

Paper 3 Examiner Marked Student Exemplars



GCSE (9-1) Geography B

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in Geography B (1GB0)

Paper 3 Examiner Marked Student Responses

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1GB0/03 Paper 3

Introduction

This guide has been put together to help you understand the requirements of Paper 3: People and Environment Issues – Making Geographical Decisions and it includes examiner marked student responses to the sample assessment materials.

In this component, students will develop their knowledge and understanding of the relationship and the issues between the natural environment and people; the threats to the world’s forests and how these are being managed; and the key global issue of current energy consumption and the challenges associated with this.

The Paper 3 exam will include a resource booklet containing information about a contemporary geographical issue drawing from Topics 7, 8 and 9. The issue will always be linked to energy resources and either the tropical rainforest or taiga (boreal) forest. The exam consists of the following sections:

Paper overview

Section A: People and the Biosphere	This section is marked out of 8. Students must answer all questions.
Section B: Forests Under Threat	This section is marked out of 7. Students must answer all questions.
Section C: Consuming Energy Resources	This section is marked out of 33 and includes two 8 mark extended response questions. Students must answer all questions.
Section D: Making a Geographical Decision	This section is marked out of 16 and includes one 12-mark question with 4 additional marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology (SPaG).
Total marks	64 marks including 4 marks for SPaG.

In Section D, the 12-mark ‘Justify’ question requires students to select one option from those given and make the case for their choice, drawing across the resources provided and knowledge and understanding from the specification. The justification should include consideration of the alternative options in order to provide a supported argument in favour of the chosen option.

Example 1 – Question 3 (d)

(d) Study Figure 9 which shows possible impacts of oil and gas development.

Using evidence from the resource, assess the local and national economic benefits of developing the oil and gas.

(8)

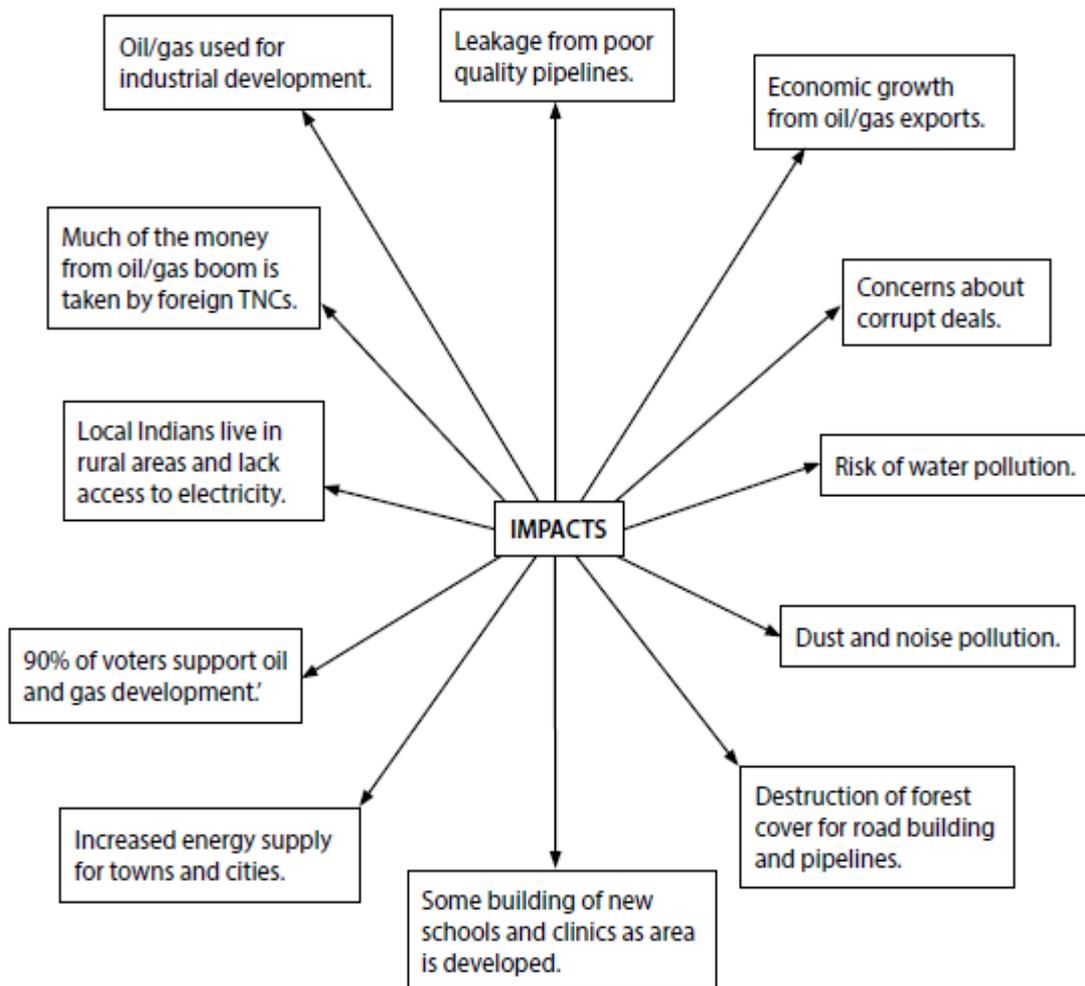


Figure 9

The impacts of oil and gas development on the rainforest

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
3(d)	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>Answers should focus on the relative benefits to the national economy (GDP growth, energy security) versus local benefits (jobs, higher incomes) but also consider how negative impacts might temper those benefits.</p> <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a range of benefits but overall the national benefits might be seen as more significant than the local benefits in terms of scale. • The involvement of foreign TNCs might be seen as key in reducing the likely benefits for Peru, although government could intervene here using taxation. • Local multiplier effect and creation of jobs as a result of oil development. • However, energy industries are capitally intensive with low local employment. • Reducing oil imports could also make everyone's energy supplies more reliable and perhaps cheaper although, once again, that is dependent on government tax policies. • Economic benefits for one group might be offset by negative impact on others, with the local economy being spoilt by pollution and deforestation. • Environmental damage is not 'cost-free' with long-term consequences that might be greater than short-term benefits. <p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basis for industrial development (Figure 9) through use in manufacturing processes. • Economic benefits may be translated into social benefits – reliable power (Figure 9). • Export-led growth might lead to rapid economic growth – boom (Figure 9). • Recent history of growth in GDP per capita (\$5 500–\$11 000) (Figure 5) suggests benefits from growing oil production (Figure 7). • Positive impacts might be offset by negatives – TNCs, local corruption (Figure 9).

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
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 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)

Student answers to 3 (d)

There are many ways in which the development of an oil and gas industry will help the country. It will become richer because of the profits made. Oil and gas are always needed so demand will never stop and they can be sold for any price because they are essential. Of course it isn't all good news because there can be accidents like there were in Ecuador and other places which can really damage the environment which can be very costly which takes the gloss off a bit. On Figure 9 there are four positives about the oil and gas industry but more negatives. This might make the government think about it being unpopular but actually it says 90% of voters support oil and gas development so in fact that isn't so much of a problem. Maybe these people just don't live in the areas affected by the industry but get a share of the profits. So there are many benefits for different groups of people in different places depending on what they do.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 3 marks.

This response is fairly typical of candidates who fail to engage with the resource correctly. However, the candidate does seem to grasp the need to 'assess' by mentioning, albeit in very broad terms, the possible negatives, and they make a point about the different geography of the potential costs and benefits. Despite a clear focus on economic issues, there are several characteristics worthy of note. Firstly, they repeat the question which wastes time. Secondly they use very colloquial language which isn't helpful 'it isn't all good news'. Thirdly, they fail to distinguish between national and local and they miss an opportunity to do so in their discussion about who benefits and who pays (environmentally). Finally, and crucially, they don't reference Figure 9 directly except in the comment about voters. Given this question targets AO4, as well as AO3, this limits their final mark.

Figure 9 shows several possible advantages for local people. Firstly, they may get jobs in the 'industrial development' that has taken place. Secondly, they may benefit from 'some building of new schools and clinics as area is developed'. Thirdly, local Indians who 'lack access to electricity' may receive oil and gas to light and heat their homes. National benefits include the 'economic growth from oil/gas exports' and the 'increased energy supply for towns and cities which will benefit both local towns and cities and those further away. One important thing to note is that one thing can lead to another. As more money is made in a local area people who receive this money go out and spend it – this can lead to the making of new jobs so for instance more jobs in bars and cafes because there is more money spent there.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 4 marks.

This candidate gives us a tour of Figure 9 although it is a very selective one as none of the environmental material is included at all. The 8 mark extended response 'Assess' questions can be used in all three exam papers. When, as here, they are linked to a resource it is important to use that resource (AO4), but equally important to approach it critically (AO3). That is not done here and no comment (i.e. assessment) is offered about any of the views. The concept of the multiplier effect is accurately included which is creditworthy (AO3).

For local people the economic benefits are not obvious. In industries such as this few people are employed and they are very unlikely to be locals or even Peruvians. The impact on the environment is certainly local and traditional lifestyles will be affected badly by water and air pollution which will also impact of the forest – road building and pipelines will not only destroy the forest but also attract immigrants who will clear more forest for farming, once again undermining local people from surviving economically. The government may make some money but most of it is likely to be profits for the TNCs and although many people support this idea they may only do so because they expect more money to be spent to relieve poverty. The impact in the long-term is certainly negative on all because of global warming and economic growth will only occur if the TNCs are taxed.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 7 marks.

This is a much stronger response – in this case the candidate keeps a good focus on both the economic and environmental factors and is able to relate one to the other by commenting on the 'local and traditional lifestyles'. The response could be improved by pointing out that poor health from pollution is likely to be both economically and socially costly. The linking together of points is impressive – recognising the benefit to the government but qualifying it by pointing out that TNCs are the main beneficiaries. The candidate also adds a very useful idea about long-term loss on a large scale because of global warming and rather throws in a final, slightly cryptic comment about the need to tax TNCs if governments are going to be able to fund economic growth.

Example 2 – Question 3 (e) (i)

- (e) (i) Renewable energy is an alternative approach to fossil fuels.
Explain two negative impacts on the environment of developing renewable energy resources.

(4)

Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(e)(i)	<p>Award 1 mark for basic reason and a further mark for development up to a maximum 4 marks.</p> <p>Renewables such as wind power/solar arrays can have a detrimental impact on the landscape (1) by creating ugly/unsightly installations (1).</p> <p>Wind farms have been linked to disruption of wildlife (1), such as impacts on birds/bats (1).</p> <p>HEP or tidal development are large scale and can cause flooding of large areas (1) with potential loss of biodiversity and / or landscape quality (1).</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Student answers to 3 (e) (i)

There are several points to make.

- They are expensive to develop
- Wind turbines are ugly
- Hydro-electric affects water supply
- Nuclear can have accidents
- Solar panels are expensive

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 1 mark.

The candidate has made a basic reference to water supply and the look of wind turbines. The candidate has however ignored the key word environment. They also ignored the command 'Explain two'. The mark scheme states that 1 mark will be awarded for a basic reason and a further mark for development. The hydro-electric point might have been awarded a second mark if the candidate had elaborated and been explicit about what the 'effect' might be.

Candidates are well-advised not to use bullet points unless they are very pressed for time and need to summarise. By their nature bullet points are unlikely to do more than make 'basic' points as here. The response would have been improved if the candidate had explained: "Wind turbines are ugly and affect the environment by spoiling natural landscapes".

The use of solar panels is expensive and many people find that they are unattractive so they don't like them.

Developing tidal power may affect coastal erosion increasing it in some places.

To build dams for hydro-electric power you have to flood land.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 3 marks.

There are three impacts here whilst the candidate has only been asked for two. The rule here is that examiners will take the best two, but clearly it is a very poor use of time to add more material. In this case the first idea has the basic point and an extension for 2 marks. Neither of the other ideas extends – in the case of tidal power it isn't made obvious why this might be a result, and in the idea about hydro-electric power the link to the environment is insufficient.

Wind farms are regarded as ugly but also negatively affect birds and other wildlife.

Hydro-electric dams change the chemistry of water which can affect fish populations and flood environments which can cause eutrophication because the water no longer flows.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 4 marks.

The first impact is straightforward and has the basic idea and an extension to unwrap the nature of the environmental impact.

However, the second is more complex – the first idea about changing chemistry might be seen as just a preamble to the material about eutrophication but the candidate uses 'and' to suggest that eutrophication is a second extension in which the process is explained but the impact on the environment is not.

This response was awarded 4 marks with the idea about changing chemistry taken as sufficient with the impact on fish as an environmental impact.

Example 3 – Question 3 (e) (ii)

Study Figure 10 which shows conflicting views about developing the Peruvian rainforest for oil and gas.

- (ii) Assess the reasons why some groups are against the development of oil and gas.

(8)

Peruvian government	'Oil and gas are vital resources and will bring benefits to all our people.'
Indian indigenous communities	'We only have the rights to surface land, not to what's underneath. All we have got is contamination of our water supplies.'
Environmental pressure groups, e.g. WWF	'They have even stopped making Environmental Impact Surveys compulsory. The scale and pace of development is increasing and it has an appalling effect on this pristine, high value environment.'
TNCs such as Hunt Oil (USA)	'We are ethical companies with a green code of conduct. Oil spills are exceedingly rare as we take all necessary precautions.'
New settlers in the Amazon	'We moved from the Andes mountains to get a better life. We need to clear the forest for crops such as sugar and biofuels.'
NGOs such as FENAMAD (a local group)	'We want local Indian communities to establish sustainable management of logging, develop ecotourism and provide sustainable energy supplies from mini HEP and solar power.'

Figure 10

Conflicting views about development in the rainforest

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
3(e)(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>Answers should focus on explaining why some of the groups in Figure 10 are against development.</p> <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could be argued that the rainforest ecosystem is globally important in terms of ecosystem services, meaning we all lose. • Cutting back on consumption would be good for the environment and render further expansion unnecessary. • TNCs (particularly energy companies) have a poor record historically for their operations in developing countries so the economic 'gains' may very well be exaggerated. • Environmental losses are not 'costed' so 'high-value environments' are not, in reality, given a monetary value. • Land rights issues raise significant legal issues as both new settlers and Indians could lose rights to land when blocks, (shown on Figure 8), are given/sold to oil and gas companies, thus representing a loss. • Erosion of Indian culture – by overall development of roads, loss of traditional way of life and culture, new diseases and bad habits such as alcoholism; already 40% of blocks overlap with cultural reserves (Figure 8). • Many oil and gas blocks are close to protected areas (Figure 8), or overlap them, which could reduce income from ecotourism for indigenous people leading to economic loss. <p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentalists oppose the development because of the damage done to the 'pristine' environment (Figure 10). • They also take exception to the alliance between the government and TNCs (Figure 10). • They use the abandonment of EISs as evidence of this collusion (Figure 10). • Indian indigenous communities object on principle because of loss of land rights (Figure 10). • They also object to the environmental impact on their water supplies (Figure 10). • NGOs such as FENAMAD are likely to share the views of the communities that they support (Figure 10). • New settlers express no direct views but it can be inferred that new settlers will share some of the environmental concerns (Figure 10).

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
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 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)

Student answers to 3 (e) (ii)

There are always some people who oppose progress and this is the case in Peru. People who want to protect the environment say that we will run out of resources very quickly and so we have to preserve them. However, Esther Boserup says that actually it is good that we use up resources because this makes us become inventive. She says, 'necessity is the mother of invention' so as we start to run out we are forced to look for ways to solve the problem. So we have in fact never run out of anything. Environmental groups such as the WWF do not accept this and think that we have to slow down or stop altogether our use of resources but if Esther Boserup is right this is just a waste of money. It is also hypocritical of people in the developed world to stop people in the developing world from using their resources because that is exactly what we did to get rich. Britain used to have forests but they were mostly cut down on the way to getting rich.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 1 mark.

This is quite a good response to a different question – certainly not one that asks for a figure to be studied as in this case. No groups are explicitly identified and the response, which shows a good grasp of Boserupian theory, only references Peru once. It is vital that candidates follow the instructions of a question and if explicitly asked to study a figure then reference to that figure should be a central part of their response. It is also important to understand that the command word 'Assess...' is, on this paper, used to stimulate some critical discussion of the reasons behind an opinion, course of action or controversy. The AO4 marks are awarded for the reading of the resource(s) whilst the AO3 marks are awarded for using this information in the assessment. This response was awarded 1 mark (AO4) for the reference to the WWW, but no AO3 marks.

Figure 10 shows six different opinions about the development of the rainforest. Two of those opinions are definitely against the development. These are the Indian indigenous communities who say that 'We only have the rights to the surface land, not what's underneath. All we have got is contamination of our water supplies'. This shows why they are opposed to development. The environmental pressure groups are also opposed and point out that 'they have even stopped making Environmental Impact surveys compulsory' which show that they don't care about the environment. One other opinion also seems pretty opposed and is the NGO who seem to want 'ecotourism and provide sustainable energy supplies for mini hydro and solar power' which is not what they have at the moment. They want this because it is better for the environment.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 3 marks.

This response is well focussed on Figure 10 but does not assess. The candidate spends too much time simply copying out chunks of text from the relevant opinions but makes no comment about those opinions. They quite correctly identify the most likely groups to oppose the development of gas and oil and therefore pick up some AO3 credit but none of these points are extended. In reality the only 'assessment' comes in the form of assertions after the extended quotes as in 'This shows why they are opposed to development'.

Some people in Peru do not benefit from the development of gas and oil. As I said in question 3 d the benefits are very uneven with the indigenous people hardly benefitting at all economically and losing their traditional lifestyle and culture because of the environmental impact. They are opposed as are the NGOs who try to support these groups. The loss of the environment is not even in the equation – we destroy forests and habitats without putting any value on them and simply push aside native people ignoring their legal rights or their culture which is regarded as 'backward'. Governments in countries such as Peru are usually made up of a wealthy elite who benefit from deals with TNCs who are just in the business of making profit whatever the cost. They have done the same thing in Ecuador and still haven't paid the bill to clean up the mess that they made. That is why people are suspicious of them.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 7 marks.

This candidate presents a well-argued 'case' in which pertinent AO3 observations are developed to assess the reasons behind the objection to development by some groups. The recognition of likely divisions within the country and the uneven distribution of benefits is well-argued and the reference to Ecuador is useful. The response lacks a little cross-referencing to the resource which would have helped. The 'As I said in 3 d..' is ill-advised and unhelpful on a script that is marked electronically with no ability for markers to reference back, even if that was a legitimate way of judging an response. However, the candidate deconstructs effectively and uses accurate information from the resources to support their argument.

Example 4 – Question 4

*4 Study the three options below for how Peru should develop its rainforest region for oil and gas.

Option 1: Encourage local companies and foreign TNCs to exploit the oil and gas rapidly to help develop Peru's economy.

Option 2: Develop oil and gas gradually in discussion with the Indian communities but also encourage NGOs to develop sustainable schemes for both energy and tourism.

Option 3: Stop the development for oil and gas, but open up the rainforest region for logging and farming and allow development of new settlements.

Select the option that you think would be the best **long-term** plan for the development of the Peruvian rainforest. Justify your choice.

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

(16)

Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content
4	<p style="text-align: center;">A02 (4 marks)/A03 (4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>In order to fully justify a choice, the candidate must consider all three alternative options and establish a clear argument about the meaning of 'best long-term' plan.</p> <p>There is no preferred option. All options can be justified. The balance of the case made will vary according to the chosen option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1 can be justified by suggesting that the future is uncertain and failure to develop the resource is unacceptable because if wisely used it can lead to benefits for all the Peruvian people. Environmental concerns can be addressed by better management. • Option 2 can be justified by suggesting that slower development will allow more time to allow local indigenous communities to adjust and to control potential negatives for both their culture and the environment. Alternative development ideas might also offset the tendency for oil revenues to leave their source regions. • Option 3 can be justified as the only one that directly addresses the negative impacts of oil exploitation and its long-term impacts on both the local and global environment (which in turn will impact on all Peruvians) but also the needs of the countries' poor, not just the indigenous communities.

A02

- Tropical rainforests are fragile environments which are very significant in controlling global climate so changes to them have global consequences.
- Tropical rainforests have very high levels of biodiversity so pressures on them resulting in land-use changes have global consequences.
- The exploitation of oil has environmental impacts that will have long-term impacts on both social and economic development.
- Oil is an important resource both as a source of conflict and as a factor in international relations.
- Different groups have very different views about energy futures.
- In some developing countries (such as Peru) there are shifts in opinion about unsustainable energy consumption.
- Energy consumption globally is extremely uneven, especially oil consumption, much of which is used for transport and so central to the growth of the global economy.

A03

- Peruvian people will be affected differently in both the short term and long term, depending on how much power they have and where they live.
- Critical choices have to be made about how the resource revenues are used, how TNCs are taxed and how that money can be used to benefit all groups.
- 'Best' can be broken down into social, economic and political improvements and measured accordingly allowing a 'greatest good for greatest number' conclusion.
- Social improvements would include health, life expectancy, and education, which will improve if income from oil stays in Peru and is recycled in terms of improved social infrastructure.
- Economic improvements would be both in terms of growing GDP per capita but also reduction in inequalities and poverty, especially among indigenous communities.
- Political improvements would include the empowerment of indigenous peoples, a reduction in political corruption and perhaps a stronger international 'voice'.
- In every area, improvements for one group are likely to be offset by limited improvements or, indeed, underdevelopment for others.
- In the long term the oil will run out so long-term development and thus 'best' would be the investment of oil revenues in the diversification of the Peruvian economy away from a simple resource-exporting economy to a more balanced, industrialised economy.

	<p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few Peruvians people actually live in Amazonia (13%) so negative local impacts are not experienced by many (Introduction and Figure 3). • Very divided society with those of European origin still in control and the wealthiest (Introduction). • Long history of co-operation between government and TNCs as a 'good country to do business with' (Figure 7). • Peruvian oil is medium cost so better than high-cost oil shale or tar (Figure 5). • Reduction in poverty to date suggests some benefits from oil (Figure 5). • Costs and benefits of oil extraction which fall unevenly (Figures 9 and 10).
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No acceptable response
Level 1	1–4	<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 are supported by limited evidence. (AO3) • Few aspects of the enquiry process are supported by the use of geographical skills to obtain information, which has limited relevance and accuracy. Communicates generic fieldwork findings and uses limited relevant geographical terminology. (AO4)
Level 2	5–8	<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) • Some aspects of the enquiry process are supported by the use of geographical skills. Communicates fieldwork findings with some clarity, using relevant geographical terminology occasionally. (AO4)
Level 3	9–12	<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) • All aspects of the enquiry process are supported by the use of geographical skills. Communicates enquiry-specific fieldwork findings with clarity and uses relevant geographical terminology consistently. (AO4)

Marks for SPGST		
Performance	Marks	Descriptor
SPaG 0	0	<p><i>No marks awarded</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners write nothing. Learner's response does not relate to the question. Learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
SPaG 1	1	<p><i>Threshold performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall. Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
SPaG 2	2–3	<p><i>Intermediate performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall. Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
SPaG 3	4	<p><i>High performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy. Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall. Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Student answers to 4

Chosen option: 1

I believe that the only option is just to go for it so I have chosen Option 1. Peru is a really poor country with loads of people living in poverty who cannot hope to improve their lives without jobs and money. If the government doesn't produce these jobs then they will have real problems, maybe a revolution. If the government makes a profit from its oil then this can have a great impact on the people because jobs can be made for them. Even if they have to move to the Amazon for this it is OK because there is a lot of space for building and flat land available too. The Madre de Dios region would grow which would take some of the pressure off the capital city which is probably full of slums, like Mumbai which is bad for social development. The jungle is probably a lot healthier. By developing oil and gas they would have plenty of energy to use to make other things

and to improve their transport system because most transport uses oil. Car ownership would rise which would allow people to travel further to get to work and find jobs and maybe they could start making their own cars. In development one thing often follows another in stages like Rostow said. Peru is in pre-conditions for take-off but can expect to take off anytime soon and the oil and the gas will help this happen. The government has its natural resources so it is at the centre of this and must decide to go for Option 1 as I have explained.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 2 marks.

This question carries 16 marks – one quarter of the paper total – 12 of these marks are for the content whilst 4 are awarded for the spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology. This final question will always require candidates to sift carefully through all of the resource book information before coming to a conclusion about the best option and then to make a case. The marks are divided equally between AO2, AO3 and AO4 and it is helpful if students are aware of what the mark schemes permit. In order to do that effectively they need to spend at least 25 minutes on the task, including the preparation time and produce a structured essay – that might be between 250 and 350 words long - without impacting negatively on time spent elsewhere.

This response is weak because they have misunderstood the command word 'Justify...' presenting an argument in favour of Option 1 with no mention of any possible drawbacks of that Option, nor the advantages and disadvantages of the other, rejected options. There is very little explicit referencing to the resource book and the candidate gets distracted into general statements about 'development' which could be useful if they were tied to the resource booklet, but they are not. There are very few AO4 points, just a hint of AO2 – importance of oil, and hardly any relevant AO3 points.

Chosen option: 2

I have chosen this option because it is a good compromise. The other options might send serious shock waves around the country and cause major unrest with the Indian communities who are at least involved with the process in Option 2. It is a really good idea not to rely exclusively on oil and gas because it will obviously run out one day and if the country hasn't made any effort to develop other sectors then there will be a slump in the economy. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the world and provides foreign currency. However, the jobs it brings are often low paid and many of the companies are TNCs just as with the oil and gas industry so the benefits may not stay in the country at all. Sustainable energy is

probably a better option although it isn't easy to tell which types this might involve. If it is hydro-electricity like the San Antonio dam in Brazil then that won't be good for the environment either. It is very important that the native Americans are included in any future projects if the country is to be kept together and Option 2 is the only one that offers this. It might bring jobs in tourism and eco-tourism and this is certainly better for the environment than coastal resorts which might be an alternative. All in all, Option 2 offers the best possibilities for the development of the rainforest.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 6 marks.

The candidate examines some drawbacks of their chosen option, which occasionally cross over into an implicit criticism of Options 1 and 3. There are welcome AO2 references drawn from their general specification coverage and some AO4. However, the question is not really deconstructed. This response would be improved if the phrase 'long-term plan for development' was deconstructed and if the candidate attempted interpret what constitutes 'best' in this context.

Chosen Option: 3

In Peru, there are vast opportunities to develop gas and oil and some argue that this is necessary to continue the country's economic growth. It is a large country of 1.28 million km² so it could also be argued that there is plenty of space for this type of development. However, it would be illogical to develop either Option 1 or Option 2 because the main beneficiaries will be TNCs, unless the government changes the rules – obviously that is not 'best' for the country. It would mean a backward moral step given that it is the native Americans who would be most affected as would the descendants of slaves which is hardly 'development'. The gradual development of oil and gas (Option2) might improve the longevity of the resource but it remains non-renewable and governments have been known to change their minds. In Ecuador, Correa made promises to conserve the Yasuni but has now abandoned that. Any further opening up of the interior will erode traditional cultures but at least Option 3 avoids the worst problems of oil spills and toxic waste production. There are other routes to development which may grow as the new settlements develop especially if the government invests in industrialisation. Above all, dependence on oil and gas means dependency

and probably suits rich elites but not the majority of the people – this has been the history of other states including Ecuador and Nigeria. Option 3 is not perfect but it does give some hope for long-term development for all poor Peruvians.

Examiner's comments

This response is awarded 11 marks.

This response justifies the choice and adds some AO2, as well as having a better range of AO4 comments and AO3 points built on those. There are significant omissions, not least lack of explicit links between the environment and economic exploitation but it shows a reasonably sophisticated grasp of the divisions in Peruvian society and brings AO2 case study knowledge and understanding to help interpret this material.