

Y11 GCSE Mock Exam

Feedback

Question 1

'D' is the definition of habitat

EBI: An ecosystem is made up of 4 ***interconnected, interdependent*** components [p110]

Tethering:

Name those 4 components

State which are biotic and abiotic

Question 2a

TIP: Read statements carefully. Some are just facts, not explanations!

Nutrients are essential vitamins & minerals for plants. Nutrients are made from dead plant material and weathered rock. They are stored in the soil, litter or the biomass. [p111]

Tethering:

In TRFs nutrients are mostly stored in the ? because [24/7/365]

How are trees in TRFs adapted to 'grab' these nutrients?

Question 2b

Read the question carefully,
goods [products] are not the same as **services** [jobs the forest does for people] [p119]

EBI: Use full sentences to clarify your ideas eg **TRFs reduce flood-risk** when trees intercept rainfall

Take Care.....

Plants absorb CO_2 and use it for photosynthesis which releases O_2 back into the air

Natural carbon sink, helping to reduce ...

Act as the lungs of the Earth through ..

Popular with tourists due to

Provides a habitat

Filters water to make it

Acts as a sponge to reduce

Tethering:

Describe how TRFs provide valuable goods

Question 3a

Flora = plants!!!! [p128] ANY 2 from

Short roots; slow growing; small leaves; short/low to ground; compact; **adapted to** a short growing season; can survive with limited nutrients; can survive with limited water; can cope with being covered in snow

Take Care.....

Don't have long roots – they can't due to the permafrost layer!

Tethering:

Give two features of arctic soils

How nutrient rich is the soil?

Explain how soil affects plant growth in the Arctic

Question 3b

[p124]

6 markers and case studies are LEVEL marked.

Level 1: 1-2 marks, Level 2: 3-4 marks Level 3: 5-6 marks

Simple ideas only get you 2/6, even IF you give >2 ideas

Maximum score of 3/6 if there is no PSD (place specific detail) about Samasati

To get a Level 3 (5-6 marks) MUST EVALUATE how effective it is

Level 1: It employs people

Level 2: It employs only local people, this gives those employed a reliable income so allows them to improve their QOL.

Level 3: It employs only local people, this gives them a reliable income so allows them to improve their QOL, making it socially sustainable.

Question 3b

Ideally 1 x soc, 1 x ec & 1 x enviro (2 is poss if v.good)

Samasati Nature Retreat. This is an **ecotourism project** which *protects* the *rainforest* whilst still *earning money* for Costa Rica.

It employs only local people, this gives them a reliable income so allows them to improve their QOL, making it socially sustainable.

Economically, the money earned from tourists stays in the local area and is not sent out of Costa Rica to TNCS in ACs, meaning it can be used to improve the local services and infrastructure.

Environmentally, the tourist cabins were built between the trees and additional building materials (logs) came from an afforestation project, meaning no deforestation occurred.

Rainwater is collected to use for toilets and showers, reducing the demand for clean water. Natural light minimises energy use, which reduces CO₂ emissions from electricity generation.

Question 4a



This is a STACK [p86]

It can't be a stump because it is the SAME height as the headland.

A stump is an eroded stack

Tethering:

FCCASS – what are the 6 stages of headland erosion?

Question 4b

The visible features that make up the land's surface OR the combination of the natural &/or built environment [1] OR PHWLT [p74]

Question 5

Highland and lowland areas - MUST use the maps and the key

Question 5iii

The built environment is created by people for human activities eg towns [1]
whereas the natural landscape is formed by natural processes eg mountains [1]

Question 7

[p88]

6 markers and case studies are LEVEL marked.

Level 1: 1-2 marks, Level 2: 3-4 marks Level 3: 5-6 marks

GEOLOGY!!!!!! How the geology affects the formation of landforms

MUST name the river, name the landform AND give ROCK TYPE details for a successful answer

River Severn The Severn breaks its neck waterfall

Hard (more resistant) and soft (less resistant) rocks

Question 7

In the upper course of the River Severn, waterfalls e.g. 'the Severn breaks its neck' have formed as a result of differences in the surrounding geology.

Waterfalls form when a river flows from a hard rock e.g. granite onto a softer rock e.g. sandstone. Erosion of the soft rock by the waterfall undercuts the hard rock above, leaving an overhang or ledge. Hydraulic action by the fast flowing water in the plunge pool weakens the soft rock. Eventually, without the support of underlying rock, the ledge/overhang collapses. Over time the waterfall retreats (moves backwards), leaving behind a steep sided valley or gorge.

TIP: annotated diagrams would work well [p88 or BBC Bitesize] – try it!

Question 9

People move from rural not slums!!!

Level marked; **MUST quote stats from table to get 4+ marks**

Level 1: 1-2 marks vague comments eg **less unemployment; more doctors**

Level 2: 3-4 marks developed comments **Unemployment in Rio is 6.8%, almost half that of the rest of Brazil (12%) SO people are pulled here by the chance of better job opportunities** [2 X 2 = 4]

Level 3: 5-6 marks WELL developed comments: **Unemployment in Rio is 6.8%, almost half that of the rest of Brazil (12%) SO people are pulled here by the chance of better job opportunities AND higher wages THAT can be sent back home to families in rural areas** [2 X 3]

Question 10b

STATE 2 causes of suburbanisation

WARNING!!!!

1-2 words are NOT enough for one mark as they can be too vague

ZERO marks for 'better' schools; 'better' health – NOT IMPRESSIVE!!!

Land is cheaper in the suburbs so you can get more (bigger house with garden) for your money

Transport improvements makes travel between the two easier

Availability of larger houses with gardens in the suburbs

Lower crime rates in the suburbs than in the city/higher crime rates in the city

Quieter/Cleaner/Less polluted environment in the suburbs

More green open space in the suburbs

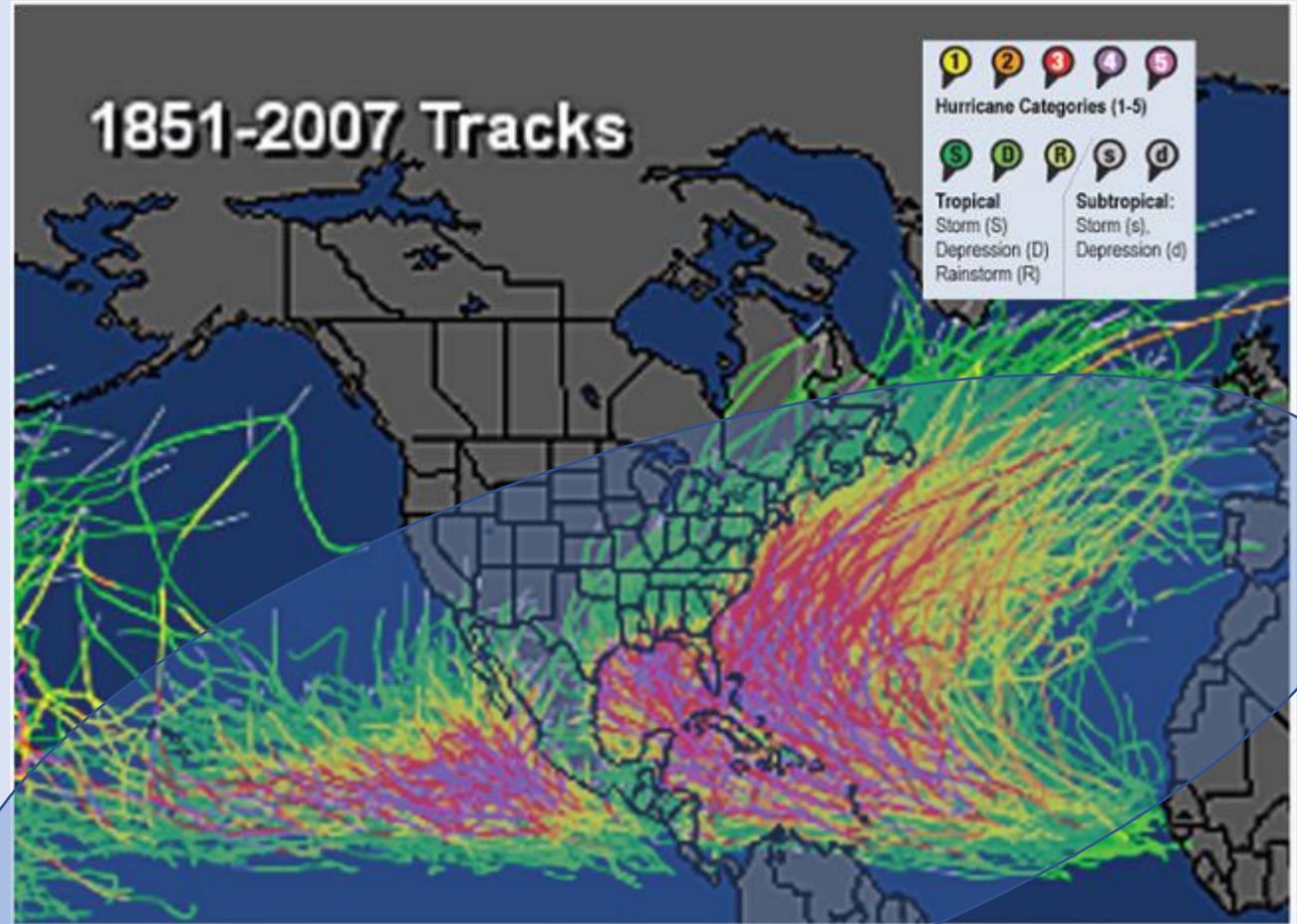
Question 11b

Distribution = spread

WARNING!!!!

Use the resource given ONLY
(Qn doesn't say AND your
own knowledge)

There are no lines of latitude
on the map so writing
'between 15 degrees north
and south of the Equator' isn't
technically provable by this
map!!!



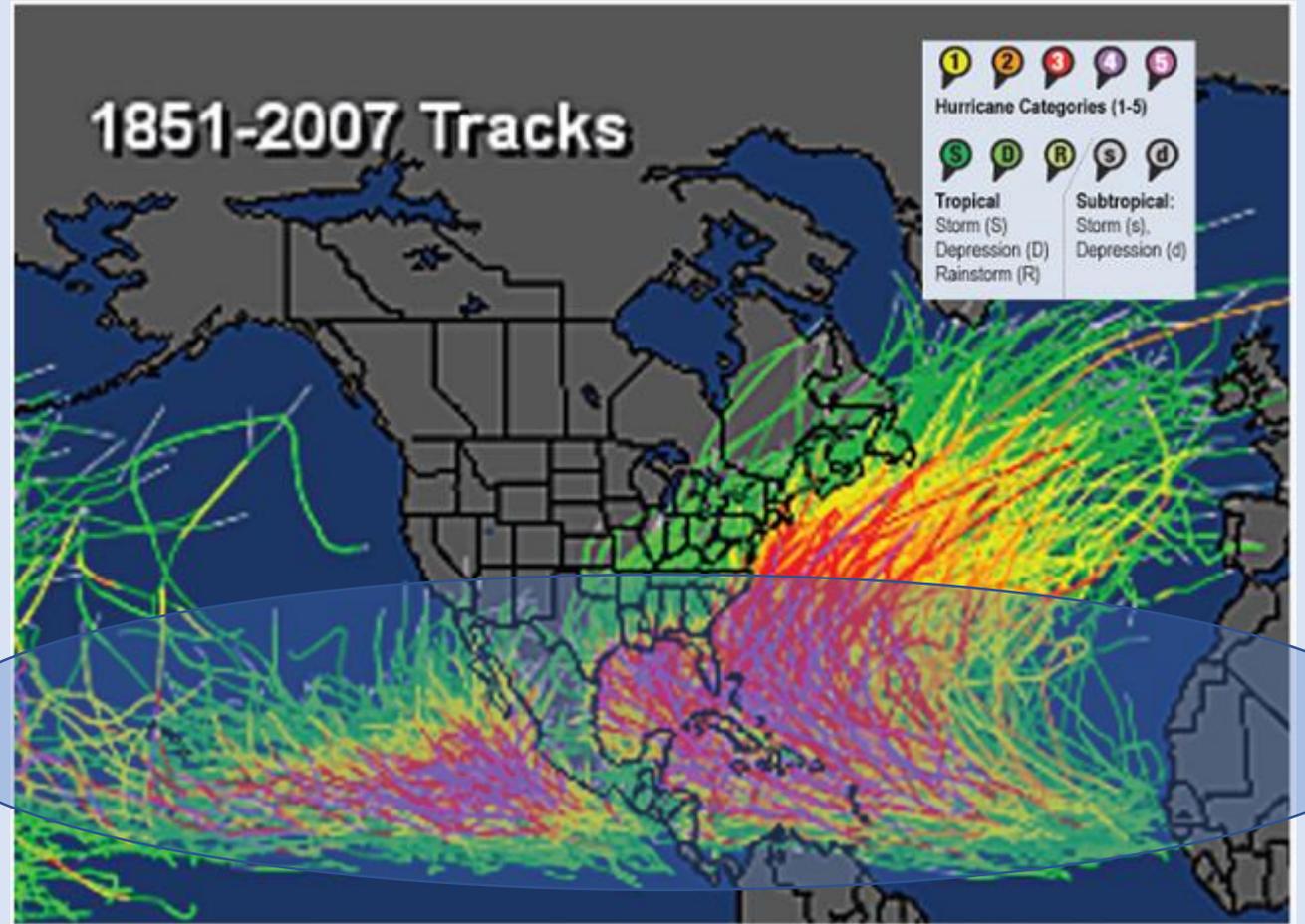
Question 11b

2 x 1 mark

Mainly in a strip across
_____ America [1]

Clustered around the _____
coast of Central and North
America [1]

A major cluster in the _____
ocean, to the east of _____ [1]



Question 11c

Effective – how well did they work! [p42]

WARNING!!!!

Tectonic = earthquake or volcanic eruption not tropical storms!!!

Good practice to name case study but marks not deducted this time as question wasn't clear!!!

2 marks (2 x 1) for describing responses then 2 marks (2 x 1) for talking about effectiveness WHAT DID YOU CHOOSE? DID YOU GET 2 X 2?

Appeals for emergency aid were successful as tents, food & shelters were sent HOWEVER damaged roads/airports made it hard to get them to the people who needed them as quickly as possible.

Warnings set via apps so people could evacuate the area, HOWEVER only partially successful as warning times are short and not everyone has a mobile device so not everyone was aware.

Question 12a & b

climate change

WARNING!!!!

Climate change isn't the same as global warming!!!! Some places will get cooler, wetter and drier!!!!

2 x 1 mark

Shows what the temperature was like in 1677 when painted [1]

The Thames was frozen then but hasn't been since [1]

The climate has got warmer since the painting was created [1]



Question 12c

Climate change – global issue!

Read the question carefully In our speak it means why is climate change a **world wide** problem?

1-2 marks: simple answer or doesn't answer the Question; only 1 location eg 'Polar ice caps melt and sea levels rise'. ONE LOCATION, NOT GLOBAL, ONLY MENTIONS POLES

3-4 marks: developed answer

'Global warming causes ice caps to melt which floods low lying places in other parts of the World and can cause food shortages e.g. Tuvalu and Maldives' MENTIONS POLES and OTHER PLACES affected = GLOBAL

THINK POINT: Just mentioning a long list of places affected/impacts doesn't show joined up (synoptic) thinking so Level 3 (5-6 marks) not possible

Question 12c

Climate change – global issue!

Level 3 response

If temperatures get too high then low lying places become flooded or uninhabitable eg Tuvalu as a result of sea level rise due to the melting of the polar ice caps. This might cause climate refugees who are forced to migrate to other countries e.g Tuvaluans to New Zealand. This can cause over-crowding and food shortages in the areas they move to, making climate change a global issue, especially if food has to be imported (food miles/carbon footprint)
[Global Issue: Poles, Tuvalu, New Zealand, beyond]

COULD HAVE ALSO MENTIONED

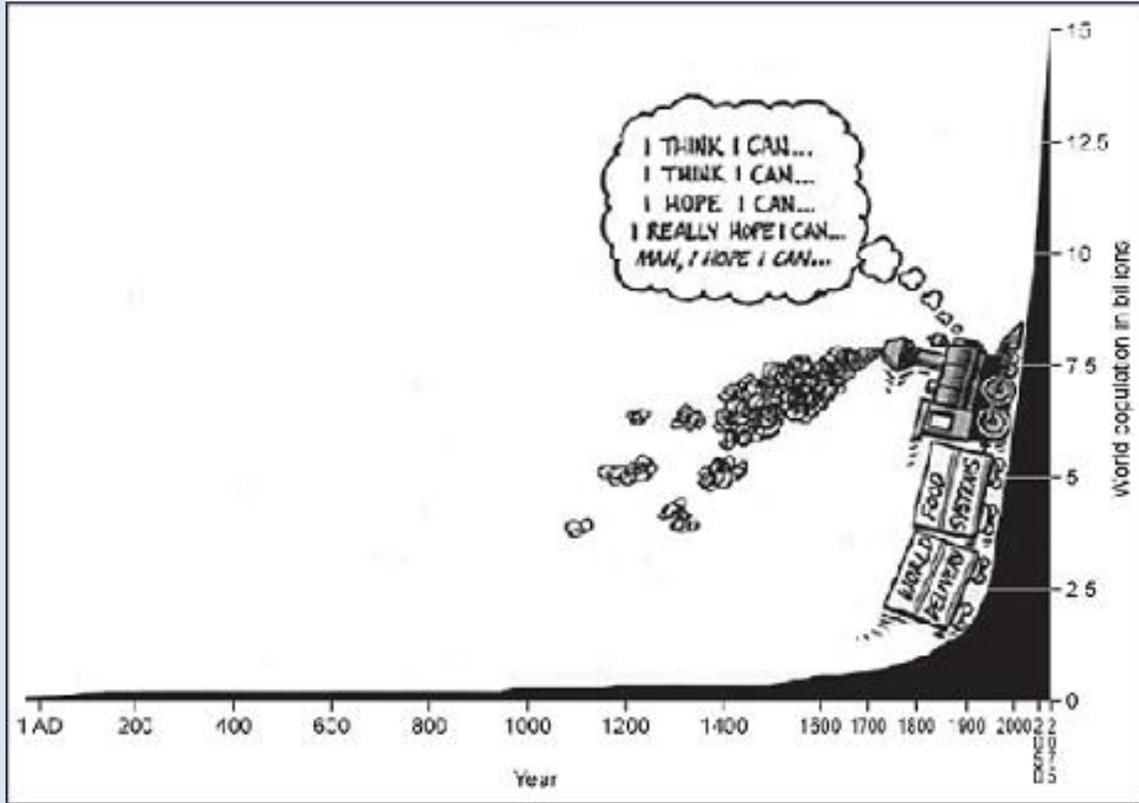
CO₂ emissions are created by almost every country and the impacts of these are felt by every country, making climate change a global issue. To mitigate successfully will involve everyone taking action, making it a global issue.

Question 13

3 marks = 3 points

Population & Food Supply:

M and B [p264] – A (1,2,3,4) vs G (1,2,4,8)



Food supply is struggling to keep up with demand/match population growth [1]

There will be a point when population growth exceeds food supply [1]

Food supply can't/doesn't increase at the same rate as population (Malthus) [1]

Question 14a

3 marks = 2 x 1 + 1 for logical and clear communication

Food Security Risk:

Warning 1: Read the Question – **lowest risk** levels

All are ACs [1]

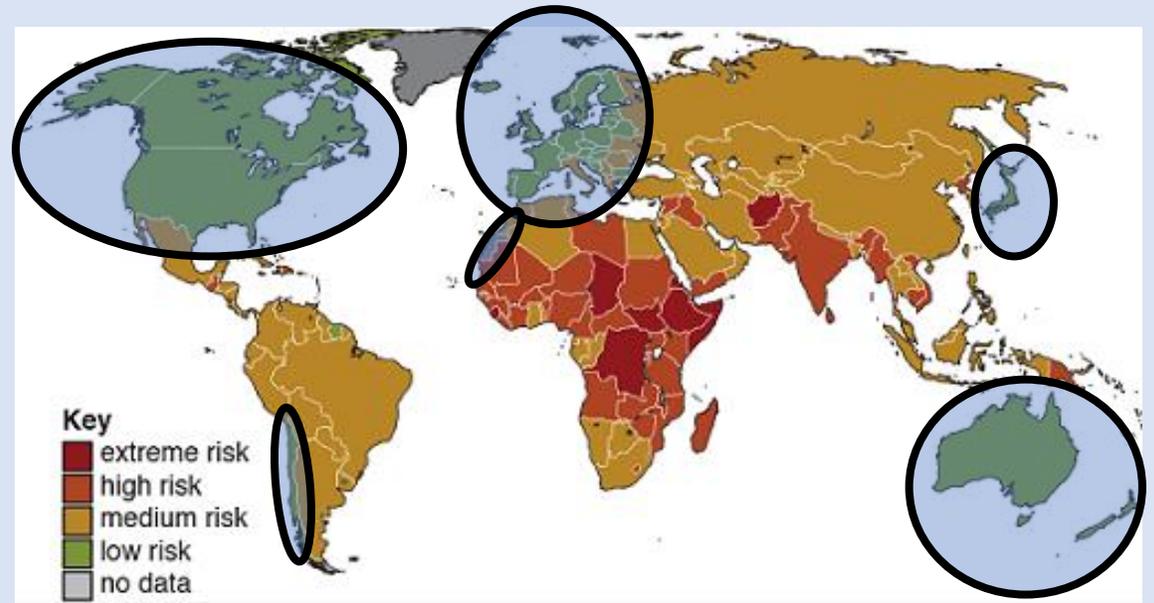
Most are in northern hemisphere [1]

Most of North America & Europe have low levels of risk [1] along with 5 other countries inc J_____, A_____, and N_____, Z_____

[1]

NB: Just writing a list of countries is **not** describing the pattern

Warning 2: above and below ☹️ no credit



Question 14b

Food security– LOCAL scale – how **achieved**

Canada wheat project = national (BTW: Canada didn't send wheat to Tanzania!)

6 marks; Level marked

Simple ideas only get you 2/6, even IF you give >2 ideas

Maximum score of 3/6 if there is no PSD (place specific detail) about local scheme. **MUST SAY HOW FOOD SECURITY WAS ACHIEVED**

The question asks that you name the **country** that you studied.....

Goat Aid isn't a country, neither is *Babati*, (although they do count as PSD) you **MUST** mention **TANZANIA**

Tanzania: Babati District

1. Farm Africa provided Toggenburg goats for villagers (£400 each). These were given on credit, making them affordable.
2. The goats produce 3l of milk per day, butter and milk can be produced and the meat can be eaten, providing a more varied diet (calcium & protein sources) that is safe, sufficient, accessible & affordable.
3. Goat manure is used as a natural fertiliser to improve soil quality and results in a bigger crop yield, meaning more food can be grown, with surplus (spare) sold so other food or seeds can be bought. This makes food more accessible and affordable.
4. On average a pair of goats produces 16 kids (young goats), which can be sold or given to neighbours, making food accessible and affordable to more people.

RED = BASIC; BLUE = DEVELOPED; GREEN = EXPLAINS FOOD SECURITY