

# 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.

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

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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.



## SECTION A

Answer all the questions.

## Global Hazards

- 1 (a) Define the term extreme weather.

Extreme weather is if an area suffer from high temperatures or extremely low temperatures [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.

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

South America suffer from low pressure, which means\* heavy rainfall and precipitation will occur. Trade winds are weaken therefore less tropical storms will occur.

\* no rainfall occurs, clear skies, extreme hot weather [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.

C

[1]



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

To help mitigate and prepare for a tectonic hazard you could use data from the past to predict the next tectonic hazard as there might be a trend or an anomalies.

You could use a Richter scale to measure the frequency of the earthquake and how intense the earthquake was then you could prepare for a later occasion. To prevent buildings and spending more money on infrastructure you could build an earthquake proof buildings to decrease the intensity and impact the earthquake has on that particular area.

[8]



## Changing Climate

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

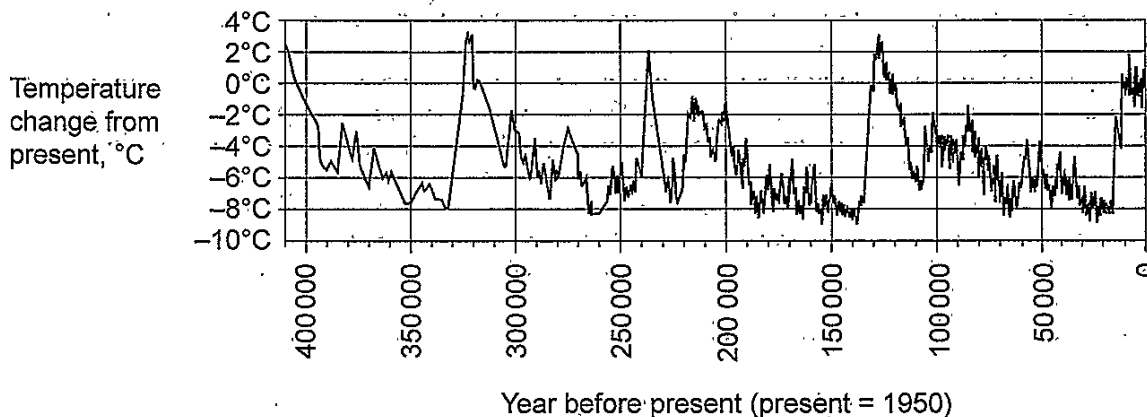
- A Global warming.
- B Large-scale, long-term, changes in average temperatures and weather patterns.
- C The difference in temperature and weather during different seasons.
- D The short-term warming of the Earth.

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.

Over the last 400 000 years the global temperature has fluctuated. 400 000 years ago the temperature highest temperature is at 2°C and the lowest at -4°C. 200 000 years ago the highest temperature was 0°C and lowest was as -4°C. Between 50 000 years to present it has increased by 5°C the highest was still 2°C

[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.

..... This painting can show how / what climate was like in the past. The painting shows that in 1677, temperatures was extremely low which created ice caps. .... [2]

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

..... climate change is considered to be a global issue because they are affecting economic, social and environmental factors. ....

..... If the temperatures are too hot or too cold it could affect people's health for example with hot temperatures people can suffer from strokes and ~~asma~~ asthma attacks. ~~which means~~ in cold weather's people could suffer from pneumonia. This means that the government needs to spend more money on treatments and surgeries. ....

..... If temperatures are too high or too low, crops aren't able to grow efficiently causing crop. .... [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.

C

[1]

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

little hills

[1]

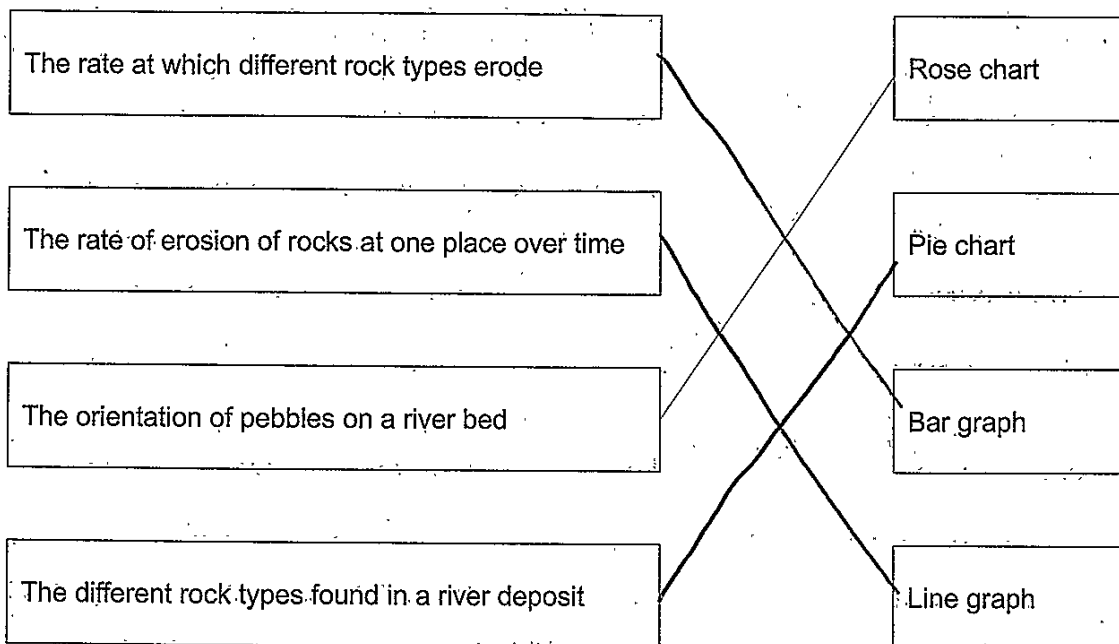
- (c) Using Fig. 3, describe the distribution of upland areas in the UK.

Upland areas are found in the north west of the UK. Areas like Scotland have areas towards the centre have 600m-900m above sea level. The contour lines are more intricate and close together than the lowland.

[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: River Wye

River Wye have soft rock mainly like clay, and limestone which means they can easily be eroded by abrasion or attrition. A meander can be formed by water flowing at high speeds towards a bend which decomposes the rocks around the bend. If water is going around the bend at high speeds more is going to be eroded by attrition when water crashes against the rocks. Eventually an ox bow lake will form when the rock of meander connected the two banks of causing an ox bow lake to form.

[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.

D

[1]

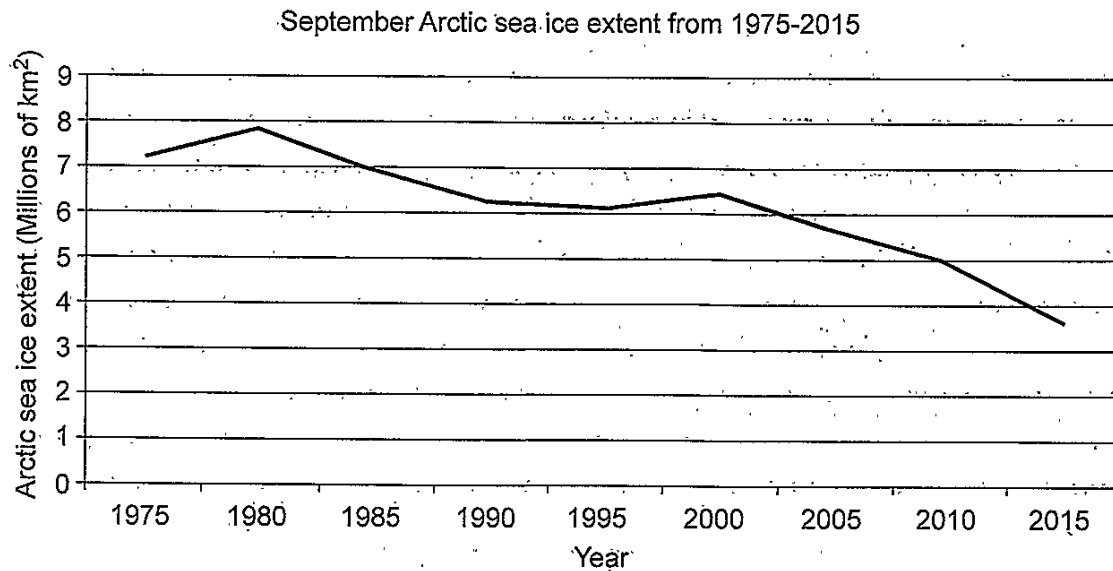
(b) Name **two** features of Arctic flora.

- 1 ~~soil~~ scatters of shrub
- 2 small trees growing near the surface.

[2]



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



Year	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Arctic sea ice extent (1 000 000 sq km)	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 don't get as much nutrients as it should because they have emergent trees which have broad leaves which prevent sunlight from getting to it. Therefore the soil in the tropic rainforest is red not black which means it isn't healthy. [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: Amazon rainforest

Amazon rainforest have restrictions on who can cut down trees from the Amazon as it is the small in which has trees. Therefore this prevents deforestation and less carbon emissions into the atmosphere, this means less greenhouse gases are produced.

If there is a restriction of who can come into the Amazon rainforest means that tourists are less likely to bring in something that will destroy the ecosystem and the biodiversity, also habitats of fauna and flora. [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 difference of the north and south fluctuate from different numbers. Groyne 1 and 4 have the same difference ~~but~~ however 2, 3, 5 Groyne have different ranges. Groyne 5 is ~~an~~ anomaly as it doesn't fit the trend.

[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.

As you go further up the beach the sediment size decreases from 4 - < 0.18. This can show that sediments are being eroded by longshore drift as the sediments get smaller.

[2]



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

THE TYPE OF ROCKS IN EACH SECTION - GEOLOGY

[1]


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

Name the fieldwork MERSSEA - HOW DOES GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES AFFECT THE LANDFORMS

To what extent was your primary data collection successful?

MERSSEA WE DID AN EQION DIFFERENT AREAS TO COMPARE THE TWO. EQI WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL AS THERE WASN'T ANY HIGH TIDES AT THE TIME AND IT WAS SAFE TO GO AND COLLECT RESULTS. ALSO WE COLLECTED AND ANALYSE DIFFERENT PEBBLES AND ROCKS TO SEE THE DIFFERENT SHAPES FORMED AND HOW GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES EFFECTED THE SHAPES. THIS WASN'T AS SUCCESSFUL AS WE ANTICIPATED BECAUSE WE COULDN'T COLLECT DATA FROM AREA BUT NOT FROM ANOTHER AS WINDS WERE VERY STRONG ALSO THERE WAS HIGH TIDES. LONGSHORE DRIFT TEST WITH THE CORK WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL AS THE WAVES MOVED IT

[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).

2d failure which means farmers aren't able to sell their crops and make money from it to produce more healthy and sellable crops to customers.

5d as the waves got bigger the longer the distance the cork travelled. Therefore long shore drift occurred at Mersea Island.





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