

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 :	H481
Candidate No :	Component Code :	03
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : **43 / 108**

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

Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
Paper: H481/03		
Paper 43 / 108		
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1a	NR / 3	
1b	NR / 6	
2a	1 / 3	✓
2b	5 / 6	✓
3a	NR / 3	
3b	NR / 6	
4a	NR / 3	
4b	NR / 6	
5a	2 / 3	✓
5b	2 / 6	✓
6	NR / 12	
7	4 / 12	✓
8	NR / 12	
9	NR / 12	
10	3 / 12	✓
11AO1	NR / 9	
11AO2	NR / 24	
12AO1	NR / 9	
12AO2	NR / 24	
13AO1	4 / 9	✓
13AO2	11 / 24	✓
14AO1	NR / 9	
14AO2	NR / 24	
15AO1	NR / 9	
15AO2	NR / 24	
16AO1	NR / 9	
16AO2	NR / 24	
17AO1	NR / 9	
17AO2	NR / 24	

18AO1	NR / 9	
18AO2	NR / 24	
19AO1	NR / 9	
19AO2	NR / 24	
20AO1	3 / 9	✓
20AO2	8 / 24	✓

Question Part

2	a	<p>One limitation of using this is that it doesn't include specific ^{deaths in} cities within a country as it is generalised across countries.</p>
		<p>Another limitation of using this is that it does not include specific numbers therefore it does not give a actual representation of cholera deaths.</p>
		<p>Another limitation is that colours can be seen as indistinguishable as as shades of orange in graph # can be seen unclear.</p>
	b	<p>On the transfer model it can be seen that disease diffusion can can be taken in many forms; this this model is shaped as an 'I' which indicates as time goes on the prevalence of disease increases. One way disease diffusion can take place is via expansion diffusion, this is where at the time goes on diffusion of disease increases and and expands across the population. Another way disease diffusion</p>



Question Part

SEEN can take place is through **relocation**.
 This is where the disease ^(eliminates) moves from one area and moves to another.

This was clear in Haiti where ebola was eliminated and moved to the US. ?

Another ~~example of through~~ way disease diffusion can take place is

SEEN via **contagious diffusion**. This is when disease spreads from one person to the other due to close proximity (physical), for example HIV/AIDS through sexual contact. Lastly another way disease can diffuse and spread is

SEEN via **hierarchical diffusion**. ▲

13

5 a One ~~very~~ limitation of this is that it is ~~state specific therefore it is~~ a ~~snapshot of only one place and~~ ~~that~~ ~~is~~ written by a person from a ^{source} therefore there can be errors ? when concluding deaths/costs ?

Another limitation is that it doesn't include other impacts such as **SEEN** 'political impacts' from the earthquake.

Another limitation is that it is



Question Part

		place specific to China and Nepal and doesn't include any country that may have a greater or less smaller impacts from earthquakes
	b	<p>Explosive eruptions ^{volcanoes} occur at divergent [?] plate boundaries. This is where plates are moving apart.</p> <p>Explosive eruptions ^{volcanoes} for example in St. Helens volcano when ash and magma rises from below the ocean bed [?] a thermal plume.</p> <p>As they the magma rises this causes tension from the top of the volcano as it gets closer. Once this magma is hits the top of the volcano the top of it completely blows off, through the releasing high levels of pressured energy. This leads to</p> <p>^{SEEN} phreatoic flows and also the release of ash and tephra tephra exploded out of the volcano. These volcanoes that are have blown the top of can the form calderas ^{SEEN}.</p> <p>Additionally the depth of these volcanoes (explosive eruptions) can</p> <p>^{II} have depth from 0 to 7 miles.</p>



Question Part

7 Disease can impact place profiles, for example in a place where there is ~~many~~ a large spread of disease this can lead to ~~start~~ a place profile seen ^{and be} in a negative way. For example in Bangladesh 2007 August there came high level of monsoon rainfall which lead to high level of flooding. 60% of the country was flooded causing significant level of disease. ~~For example~~ ^{Additionally,} Bangladesh is seen as a low-income country this had an even greater impact. The level of disease caused included cholera due to poor sanitation ^{and hygiene} and also 1 in 4 were contaminated. As individuals were consuming this contaminated water this lead to over 9,000 deaths just from cholera alone. Further as 40% of the country live on \$1.25 ^{was another factor that} this lead to further levels of disease not being able to be cared for. This ~~lead~~ means that



Question Part

these place profiles ^{can} be seen as significantly ^{relating} to ~~direct~~ diseases caused, as in Bangladesh the high level of contamination ~~is~~ leading to cholera ~~is~~ had impacted over 1000 ^{individuals} of the country and flooding affecting ~~the~~ 60% of the country, therefore impacting place profiles.

Additionally another way disease can impact place profiles is via the growth of ~~mosquito~~ mosquitoes causing affects from Malaria. For example Malaria is seen as being caused by high temperatures. ~~In~~ ⁱⁿ Ethiopia temperatures peak at 30°C-35°C therefore mosquitoes thrive best in this warm humid ⁱⁿ weather.

This leads to the growth of mosquitoes affecting individuals. For example in 2013 there was over 70,000 deaths in Ethiopia resulting from Malaria. Additionally other than deaths it also causes harm to individuals ^{in Ethiopia} that struggle to get cured for it. Therefore disease risks can impact place profiles.



Question Part

From the growing levels of mosquitoes
~~the~~ from ~~the~~ warm weather and also
 growing levels of individuals living
 one place that is affected from disease (malaria)

L2

A A

10 Tectonic hazards can include
 earthquakes and volcanoes. With
 high growing levels of tectonic hazards
 today this has impacted the
 levels of **immigration** and also
emigration.

One way tectonic hazards can affect
 global migration is through the
 movement of people away from the
 country therefore a fall in immigration
 and a growth in emigration.

SEEN

For example in ^{September} 2014 Mount Ontake
 erupted causing 63 fatalities.

SEEN

Mount Ontake was ^{also} seen as a key
 tourist spot therefore killing 9
 people that was climbing the
 mountain at that time. This meant

SEEN



Question Part

that the level of death seen in this tourist country of Japan was seen as a 'push factor' for migrants, therefore leading to a fall of ~~tourists~~ ~~immigrating to the country~~ affecting global migration. Additionally growing levels of tectonic hazards seen as a push factor ^{can} also lead to emmigration out of the area of country. For example in 2011 an earthquake hit Japan, named the 'great East Japan earthquake'. It had a magnitude of 9.0 and caused over 16,000 deaths. This earthquake also triggered flooding leading to further fatalities and displacement of people due to the destruction of 45,000 people. This meant that governments in Japan got involved and provided temporary shelter out of the area. There fore leading to ~~immigration~~ ~~emmigration~~ migration within the country and also neighbours families being able to emmigrate out of one country. Therefore tectonic hazard affected global migration.

Furthermore tectonic hazards can



Question Part

lead to the growing levels of emigration that come to help out when a tsunami hazard takes place. For example in Indonesia 330 humanitarian people came from WHO to help with the country's destruction from the ~~tsunami~~ ^{volcano} causing global migration.

SEEN

SEEN

11

13 physical factors can determine the future global pattern of diseases. ~~Such as malaria~~ however cultural, social and economic factors may play a greater role in the determination of the future global patterns of disease.

SEEN

One way physical factors can affect the pattern of disease prevalence is through low-lying land. ^(green) For example in Ethiopia low lying land gives rise to diseases such as malaria. With great levels of low-lying land and temperatures peaking at 30°C - 35°C this gives

SEEN

SEEN



Question Part

	<p>SEEN rise to mosquitoes. As low-lying land is situated and high temperatures is where mosquitoes</p>
	<p>SEEN breed and thrive. For example in 2013 there was over 70,000 deaths resulting from malaria in Ethiopia.</p>
	<p>There is and SEEN further levels of illnesses that caused harm to</p>
	<p>SEEN individuals. Additionally low lying land in Ethiopia affects</p>
	<p>cities such as Gambia. There is most, and affects high land the least</p>
	<p>SEEN in which 1/4 of the country in Ethiopia is malaria free.</p>
	<p>Therefore physical factors such as low-lying land (relief) will determine</p>
	<p>EVAL the future of global patterns of disease prevalence. However</p>
	<p>economic factors may play a greater role in the pattern of disease prevalence</p>
	<p>EVAL for example in the UK cancer levels ^{and} are at high level for</p>
	<p>that diabetes is high, in which it can be linked to economic factors.</p>
	<p>For example as as an individual's income income increases, this</p>
	<p>gives rise to higher levels of demand/consumption. This</p>
	<p>SEEN means that individuals are</p>



Question Part

	more likely to consume greater levels of desires. This means that
SEEN	it gives rise to obesity, and therefore growing level of diseases that come with it such as diabetes and heart attacks. Furthermore growing
SEEN	levels of alcohol consumption is seen as a major problem in the UK where it it has given rise to diseases such as lung [?] cancer and
	Therefore economic economic factors ^{bones} ^{leaves} [?] play a greater role than physical factors in the global pattern of disease prevalence.
	Another way physical factors can effect determine the global pattern of disease is through growing
SEEN	precipitation precipitation levels and also water sources. For example in Bangladesh in in August 2014 there was high levels of monsoon rainfall causing high
SEEN	levels of flooding in which 60% of the country was flooded. This meant that, this ^{precipitation level} gave rise to water-borne diseases such as
SEEN	Cholera. As 1 in 4 wells were contaminated, this led to the consumption of



Question Part

		contaminated water which was unhygienic therefore causing...
	SEEN	high levels of water-borne diseases, such as cholera affecting over 9,000 individuals within the country.
		Therefore physical factors of low precipitation and water sources will also will determine
	EVAL	the future of global patterns of disease. However social factors may play a greater role in the determining the future of global patterns of disease prevalence. For example it is in the UK with growing levels of exercising decreasing.
	SEEN	This can lead to obesity and cause diabetes as a disease. For furthermore as growing levels of smoking is also increasing in the UK, this means that this gives rise to high levels of lung diseases cancer, in the UK this therefore increasing disease prevalence. Therefore it can be seen that social factors of exercising and smoking play a greater role in the global pattern of disease prevalence than physical factors do.



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Unit code	H	4	8	1	/	0	3
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Write here how many booklets you have used in total	3
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4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

		EVAL Additionally cultural factors may play a greater impact than physical factors in the global pattern of disease prevalence. For example cultural factors in the UK give rise to sunbathing , in which the red light used within this activity can give rise to cancer, throughout the body. Therefore
		SEEN cultural factors play a great large factor in determining the future of global patterns, and not physical.

This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

		To conclude it can be seen that other factors such as economic, social and cultural factors play a greater role in determining the future of global patterns of disease, as growing levels of diseases that can result in it are at a constant increase - This therefore to an extent limits physical factors in determining global patterns of disease prevalence.
	SEEN	
	SEEN	
2.0		Hazards arising from earthquakes can be managed from levels of level ^{modifying} vulnerability and levels of loss ^{modifying} however this can only be seen to an extent as earthquakes are still on the rise [?] regardless of of the management ^{managed} an event cannot be managed.
	SEEN	
	SEEN	One way in which earthquakes can be managed is from modifying vulnerability. This is to when the event a country is at risk and the procedures taken beforehand. For example in Japan, education is given to individuals.



Question Part

From what to do and not to do
 in times of earthquakes. For
 example if in a school an earthquake
 goes off to go under tables to reduce
 impacts of damage to individuals.
 Therefore reducing hazard
 arising from earthquakes. Similarly
 it can be seen in Nepal 'go-to'
 bags are given whilst modifying
 vulnerability in which these bags
 include flashers, water bottles and
 clothing. therefore this leads to
 individuals being more prepared
 when an earthquake hits the
 country, therefore reducing hazard
 such as deaths. However these
 modifying factors ^{of vulnerability} that
 modify vulnerability can only
 be seen to an extent since earthquakes
 are still occurring and causing significant
 harmful impacts. For example
 in 2011 Japan was hit by an
 earthquake ^{of magnitude 9.0} causing 16,000
 deaths and over 45,000 buildings
 collapsing ~~with great levels of~~
~~hazard~~ buildings collapsing this
 dead. Additionally this earthquake
 triggered a tsunami. Therefore
 meaning there was great



Question Part

SEEN

level of displacement for people.

This happened ~~at~~ during school time. Therefore 1 in 7 teachers

SEEN

were missing. Therefore high level of death, displacement, and collapsing buildings had major impacts in Japan in which total cost came to \$10bn. This means that it is not

EVAL

always possible to manage hazards arising from earthquakes.

A

SEEN

Another way in which earthquakes can be managed is through

modifying hbs. This means that in Japan ~~after the earthquake~~

since it is an advanced country, modifying the event [?] was quick

[?] for the government in which hazards loss were modified via yen boosted into the economy to

help reconstruct housing. Therefore homeless people facing these hazards had reduced. ~~This means that~~

~~managed~~ Furthermore in ~~the~~ Nepal the WHO [?] organisation helped with also boosting ~~the~~ in ~~the~~ money to the economy of ~~the~~ Nepal

SEEN

in which shelter of tents was provided. Therefore it is possible [?]



Unit code	71	4	8	1	/	0	3
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Write here how many booklets you have used in total	3
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4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

		manage hazards arising from earthquakes. However, this can only be seen to an extent since earthquakes can not ^{not} have its event modified. This means that if when an earthquake is on the go nothing can be done to ^{reg} stop hazards from arising, therefore deaths and collapsing of buildings during an event of an earthquake cannot be managed. ^{Therefore} this therefore gives rise to hazards rather than
		managing hazards.
		Another way in which earthquakes

This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

Can be managed is through the
SEEN materials that are used ~~to~~
 when constructing a building.
 For example in Japan buildings
 are made in layers **?** and is
 steel materials **?** therefore at time
 of an earthquake buildings
 withstand pressure. Furthermore
 in low income countries such as
 Nepal bamboo is used to
 help during an earthquake. **^**
 This is because bamboo absorb
 shock waves created by
 earthquakes. Therefore ^{buildings} reduce
SEEN hazards of collapsing building
 and deaths. Therefore it is
 possible to manage hazard
 arising from earthquakes. However
 this can be seen to an extent
 as recent earthquakes are still
 on the go, for example in Nepal
 2015 an earthquake hit with
 magnitude 7.9, ~~they~~ causing
SEEN 800 deaths and also the
 destruction of 20,000 buildings.
 These hazards arising from
 earthquakes therefore show
~~the~~ hazards ~~can~~ from earthquakes
 can't be managed. **^** **^**



Question Part

Additionally another way it can be managed is through land-use zoning in advanced countries that ~~show~~ have large areas of space available for people to ~~reach~~ evacuate at time of an earthquake. Additionally in Bangladesh flags are ~~used to~~ used to notify people at time of an earthquake that it is likely to go off. Where red flags give rise to evacuation.
 ? Therefore it is possible to manage hazards from earthquakes.

To conclude, it can be seen it is possible to manage hazards from earthquakes from minimizing vulnerability and loss but only to an extent as recent earthquakes still ~~give~~ give off hazards of deaths ~~and~~ and collapsing buildings.



Question Part

BP

Question	Part	



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
5a	Two valid limitations and one invalid.
13AO1	Knowledge and understanding is 'reasonable' in its physical and non-physical factors top of L2 in AO1. Evaluation and analysis is attempted although this is repetitive and not well-developed - towards the top of L2 as it tries to focus on 'future' - L2 in AO2.
2b	Four types of disease diffusion given. Three have a definition which takes them into L2. The fourth type (contagious) is developed a little more so an indication of L3. Overall therefore as a best fit, bottom of L3, 5 marks.
2a	Three limitations given but only the first one is valid. Limitation 2 - the map is based on 'proportion of all cholera deaths in the world' as clearly stated under the map. Limitation 3 - the colours are clearly distinguishable from one country to another
5b	A response that displays only basic K and U. Many inaccuracies.
20AO1	Knowledge and understanding is just 'reasonable' albeit poorly expressed. Bottom of L2 in AO1. Evaluation and analysis is muddled and implied and rather restricted in extent - L2 in AO2.
7	Comments about disease risks (AO1) in two locations have some value but are not linked (AO2) to place profile which is poorly understood.