



# 1GB0 25O1 GCSE Geography B Preparing Students for Making Geographical Decisions Delegate Booklet

## Delegate Booklet

This booklet contains examples of candidate responses to the June 2024 Paper 3 Making Geographical Decisions exam. We've sent this booklet to you ahead of our professional development event so you have time to read the responses and consider the level and mark you would award them. During the event you will have opportunities to share your feedback on these responses and listen to the Principal Examiner's marks and commentaries.

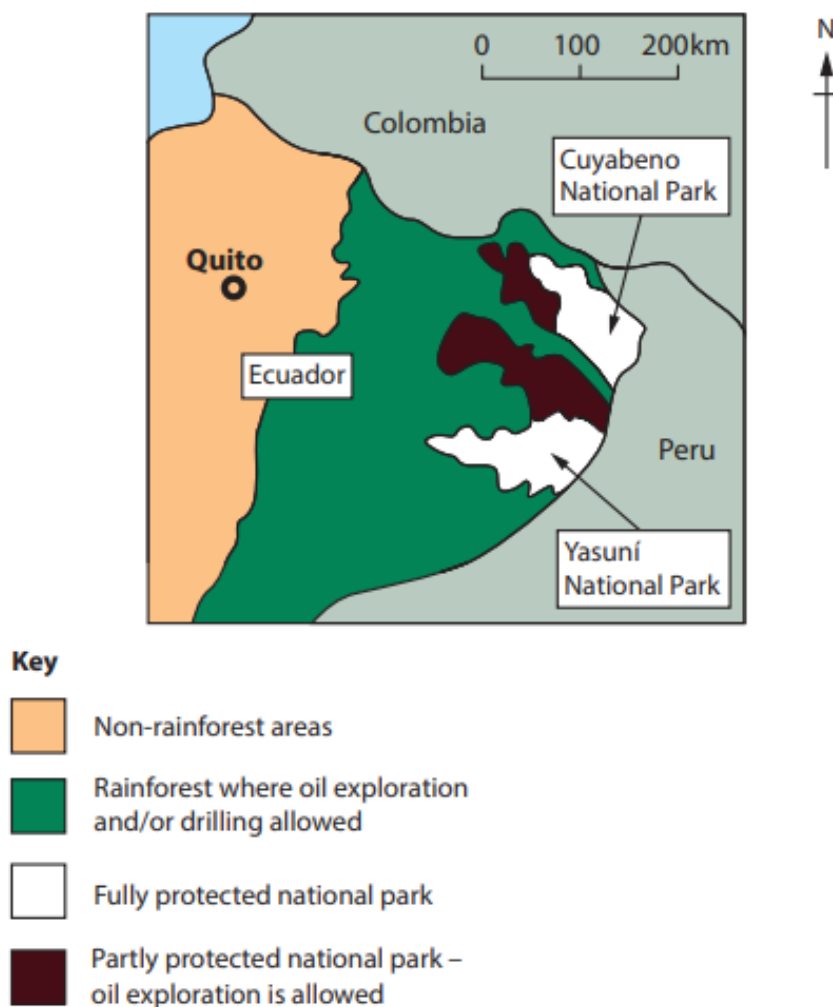
### Question 3(d)

- (d) Using evidence from Figures 7 and 8, assess the threats to Yasuní National Park (YNP) and its communities.



**Figure 7**

**Environmental impacts of oil production in Ecuador's rainforest**



Yasuní National Park (YNP) is home to 750 mammal and bird species, and 2,000 tree species.

Jaguars and tiny monkeys called pygmy marmosets, live there. Pink dolphins swim in the rivers.

The YNP's biodiversity is a vast resource that could provide cures for diseases.

YNP is home to the Tagaeri and Taromenane forest communities.

40% of Ecuador's conventional oil resources are located below YNP.

Oil companies, such as China's Sinopec and Ecuador's own Petroamazonas, work throughout Ecuador's rainforest. They have begun to explore parts of YNP.

More damage comes from roads and pipes the companies build. They give access to hunters and loggers, sometimes leading to violent confrontations with YNP communities.

**Figure 8**

### **Yasuní National Park and the oil industry**



## Mark Scheme

<b>3 (d)</b>	<p align="center"><b>AO3 (4 marks)/AO4 (4 marks)</b></p> <p>Answers should address the threats posed by the oil industry which are shown or written about in Figures 7 and 8. The assessment may offer a view of which threat is most severe/concerning, and why.</p> <p><b>A04 (skilled use of information from Figures 7 and 8)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutback of wide and long strips of forest to lay pipes and build roads.</li> <li>• Soil excavation to lay pipelines, and linked soil erosion.</li> <li>• Loss of rare bird, mammal and tree species e.g. jaguar, pygmy marmoset; oil spills might threaten the dolphins.</li> <li>• Only parts of the parks have full protection (shown by map).</li> <li>• Threatened way of life for Tagaeri and Taromenane forest communities.</li> <li>• Secondary threats from loggers and hunters who access the forest where the oil companies have cleared land</li> </ul> <p><b>A03 (making connections and /or arguments)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>most worrying</i> threat is biodiversity loss because it also <i>in turn</i> has global implications due to the genetic resource that is lost (makes links/connections).</li> <li>• The <i>most serious</i> environmental impacts are caused by forest clearance for infrastructure.</li> <li>• Not only does forest clearance destroy habitats, it also <i>in turn</i> allows poachers to access the forest (makes links/connections).</li> <li>• Forest removal leads to more loss of tropical soil as they are <i>interdependent</i> on one another – the damage become <i>permanent</i> as forest cannot regrow.</li> <li>• The threats are <i>unlikely to reduce</i> because 40% of the country's oil lies there.</li> <li>• There are threats and injustices for the park's human communities too, <i>made worse</i> by confrontations with loggers.</li> </ul>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1–3	<p>Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)</p> <p>Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance</p>
Level 2	4–6	<p>Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)</p> <p>Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some</p>
Level 3	7–8	<p>Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)</p> <p>Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)</p>





## Exemplar A

One threat to YNP is <sup>its large oil reserves (40% below the YNP)</sup> ~~to its specialised ecosystem~~.  
YNP is a ~~fully protected park~~ habitat for 750  
mammal and bird species including Tactans and king  
monkeys (marmosets) and pink dolphins. These animal  
species are specific to this region, and as a result  
could face extinction if the ~~rest~~ park is exploited for  
conventional oil as oil rigs will need to be built, degrading  
the area which removes habitats and forest corridors.  
Additionally, ~~there is to be a home to Tactans and~~  
~~forever forest communities~~ YNP's biodiversity may be  
lost as a result of these species being threatened as plants  
and animals are interdependent in ecosystems for survival, but as  
trees are cut down, the soil is likely to become infertile and  
the animal species lack a source of food.

**A** Another threat to YNP and its communities are the rigs  
of TNCS such as Sironia and Petrobras which exploit  
the landscape for conventional oil. Whilst the YNP is meant to  
be a fully protected park, it is surrounded by areas that  
are partially exploited and areas where drilling is allowed,  
making it difficult to prohibit access to these companies.  
These companies have built roads and pipes which have required  
the land to be clear cut and damaged the structure of the soil as  
the pipes cut through where trees were initially planted. Additionally,



## Exemplar A continued

TNCs have allowed loggers and hunters to access this region and convert KNP communities like Tageri and Tammene that have sustained the forest before these TNCs arrived.

In conclusion, the largest threat to KNP is the use of TNCs as not only do they exploit the forest unsustainably but also give access to loggers and hunters who threaten the biodiversity in KNP who intend



## Exemplar B

(d) Using evidence from Figures 7 and 8, assess the threats to Yasuni National Park (YNP) and its communities.

(8)

Trees are being deforested and roads and pipes are being built. This essentially causes species in YNP to lose their habitat and have a risk of extinction. For the environment and communities, this is bad event as it decrease variation in the forest and can upset the people as the animals have cultural significance for the country.

More over, hunters and loggers are allowed in the YNP which damages the ecosystem. Oil ~~is~~ is a finite resource and it will eventually run out. ~~but the~~ Communities in the YNP get in violence to stop the hunters and loggers from damaging the ecosystem and they get violent. Communities that live there are under threat of losing their homes ~~and~~ which negatively impacts the population as more people are forced to migrate. become homeless and are forced to migrate. This event socially pressures the people and can lead to protests.



### Question 3(d) Marking Activity

#### Exemplar A

- Which level would you put Exemplar A in?
- What do you think are the strengths and areas for development?

#### Exemplar B

- Which level would you put Exemplar B in?
- What do you think are the strengths and areas for development?





## Question 4

4 Study the three options below for Ecuador's government.

**Option 1: Ask foreign governments again if they will pay to stop oil production and save the rainforest in Ecuador.**

**Option 2: Allow all of Ecuador's oil resources to be used carefully, provided the profits are shared with rainforest communities.**

**Option 3: Gradually shut down Ecuador's oil industry, starting with any drilling in national parks and populated rainforest areas.**

Select the option you think offers the best long-term future for all of Ecuador's people.

Justify your choice.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and knowledge and understanding from the rest of your geography course to support your answer.

(12)

## Mark Scheme

Q	Indicative content
4	<p><b>A02 (4 marks)/A03 (4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</b></p> <p>In order to fully justify a choice, the candidate must consider all three options and establish a clear argument. There is no preferred option. All options can be justified.</p> <p><u>Option 1</u> – Ask other governments again– this was previously attempted in 2007. But climate change is now a more urgent issue and other countries might be more prepared to act. All Ecuador's people may suffer in the long-term due to climate change.</p> <p><u>Option 2</u> – Ecuador has contributed very little to climate change and perhaps it is only fair for the country to profit from its resources while it can - provided local harm is minimised and all communities share the profits.</p> <p><u>Option 3</u> – This is a compromise position that allows some oil to still be exploited. However, it is an option that no one may be particularly happy with as it would impact negatively on Ecuador's economy and society - unless other measures are in place too.</p> <p><b>A02 (applied understanding)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity, habitats and ecosystem life-support services can be protected if the forest is preserved (option 1).</li> <li>• We need to move quickly to a sustainable energy future based on renewables and recyclable sources, not business as usual fossil fuel use (option 1)</li> <li>• Emerging countries have rising GDPs and levels of consumption, but have yet to match the affluence of developed countries – and oil money can help (option 2)</li> <li>• Boserup's theory suggests that technological innovation and fixes for climate change will arise through necessity (option 2)</li> <li>• There are other economic models Ecuador might follow to diversify its economy while running down the oil industry, such as ecotourism, (option 3)</li> <li>• It is vital that national parks are fully protected, otherwise rainforests will be lost for future generations (option 3)</li> </ul>





## Mark Scheme continued

### A03 (use of argument)

- Development and growth decision-making has social, economic and environmental strands which complicates the evaluation of all three options.
- There are short-term and longer-term futures to consider. Using oil in the short-term could mean longer-term hardship for all people as climate change intensifies.
- There are issues of inequality and injustice to consider, because it is vital that all of Ecuador's people, including rainforest people, benefit from the chosen option.
- Ecuador's choices should be evaluated in a global context - it is unfair if Ecuador's people cannot profit from its fossil fuels in the way other countries have historically.
- There are links and connections to consider, such as the way that Option 1 allows other countries to benefit by showing their commitment to mitigation.
- Whatever option is chosen, there is complexity and uncertainty. Many details will need to be worked out, such as how Option 1 would be delivered.

### A04 (use of evidence)

- Ecuador's economy has grown over time, but it is burdened greatly by debt and needs a strong and reliable source of income (Introduction, Figure 4, Figure 6).
- Ecuador has other economic sectors it could develop such as seafood, fishing and bananas (Figure 5).
- Extreme weather possibly linked with climate change has previously harmed Ecuador's economy (Figure 6).
- Oil exploration is hugely damaging to the biodiverse rainforest and contributes to high deforestation rates (Figure 2, Figure 7, Figure 8).
- Rainforest communities are increasingly taking action to make sure their rights and needs are recognised as an important part of national decision-making (Figure 9).
- Ecuador has contributed just 0.1% of global emissions to date (Figure 10).

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)</li> <li>• Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (AO4)</li> </ul>
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)</li> </ul>
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)</li> </ul>



## Exemplar C

### Chosen option

Option 2

I chose option 2 because it helps the government to make money which helps develop ~~the country~~ Ecuador. By allowing all Ecuador's oil resources to be used carefully, the government can ~~set up~~ ~~papers~~ set up laws that ~~is~~ restrict the amount of oil the company is drilling and increase amount of taxes so the government can ~~get~~ benefit from it and help develop the country. It ~~also~~ also matches the demand of energy consumption as ~~the~~ ~~a~~ ~~it~~ ~~grows~~ ~~for~~



## Exemplar C continued

the rate grows faster than its population. Restricting the amount of oil helps to reduce the supply of ~~the~~ oil so the oil price will not fall ~~and~~ <sup>so</sup> we don't have to compete with countries like USA, Russia, Saudi Arabia for more oil ~~exp~~ products export and can earn more money.

Moreover, earning more money can help support the rainforest communities and protect the

As ~~Ecuador's~~ oil resources ~~is~~ of more oil companies ~~so~~ begin to drill oil, ~~the~~ ~~so~~ rainforest communities may not have space to live and cause difficulties for them to live. Therefore, ~~the~~ ~~can share~~ government can share their profits to them and support their daily living and buying food as ~~their~~ habitats are destroyed by the oil company forces monkey and other animals to escape. This helps the rainforest community without affecting their daily activities.

However, oil drilling can cause ~~the~~ ~~so~~ ~~the~~ sulphur dioxide and nitrogen ~~dioxide~~ to release to the atmosphere. When they react with clouds, it turns the water into acid and eventually causing acidic rain. ~~the~~ <sup>which</sup> damage crops and ~~create~~ ~~the~~ growing causing less food for rainforest communities. Furthermore, it release carbon dioxide into the air and contribute to global





## Exemplar C continued

warming. To solve the problem, the government can use money for planting ~~tree~~ trees in other areas and reforestation after there is no more oil ~~left~~ so that it offers another place for the animals to live and increase ~~so~~ carbon storage of plants to reduce the ~~of~~ emission of green house gases and after the oil drilling, the ~~forest can~~ government can bring back the biodiversity in ~~the~~ Ecuador ~~but~~ and at the same time ~~to~~

Overall, I believe ~~option~~ the government can earn money for developing the country.

Overall, I believe option 2 is the best because compare to other 2, option 1 may not work as the foreign government show no interest and option 2, it does not benefit ~~the~~ Ecuador. Therefore, I believe option 2 is the best ~~solution~~ <sup>solution</sup>.

## Question 4 Marking Activity

### Exemplar C

- Which level would you put Exemplar C in?
- What do you think are the strengths and areas for development?