



Paper 2 UK Geographical Issues: Strategies for Success

Delegate Booklet

Marking Activity

Levels based mark scheme for questions 4, 7 and the fieldwork 8-mark questions:

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 that are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (AO4)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (AO4)

Question 4 ‘Assess’

- 4 Analyse Figure 2a and Figure 2b which have information about major flood events in England and Wales between 1920 and 2019.

Figure 2a shows the number of major flood events in each twenty-year period since 1920.

Figure 2b provides information about the five largest flood events as measured by the number of properties flooded and the number of deaths.

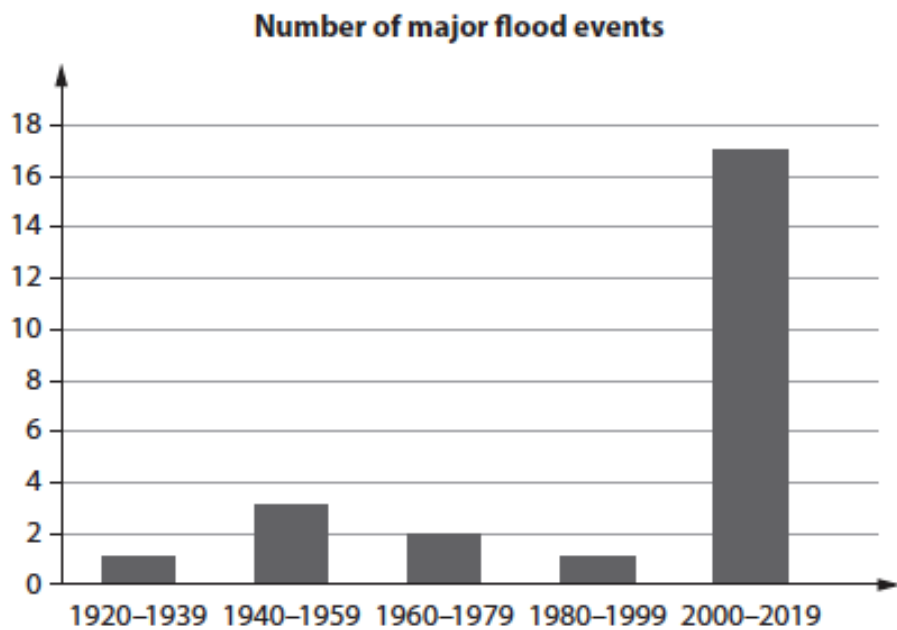


Figure 2a

Date	Cause of flooding	Location	Properties flooded	Deaths
1928	Tides, heavy rainfall and snow melt	London and Thames valley	40,000	14
1953	Tides and storm surge	East coast from Lincolnshire to Essex	24,000	307
2007	Heavy rainfall, river flooding	Midlands, Northern and South-east England	55,000	13
2013	Heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge	South-east England	11,000	0
2016	Winter storm (Desmond)	Northern England and Wales	21,000	0

Figure 2b

Assess the physical and human reasons for the changes in flood events in the past 100 years.

You must use evidence from Figure 2a and Figure 2b in your answer.

(8)

A physical reason as to why there have been changes in flood events could be due to more intense rainfall as a result of climate change. This is because ~~the~~ climate change is causing shifts in the global weather patterns, and as figure 2a shows, in the most recent section years of 2000-2019, the number of flood events has increased to 17, whereas previous years peaked at 3. This shows rivers may be receiving too much run off ^{as the ground} so their discharge is much higher ^{due to accumulation} causing the rivers to overflow more easily. as the ground is saturated from antecedent rainfall

A human reason as to why the changes in flood events has increased could be due to urbanisation. This is because ^{humans build on land} ~~this causes land~~ with concrete making the ground impermeable, so rivers receive more surface run off. Urbanisation is rapidly increasing, hence why in 2000-2019, the number of floods increased so dramatically to 17. However, humans ~~may~~ also have become better at managing the impacts of floods socially, as figure 2b shows the number of deaths in the 12 most recent events is 0, and the number of homes flooded has decreased, eg from 55,000 in 2007 event to 11,000. Although these floods may have been different intensities, this ~~could be~~ decrease could also be due to humans becoming better at responding and preparing for flood events - for example

managing ^{flooding} ~~coastal~~ using hard or soft engineering which would lower flood impacts.

In conclusion, I think both human and physical factors play a major role in the increase of events however decrease of social impacts, however human factors have contributed at the most at reducing deaths ~~and floods~~

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

Use the mark scheme on page 2 to decide on a Level, and then a mark.

Level _____ Your mark: _____

Question 8b 'Assess' familiar fieldwork

- (b) You have conducted your own fieldwork into how and why coastal management impacts on coastal processes.

Name your fieldwork location

Swanage Bay, Isle of Purbeck/Dorset

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of your fieldwork methods of collecting quantitative data.

(8)

one strength of ~~conducting~~ conducting data was measuring longshore drift using an orange. This was effective as if the orange got lost it was biodegradable, as well as this a piece of string was tied to it and when returned back to shore the wet string was measured with a measuring tape, as well as timed how long for it to return. However, one of the weaknesses ~~was~~ was when they'd get stuck on the greyhies so it would be harder to assess the accuracy of longshore drift as complications ~~preven~~ prolonged the time. Another weakness would be only being allowed to assess it on that day when the ocean was rough, to compare and get more accurate data; you'd have to revisit ~~at~~ another time when the tide was calmer.

Another fieldwork method used to collect data was ~~the~~ measuring the height of the greyhies. The strengths of this method were good as it was easy to assess with a metre ruler measuring

the N and S side. This showed us the effectiveness of the groynes and how well they prevented longshore drift. However, there were many weaknesses as the groynes were bigger than the ruler so it was hard to measure accurately and the groynes extended far out to the sea within there being a high tide. In order to complete this investigation you'd have to visit again when there would be a lower tide to assess the data more accurately.

In conclusion, my fieldwork methods were relatively strong, ~~but~~ there were some (Total for Question 8 = 18 marks)

variety of weaknesses, but these easily could've been dealt with by either measuring longshore drift further away from the groynes or even just returning another day to get more accurate results.

Use the mark scheme on page 2 to decide on a Level, and then a mark.

Level _____ Your mark: _____