

Y10 GEOGRAPHY TERM 2 ASSESSMENT POST MORTEM (# = Walking Talking Mock Sections)



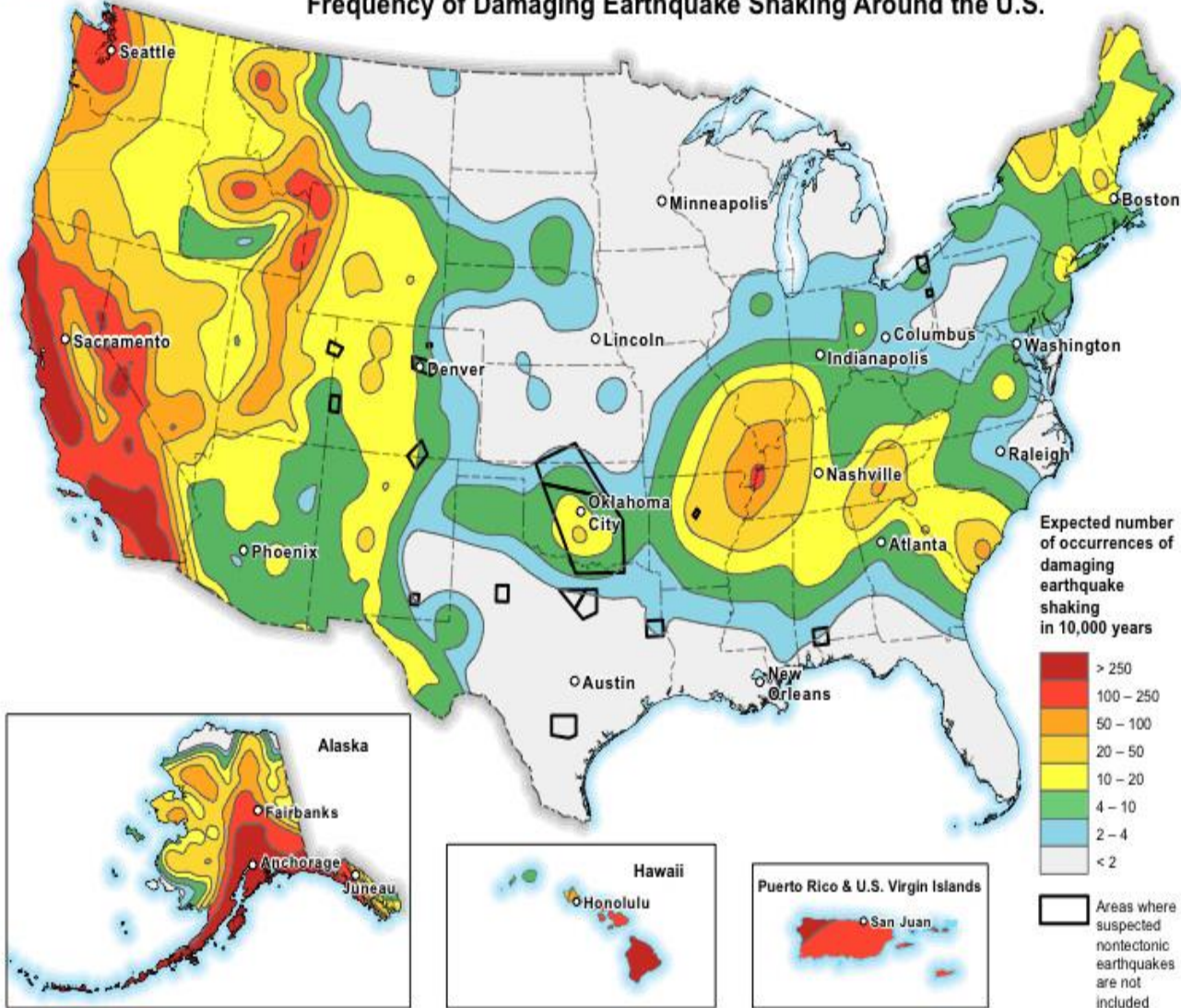
Qn	Topic/Theme	Command Word(s)	Max	My score	Rating
Q1a-b	Plate movement & e/q distribution [Unit 1: tectonic] [K & Sk]	Give, describe	3		⊕⊕⊕
Q1c	Earthquake fatalities [Unit 1: tectonic] [num skills]		1		⊕⊕⊕
Q1d	Reducing loss of life in e/quake prone areas [unit 1: tectonic]		4		⊕⊕⊕
Q1e	C/S: Soc & Enviro impacts of tect hazards [unit 1: tectonic] ✍		6		⊕⊕⊕
Q2a	Ave annual temperature patterns [unit 2 clim change]		1		⊕⊕⊕
Q2b	Glacier shrinkage – evid of clim change [Unit 2 clim change]		4		⊕⊕⊕
Q2c	Climate change evid sources reliability [Unit 2 clim change]		4		⊕⊕⊕
Q2d	How human activity contributes to long term clim change		6		⊕⊕⊕
Q3a-b #	Global population change inc contrib factors [Unit 5: Urb Futures]		2		⊕⊕⊕
Q3c #	Global distribution of megacities [Unit 5: Urb Futures] [Sk]		2		⊕⊕⊕
Q3d #	C/S: squatter settlements – cause & solution of rapid urbanisation [Unit 5: Urb Futures]		8		⊕⊕⊕
Q4a-b	Population density - UK [Unit 7 UK 21 st century]		2		⊕⊕⊕
Q4c	Economic Hubs city [Unit 7: UK 21 st century]		2		⊕⊕⊕
Q4d	Media exports & influence upon UK visitor numbers [Unit 7: UK 21 st century]		4		⊕⊕⊕
Q4e	Contribution of food to UK cultural life [Unit 7: UK 21 st century]		4		⊕⊕⊕
Q4f	C/S: Evaluate importance of UK role in one example of global conflict [Unit 7: UK 21 st century] ✍		6		⊕⊕⊕
Q5a-b #	Data interpretation [fieldwork] & our area of investigation		5		⊕⊕⊕
Q5c-d #	Data; data collection techniques inc rationale [fieldwork]		5		⊕⊕⊕
Q5e #	Fwk conclusions help u'standing of regeneration [fieldwork]		8		⊕⊕⊕
	/14 + /15 + /12 + /18 + /18	PAPER TOTAL	77		⊕⊕⊕
		Plus SPAG ✍	/6		⊕⊕⊕
		OVERALL	/83		
		%	100		

Q1: Global Hazards

1.a Give the name of the movements of the semi molten rock within the mantle that cause the plates to move. [1 mark]

Convection currents

Frequency of Damaging Earthquake Shaking Around the U.S.



- **1.b** Using the map above, describe the distribution of damaging earthquakes in the USA. [2 marks]
- More damaging earthquakes to the West of USA (1) or Sacramento/Seattle. (1)
- Fewer to the East of USA (1) or Boston/Washington. (1)
- High levels of occurrence in Alaska/Fairbanks/Anchorage. (1)
- Fewer in Central USA/Lincoln/Minneapolis/Austin. (1)
- **To get 2 marks detail from the map must be included.**

A table to show data relating to a selection of major earthquakes

Country	date	magnitude	number of fatalities
Nepal	2015	7.8	9018
Chile	2014	7.7	2
Pakistan	2013	7.7	825
New Zealand	2011	6.1	185
Spain	2011	5.1	9
Eastern Turkey	2011	7.1	604
Alaska	2013	7.5	0
Haiti	2010	7	160,000

- **1.c Calculate the total number of fatalities for the events shown in the table. [1 mark]**

170643 [1]

1d Use the image provided and your own knowledge to explain how local authorities can plan to reduce the loss of life in earthquake prone areas. [4 marks]



Level Marked
 Level 1 – 1-2 marks
 Level 2 – 3-4 marks

- Monitoring of earthquakes – tilt-meter, seismograph. These allow early warning and can reduce loss of life by warning and evacuating. (1)
- Warning people – alerts – TV, phones, and internet. This is a way of telling people where the hazard is. (1) so they can evacuate or avoid the area [1]
- Plan evacuations/drills – these are organised by the local authorities and ensure that people know exactly what to do in the event of an earthquake. (1) which reduces panic.
- People are encouraged to have a bag packed with emergency supplies, also to plan a meeting point for family, if separated. (1) Parks and open spaces are used as evacuation points (as seen in the image) as there is little/no chance of injury/death from building collapse. (1)
- Zones are identified by the authorities to show areas of high risk (1) this means that new housing is not built in high risk areas. (1)
- Warning of secondary impacts such as tsunamis, landslides and avalanches. (1) This gives people time to move out of risk areas, and therefore reduces the loss of life e.g. tsunamis - move to higher land. (1)
- Their own knowledge should include a sense of place, some case study detail and names of places. Answers relate to reducing the loss of life. (1)
- Answers could use the image to explain how safe refuge areas are displayed (1) to inform people in the local area.(1)
- Credit earthquake proof buildings and or retrofitting (1) if building stay standing there is less loss of life.

Level Marked

Level 1 – 1-2 marks

Level 2 – 3-4 marks

Level 3 – 5-6 marks

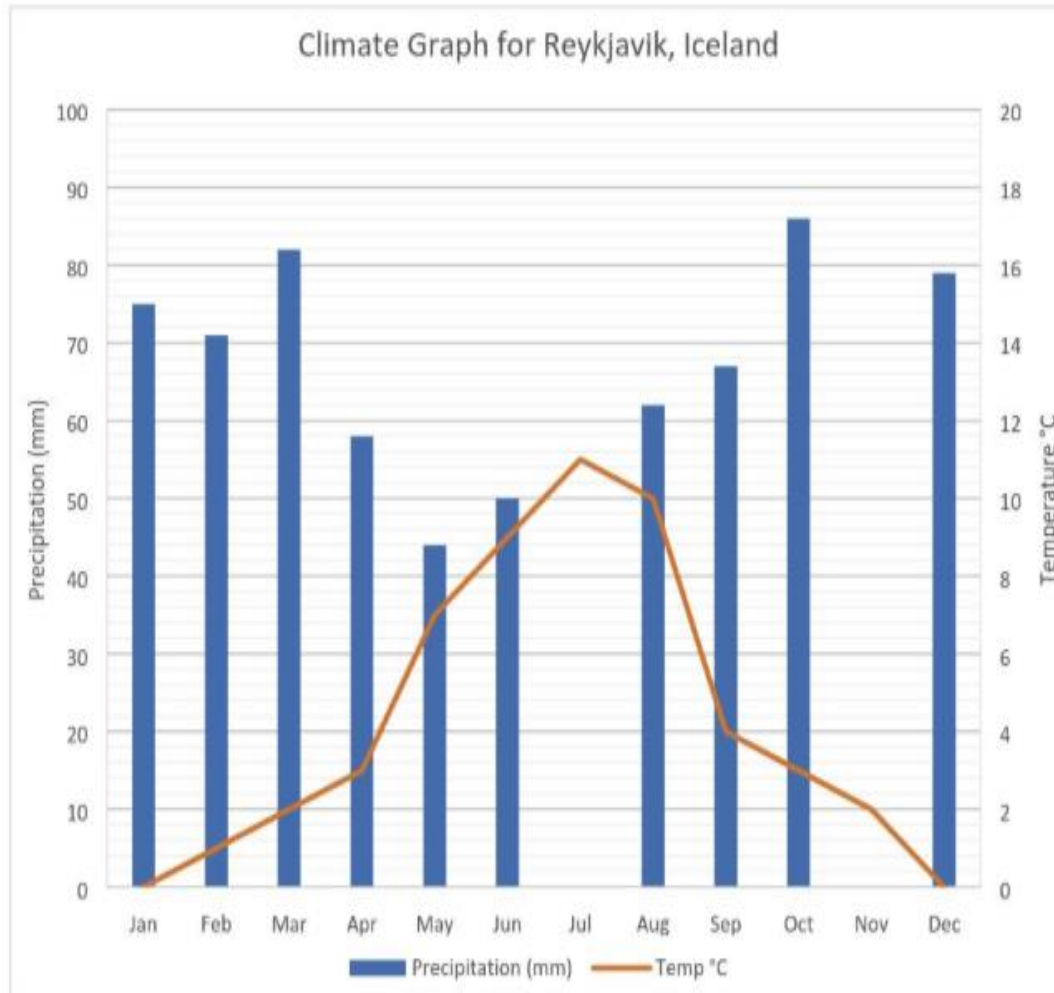
1. e For a tectonic hazard event (earthquake or volcanic eruption) that you have studied, assess the impacts on both people and the environment. **[6 marks]**

Named example = Nepal earthquake, 25 April 2015

- There should be a clear distinction between impacts that are linked to people and those that impact upon the environment.
- Environment:
 - Landslides blocked rivers (1) this resulted in flooding (1)
 - Avalanches (1)
 - Natural habits were disrupted by the quake. (1)

People: Examples of primary impacts:

- Approx. 9,000 people died. (1) so high because ...
- Over 8 million people were affected, (1) due
- 3 million people were homeless, lots of people to rehome. (1)
- 7,000 schools destroyed, will impact on education. (1)
- Electricity and water supplies were cut of, costly to repair. (1)
- Landslides blocked roads, making it difficult to rescue people. (1)
- Avalanches – 19 people were killed on Mount Everest (1)
- The country's tourist industry was badly affected, this will impact on income and GDP. (1)
- Cultural sites were damaged and not able to be used [1], could impact on traditions. (1)

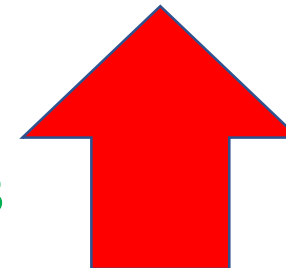


Climate data for Reykjavik, Iceland, 2016:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp °C	0	1	2	3	7	9	11	10	4	3	2	0
Precipitation (mm)	75	71	82	58	44	50	52	62	67	86	73	79

Q2: Climate Change

- Study the table below, showing the climate graph for Reykjavik, Iceland.
- 4.a Calculate the average annual temperature range in Reykjavik. [1 mark]
- 11 degrees





2.b Study photo 1a and 1b.

Explain how the shrinkage of the glacier is evidence for climate change. [4 marks]

- The shrinking of the glacier shows evidence that temperatures are increasing [1] which causes ice melt [1], which is an indicator of climate changing/EGE [1].
- The melt water travels by river to the sea which raises sea levels [1] another piece of evidence for climate change [1]
- Could also quote stats for % glacier size reduction

2. c Compare the reliability of two other sources of evidence of climate change. [4 marks]

- Sources—temperature data, sea ice, paintings and diaries, ice cores,.
- Reliability—needs to mention both pros and cons across the two methods
- Beneficial – choose two contrasting sources to make it easy to compare reliability (e.g. temperature data vs paintings)

2 d. Study the photograph, showing a coal-fired power station.



Discuss how this and other human activity may contribute to long-term climate change. [6 marks]

- Burning coal releases CO₂ into atmosphere (1), so coal-fired power stations increase the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere(1)
- Greenhouse gases absorb outgoing heat, so less is lost to space (1), this is called the enhanced greenhouse effect (1)
- Increasing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere enhances the greenhouse effect (1)
- This means more heat is trapped and leads to climate change (1)
- Accept any other appropriate response

Question 3a: Urban Futures

Urban Futures: 3a Approximately how many people inhabit China? (2016) Circle one answer only. [1 mark]

A 1.3 Million

B 13.8 Million

C 138 Million

D 1379 Million

Question 3b: Urban Futures

3b Natural Increase occurs when...? Shade one circle only. [1 mark]

A the birth rate exceeds the death rate

B the death rate exceeds the birth rate

C the birth and death rate are equal

D the birth rate is equal to the fertility rate

Question 3c: Urban Futures



3c: Study the map above. Describe the global distribution of the 10 largest mega cities. [2 marks]

- Cities are spread across 3 continents
- South America, North America and Asia
- Highest concentration is in Asia (7 cities)
- Indian has half of the cities
- The majority of mega cities are located between the (tropics) of Cancer and Capricorn [1]
- Of the 10 largest mega cities- none are located in Africa, Europe or Australia/Oceania [1]
- *(Credit any valid statements)*

3d "Squatter settlements are both the cause and solution to rapid urbanisation." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [8 marks*]

Squatter settlements are the cause of rapid urbanisation.

- Family connections draw more people to squatter settlements.
- Economic opportunities/success in squatter settlements encourages more people to migrate to urban areas.

Squatter settlements are not the cause of rapid urbanisation.

- People migrate to urban areas for the range/quality/access to employment, healthcare and education - not to live in a squatter settlement.
- The squatter settlement is a product of the rapid migration and the urban areas inability to develop at the same pace.

Squatter settlements are the solution to rapid urbanisation.

- Rocinha is an example of how squatter settlements can develop.
- Having a large number of similar minded people in a small space, allows services to be targeted at these people more easily.

Squatter settlements are not the solution to rapid urbanisation.

- Squatter settlements lead to a range of issues from poor health, poor access to essential services.
- One solution to rapid urbanisation would be to control the population through education/contraception.
- Another solution to rapid urbanisation would be to improve the conditions, services, infrastructure in rural areas so that people did not have the need to migrate to urban areas.

Level Marked

Level 1 – 1-2 marks

Level 2 – 3-5 marks

Level 3 6-8 marks

Question 3d: Urban Futures

"Squatter settlements are both the cause and solution to rapid urbanisation." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [8 marks*]

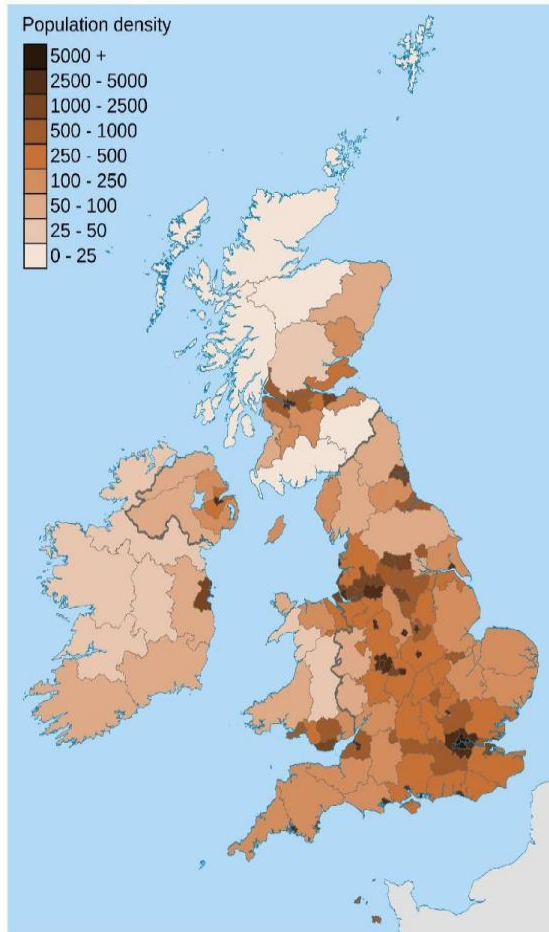
Mid Level (Grade 4-5 / 4-5 marks)

- I agree with the statement.
- Squatter settlements are the cause of rapid urbanisation because the pull factors, such as better job prospects and more money mean that more people come to urban areas, such as Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro.
- On the other hand most people come to work in factories and expect good housing so they live in houses in richer parts of the city.
- In Rocinha, people with similar jobs (such as fruit sellers and shoe shiners) live together in the same favela, so it is easier to plan a solution for the future.
- However, slums lead to disease, poor water quality and crime, so they cannot be a sustainable solution

Top Level (Grade 6-9 / 6-8 marks)

- I mostly agree with the statement, although arguments can be made for both points of view.
- Push and pull factors, such as family connections and the perception of a better quality of life through higher wages, mean that slums develop quickly. For example, Rocinha, had 70,000 people living there in 2010, making it the largest slum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This shows that it is a significant cause of rapid urbanisation.
- However, a lot of migration occurs when people live in the wealthier areas of the city, so it is not the slum's fault that the rest of the city cannot keep up with the in-migration.
- In Rocinha, people with similar jobs (such as fruit sellers and shoe shiners) live together in the same favela, so it is easier to plan a solution for the future – they might help each other build housing and develop a sense of shared culture and community spirit, which benefits the rest of the city.
- On the other hand, the slums can lead to outbreaks of disease from poor water quality and cramped conditions. There are far better solutions to dealing with rapid urbanisation, such as improving the services in rural areas or controlling the population through contraception.

Q4 UK in the 21st Century



- 4a. Name the UK country with the lowest population density. **[1 mark]**
 - Scotland

- 4b. State the region of England with the highest population density. **[1 mark]**
 - South-east

Study the picture below of London's financial district. London is an economic hub



- **4c Define the term 'economic hub' (2)**
- **ECONOMIC HUBS ARE PLACES WHERE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS CONCENTRATED (1)**
- **THEY CAN BE AN ENTIRE REGION, CITY OR STREET (WITH EXAMPLE—E.G. CAMBRIDGE, LONDON, SILICON VALLEY) (1)**
- **OFTEN CONNECTED BY GROWTH CORRIDORS (1)**

4d Explain how UK media exports, such as Harry Potter and Top Gear, might encourage people to visit the UK (4)

- **GIVE PEOPLE A POSITIVE IMPRESION OF UK LANDSCAPES/HISTORIC BUILDINGS TO ENCOURAGE TOURISTS(1);**
- **GIVES OVERSEAS AUDIENCE A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF UK CULTURE (1);**
- **HELPS PEOPLE LEARN ENGLISH (1);**
- **PEOPLE COME AND VISIT FILM STUDIOS (1)**
- **(CREDIT OTHER RELEVANT IDEAS)**

4e Through one example of EITHER food, media or fashion, describe its contribution to the cultural life of the UK (4)

- FOOD FROM OTHER COUNTRIES HAS BECOME PART OF UK CUISINE E.G. PIZZA, CURRY (1)
- AREAS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION OF ONE ETHNIC GROUP (E.G. CHINATOWN, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM) OFTEN HAVE FOOD SHOPS/TAKEAWAYS/RESTAURANTS SELLING ETHNIC FOOD (1)
- FOOD FROM MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS HAS BECOME POPULAR AMONG MAINSTREAM—SO SUPERMARKETS NOW SELL TO A WIDER AUDIENCE (1)
- POPULAR TV SHOWS ARE NOW COOKERY PROGRAMMES (1)
- FUSION OF CULTURE (E.G. CHICKEN TIKKA MASALA) (1)
- CREDIT ANY OTHER RELEVANT IDEAS

4f Case Study: Evaluate the importance of the UK's role in one example of a global conflict (6)

Indicative Content

- Valid named conflict must identify the global location and parties/groups involved. UK role may refer to involvement with international organisations.
- Max L1 - Example of global conflict not in 21st century

Example of developed ideas (5-6)

- The conflict between Ukraine and Russia is on-going. In 2014 pro-Russian forces occupied the Crimean Peninsula in Ukraine.
- The UK's role has been limited. As part of international organisations such as NATO and the G7 the UK has condemned the Russian invasion of parts of the Ukraine and the EU has imposed economic sanctions against Russia. Russia were also made to leave the G8, which is now known as the G7. However, the Crimea is still occupied by pro-Russian forces and the conflict continues which indicates that the UK has had little influence in resolving this conflict.

Example of developed ideas (3-4)

- In 2014 Russian forces occupied the Crimean Peninsula in Ukraine. The UK has had some involvement in trying to solve this global conflict.
- The UK, through its membership of NATO and the G7 has condemned Russia's occupation of the Crimea and the EU has imposed economic sanctions against Russia, however there are still problems in Crimea.

Example of simple ideas (1-2)

- There is a conflict in Ukraine with Russian forces. The EU, including the UK, have tried to stop this through sanctions against Russia.

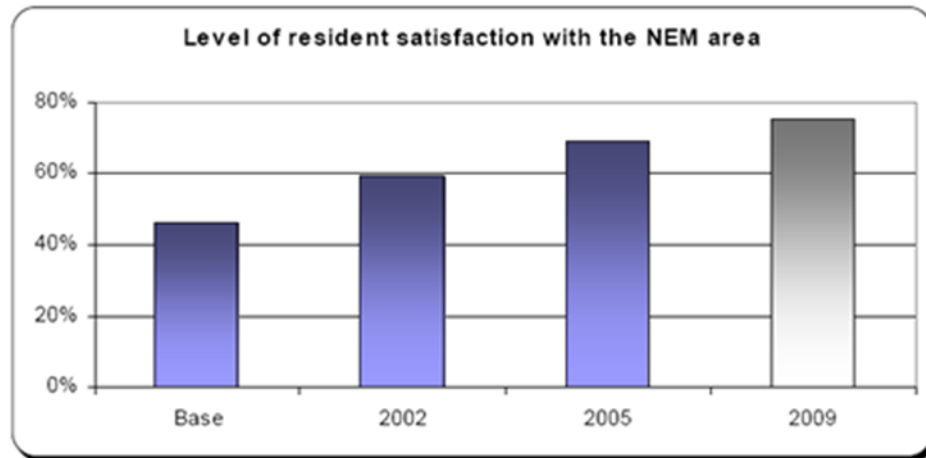
Level Marked

Level 1 – 1-2 marks

Level 2 – 3-4 marks

Level 3 5-6 marks

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork



- **5.a- Suggest what the information indicates about the impact of regeneration in the study area (2)**
- **Study the data in the graph which forms part of a human geography fieldwork investigation for the New East Manchester region (NEM)**
- The information suggests that the regeneration has been successful.
- Resident satisfaction has increased from 45% to 75% (an increase of 30%)

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

- **5.b Thinking about a human geography fieldwork project that you have carried out:**
- **i : Name the fieldwork location: (1)**
 - Birmingham – Millennium Point and new Library
- **ii—Describe what topic were you investigating (hypothesis): (2)**
 - We investigated how successful regeneration was
 - We visited two contrasting locations in different parts of the city which have undergone regeneration at different times
 - Regeneration must be sustainable socially, economically and environmentally

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

5.c - Name a primary data collection technique suitable for carrying out a human geography field work investigation looking at the issue of regeneration in an urban centre (1)

- EQS
- Questionnaire surveys
- Sustainability scorecard
- Photographs
- Field sketch
- Quality of life survey

- No credit for **DATA PRESENTATION TECHNIQUES**

5.d - State two types of data which could be used to identify whether the regeneration has been successful and give reasons for your choices (4)

Any two from:

- **Fieldwork data** collection methods (e.g. questionnaire) – justify your choice
- **Income** – economic data - should attract more educated workforce, in tertiary or quaternary sector, who command higher salary
- **Education** – social data – improving literacy rates and GCSE passes; number of further educated students
- **Unemployment** – has it fallen?
- **House prices** – have they risen = shows desirable area?
- **Increase in tourism** revenue = more visitors?
- **Improved transport links** = have passenger numbers increased in Birmingham New Street?

Question 5: Human Geography Fieldwork

To what extent did your conclusions of your human geography fieldwork help with your understanding of the topic (8*)

Level Marked

Level 1 – 1-3 marks

Level 2 – 4-5 marks

Level 3 6-8 marks

Mid Level (Grade 4-5 / 4-5 marks)

- My conclusions helped me understand regeneration better.
- One conclusion was the EQS score was higher at Millennium Point. This helped me understand because it shows regeneration has improved the area. This is because the area is cleaner and safer, and a better environment to live and work in.
- Another conclusion was the people we asked in questionnaires both liked each site equally because they scored the same. This was useful because it showed people liked the changes made.
- But not all respondents were local people, so they might not have known what the places were like before regeneration started.

Top Level (Grade 6-9 / 6-8 marks)

- As a result of our enquiry 'to what extent was the regeneration of Birmingham successful', there were several conclusions that were reached.
- The EQS score at Millennium Point (MP) was seven points better than at Centenary Square (New Library), suggesting regeneration was more successful there, although both scored positively in terms of cleanliness, noise and open space. Regeneration involves the improvement and development of decaying and derelict areas.
- A second conclusion, based upon the sustainability scorecard, showed that once again MP was better than CS. This survey considered recycling, building materials, landscaping and energy efficiency. Regeneration results in the renewal and modernisation of buildings, which was evident in the design – lots of glass and wood to be more energy-efficient and sustainable.
- However, I also understand that the results may not have been completely reliable and accurate, because some people surveyed were not local. This means that the conclusions may not have helped me gain a full understanding of the topic