

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J384
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : 33 / 70

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	J384/01
Paper	33 / 70
Total:	
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
1a	0 / 1
1b	3 / 3
1c	1 / 1
1d	3 / 8
2a	1 / 1
2b	2 / 4
2c	2 / 2
2d	1 / 6
3a	0 / 1
3b	1 / 1
3c	2 / 3
3d	1 / 2
3e	0 / 6
4a	1 / 1
4b	0 / 2
4c	1 / 1
4d	0 / 3
4e	2 / 6
5a	2 / 4
5b	1 / 2
5c	1 / 1
5d	5 / 8
5d SPAG	3 / 3

SECTION A

Answer all the questions.

Global Hazards

- 1 (a) Define the term extreme weather.

Extreme weather is ~~to~~ long term weather
conditions that cause problems. [1]

- (b) Study Fig. 1 in the separate Resource Booklet, maps showing atmospheric and ocean circulation in the Pacific during a normal year and an El Niño year. high temp.

Using Fig. 1, suggest how South America may be affected during an El Niño year.

There is a rise in sea temp. and trade winds
weaken. Therefore, the South America becomes
warmer. As heat travels above the sea.

[3]



- (c) Study the table below showing the frequency of some hazard events between 1980 and 2015.

Year	Number of events per year		
	Earthquakes	Tropical Storms	Floods
1980	25	41	38
1985	21	55	52
1990	30	70	70
1995	26	69	78
2000	37	72	160
2005	40	130	182
2010	50	81	185
2015	33	90	152

Select the most suitable graphical technique for presenting the number of flood events column.

- A Bar graph
- B Climate graph
- C Line graph
- D Pie chart

Write the correct letter in the box.

A



[1]



(d)* Assess the technological developments used to mitigate the impacts of a tectonic hazard.

To mitigate the impacts of tectonic hazards we have improved buildings infrastructure so they are more able to withstand tectonic hazards. We have drilled poles deep into the earth's crust in order to remain stable. Also, we have evacuation procedures and more technology analysing tectonic movement.

12

[8]



Changing Climate

2 (a) Choose the correct definition of climate change.

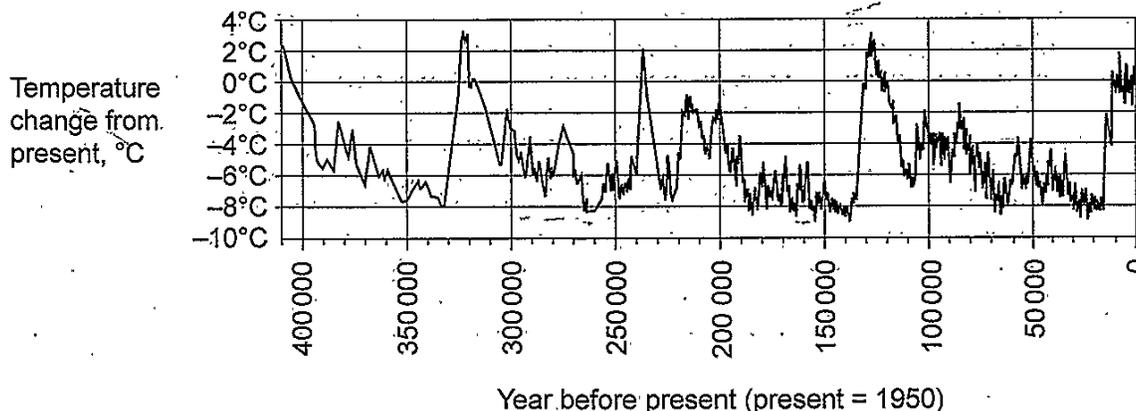
- A Global warming.
- B Large-scale, long-term changes in average temperatures and weather patterns.
- C The difference in temperature and weather during different seasons.
- D The short-term warming of the Earth.

Write the correct letter in the box.

B

[1]

(b) The graph below shows the changes in global temperature over the last 400 000 years.



Using data from the graph, describe the trend shown.

The graph shows that every ⁷⁵100 000 years the temperature change from present goes up by at least 2°C. It also shows a fluctuating pattern with the lowest change from present being around approximately -9.5°C and the highest being 3°C. This could be due to the El Niño and El Niña affect.

[4]



- (c) Study Fig. 2 in the separate Resource Booklet, a painting from 1677 of the frozen River Thames.

Explain how this painting could be used as evidence for climate change.

It gives a visual representation of the weather and climate. The River Thames used to freeze over, it doesn't now. Therefore we can suggest it's warmer.

[2]

- (d) Suggest why climate change is considered to be a global issue.

Climate change is considered to be a global issue because it happens all across the world. Also everyone needs to help reduce it. It causes long term affects so plans need to be put in place in order to be able to cope with it.

[11]

[6]



Distinctive Landscapes

- 3 (a) Study Fig. 3 in the separate Resource Booklet, a relief map of the UK.

What type of map is this?

- A Choropleth
- B Flow line
- C Isoline
- D Thematic

Write the correct letter in the box.

B

[1]

- (b) Using Fig. 3, suggest which type of natural landscape is likely to be found at X.

low / flat land

[1]

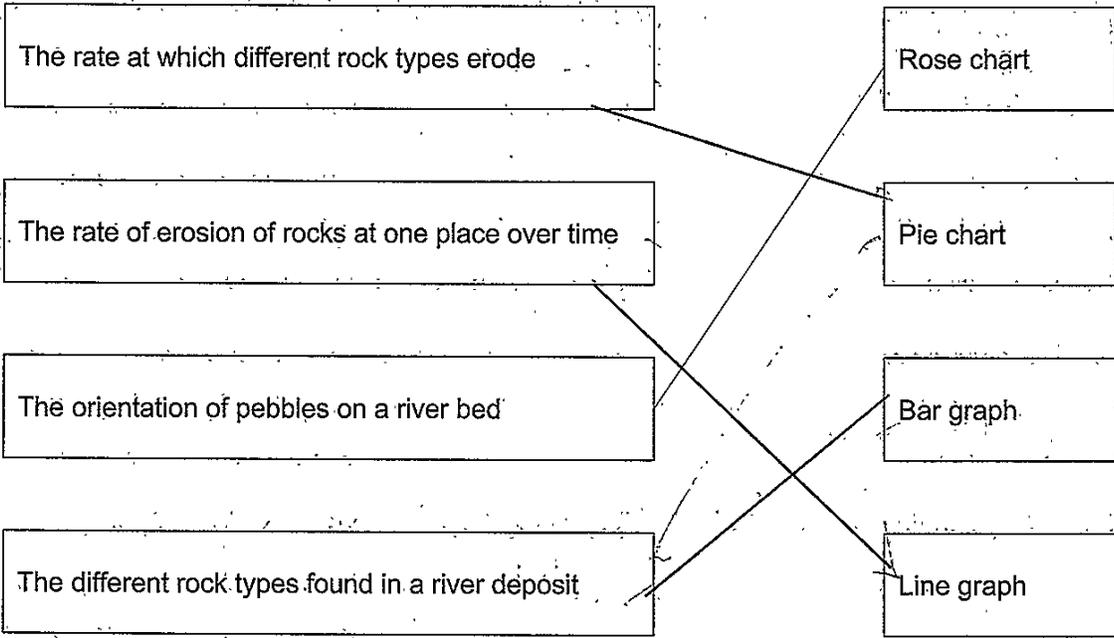
- (c) Using Fig. 3, describe the distribution of upland areas in the UK.

The majority of upland areas tend to be in the centre and to the North in Scotland. There is a long line of upland area from Cambridge to Manchester. There is little upland area in the South of the UK.

[3]



(d) Select which graphical technique best suits the data listed below. One has been done for you.



[2]

(e) Case study – the landscape of a UK river basin.

Discuss the influence of geology in the formation of river landforms within your chosen river basin.

Name of chosen river basin in the UK:

The river basin is much shallower on the outside of a bend a much more deeper on the inside of a bend because on the inside the water has a higher velocity and is more likely to erode the ~~bed~~ river bed.

SEEN

[6]



Sustaining Ecosystems

4 (a) Select the correct definition of an ecosystem.

- A A type of tourism that protects the environment.
- B The interconnectedness of environments.
- C** The interdependence of plants and animals with the environment they live in.
- D The place where animals and plants live.

Write the correct letter in the box.

C

[1]



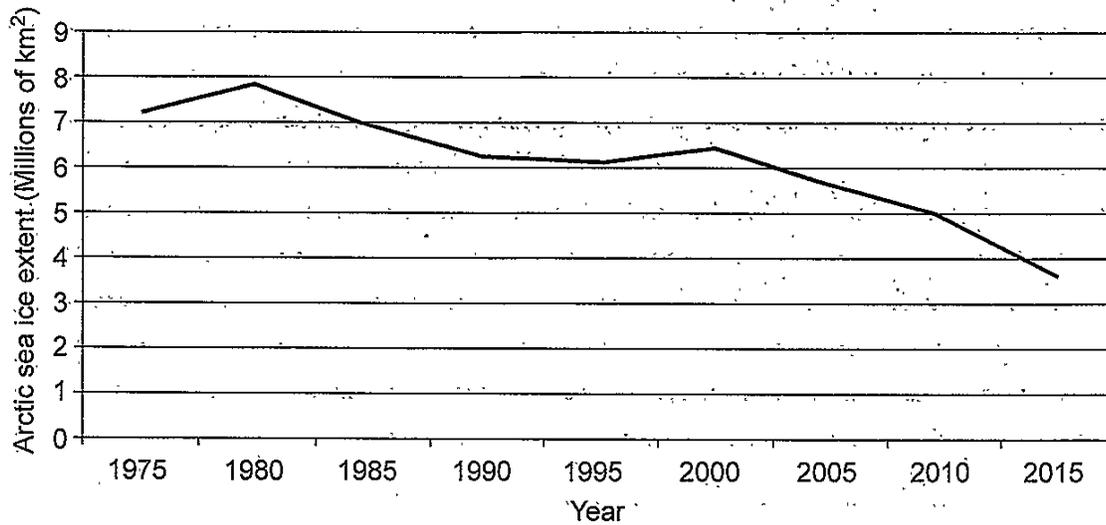
(b) Name two features of Arctic flora.

- 1 It includes plants growing in colder areas due to adaptation from climate change. **X**
- 2 It's got animals changing the amount of flowers in the Arctic by eating them. **X** [2]



- (c) The graph and table below show the average September Arctic sea ice extent between 1975 and 2015.

September Arctic sea ice extent from 1975-2015



Year	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Arctic sea ice extent (1000000sqkm)	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.4	5.6	4.9	3.6

Which of these statements describing the trend shown on this graph is true?

- A The sea ice extent in 1975 and 1985 was the same.
- B The sea ice has decreased most rapidly between 1985 and 2000.
- C The sea ice has decreased most rapidly between 2000 and 2015.
- D The sea ice has rapidly increased from 2000 to 2015.

Write the correct letter in the box.

C



[1]



(d) Why are tropical rainforest soils considered to be amongst the poorest in the world?

Tropical rainforest soils are considered to be the poorest in the world because rainfall doesn't often reach the soil because of the upper canopy's and all the layers that the rain lands on. Also all the plants take in nutrients from the soil.

[3]

(e) Case study – Sustainable management of an area of tropical rainforest.

Evaluate the effectiveness of **one** way in which an area of tropical rainforest you have studied is being sustainably managed.

Name of tropical rainforest area studied:

There are no build areas where you cannot build or cut down trees. You also have certain paths you can walk on but you must stick to them and along the route there are information boards about the importance of keeping the rainforest in good condition. Tour guides can only take a certain amount of people and they must explain rules first.

[11]

[6]



SECTION B

Answer all the questions.

Physical Geography Fieldwork

- 5 (a) Study the table below, which shows the results of an investigation into longshore drift.

Groyne Number	Drop North side (cm)	Drop South side (cm)	Difference
1	27	41	14
2	31	51	20
3	28	44	16
4	25	39	14
5	32	54	22

Using data from the table, describe the pattern in the longshore drift data collected.

The data shows that Groyne number 1 and 4 had the same difference and Groyne 5 had the biggest difference. The difference fluctuates up and down showing that long shore drift has occurred because it is moving sediment along the beach shore.

[4]

- (b) Study Fig. 4 in the separate Resource Booklet, students' data presentation from physical geography fieldwork data.

A student has used GIS to present their findings on changes in beach sediment size.

Suggest what Fig. 4 indicates about the pattern of beach sediment size along the shore.

It shows that the further north the smaller the sediment size and the further south the larger the sediment size so sediment has been moved south via long shore drift.

[2]



(c) State **one** way you could adapt Fig. 4 to make it more informative.

You could ~~add the~~ add the distances in between where each mean was found. [1]

(d)* You will have carried out some physical geography fieldwork as part of your GCSE Geography course.

Name the fieldwork To what extent does the River Goyt follow the Bradshaw model?

To what extent was your primary data collection successful?

Our data was successful. It proved that the further down the river, the higher the velocity and lower the pebble size. It showed that pebbles further down stream had an average diameter of 3.5 and were well-rounded. However we can get slightly different results due to peoples perceptions and interpretations therefore our results may not be repeatable. Also, timing the velocity meant we had to time how long it took for a float to travel 5m down stream, peoples reaction time may affect this. It is important that we do the fieldwork on the same day at three or more intervals along the river and then repeat on other days. [8] [12]

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

50D in order to compare our results were
5d. Subjective. SEEN

SEEN



BP



BP

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
2b	2 marks - there is one mark for identifying that the trend in the graph is fluctuating. Two pieces of evidence are used to highlight this trend with the highest and lowest points identified. They are both used correctly as they identify the fact that they are changes from present and not overall temperatures. There is only one data mark so the first is annotated using a DEV. The first sentence would have been worth credit if the first statement had used a correct piece of data for the length of each cycle, but 175,000 years is longer than what is shown on the graph. Anywhere between 75,000 years and 120,000 years is acceptable. Using incorrect data means that the communication mark cannot be awarded.
1a	Prior to marking - please ensure that you have turned on the giant red mark indicator, tag all of the answer on the blank pages to the correct question, checked the fieldwork question so that you know that this is not a candidate you might know and add a BP annotation to each BP (there are three at the start of the paper as Q1a is only attached to page 3 on the screen). Every question must have a least one annotation. Every answer that is on more than one page needs each section to have an annotation to ensure centres know that it has been considered). Please take your time and try to understand, not only what mark has been given, but the thought processes behind it. 0 marks - the statement is too vague to get a mark, If the final part of the sentence had been more specific then it could have achieved the mark.
1b	3 marks - a brief answer but one that makes three separate points about how South America might be affected. Each is annotated with a tick to show where the mark was awarded. The rise in sea temperature and the rise in land temperature are different so can be awarded one mark each.
5b	This answer requires accurate use of geographical compass directions - top/bottom/ right and left should not be awarded marks. 1 mark awarded for the first marking point - please don't double credit the first two statements which are the same argument reversed and both occur in the first line of the mark scheme.
2c	2 marks - the answer hits the second and third marking point but suggest it used to freeze but doesn't now and that the climate has warmed. It is important that the answer says warming and not changing as that is restating the question. It is also important that the answer makes it clear that the River Thames does not freeze now.
3b	From the diagram you can only conclude that this area is going to contain lowland. Flatland/ plain is also an acceptable answer - 1 mark.
4b	Two answers that are irrelevant. Both of them are annotated with crosses.
2a	Correct answer annotated with a tick - 1 mark
1c	Correct answer annotated with a tick - 1 mark

Item Name	Comment
3e	This answer is irrelevant and scores 0 marks. It is annotated with a SEEN. Do not use ticks and crosses on levelled questions.
4e	Level 1 - 2 marks. This answer is limited to a maximum of three as there is no place specific data. It does not reach that level because there is no development of the ideas. There are only simple statements that describe what is being done in the area. The whole answer is considered to be one technique with not being able to cut down trees so you have to stick to certain paths with information boards. There is a L1 annotation and that is all that is needed.
5c	This question is looking for extra information that can be added to make the data presentation more informative. This could be extra data from other fieldwork such as direction of longshore drift. It is not looking to criticise the fieldwork that was carried out by the candidate (add more sites/ visit more often/ use different equipment). 1 mark - 4th marking point on the mark scheme.
1d	A level 2 answer. Please note that the bottom of L2 is 3 marks. One area of development is annotated with a DEV and there is one L2 stamp at the end of the answer. There is one technological development outlined, drilled poles, and this is developed with the answer explaining why this will help to mitigate the impacts. There is one final descriptive statement that is a L1 statement. The low level of development in the answer limits the answer to the bottom of the level.
3a	Incorrect answer annotated with a cross - 0 marks
4a	1 mark - correct answer - annotated with a tick.
3c	Each correct answer is annotated with a tick. There is no C stamp used to indicate as the mark for communication is not given. This answer is awarded two marks. There are two marks for describing where upland areas are distributed, in the centre of the UK and to the North. Each point is annotated with a tick.
3d	1 mark - one answer is correctly matched to the question. One mark is awarded and one tick is used to annotate the answer.
5d	This question is asking for candidates to evaluate their fieldwork. Some evaluations that are not acceptable include - the data collection was successful as it proved my hypothesis, the data collection was successful as I could use it to draw graphs or the data collection was unsuccessful as I had an anomaly in my results. Candidates that focus very clearly on issues with an individual technique, highlighting what went well/ badly, and then developing that idea to consider the validity and repeatability of the results are more likely to score the highest marks. Level 2 - 5 marks. This answer starts to describe their results and link success to whether or not they proved their hypothesis. It becomes more evaluative in the second half where they develop ideas concerning differences between groups, the inaccuracy of using the equipment and the need to repeat the fieldwork on a different day. None of the ideas are well developed so it cannot reach Level 3 but there are a wide range of evaluations so it scores higher than the previous answer. Please ensure that all pages have an annotation on them.
2d	Level 1 - 1 mark for the idea everyone needs to help reduce it. There is one L1 stamp at the bottom of the answer.
5a	It might be worth drawing an end on diagram of the groyne to help

Item Name	Comment
	assess the statements that candidates are making. Take care to ensure statements refer to the drop to the sand and not the buildup of sand. There is one mark only reserved for data with should be annotated with a DEV. The answer needs to flow with the ideal structure showing a tick, dev, tick structure but this is not the only situation where a C mark can be awarded. Two marks are awarded for points 4 and 6 in the mark scheme. There is no reference to numeral data so no DEV mark can be awarded. The answer reads as two different points with no flow between the two so no C mark can be awarded.
4c	1 mark - correct answer - annotated with a tick.