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 : J383
Candidate No :	Component Code : 03
Candidate Name :	

Total Marks : **21 / 80**

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

Paper:	J383/03	
Paper Total:	**21 / 80**	
Question	Total / Mark	Max Mark
1ai	1 / 1	
1aii	0 / 1	
1aiii	0 / 1	
1bi	0 / 2	
1bii	1 / 1	
1c	2 / 2	
2ai	1 / 1	
2aii	1 / 1	
2aiii	0 / 1	
2bi	2 / 4	
2bii	0 / 3	
2c	0 / 3	
2d	1 / 8	
3ai	0 / 1	
3aii	0 / 2	
3bi	2 / 3	
3bii	2 / 4	
3c	1 / 2	
3d	0 / 6	
4ai	0 / 1	
4aii	1 / 2	
4aiii	0 / 2	
4b	0 / 6	
4c	3 / 6	
5a	0 / 1	
5b	0 / 4	
5c	1 / 8	
5c SPAG	2 / 3	

SECTION A – Geographical Skills

Answer **all** the questions.

1 Study **Fig. 1**, an OS map extract of part of Dartmoor National Park.

  (a) **(i)** In which grid square is the largest part of Burrator reservoir found? ✓

     ~~56,68~~   55,68

     .... [1]

  (ii) What is the approximate size of Burrator reservoir?

     A   0.05 sq km
     B   0.5   sq km
     C   5   sq km
     D   10   sq km

     Write the correct letter in the box. ✗ [ ]   **[1]**

  (iii) Suggest **one** appropriate method of displaying the changes in height between Sheeps Tor (5668) and Down Tor (5769).

     closer or thurther away lines ✗ [1]

 (b) **Fig. 2** shows an aerial photograph of Burrator reservoir.

  (i) Using **Fig. 2**, state whether this photograph shows an upland or lowland landscape. Give **one** reason why.
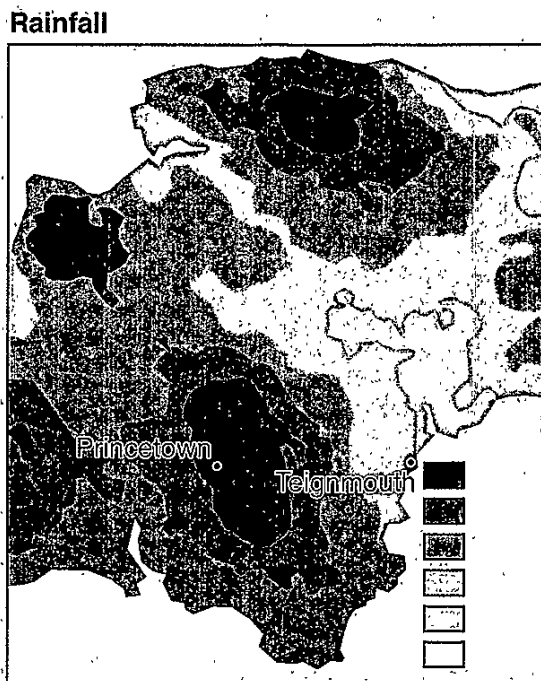
     low land ✗ because there is a lake which are not charectaristic of highland areas **[2]**

  (ii) Using **Fig. 1** and **Fig. 2**, identify in which direction the camera was pointing when the photograph was taken.

     A   North
     B   North West
     C   South
     D   South West

     Write the correct letter in the box. [~~~~] A ✓   **[1]**

(c) Study the choropleth map below, showing rainfall patterns in Devon.

Rainfall

Suggest **two** ways in which the presentation of information on this map could be improved.

1 you could add more town names to see where it ~~rains~~ rains.

2 it could be zoomed out and in colour.

[2]

2   Burrator reservoir lies in the Tamar river catchment.

(a)   Study **Fig. 3** in the separate Resource Booklet, which provides information about farming within this river catchment.

   (i)   Which type of farming is most popular within the Tamar catchment?

   A   Beef & Sheep
   B   Cereals
   C   Dairy
   D   Horticulture

   Write the correct letter in the box.   A ✓   [1]

   (ii)   Name the graphical technique being used to demonstrate the number of farms in each region of the Tamar catchment.

   Pie Charts ✓ [1]

   (iii)   Calculate the difference between the total number of farms found in Upper Tamar and Kensey.

   200 ✗ [1]

(b)   **Fig. 4** in the separate resource booklet shows the population density of the Tamar catchment area.

   (i)   Describe the pattern of population density in the Tamar catchment area. Use data in your answer.

   The population density is highest inply mouth ✓ ~~the~~ with a medium population density in torpoint ✓ and ~~Salt~~ Salta Sh. there are small populeces of 101 – 900 doted around the map but the most common population density is <100 which is every but locations covered above. [4]

(ii) Using **Fig. 4** and your own knowledge, explain why the level of infrastructure in the Tamar catchment area will vary.

The Figure is exactly what i imagined because the Tamar catchment area is mainly populated by farmers so there is lots of land taken up by farms and not a lot of houses so the non farmers chose to live in Plymouth which has the smallest farm population

[3]

(c) The South Hams region of Devon makes up part of the Tamar catchment area. Its population structure is shown in **Fig. 5** in the separate Resource Booklet.

Using **Fig. 5**, describe the evidence that shows that South Hams has an ageing population.

for the male population age it has a spike at the age of 40-44 and gets higher util it drops back at the age of 80-84. The female population has a spike at the age of 45 - 49 and drops back down at 75-79. The men have a more drastic drop then the women.

[3]

Turn over for the next question

(d)* Study the extract below.

Devon's Ageing Population – Key Facts and Figures

- In Devon almost 23% of households are classed as isolated, compared with the national average of only 5%.
- Almost twice as many people in Devon compared with England as a whole (33.3% to 17.2% respectively) are not within a 60 minute drive of their nearest hospital.
- Substantial areas of the county are without daily access by public transport to a local town.
- Devon experiences higher levels of rural deprivation than other parts of the country.
- There are an estimated 11 955 people over 65 with dementia.
- There are significant numbers of older people in Devon with mental health problems, particularly depression (20 000 over 75's).

'The ageing population of rural counties such as Devon is a more serious challenge than any faced by UK cities.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

yes but there is a reason why it has a high elderly population because as old people retire they dont want to live in big loud cities they move away from there families to quiet little rural Areas like devon. So i agree but i think you should not prevent old people from moving there or tear down land to build roads or hospitals. Just give them more care. So i agree heavely because you dont want to destroy the countryside to build roads or hospitals but you need them to have access to those services.

[8]

3 Study **Fig. 6** in the separate Resource Booklet, a map of Costa Rica.

(a) (i) What is the approximate distance from the capital, San Jose to the northern town of Liberia?

A   50 km
B   140 km
C   165 km
D   500 km

Write the correct letter in the box.   A   ✗   [1]

(ii) Using information from **Fig. 6**, describe the location of Costa Rica.

The location has the water to the east south and west. It has a Big Capital name San Jose surrounded by little towns. ✗ [2]

(b) Study **Fig. 7** in the separate Resource Booklet, rainforest cover in Costa Rica.

(i) Describe the changes in rainforest cover in Costa Rica between 1940 and 2005.

The cover in 1940 was thick ✓ it covered the majority of the country but in 2005 it has been turned into little patches dotted around ✓ leaving a larger patch in the south east of Costa Rica. [3]

(ii) Explain **two** reasons for the changes you have described.

1   Deforestation is a big reason for the decrease big company coming in and proffiting of of deforestation

2   The population increase DEV may have caused the decrease they need more space for houses ✓ farms ect. [4]

Turn over

(c) In 2010, forests covered 31 percent of the world's land surface, at 4030 million hectares. Between 1990 and 2010, 135 million hectares of previously forested land was removed.

Calculate the percentage of the world's land surface covered by forests in 1990 to the nearest whole number. You must show your working out.

31% $2010 = 4030$ m h

1990

$4030 + 135 = 4165$ **DEV**

4165 million hectares.

[2]

(d) Explain how the management of tropical rainforests can influence the sustainable development of a country.

Govermants can also profit off of deforestation and cosidering that the majority of countries with rainforests are not 1st world countries the money that comes from deforestation could help the goverment be develop not just money wise but also buy having new land to build on, so they can build new schools hospitals using the money /space provided by deforestation.

[6]

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Turn over for Section B

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SECTION B – Geographical Fieldwork

Answer **all** the questions.

4   Some geography students have been conducting **physical geography** fieldwork on Dartmoor. They were investigating river flow. Some of their results are shown in the table below.

Site	Width	Depth near side	Depth middle	Depth far side
1	0.5 m	8	12	6
2	0.8 m	5	14	7
3	1.2 m	18	32	12
4	2.0 m	15	28	10

(a) (i) Suggest **one** problem with the recording of this data.

not enough Sites. ✗ .... **[1]**

(ii) Identify **two** further pieces of information that the students could collect about the river.

1 The Source of the river. ....

2 How polluted the river is. ✓ ....

.... **[2]**

(iii) Calculate the median value for all the measurements of depth taken. You should show your workings out.

8+5+18+15 +12+14 +32+28+6
+7+12 +10 =167
167÷12 = 13.9166

Median value is 13.9166 ✗ **[2]**

(b) Describe, in detail, **one** way the data in the table on page 10 about the river's depth could be presented in a fieldwork investigation. Give reasons for your choice.

You could say you are looking at depths in a river from source to end to see whether the start/middle/ end of the river has the longest depth. You could also check if there are any ano- malys in depth from near side to middle to far side and if there are you can ~~guess~~ guess why for example the near side eroded and soil/rock fell into the middle so the middle has a small depth. **[6]**

✖

(c) **Fig. 8** in the separate Resource Booklet locates the four study sites along the River Dart.

Using both the table of data on page 10 and **Fig. 8**, assess the evidence for the following hypothesis:

'The River Dart increases in both width and depth as it flows downstream.'

The width increases as it flows down stream but the depth ~~didn't~~ doesn't increase all the way down stream it increases from site 1-2 2-3 but not to 4 site 4 and none increase by a large number.

L2

....

....

....

....

.... **[6]**

5 You will have taken part in fieldwork in a **human geography** environment as part of your studies. Examples might include a city or village study.

State your fieldwork question for investigation: Does Sound Pollution increase as population increases?

Location of study area: Work event Centre

(a) Suggest **one** reason why this was a suitable location to study.

because inside was full of people and the carpark wasnt ✗ [1]

(b) Assess **two** fieldwork techniques used in your investigation. Explain which technique was the most effective.

Using the right equipment (decible meter). redoing the experiment. redoing the experiment was Key because I learnt not only population but time and fatigue affects sound pollution. ✗

[4]

(c)* Evaluate how effective the fieldwork data you collected was in helping you to reach a conclusion.

It was extremely effective in helping I assumed ~~to~~ ~~the~~ the answer to the question was yes but the investigation just gave me evidence to say so. I can [L1] now say defitevly sound pollution [L1] increases as population increases. It also opened up avenues for similar investigations Such as. Does sound pollution increase, as time changes. or decrease.

.... [8]

🖉 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).

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