

# 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 :

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

Question Part

2	a	<p>One limitation of using this is that it doesn't include specific <sup>deaths in</sup> 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 <del>as</del> as shades of orange in graph <del>#</del> can be seen unclear.</p>
	b	<p>On the transfer model it can be seen that disease diffusion can be taken in many forms, <del>this</del> 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 <del>the</del> time goes on diffusion of disease increases, <del>the</del> and expands across the population. Another way disease diffusion</p>



Question Part

can take place is through relocation.  
This is where the disease <sup>(eliminates)</sup> moves from one area and moves to another.

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

Another ~~example is through~~ way disease diffusion can take place is 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 via hierarchical diffusion.

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 <sup>source</sup> therefore there can be errors when concluding deaths/costs

Another limitation is that it doesn't include other impacts such as '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 ~~the~~ smaller impacts from earthquakes

- b Explosive ~~eruptions~~ <sup>volcanoes</sup> occur at divergent plate boundaries. This is where plates are moving apart. Explosive ~~eruptions~~ <sup>volcanoes</sup> for example in St. Helens ~~eruptions~~ when ash and magma rises from below the ocean bed as a thermal plume. 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 pyroclastic 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. Additionally the depth of St. Helens volcanoes (explosive eruptions) can have depth from 0 to ~~7~~ miles.



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 <sup>and be</sup> in a negative way. For example in Bangladesh 2007, August there came high levels of monsoon rainfall which led to high levels of flooding. 60% of the country was flooded causing significant levels of disease. ~~For example~~ <sup>Additionally,</sup> at Bangladesh is seen as a low-income country this had an even greater impact. The levels of disease caused included cholera due to poor sanitation <sup>and hygiene</sup> and also 1 in 4 were contaminated. As individuals were consuming this contaminated water this led to over 9,000 deaths just from cholera alone. Further as 40% of the country live on \$1.25 this <sup>was another factor that</sup> led 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 <sup>relating</sup> to ~~direct~~ diseases caused, as in Bangladesh the high level of contamination ~~is~~ leading to cholera ~~is~~ had impacted over 1000 <sup>individuals</sup> 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 ~~the~~ Ethiopian temperatures peak at 30°C-35°C therefore mosquitoes thrive best in this warm humid 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 <sup>in Ethiopia</sup> 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)

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.  
 For example in <sup>September</sup> 2014 Mount Ontake  
 erupted causing 63 fatalities.  
 Mount Ontake was <sup>also</sup> seen as a key  
 tourist spot therefore killing 9  
 people that was climbing the  
 mountain at that time. This meant



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 ~~push~~ tourists ~~immigrating~~ immigrating to the country, affecting global migration. Additionally growing levels of tectonic hazards ~~are~~ seen as a push factor <sup>can</sup> 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 ~~government~~ ~~immigration~~ 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~~ <sup>volcano</sup> causing global migration.

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.

One way physical factors can affect the pattern of disease prevalence is through low-lying land. <sup>(green)</sup> 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  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  this gives



Question Part

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



Question Part

more likely to consume greater levels of desires. This means that it gives rise to obesity, and therefore growing level of diseases that come with it such as diabetes and heart attacks. Furthermore growing 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~~ <sup>bones</sup> <sup>leaves</sup> economic factors play a greater role than physical factors in the global pattern of disease prevalence.

Another way physical factors can ~~affect~~ determine the global pattern of disease is through ~~growing~~ ~~precipitation~~ precipitation levels and also water sources. For example in Bangladesh ~~in~~ in August 2014 there was high levels of monsoon rainfall causing high levels of flooding in which 60% of the country was flooded. This meant that, this <sup>precipitation level</sup> gave rise to water-borne diseases such as Cholera. As 1 in 4 wells were contaminated, this led to the consumption of



Question Part

contaminated water which was unhygienic therefore causing ~~low~~ 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~~ ~~will~~ will determine 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. 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 ~~a~~ 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.



1279620541751

Unit code	H	4	8	1	/	0	3
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Write here how many booklets you have used in total	3
---	---

## 4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

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

Question Part

		<p>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 tanning lights used within this activity can give rise to cancer, throughout the body. Therefore cultural factors play a great <del>large</del> factor in determining the future of global patterns, and not physical.</p>

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 <del>can</del> result in it are at a constant increase. This therefore to an extent limits physical factors in determining global patterns of disease prevalence.
2.0		Hazards arising from earthquakes can be managed from levels of <del>level</del> <sup>modifying</sup> vulnerability and levels of <del>loss</del> <sup>modifying</sup> however this can only be seen to an extent as earthquakes are still on the rise regardless <del>of</del> of the management as event cannot be <sup>managed</sup> .
		One way in which earthquakes can be managed is from modifying vulnerability. This is <del>to</del> when <del>the event</del> 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~~ 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 ~~is~~ hits the  
 country, therefore reducing hazard  
~~and~~ such as deaths. However ~~is~~  
 these ~~modify~~ factors <sup>of vulnerability</sup> that  
 modify ~~the~~ 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 <sup>of magnitude</sup> causing 16,000  
 deaths and over 45,000 buildings  
 collapsing ~~with great levels of~~  
~~hazard~~ buildings ~~collapsing~~ this  
 read. Additionally this earthquake  
 triggered a tsunami. Therefore  
 meaning ~~is~~ there was great



Question Part

level of displacement for people. This happened ~~at~~ during school time. Therefore 1 in 7 teachers 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 always possible to manage hazards arising from earthquakes.

Another way in which earthquakes can be managed is through modifying loss. 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~~ ~~manages~~ Furthermore in ~~the~~ Nepal the WHO organisation helped with also boosting ~~the~~ in ~~the~~ money to the economy of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Nepal in which shelter of tents was provided. Therefore it is possible to







Question Part

Can be managed is through the materials that are used when constructing a building. For example in Japan buildings are made in layers and is steel material, 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 absorbs shock waves created by earthquakes. Therefore <sup>buildings</sup> reduce 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 7.8, this causing 800 deaths and also the destruction of 20,000 buildings. These hazards arising from earthquakes therefore show ~~the~~ hazards ~~can~~ from earthquakes can 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 a earthquake that it 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.



