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 : J384
Candidate No :	Component Code : 03
Candidate Name :	

Total Marks : **41 / 60**

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

Paper:	J384/03
Paper Total:	41 / 60

Question	Total Mark / Max Mark
1ai	0 / 1
1aii	1 / 1
1aiii	0 / 1
1aiv	2 / 3
1b	2 / 2
1ci	1 / 1
1cii	1 / 2
1d	8 / 12
2ai	1 / 2
2aii	0 / 1
2b	1 / 4
2c	4 / 6
3ai	0 / 1
3aii	2 / 2
3b	6 / 6
4	9 / 12
4SPAG	3 / 3

Answer **all** the questions.

1 **(a)** Study **Fig. 1** in the separate Resource Booklet, a GIS map of Rio de Janeiro.

(i) Identify **one** human feature of Rio de Janeiro shown on **Fig. 1**.

The cities ✗

[1]

(ii) Identify **one** physical feature of Rio de Janeiro shown on **Fig. 1**.

The National park of Tijuca ✓

[1]

(iii) The city boundaries of Rio de Janeiro in 1900 and 2015 are outlined on **Fig. 1**.

Estimate the area of Rio de Janeiro in **1900** in km^2.

7 ✗ km^2 [1]

(iv) Using **Fig. 1**, describe the location of Copacabana Beach.

Copacabana beach is located at the coast of Rio de Janeiro Janeiro ✓ and is within the Rio de Janeiro city boundary 1900 ✓ Copacabana beach is next to the tea city Ipanema.

[3]

(b) Study **Fig. 2** in the separate Resource Booklet, photographs and reviews of three coastal areas in Rio de Janeiro.

State **two** human uses of Rio de Janeiro's coastal areas seen in **Fig. 2**.

1 tourist attractions ✓

2 Water sports activities beach football ✓

[2]

(c) Study **Fig. 3** in the separate Resource Booklet, beach management strategies used in Brazil.

450 metres of Copacabana Beach, in Rio de Janeiro, needs coastal management to avoid widespread coastal erosion.

(i) Calculate the cost of rock armour for Copacabana Beach.

£ .... 45000 .... ✓ 450 ÷ 100 = 4.5 £² metre   [1]

4.5

(ii) Using your own understanding, suggest whether beach nourishment or rock armour would be most appropriate for coastlines with high levels of erosion by hydraulic action.

.... rock armour ✓ is most appropriate because beach ....

..... nourishment negative is that erosion and transpor

- tation of material continues along the beach so nourishment

needs to be maintained or redone very regularly while ..... [2]
whereas

for rock armour , the rock will eventually erode.

(d)* Study **Figs 3 and 4** in the separate Resource Booklet, beach management strategies used in Brazil and a sketch showing impacts of beach nourishment (beach replenishment) at Copacabana Beach.

Using **Figs 1, 2, 3 and 4** and your own understanding, explain how challenges in the city of Rio de Janeiro affect the coastal landscape.

Due to the large and rapid population growth over the years due to urbanisation, Rio de Janeiro and tourist attraction, Rio de Janeiro is has the brazillian government has to make provide the coastal landscape with beach managements which will be sustainable and cost effective in helping with all the attraction of tourists.

In additio By using beach management strategies this such as beach replenishment (nourishment) more it would create a wide beach that it would be kept clean and regularly replenished keeping the area a tourist attraction in the area In addition furthermore businesses such as bars and restraunts are going to be located on the beach helping with the businesses and the increase in tourist attraction. In addition Moreover, there would be an increase in large hotels near the beach which would be a source of income for local people.
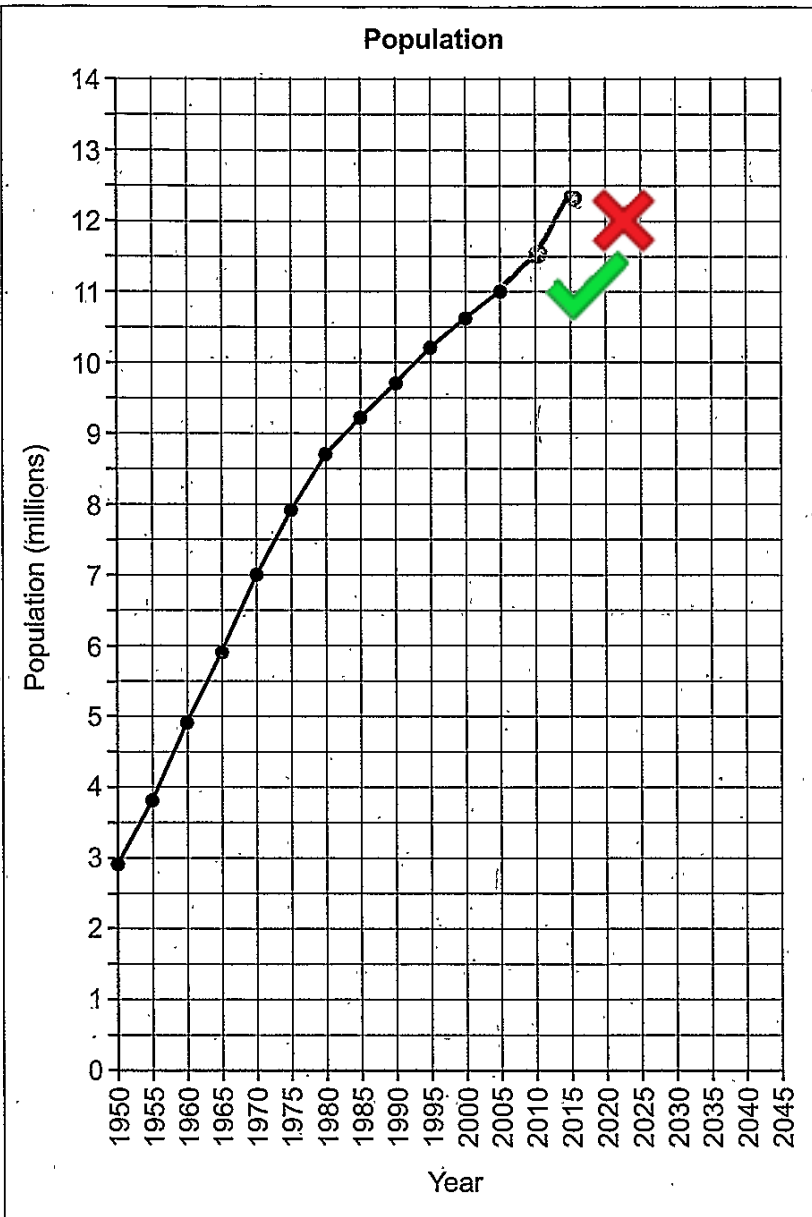
Other challenges in the city of Rio de Janeiro which would affect the coastal landscape would be having the tourist within the beach is as a result it would cause more litter to be on the beach and due to the rise in tide and longshore drift, more litter would be picked up by the sea water and enter the sea, harming the animals and organisms within the coastal landscape.

[12]

2 (a) The graph and table below show the population of Rio de Janeiro.

Population

Year	Population (millions)
1950	2.9
1955	3.8
1960	4.9
1965	5.9
1970	7
1975	7.9
1980	8.7
1985	9.2
1990	9.7
1995	10.2
2000	10.6
2005	11
2010	11.5
2015	11.9

(i) Complete the line graph for 2010 and 2015 using the table of data provided. **[2]**

(ii) Predict the population of Rio de Janeiro in 2040, based on the current growth rate.

17.5 ✗ **[1]**

(b) Rio de Janeiro can be considered a world city.

Explain the characteristics of a world city.

The characteristics of a world city would be having links to other countries around the world. Having a high rate of ~~income~~ money ~~income came from~~ ~~tourism~~ tourists tourism. In addition, having the ~~trak~~ global trade links allows the ~~eco~~ city to become popular. ✓

[4]

(c) Study **Fig. 5** in the separate Resource Booklet, statistics for Rio de Janeiro and Brazil.

Using **Fig. 5** and your own understanding, explain why Rio de Janeiro has experienced rapid urban growth.

Rio de Janeiro has experienced rapid urban growth due to the city being one of the most popular in the country. ~~many people Rio de Many peop~~ There is a rapid urban growth due to their being more opportunities and services that provide more help ~~for the~~ and are more sustainable then anywhere else in Brazil. The Average monthly income in Rio de Janeiro is ~~$75~~ $563 while the rest of Brazil is $375 per person ~~Furthe~~ this ~~is~~ because the unemployment rate in Rio de Janeiro is 6.8% ~~while~~ whereas the rest of in Brazil it is 12.6%. therefore more people are moving to the city for job opportunities and for a better quality of life than the rest of ~~Rio de Janeiro~~ Brazil.

DEV

L2

[6]

3   Study **Fig. 6** in the separate Resource Booklet, a map of Botafogo, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, and **Fig. 7**, photographs taken in the Santa Marta squatter settlement (favela).

(a) (i)   Use **Fig. 6** to calculate the distance in km from (A) Santa Marta to (B) Botafogo beach.

0.67 ✗ km   [1]

(ii)   Santa Marta is one of the squatter settlements found in Rio de Janeiro. Using **Figs 6 and 7**, briefly explain **one** challenge people living in Santa Marta may face.

~~Overcrow~~ One challenge people living in Santa Marta may face is ~~not to~~ having the squatter settlements in dangerous and very steep ~~areas~~ land. ✓ This could ~~harm~~ the *injury or kill* people if ~~they~~ there is an earthquake or if the overcrowded [DEV] houses topple over each other due to lack of ground stability. [DEV]

(b)   Using **Figs 2, 6 and 7** in the separate Resource Booklet, and your own understanding, assess the contemporary challenges created by the inequality within Botafogo.

~~Botafogo~~ within ~~Botafogo~~ Botafogo there are many contemporary challenges created by the inequality within the area. Very close to Botafogo's suburb and beach area there is ~~a high~~ Santa Marta which is a favella in the steep land of Botafogo. This causes a challenge for the government as the beach in Botafogo is a tourist attraction therefore if the tourists see the favella they might not come back due to the dingle poor ~~treatment~~ *state* ~~causing the government to lose~~ *that the* of the Brazillian civillians have to face. In addition, in the favella there is high crime rates due to the poverty in the favellas therefore the area in Botafogo and mostly Santa Marta would be dangerous therefore endengering innocent lives. Further more [DEV] in Santa Marta there is ~~permoch~~ insufficent clean water [6] and because the squatters ~~are~~ have built the favellas illegally, [DEV] there is no proper sewage system ~~therefore th~~ and from the overcrouded houses therefore there is a higher risk of disease or infection spreading [DEV]

causing the government to break down the favella's and make the families homelessness with no support from the government.

[L3]

[L3]

4*

RIO DE JANEIRO IS BANKRUPT FOLLOWING 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES

Rio de Janeiro warns other Olympic host cities of the hidden costs of hosting the games as they struggle to pay for public services in the city. One resident said, "We hosted a fantastic party but now it's a desperate situation. We simply do not have enough money to pay all of our bills and this means that we are facing huge cuts".

Rio de Janeiro is facing many challenges, both physical and human, and, as outlined in the article above, the city now has a very limited budget.

Using the information in the separate Resource Booklet and your own understanding:

1. Examine whether you think that Rio de Janeiro should prioritise coastal management **or** improving the squatter settlements (favelas) over the next 10 years?

2. Suggest how your decision could lead to long-term sustainability for the city.

I think that Rio de Janeiro should prioritise in improving the squatter settlements (favelas) over the next 10 years? because the families in the favelas favelas are in a dangerous living area as they have lack of resources to survive therefore many have to live off the money that is given off from working in the informal sector. This is dangerous as the poor worker is most likely working for long hours than normal with very little pay and in dangerous places where they have no workers rights to protect them, therefore the families are stripped from their human rights. If the government prioritised the favelas favelas then the families get to work at a real employment job and would be able to pay tax which would benefit the government and as there are many families working in the informal sector more tax money would be given to the government than before the budget cuts / limited budget, helping the city have more money.

In addition, children are able to go to school due to the parents getting monthly ~~p~~ secure pay whereas children would of had to drop out of education to help ~~ther~~ their families with work therefore when they grow up they would be stuck within the cycle with their own families.

The government by prioritising ~~favell~~ favelas over the next 10 years would be able to build infastructure with clean water, sewage systems and ~~keep~~ resources that would be able to house the families from the **[12]** ⭐

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

gang

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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).

SEEN

4*

[continuation] Squatter settlements: The favela houses/shacks where it is dangerous to live in as their is no ground stability that would stop protect the families within the homes if a natural disaster occurred. In addition, the homes are overcrowded in favelas as there is a large population of people living in poverty within favelas therefore homes are very tiny with big families as the civilians within favelas are unable to purchase contraception as it is expensive. Due to the overcrowding, if a disease or infection was to be caught then it would spread more easily being contagious and as many are unable to afford medicine, many people (especially the young) would die or become very weak and ill. Therefore if the government prioritised the favelas then the people and families would be able to live safely and would be able to buy resources such as tampons/pads, contraception and medicine to keep themselves safe and well therefore the tax from the purchases would go towards the government to helping the government in using the money in other services and tourist attractions. In ad

In addition, if the government were to prioritise favelas and the children were able to get an education, then more would go to higher education (degrees, universities, colleges) and would get a better secure job in tertiary employment therefore it would help provide the government more money however it would also allow more people to work in jobs such as to be bus drivers,

SEEN

doctors/nurses or as teachers therefore providing services
to their employment so that ~~the given~~ there wouldn't be anymore
~~budge~~ budget cuts within tertiary employment. L3

SEEN

BP

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
3b	L3 6 Marks. Two well developed points on tourism and insufficient clean water. The crime point could be another challenge, however this is not developed to L3.
1aii	accepted as a named physical feature
3aii	tick + dev for "steep land" overcrowded/unstable houses"
2ai	2nd plot incorrect so only 1 mark
1aiv	"next to" not accepted unless accurate use of scale line distance to support
1ai	refer to markscheme
4	Develops understanding of just one challenge - "improving squatter settlements". Also develops idea of long term sustainability "tax -> infrastructure, education -> services" however has not developed examination of both options so YES YES NO means L3. Both ideas are well developed so 9 marks
2c	L2 4 marks as point made and developed & use of comparative data from Fig 5. (Note quality of life is too vague to credit as development here, must specify aspect of life improved)
1d	L3 8 Marks. Tourism as a challenge has been explained in two ways with L3 well developed points. Large and rapid population growth is a challenge but is not developed.
1cii	no accurate development does not give valid reason why rock armour is most suitable
1b	refer to markscheme
2b	original point about links is vague needs specifying for global city, accept global trade links