

## Marking Exercise

### Example 1 (Q2f Paper 1 June 2019)

**Q2 (f) Explain two negative impacts of the rapid economic development of an emerging country on different age groups. (4 marks)**

Mark scheme

2(f)	<p>Award one mark for identifying a negative impact of rapid economic growth and a further mark for explanation of how different age groups are affected up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution (1) leads to breathing problems amongst the elderly / young people (1)</li> <li>• Often there are not enough jobs leading to unemployment for young people (1) as a consequence of rapid rural to urban migration (1)</li> <li>• Rapid rural to urban migration (1) leads to an ageing population in rural areas who have no-one to look after them (1).</li> <li>• TNCs in emerging countries are known to employ young children resulting in them not attending school (1) and their education suffering as a consequence (1).</li> <li>• Rural to urban migration (1) leads to an inactive ageing population in rural areas who are often economically inactive (1)</li> </ul>	4
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***Or accept any other appropriate response***

#### **Answer 1**

*The first impact is that globalisation tends to create low paid jobs in industries such as clothing which are often taken by young girls who work very long hours for low pay. A second impact is that young farmers lose their land because they cannot meet their debts and commit suicide,*

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Answer 2**

*Globalisation creates jobs but they are not all that great, and wages are really low. Although some people get really rich most of the population don't and so the gap between rich and poor increases leading to tension.*

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_

## Example 2 (Q3c Paper 2 June 2019)

**Q3 (c) Explain two differences between upper course and lower course river landscapes.**  
(4 marks)

### Mark scheme

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>A number of possibilities but note that question is 'landscapes' not river channels, so might include;</p> <p>Upper courses have narrower valleys because discharge is lower (1) and (thus) erosion is less (1)</p> <p>Lower courses have more meandering channels because of higher discharge and (1) more lateral erosion (1)</p> <p>Upper courses are irregular and include rapids/ waterfalls because of lower discharge (1) and so less landscape modification (1)</p> <p>Upper course river channels are different because much less water (1) so less effective at eroding so shallower/narrower (1)</p> <p>Allow 'human' responses as in.....</p> <p>Lower course landscapes are dominated by settlement/agriculture because floodplains are fertile (1) so attractive for people and human activity (1)</p> <p>The command word is 'Explain..' – there is no reward for description however detailed.</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate response</p>	<p>(4)</p> <p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p>

### Answer 1

*In the upper course rivers have lower speeds than they do further down. It doesn't look that way but in the upper course the riverbed is rough and uneven, so the water flow is very uneven. Lower down there are fewer obstacles and rocks, so the water is quicker because it takes a more direct path even though the gradient is less.*

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_

### Answer 2

*River landscapes are very varied. Firstly, the valleys tend to get wider and the valley sides become less steep because the rivers frequently have their sources in wet mountain areas and cut steep-sided valleys but as they gain more water, they start meandering creating floodplains. Secondly, the river channel itself changes becoming more efficient and the bed less rough as it approaches the sea because the material it carries is worn down by attrition.*

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_

## Extended response questions

### Example 3 (Q1h Paper 1 2019)

- (h) Assess the importance of the primary and secondary impacts of either earthquakes or volcanoes in an emerging or developing country.

(8)

Named emerging or developing country ~~Myanmar~~ Myanmar Earthquake

Myanmar is located in Asia, above Thailand and in Delta. This earthquake struck the developing country in 2008. As the country was developing, the after effects struck hard even though the magnitude wasn't as high as other earthquakes. Firstly, the primary impacts included the destruction of ~~many~~ thousands of buildings because they were mainly made out of wood and rock, making them weak and vulnerable to the plate movements that they are located on.

Due to this primary impact, this meant that ~~1~~ hundreds of thousands were made homeless with thousands being injured. ~~The~~ Buildings ~~that~~ ~~collapsed~~ and ~~the~~ roads were ~~a~~ subducted and broken, which meant aid and healthcare couldn't arrive efficiently to the victims. India was a country which helped to keep people sustained and provide aid, but because of the destruction, it took weeks for the government to reach these civilians.

~~But~~ As the country is very poor, <sup>many</sup> people did not have access to social media or technology, therefore they were unaware of any warnings of this earthquake. Their defence systems like sea walls were destroyed, which led to the secondary impact of storm surges, flooding and land slides. This led to negative impacts on the land's topography which can cause problems for the future like agriculture, which was their main sector. Jobs were lost because of this and food shortages of the production meant people were left

started.

In conclusion, this earthquake caused many secondary effects from the primary impacts like the hurricane. Therefore these hold high importance when a natural disaster hits, especially for developing or emerging countries, like Myanmar.

## Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No acceptable response</li></ul>
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationships of places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li><li>• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed.</li></ul> <p>An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)</p>
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li><li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts.</li></ul> <p>An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)</p>
Level 3	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li><li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provides logical connections between concepts throughout.</li><li>• A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout (AO3)</li></ul>

Level \_\_\_\_\_

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_



**Example 4 (Q2g Paper 1 2019)**

**In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.**

- (g) For a named emerging country, assess the extent to which economic development has changed its international role.

Named emerging country India

hub economic area for TNCs, IGOs  
Port - trade, develop, globalisation, businesses, manufacturing.  
Dikha → farming  
Mahashtrata  
Bollywood (8)  
tourism

In India, <sup>rapid</sup> economic development has lead to an increase in trade. India has access to 20 airports around the world, a port and railway links throughout the cantry. Moreover, India has a relatively flat topography, a moderate climate and a monsoon season. Due to the economic Liberalisation in 1991 as well, India allowed any TNCs or IGOs to set up in their cantry. Furthermore, Indian companies generally have poor working regulations, risk assessments and long hours with cheap labour. This is ideal for large TNCs such as coca-cola. As a result, states such as Mahashtrata have becomes an economic hub for development and India has internationally established its role as a large trading country, the home of Bollywood movies, tourism and cultural diversity. India has undertaken development to many areas, economically, socially, politically & environmentally therefore India is no longer viewed as a caste-based society; due to industrialisation. Overall, India's role has changed drastically.

Use the mark scheme on page 3 to mark this.

Level

Your mark:

### Example 5 (Q4 Paper 2 2019)

Assess the influence of geology on the landscape of the UK.

(8)

Certainly geology has a key role on the UK's landscape and a clear link can be made between the upland landscapes and the types of rock that can be found. In Scotland over 90% of the geology is metamorphic and igneous which ~~can~~ relates to over 50% of Scotland being above 600m. This is because metamorphic and igneous rocks are much harder and resistant to erosion so less likely to be affected by wind and rain and can remain upright, creating highland areas. This is also seen in Northern Ireland where 40% of the rocks are igneous and are mostly 100m - 600m above sea level. The rest of England (except ~~scotland~~ Cornwall) is made of other rocks, mainly sedimentary which are less resistant to erosion and so 80% are below 100m. However geology isn't the only factor influencing landscape as the Pennines are above 100m but are made up of other sedimentary rocks and this is due to past tectonic processes which ~~uplifted~~ collided and uplifted ~~the~~ land creating fault scarps. Furthermore ~~weather~~ <sup>processes</sup> ~~processes~~ such as biological and chemical weathering are more predominant in Southern England which erode the rock creating ~~scarp~~ <sup>scarp</sup> and vale topography whereas above the Tees-Ere line in Northern England and Scotland is mainly freeze-thaw weathering creating steep slopes in the mountains of broken down rocks or scree slopes. Finally areas above 600m are found in the higher latitudes

which are colder so <sup>temperature</sup> ~~weather~~ also plays a part in landscape.  
 Ultimately geology greatly influences landscape as uplands are found where the harder rocks are however geology isn't the only factor and there are other elements that contribute to the relief.

## Mark scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 that 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	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>

Level

Your mark:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Plus SPaG out of 4

\_\_\_\_\_

### Example 6 (Q8b Paper 2 2019)

- (b) You have carried out your own fieldwork investigating how and why coastal management impacts on coastal processes.

Name your coastal fieldwork location:

Herne Bay.

Assess the accuracy and reliability of the results of your investigation.

(8)

~~Our data~~ We tried to make our data as accurate as possible by taking many readings. For example, we took 20 pebbles for each section of the beach (bottom, middle, top), to measure sediment size. We also measured the beach gradient every metre, and measured every 50cm if we came across a beach berm in order to not miss our small areas of more deposition. Large and frequent sample sizes reduce the effect of anomalies.

However, one source of bias in our investigation is that there was only mostly ~~as~~ a certain demographic of people on the beach: ~~the~~ new mums and elderly people. This could have meant our questionnaire to public about their opinion of coastal defences may have been biased, as there was not a diverse ~~and~~ population that day.

Also, an inaccuracy in our beach gradient was that we could not measure the full width of the beach from the sea upwards, as the tide had ~~become~~ started to come in when we got there. This was a timing limitation and meant we



could have missed areas of differing deposition  
and could not measure the entire coastline.  
Overall, I think the results were mostly accurate,  
but beach gradient and questionnaires had more  
significant sources of inaccuracies and were therefore  
less reliable.

Use the mark scheme on page 6 to mark this.

Level \_\_\_\_\_ Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_

## Example 7 (Question 3e Paper 3 2019)

You will need Figure 9 from Paper 3 Resource Booklet for this.

**(e) Study Figure 9.**

**Assess the challenges Norway faces in developing new offshore oil sources. (8 marks)**

### Answer 1

*The fact that Norway faces potential disputes with Russia over oil resources crossing the boundary of their territorial waters is highly significant. Norway is likely to clash with Russia over who can exploit these resources, as both export and depend on oil for high GDP. Russia is the world's second biggest oil exporter and Norway the 12<sup>th</sup>, so both will want to exploit the oil. This could lead to confrontation in a worst-case scenario. So Norway faces a major challenge in developing new offshore oil resources.*

*Perhaps of less significance, there are environmental concerns regarding oil exploitation in shallow coastal waters surrounding the Lofoten Islands. Oil spills could destroy habitats, reducing biodiversity, with fewer fish for fisherman. As a result, the Norwegian government and oil companies must be careful when exploiting oil around the Lofoten Islands. However, this challenge is less significant as the threat of an oil spill can be avoided.*

*Less significantly (because these situations are normally resolved by technology), technical difficulties hindering deep-water exploitation of oil towards the Arctic. Currently, it is tricky to extract the oil due to a lack of money and technology necessary to do so. However, technology is developing rapidly, so it's likely that the oil will be extracted.*

*In conclusion the greatest challenge Norway faces in developing offshore oil extraction is its territorial clash with Russia, however all other challenges will be solved in the coming years.*

### Answer 2

*As Norway develops its offshore oilfields, it benefits the country because if it's a success then GDP increases as more trade links make the oil available for Norway to sell.*

*But one consequence of doing this is that there may be potential political disputes between countries. This means other countries like Russia (which are bigger) may claim that they should share the source of oil, as it is the same distance to them.*

*Another feature concerns environmental issues. Firstly, there is concern about oil exploration in shallow waters, it can be ruining habitats. Secondly climate change could affect the ocean's temperature. This means that it is unclear when they can extract oil, and if it is reliable or not.*

Use the mark scheme on page 6 to mark these.

Answer 1 Level

Your mark:

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer 2 Level:

Your mark:

\_\_\_\_\_

## Example 8 (Question 4 Paper 3 2019)

You will need the entire Resource Booklet for this.

Study the three options below for Norway.

**Option 1:** Set an example to other countries by stopping oil production altogether.

**Option 2:** Use up existing oil resources but stop looking for new oil fields.

**Option 3:** Continue to explore and develop all new oil fields.

Select the option that offers the best future for Norway's people and its environment. Justify your choice.

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

(Question reproduced from Pearson Geography GCSE 1GB03 June 2019)

### Answer 1 - candidate selected Option 2

*Option two is the most socially sustainable option for the people of Norway. Allowing oil production has a knock-on effect of allowing Norwegian exports to be sustained and the economy to grow. It gives oil workers opportunities to seek and gain new employment before their jobs closedown, rather than suddenly terminating all jobs in the industry. This is therefore also economically sustainable. One Norwegian pensioner believes that 'we need Norway to stay rich'. This option does exactly that.*

*Option two is also environmentally sustainable. If world production continues temporarily, but stops in the near future, the environment won't be damaged beyond fixation. Biodiversity will be able to increase, whilst the economy is still strong. Option two would end the Lofoten Islands fisherman complaining that there will be oil spills and fish will die. In addition, the country is extremely vulnerable to climate change and the tiger forest is at risk. Ending oil production in years to come will slightly slower climate change down. Consequently, option two is the most environmentally sustainable option.*

*Option two would also avoid potential political conflicts. If chosen, the option would remove the likelihood of oil extraction from the oilfield which sits across the border between Norway and Russia. Russia is a global superpower, and definitely would be a potential threat to Norway should tensions rise. Consequently, it's the most politically safe option for Norway as it avoids conflict with Russia, but maintains jobs.*

*Option one is weak, as the Norwegian economy is already reliant on oil exports. Government minister said that 'Norway has always survived by making the most out of our energy resource'. Cutting oil production would harm the Norwegian economy. Option three would also be the worst choice as the environment would suffer and global warming would be likely to increase. However, some Norwegians believe that it may be time for Norway to turn back on its fossil fuel production.*

*In conclusion, option two is the most socio-economic and environmentally sustainable strategy. On one hand it allows people to keep their jobs, while reducing the likelihood of further climate change once current exploitation is over; options one and three are not sustainable.*

## Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
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 that are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)</li> <li>• Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and</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>

Your mark: \_\_\_\_\_ out of 12 plus \_\_\_\_\_ for SPaG out of 4