

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 :	H081
Candidate No :	Component Code :	01
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

3)	a) i)	<p>Ventifacts are a rock landform which is shown in fig. 3. Ventifacts are formed through sand being transported through suspension, then it hitting the side of a rock. The erosion is caused by abrasion as it leaves one side of the rock smooth whilst the rest are still rough and jagged.</p>
	ii)	<p>Because the ventifacts would be affected as it is a hard rock, it would take longer for it to erode and for it to become smoother, however, if it is a soft rock, it would erode quicker and shape the rock faster through abrasion.</p>
	b)	<p>Alluvial fans are an a fluvial ^{landform} process which occurs in drylands. This happens after heavy rainfall and when ephemeral streams are there. The streams would carry the sediment and if there was a large change in gradient, the stream would deposit the material as it doesn't have the energy to carry the sediment. This causes the sediment to build up and as it builds up it fans out creating an alluvial fan.</p>



Question Part

c)

A system is when there is an input, a process and an output. Drylands have processes as solar radiation and precipitation are inputs, there are aeolian and fluvial processes and new landforms are the outputs. In Utah, USA, people doing recreational activities is causing changes in drylands and in Colorado, the water supply issues are causing changes in dryland systems as humans are controlling the water flow.

In Utah, tourism is causing changes in dryland ~~environment~~ systems. This is because the use of ATVs and ~~cars~~ ORVs is destroying the biotic crust in the dryland. This is changing the system as there can be more erosion through deflation as there is nothing protecting the sediment on the ground. Also, there isn't anything to absorb the water when it rains, this leads to more fluvial processes as the amount of ephemeral streams will increase.

In Colorado, the water supply issue is causing change in dryland systems as dams are made as the population



Question Part

increases and more water is needed. This affects drylands down stream, as the water is being controlled, limited amount get through but the sediment is trapped at the dam. This means that sand bars will be reduced as there is no sediment which is flowing down the river.

Human activity isn't always the main cause of change within dryland systems as climate change affects the systems in drylands. This is because in ~~the~~ pluvial periods in time, the drylands were much wetter, meaning that there was more chemical weathering than mechanical and more fluvial processes than aeolian ones. This would have caused different landforms to develop like canyons and ~~insubergs~~ insubergs.

Overall, I think that climate change is the main cause of change in dryland systems as there is a larger change to which landforms were created whilst human activity today has minor changes.



Question Part

4.)	a)	<p>Religion will influence peoples perception of a place as religious people would see places of worship different to non-religious people. This is because a muslim would see a mosque as in a different way to an athiest. Also, the different religions may see different places to eat in different ways as the restaurant may have to be Halal or kosher for a certain people to eat there.</p>
	b:)	<p>Barking and Dagenham has a much higher child poverty rate at 37% compared to Kingston-upon-Thames' 21%.</p>
	i:)	<p>Education is much lower in Barking and Dagenham as 46% of 14 year olds lack qualifications whilst the number is much lower in Kingston-upon-Thames at 20% 29%. Another reason reason to show social inequality is that 13.2% of people in Barking and Dagenham receive out-of-work benefits whilst less than half that amount receive out-of-work benefits in Kingston-upon-Thames at 5.4%.</p>



Question Part

	C)	<p>The architects have tried to create a meaningful at and at authentic place by having multiple courtyards and walkways. This helps to create a meaningful place as people who work in the office blocks would have a nice area to socialise during meals breaks breaks which would help to improve efficiency in the office buildings.</p>
		<p>There is also multiple different residential buildings. This could improve the quality of accommodation in the area and as there is a mini park 'mini park' it would help if some residents had children so they would have a safe place to play.</p>
	d)	<p>Rebranding can be a successful strategy in the place-making process as it can attract income and tourism into the area.</p>
		<p>In Salford Quays, the main use used to be manufacturing through the Manchester Ship Canal. This changed as there was large container ships which couldn't fit down the canal and the global shift meant that there was lots of unemployment.</p>



Question Part

Recently, Salford Quays has been rebranded as they have made it a mixed-use community. This consists of the Lowry Outlet mall which is an area for retail, the Lowry Theatre which is used for events and there is Media City where where companies like BBC and ITV are set up. The canal is also used for sporting events like sailing and there are different residential areas also at Salford Quays.

Rebranding isn't always the most successful strategy in place making as in Hull, the council built ~~the~~ horse-shoe like apartment blocks. As the apartment weren't very ~~desirable~~ desirable, it was mainly cheap housing which was used for drugs and crimes.

I think that Rebrand is the most successful way strategy in the place-making process as if it is completed correctly then the area will be impacted positively.



Question Part

S	a):i)	<p>How is the city of Barcelona perceived? This shows how the locals view the area as they may take pictures on their route to work whilst the tourists have taken pictures of key attractions like the Camp Nou and the Sagrada Familia.</p>
	ii)	<p>Two benefits of using crowd-sourced data is that you can see two different perspectives through the locals and tourists. You can see points of interest in Barcelona.</p>
	iii)	<p>If you are looking at the photos, if they have are copyright issues with them or you would have to ask people if they are okay with for their face being in the photo pictures.</p>
	b)	<p>For fieldwork, we went into Gurg asking people about how they perceived Gurg and why they was had come to Gurg.</p> <p>The sampling methods used was a mainly opportunity sampling. This is when you ask the people who are available to you at the time.</p>



Question Part

This was an effective method as we were able to ask a variety of people about how they perceived bury. We had asked elderly people who had come to do shopping, adults who were on lunch breaks from work and other people who went to college as well.

We were able to get a similar amount of males and females, and throughout the whole investigation.



Question Part

Question	Part	

