

GCSE (9–1)

Candidate Style Answers

GEOGRAPHY B (GEOGRAPHY FOR ENQUIRING MINDS)

J384

For first teaching in 2016

J384/02 – People and society

Version 1

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Introduction

This resource comprises student answers from the Sample Question Paper for J384 Component 02 <http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/207282-unit-j384-02-people-and-society-sample-assessment-material.pdf>

The sample answers in this resource have been extracted from original candidate work to maintain their authenticity. They are supported by examiner commentary. Please note that this resource is provided for advice and guidance only and does not in any way constitute an indication of grade boundaries or endorsed answers.

Whilst a senior examiner has provided a possible level for each Assessment Objective when marking these answers, in a live series the mark a response would get depends on the whole process of standardisation, which considers the big picture of the year's scripts. Therefore the level awarded here should be considered to be only an estimation of what would be awarded.

How levels and marks correspond to grade boundaries depends on the Awarding process that happens after all/most of the scripts are marked and depends on a number of factors, including candidate performance across the board. Details of this process can be found here: <http://ocr.org.uk/Images/142042-marking-and-grading-assuring-ocr-s-accuracy.pdf>.

Section A – Urban Futures

Question 1(b)*

(b)* CASE STUDY – ways of life in cities.

Examine how ways of life vary within one LIDC or EDC city.

Name of LIDC or EDC city:.....

[8]

Exemplar 1 (Level 2)

Name of LIDC or EDC city: ^{business district} ~~Harare~~ ~~Harare~~ Harare

Harare is ~~the~~ ~~an~~ capital city of Zimbabwe. There are areas of wealth with European cultural influence however the majority of the land is informal housing and informal shops. Harare has areas of land with ~~the~~ very little waste but in the areas of informal housing there is disease-ridden sewage. There have been many outbreaks of Cholera and other diseases in these densely-packed areas of informal housing. ~~It~~ ~~is~~ In these areas all the businesses are informal, not recognized or regulated by the state. However in other areas there is less packed housing with official shops and less disease.

[8]

Examiner commentary

Candidate writes about Harare, Zimbabwe – this is an acceptable LIDC case study. Candidate makes no place specific references, the commentary provided could relate to any LIDC city, however the candidate does attempt to compare 'how ways of life vary'. Candidate offers some development of ideas regarding the impact of disease-ridden sewage and the failure of the state to regulate or recognise informal businesses.

Candidate is awarded just at Level 2 for comparative statements regarding housing, sanitation and employment.

Exemplar 2 (Level 1)

Name of LIDC or EDC city: Harare in Zimbabwe

has a population of 2.1 million. Excluding the ~~over~~ informal sector the unemployment percentage is 90% but including the informal sector the unemployment percentage is only about 5% which shows that the unemployment sector is a big part of the way of life of many of Harare's inhabitants.

Also, only 58% of children in Harare are currently attending school which shows the limited education and also the need to work from a young age for the citizens of Harare. In 2009 it was voted the least ~~the~~ livable city in the world but now it is up to 133/140 which means things are improving but Harare ~~is~~ still has very poor standards of living. The ^[8] mass urbanisation into the city also means that ~~is~~ there is lots of traffic and it is very densely populated. This also leads to high water pollution as shown in the 2008 cholera outbreak but things are improving due to Operation Marabatsring which has been trying to clear up rubbish in Harare since 2008.

Examiner commentary

Candidate writes about Harare, Zimbabwe – this is an acceptable LIDC case study. Candidate responds with accurate examples of place specific knowledge (AO1), statistics quoted relating to the population of the metropolitan area of Harare and the upper most unemployment rate are accurate. Other accurate place specific knowledge is position 133/144 in the least liveable city rank order and references to 'operation Murambatsvina', which originated in 2005. The candidate describes a difficult and rather negative way of life for the majority of inhabitants in the city, implying that there is little variation in residents' lives (though this is not explicitly stated).

The candidate does not demonstrate knowledge of how ways of life vary and therefore is unable to make any evaluative statements regarding variations in the city of Harare (AO3). This candidate does not address the question "how ways of life vary", this is a key component of the mark scheme. Awarded at Level 1.

Question 2(d)(ii)

ii) For an LIDC you have studied, evaluate how successful a development strategy has been.

[6]

Exemplar 1 (Level 3)

Zambia is an LIDC, its main source of money is through the copper industry. With copper being a finite resource, the government want to make its copper mining process as efficient as possible. The building of the Kariba Dam is a top-down development strategy which aims to provide reliable electricity for the area around it. It is located on the Zambezi River and has been a joint project between Zambia and Zimbabwe and produces hydro-electric power for both countries.

This project has been successful because it generates large amounts of hydro-electric power which provides energy for the copper industry. Hydro-electricity is a renewable resource making it less harmful to the environment with no carbon emissions. The lake at Kariba dam has also developed as a tourist site and fishing spot, providing more jobs and income for local people, this improves their quality of life.

However it hasn't been completely successful because the Kariba Dam has meant thousands of citizens have been forced to move off their land. With no natural flooding along the river banks there has been a loss of nutrients on the farmland, which has stopped crops growing and has led to famine. Local people are also frightened that the dam will collapse leading to a tsunami and as many as 3.5 million deaths along the river in cities such as Lusaka.

In conclusion I think the development of the Kariba Dam has brought more benefits than disadvantages to Zambia.

Examiner commentary

Candidate demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of a named development strategy in Zambia, including accurate place specific detail. They describe the aims of the project and develop their explanation to identify likely outcomes of the development strategy. The candidate makes a balanced evaluation of the success of the project, including both positive and negative impacts. The candidate describes in detail a range of issues resulting from the development project and draws an overall conclusion regarding the success of the strategy.

Question 2(d)(ii)

ii) For an LIDC you have studied, evaluate how successful a development strategy has been.

[6]

Exemplar 2 (Level 2)

In Zambia one development strategy is improving girl's education through the Room to Read project this means that more girls will be able to read and write. If the girls stay in school longer and are given the same education as boys then they will be able to read and write and they can get a job and get money, this will help the country develop. This development strategy is not very successful though because girls are needed to work in the home cooking and looking after other children.

Examiner commentary

Candidate demonstrates a basic understanding of a named development strategy in Zambia. They describe the broad aims of the project and identify a likely generic outcome linked to development. The candidate demonstrates specific knowledge of the 'Room to Read project' and makes a basic evaluation of the success of the initiative. The candidate simply describes an issue with the effectiveness of the development project but demonstrates little development of ideas.

Question 3(d)

(d) Below is a news article about *The X Factor*.

The X Factor – a Global Television hit

The X Factor is watched in 147 countries. Simon Cowell, who created the X Factor said: "The UK X Factor was the original version of the show and over the last ten years it has found many new international superstars. I'm really happy that the UK show is being watched all over the world - as well as there being so many great local versions of X Factor too." The X Factor is a global hit and the format is now copied locally in 51 countries around the world. Since the first UK X Factor in 2004, the British born TV show has been watched by more than 360 million people and can be seen in almost every country on earth.

Using the news article and your own knowledge, describe the global influence of UK TV programmes such as the X Factor. [6]

Exemplar 1 (Level 3)

Evidently, programmes such as the X Factor has a massive global influence on the globe and demonstrate a lot about UK life. With the show being viewed ^{by} over 360 million people since 2004 and it being available in almost every country, UK TV programmes thus have a lot of influence. It suggests that we love competition shows and singing, and these countries are ^{therefore} influenced by it - 51 countries have a local version of the X Factor. Further, shows like Downton Abbey which suggest the 'traditional' old British life is available in 150 countries and has 160 million worldwide views. These mass amount of views show how the UK holds a lot of influence and is able to control programmes and what they focus on in many other countries (old British life). [6]

Examiner commentary

Candidate provides a reasonable interpretation of the news article, quoting statistics from the text as evidence to support their interpretation. Candidate develops the idea of UK media promoting 'UK life' around the globe. The candidate suggests that TV programmes such as the X Factor have a significant influence on people in other countries. The candidate refers to Downtown Abbey from their own knowledge (AO1) as another programme with global influence; this idea is developed and supported by statistics. The candidate concludes that the influence held by UK media allows it to control the focus of programmes released for global consumption.

Exemplar 2 (Level 2)

The X Factor is watched worldwide and promotes the UK in a positive way, with 147 countries watching, the impression is that the UK is full of talent. It can also be perceived by other countries as an opportunity for success. This may attract people to move to the UK seeking an opportunity of success. Other countries may copy, but it will be seen worldwide that the UK was the original influence of X-factor. The UK will gain a reputation for successful television across the world if 360 million people continue to watch.

[6]

Examiner commentary

Candidate provides a reasonable interpretation of the news article, quoting statistics from the text as evidence to support their interpretation. Candidate develops the idea of the positive influence programmes such as the X Factor has on a global scale, promoting the UK as a location for success and possibly encouraging individuals to migrate to the UK in search of similar success. The candidate suggests that UK media influences the development of programmes around the globe, imitating the "reputation for successful television."

Thorough use of their own knowledge would have moved the answer into Level 3 for example, reference to an additional example from their own knowledge of another TV show exported by UK media.

Question 4(d)

(d) Evaluate the success of **one** technological strategy to sustainably improve food security.

[6]

Exemplar 1 (Level 3)

Genetically modified organisms (G.M.O.s) are a very successful strategy to sustainably improve food security. The process of breeding drought resistant crops has caused countries where otherwise only extreme plants could flourish to be suitable for agriculture and reduce famine and starvation in countries. The G.M.O. also can be made to have DNA that is harmful to insects which reduce the need of pesticides in crops where most of the crops can be lost by disease. On the other hand, scientists have worried because G.M.O.s are able to form new cultures and breed with the other ~~not~~ artificially affected due to natural selection. Also, scientists believe that by tampering with genes it can cause 'superweeds' or 'superbugs' which can destroy ~~major~~ major plant life despite its intended function. [6]

Overall, G.M.O.s are very effective in ensuring food security, however, the risks of genetic engineering put many at worry.

Examiner commentary

Candidate evaluates the success of genetically modified crops as a strategy to improve food security. Candidate shows a thorough understanding of this technology, explaining how crops can be developed to be 'drought resistant' or 'disease resistant'. Candidate further develops the impact of GMCs by suggesting 'crops will flourish' and 'famine will be reduced'. Candidate achieves a thorough evaluation of the impact of GMCs by balancing positive

outcomes with possible negative impacts such as the possible development of 'superweeds' through cross pollination.

Candidate concludes the response with an overall statement summarising their opinion on the effectiveness of GMC. Candidate uses evaluative vocabulary such as 'very successful' and 'very effective'.

Exemplar 2 (Level 3)

One technological strategy to sustainably improve food security is genetically modified crops.

Genetically modified crops has greatly improve food security and it has bring with it some successes. This is because by ~~of using~~ growing crops genetically, many ^{diseases -} resistant ~~to~~ crops were able to grow and this, in turn, improved the crop yield as it would increase. This means that food prices would decrease as there are enough food to meet the people's demand.

However, genetically modified crops has some risks along with its' successes. This is because when producing genetically modified crops, it ~~increases~~ they are often monocultural and as a result it reduces the level of biodiversity in agriculture. Also, the different crops can interbreeds with ^{each other} eventually may disrupt the ecosystems. Therefore, whilst the crop yields certainly increases, the ecosystem is put at great risk too. [6]

In conclusion, genetically modification is a technological strategy that has been successful to an extent because along with its successes are the environmental risks that come with it.

Examiner commentary

Candidate evaluates the success of genetically modified crops as a strategy to improve food security. Candidate shows a thorough understanding of this technology, explaining how crops can be developed to be 'disease resistant'. Candidate further develops the impact of GMCs by suggesting that in turn crop yields will increase and this may result in a reduction in food prices, as there will be sufficient to meet people's demand. Candidate achieves a thorough evaluation of the impact of GMCs by balancing positive outcomes with possible negative impacts such as a reduction in the biodiversity of a region and ultimately the disruption of an ecosystem.

Candidate concludes the response with an overall statement summarising their opinion on the effectiveness of GMC. Candidate uses evaluative vocabulary such as 'successful to an extent'. This candidate also correctly uses a variety of subject specific vocabulary such as; crop yield, monoculture, biodiversity and ecosystems.

Section B – Human Geography Fieldwork

Question 5(d)*

5(d)* You will have carried out some human geography fieldwork as part of your GCSE (9–1) Geography course.

Name the fieldwork:

Explain how your fieldwork conclusions improved your understanding of a geographical question or issue. [8]

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

Exemplar 1 (Level 3)

Name the fieldwork: Impact of tourism in the city of York.....

Explain how your fieldwork conclusions improved your understanding of a geographical question or issue.

I found that when we asked people whether they lived here or visiting, many were re-visiting the city. From this questionnaire I was able to conclude that tourism had a positive impact on York as more people were re-visiting the site therefore more money would be spent in local businesses which would boost the local economy. ~~I also~~

I also concluded that because tourism levels were rising, the city was being looked after more so streets were cleaner and bins were emptied regularly. This also shows tourism has a positive impact on York as it improves everyone's experience including residents. P.T.O

[8]

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

When looking at a landuse map of York city centre, I could see that the majority of the buildings were aimed more at tourists. This also has a positive impact on York because it provides employment for the residents which will ultimately boost the economy. It also provides residents with something to do in their leisure time.

The land use map, questionnaires and secondary data all helped me to ~~to~~ make a valid conclusion that tourism has a very positive impact on York as it provides income, employment and activities. This will overall boost the residents lives hopefully making them happier.

Examiner commentary

Candidate offers a thorough analysis of several aspects of their human geography fieldwork project. The candidate is able to draw valid conclusions based on their primary data collection. The candidate demonstrates an improved understanding of the issues around tourism in York and they are able to offer developed ideas relating to the impact that tourism has on the city and on the people living there.

The candidate draws conclusions relating to aspects of the economy, the community and the environment of York. The candidate is able to make a reasonable judgement regarding their improved understanding of the impact of tourism on the city of York.

SPaG – High Performance. This answer clearly shows that the candidate can spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy. The use of grammar, including paragraphs, help the flow and meaning of the work.

Exemplar 2 (Level 2)

Name the fieldwork: ...Impacts of tourism on the city of York

Explain how your fieldwork conclusions improved your understanding of a geographical question or issue.

One affect that tourism ~~has~~ has in the city of York, is that residents of York do not feel safe at night. I found this information by conducting person-to-person questionnaires. People who live in York told me that they were scared of going out at night because of different groups such as stag or hen parties, invading the resident's night life. This is probably due to the quick rail links from other major cities and also the Park and ride service that York offers. The public's answer did ~~help~~ improve my knowledge on York's geographical issues, because before this I was totally unaware of this geographical and community issue.

[8]

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

Examiner commentary

Candidate offers a reasonable analysis of one aspect of their human geography fieldwork project. The candidate is able to draw a valid conclusion based on the questionnaire responses from the residents of York. The candidate offers some development of ideas but does not link the development directly to increases in tourism; the response is not clearly structured at this point. The candidate is able to make a basic judgement regarding their improved understanding of the impact of tourism on the community in York.

SPaG – High Performance. This answer clearly shows that the candidate can spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy and use the rules of grammar. There are a good range of specialist terms.



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