it is generally accurate.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

*(b) With reference to your local area, explain how changes in transport could help to reduce its eco-footprint.

Named local area Hertford

Transport contributes to an eco-footprint because powering a vehicle ~~is~~ normally uses a fraction of crude oil, a fossil fuel which emits carbon pollution and uses an inrenewable resource.

In Hertford, this can be reduced by copying the city of Cambridge. Our existing buses could be ~~also~~ replaced by bio-buses which run on biofuel. This is more carbon neutral; it takes in carbon as it is grown.

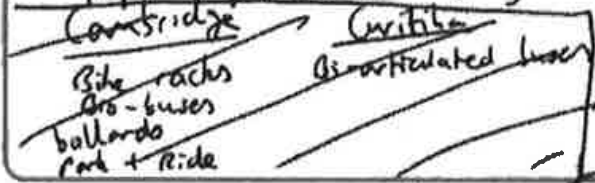
Also, we could copy Curitiba's (Brazil) buses - they are bi-articulated so carry a lot of passengers, meaning that less fuel is needed to carry more people, so resource use is decreased.

Cambridge also has other features, such as a Park & Ride system that Hertford could adopt - parking around the town and then taking a bus into it reduces individual fuel consumption and emissions.

We could also use Cambridge's tollard system in our own town centre, limiting traffic to buses and taxis. This, coupled with London's congestion charging zone scheme, would reduce Hertford's congestion and therefore pollution, and therefore its eco-footprint.

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

While not all of these schemes are likely or practical, with planning and proper implementation they could help to reduce Hertford's eco-footprint by reducing its resource use and pollution.



Examiner Comments

Meaning is clear throughout and the response is highly articulate with a very good use of like words to help the argument flow.

Wide range of specialist terminology used, including 'carbon neutral' and 'biofuels'.

Consistent accuracy in spelling and punctuation although there are one or two small errors and self-corrections.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

*(b) With reference to a named rural area in a **developing** country, explain the issues that it is facing.

Named rural area Bihar in India

(6)

With 82% of the population being involved in the farming industry, it's incredibly poor.

These people can only afford to buy small areas of farmland, meaning they can only grow enough food to eat*. This lack of surplus means they can't make money to buy more land; and the cycle of poverty starts again.

The high poverty levels mean people can't afford good health care, so many people die from diseases.

Also, there is a lack of education, meaning young people are unable to become skilled and find work in cities (like Mumbai). If children are educated, their parents may have to pay for this within cities,

which can put a further strain on life at home

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 9 MARKS

* known as subsistence farming

Examiner Comments

Meaning is clear throughout and the response is simply written but with very few errors and meaning is directly communicated.

Wide range of specialist terminology used, including 'lack of surplus' and 'cycle of poverty'.

Consistent accuracy in spelling and punctuation.

Mark

High performance

Level 3

3 marks

Examiner Comments

Threshold Performance



(b) For a named extreme environment, state **two** ways climate change could threaten its people.

(2)

Named Environment: Economic

- 1 In case of a flood a high number of houses could be damaged which will cost a lot to rebuild
- 2 And if threatened by a volcano or flood they will have to build a wall to stop the water and find a place to let the water flow to.

* (c) For **either** a hot arid **or** a polar region, describe how plants and animals survive in this extreme climate.

(6) 5 Q08c

Hot arid or polar region: Hot arid.

In the hot arid under the sand there's water some animals dig to find that it's cooler or some use their fur that can cool their bodies to a reasonable temperature and when they need to walk they lick their face arms. Plants use their roots to get water that is slow since at this high temperature all the water evaporates what will be left is the under water flow.

Examiner Comments

Meaning is discernible but impeded by SPaG errors with omitted words.

A limited range of basic terms used, some of which are geographical, such as 'reasonable temperature' (sic).

Several grammatical weaknesses, frequent errors in spelling and limited use of punctuation.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark

*(b) For **either** a hot arid **or** a polar region, explain how vegetation has adapted to this extreme climate.

(6)

Hot arid or polar region: Polar Region Alaska

The vegetation in polar has adapted to the extreme climate, the flora such as Moss & Lichens are very small, and close together to keep heat in, also they are low on ground to prevent wind hitting them.

The other type of vegetation which is fauna has adapted to the environment, the Arctic fox has 2 layers of skin to keep its self warm and has white fur to camouflauge it self from prey. The caribou has steep hooves to prevent its self from sinking into the snow, so it easy for them to walk.

Examiner Comments

Sound control of meaning although some is lost through errors.

Use of specialist terminology is attempted but most is basic (e.g. 'fauna' and 'adapted').

Some grammatical weakness and a few spelling errors, including specialist terms 'Arctic', 'enviroment' and 'camaflauge' (sic). Errors in the use of commas and capitalisation, such as 'Moss' and 'Lichens'.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark



*(c) For a named Transnational Company (TNC), describe the main features of its global operation.

(6)

Named TNC British Airways

British Airways is a aviation company. ~~It~~ is mainly aimed at the big business people as it travels all over the world. It transports very important people to countries like ~~Dubai~~ Dubai, America etc its a very reliable company. Also its not too expensive so just the normal bussines man or woman can fly to their destination for a low price where ever they go ~~in~~ in the world. They have been a well known company for many years.

Examiner Comments

Meaning is discernible although meaning can be obscured by SPaG errors, such as 'as it travels all over the world'.

A limited range of basic terms used with few specialist terms (e.g. 'company' and 'destination').

Several grammatical weaknesses and several errors in spelling and punctuation, such as 'countries', 'bussness' and 'rellable' (sic).

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark

*(c) For a **named** example, describe the main features of a 'bottom-up' development project.

(6)

Named example India, Biogas

In India girls spend so much time collecting fuel wood, which means they don't go to school and they don't earn as much. Biogas project ~~are~~ take manures, ferment it to make methane which is then piped back into housing. The social factors are that they have smoke free kitchen so less breathing problems, there are ^{more} jobs created. The economic factors are that people spend less time looking for wood so they can earn more money and environmentally it adds to climate change but ~~it~~ it makes the people of India's lives more better.

(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks) **6**

Examiner Comments

Meaning is discernible but occasionally hard to discern because of missing words and SPaG errors.

A limited range of basic terms is used with one or two specialist words and phrases, such as 'biogas' and 'climate change'.

Several grammatical weaknesses and several errors in spelling (e.g. 'fuelwood' and 'piombem' (sic)). Punctuation and capitalisation are variable.

Mark

Threshold performance

Level 1

1 mark



