






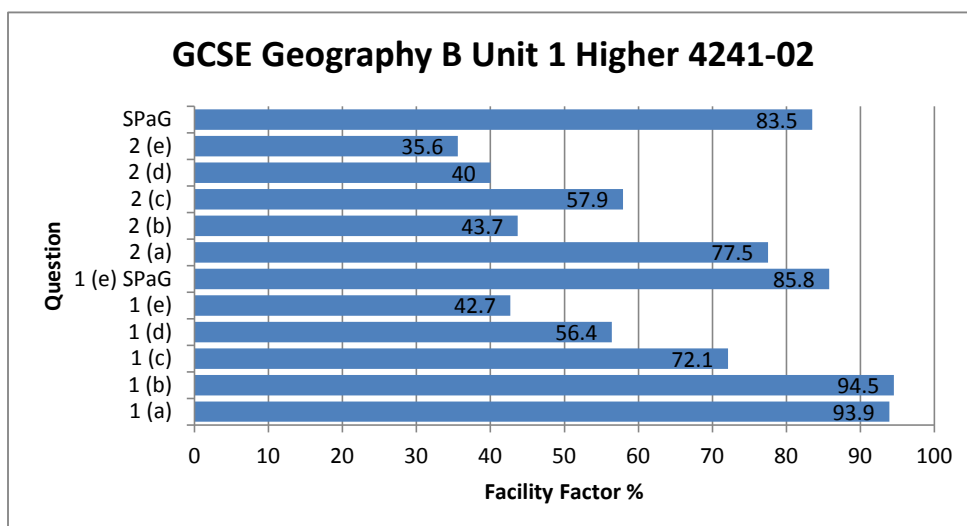


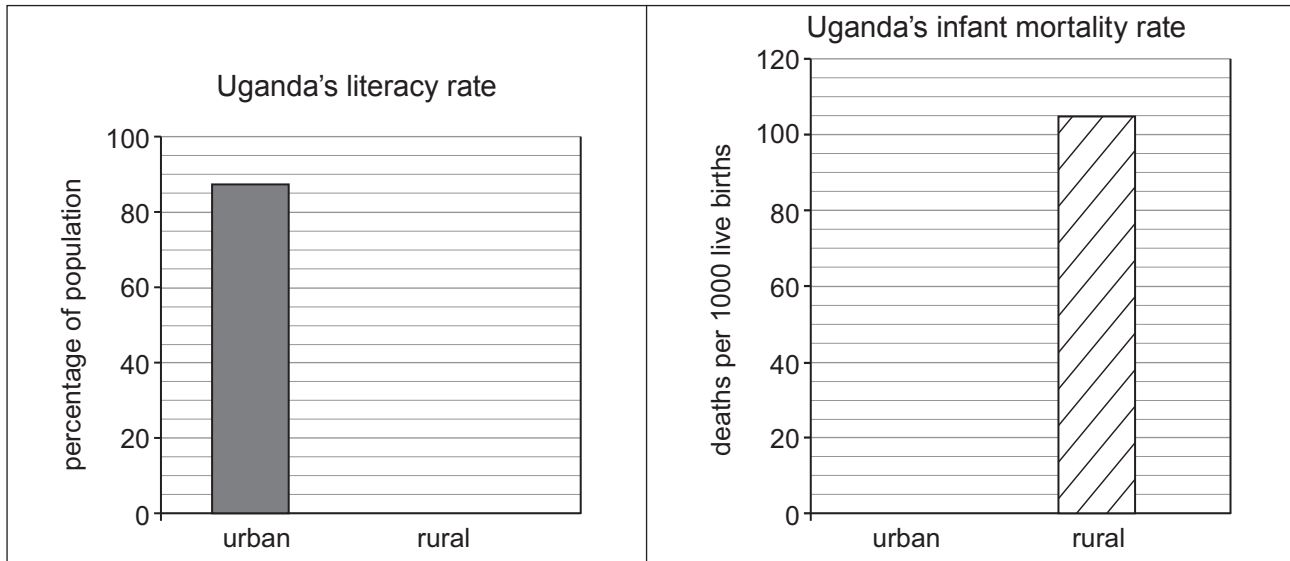
GCSE Geography B Unit 1 Higher 4241-02

All Candidates' performance across questions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Question Title | N | Mean | SD | Max Mark | FF | Attempt % |
| 1 (a) | 11824 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3 | 93.9 | 99.8 |
| 1 (b) | 11787 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2 | 94.5 | 99.5 |
| 1 (c) | 11842 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 6 | 72.1 | 100 |
| 1 (d) | 11841 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 11 | 56.4 | 100 |
| 1 (e) | 11613 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 8 | 42.7 | 98 |
| 1 (e) SPaG | 11655 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 3 | 85.8 | 98.4 |
| 2 (a) | 11802 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3 | 77.5 | 99.7 |
| 2 (b) | 11286 | 1.7 | 1 | 4 | 43.7 | 95.3 |
| 2 (c) | 11632 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 6 | 57.9 | 98.2 |
| 2 (d) | 11724 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 9 | 40 | 99 |
| 2 (e) | 11479 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 8 | 35.6 | 96.9 |
| SPaG | 11549 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3 | 83.5 | 97.5 |



1. (c) Study the information below which shows differences between urban and rural Uganda.



| | Urban | Rural |
|--|-------|-------|
| Literacy Rate | 87% | 66% |
| Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births | 76 | 105 |
| Life expectancy (years) | 52 | 45 |
| Access to safe drinking water | 91% | 64% |

- (ii) Compare **two** features of quality of life in urban and rural areas.

[4]

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(ii) Compare **two** features of quality of life in urban and rural areas.

[4]

in rural areas, there is 27% less access to water than in urban areas. The life expectancy is also lower than in urban areas by 7 years.

(ii) Compare **two** features of quality of life in urban and rural areas. 

[4]

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[4]

In the urban areas of Uganda, 91% of people have access to safe drinking water. Meanwhile in the rural areas, 64% of people have access to safe drinking water. This shows that the quality of living in the urban areas of Uganda are much better than in the rural areas. People can live longer and are less likely to be ill in the urban areas of Uganda.

(ii) Compare **two** features of quality of life in urban and rural areas.

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- © Zute Lightfoot/Alamy



[6]



1 (d) (i) Explain why people might leave rural areas of Uganda to move to cities in Uganda. [5]

One reason is that the father of a family might move there to get a better job, where he would be able to earn more money for himself and family.

In the rural areas there is poor or little access to clean water and no electricity or sewage systems so people would move to the city to be able to access better facilities ~~for~~ to improve their quality of life as it would improve their overall health and living.

1 (d) (i) Explain why people might leave rural areas of Uganda to move to cities in Uganda. [5]

One reason is that the father of a family might move there to get a better job where he would be able to earn more money for himself and family.

L1

L2

In the rural areas there is poor or little access to clean water and no electricity

L1

L1

or sewage systems so people would move to the city to be able to access better facilities ~~for~~ to improve their quality of life as it would improve their overall health and living.

L2

This response was given Level 2 = 3 marks

1 (d) (i) Explain why people might leave rural areas of Uganda to move to cities in Uganda. [5]

People may move out of rural areas into urban ones as the quality of life and standard of living is very low. Out of every 1000 births, 105 people will die soon after being born. Life expectancy in urban areas is 6 years longer than in rural areas and mainly due to the access of safe drinking water which is 27% higher in urban areas. People in urban areas are more likely to be able to read and write therefore quality of life will be higher.

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L1

L1

L2

L1



This response was given Level 1 = 2 marks.

1 (d) (ii) Suggest ways in which rural to urban migration may affect urban areas. [6]

Urban areas will have a larger workforce, which will lead to more businesses and economic growth, although too high a workforce could lead to unemployment. Public facilities such as hospitals and sewage systems will need investment as they reach beyond their carrying capacity. Property prices will rise as the location becomes more attractive for immigrants.

1 (d) (ii) Suggest ways in which rural to urban migration may affect urban areas. [6]

L1

L2

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L1

L2

L1

L1



This response was given Level 2 = 4 marks

1 (d) (ii) Suggest ways in which rural to urban migration may affect urban areas. [6]

People who migrate to urban areas don't often have the right education to get good jobs so they are left to do jobs such as collecting rubbish. But with the increase of people migrating, the city is becoming overpopulated. People often ~~stay~~ stay in ~~settlements~~ ^{settlements} such as shanty towns (favelas). These are made from poor unstable material. ~~They have~~ ^{The population} density is very high and they lack basic ~~things~~ ^{needs} such as electricity, gas, sewage systems and clean water.

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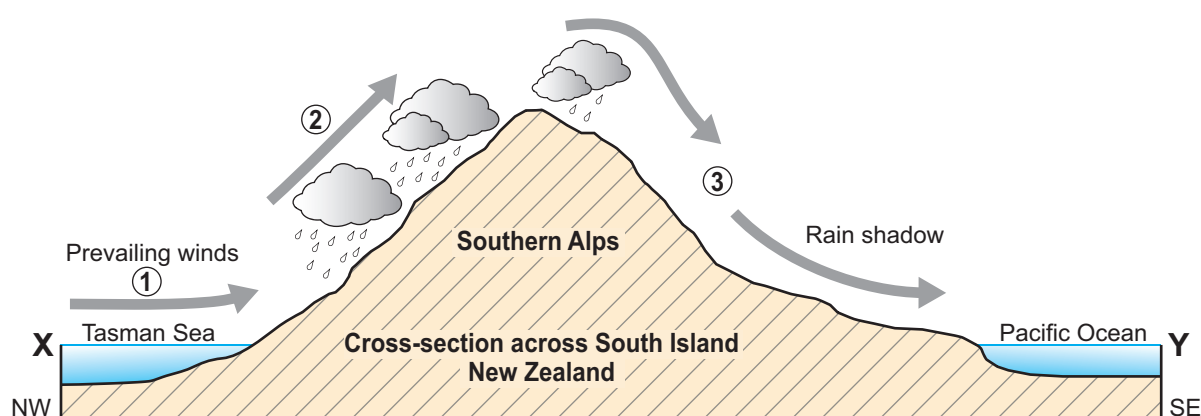
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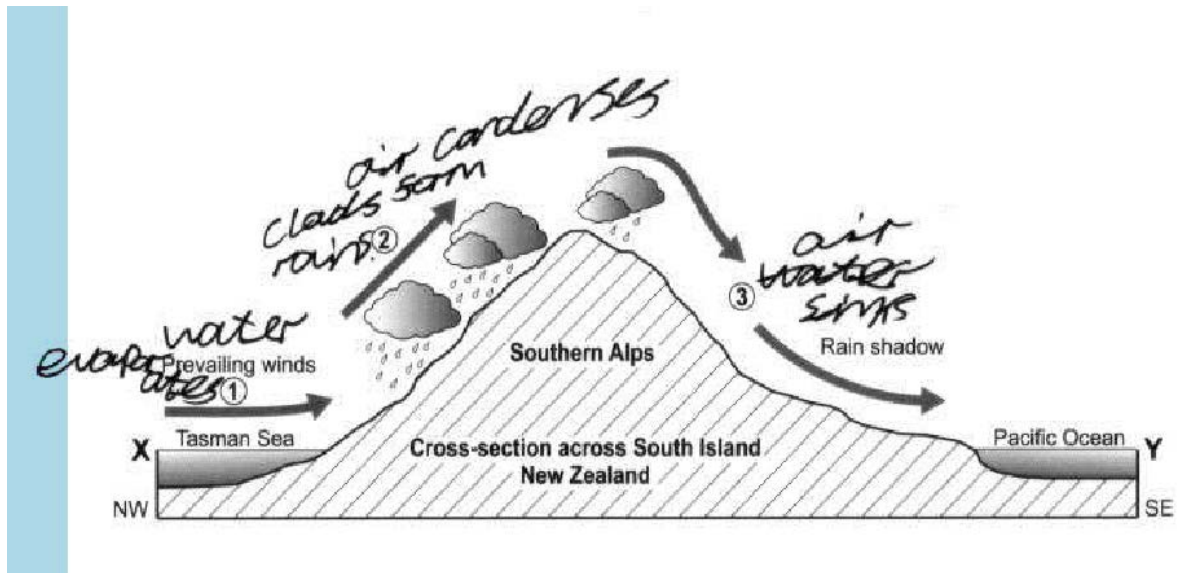
This response was given Level 1 = 2 marks

2. (b) Relief rainfall influences the pattern of precipitation in New Zealand.

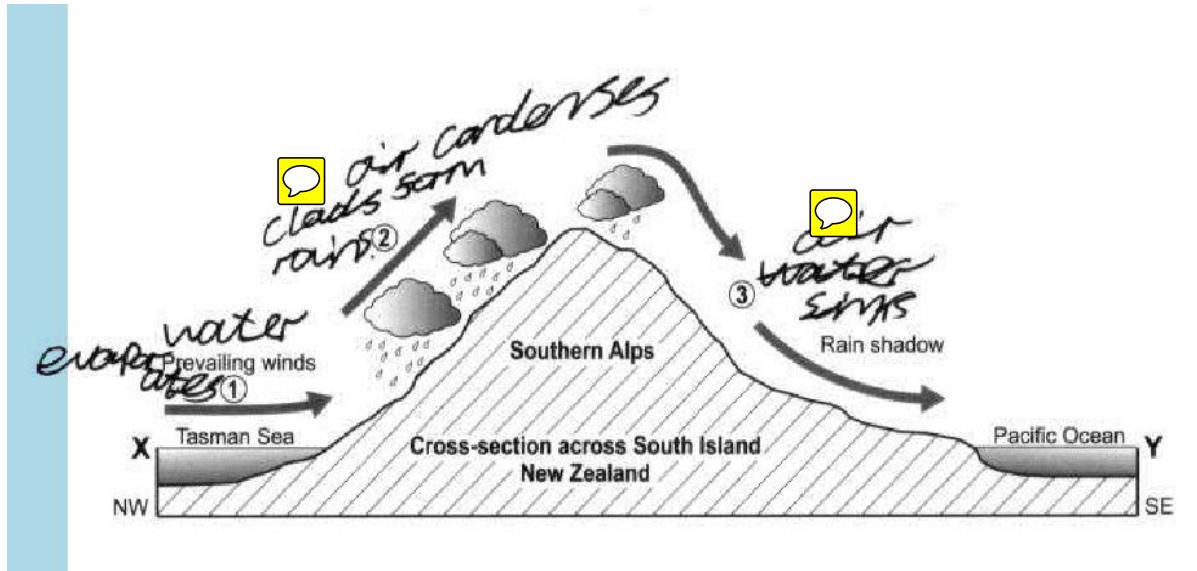
Complete the diagram below by adding annotation at points 1, 2 and 3 to explain the process of *relief rainfall*. [4]



Question 2 (b) Relief rainfall influences the pattern of precipitation in New Zealand. Complete the diagram below by adding annotation at points 1, 2 and 3 to explain the process of relief rainfall. [4]

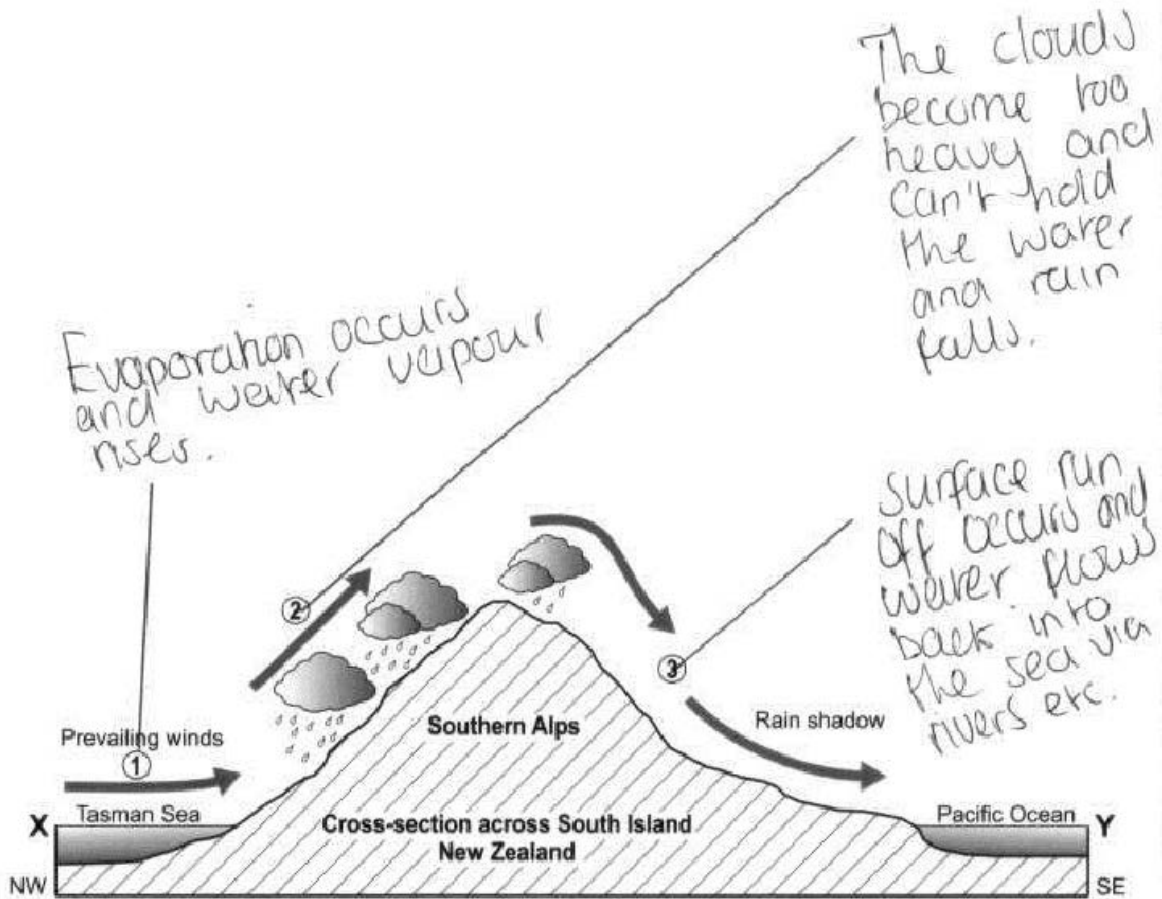


Question 2 (b) Relief rainfall influences the pattern of precipitation in New Zealand. Complete the diagram below by adding annotation at points 1, 2 and 3 to explain the process of relief rainfall. [4]

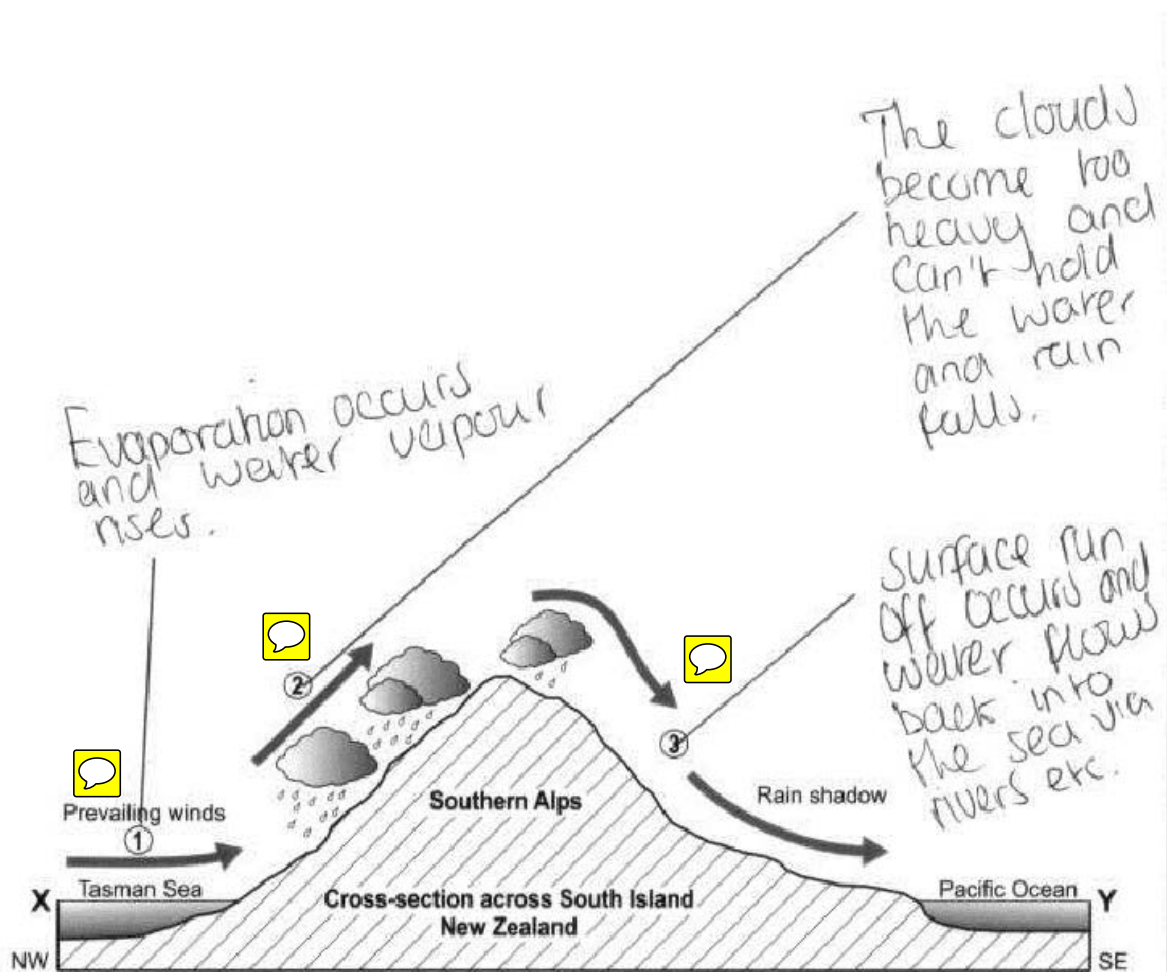


This response was given Level 2 = 2 marks

Question 2 (b) Relief rainfall influences the pattern of precipitation in New Zealand. Complete the diagram below by adding annotation at points 1, 2 and 3 to explain the process of relief rainfall. [4]

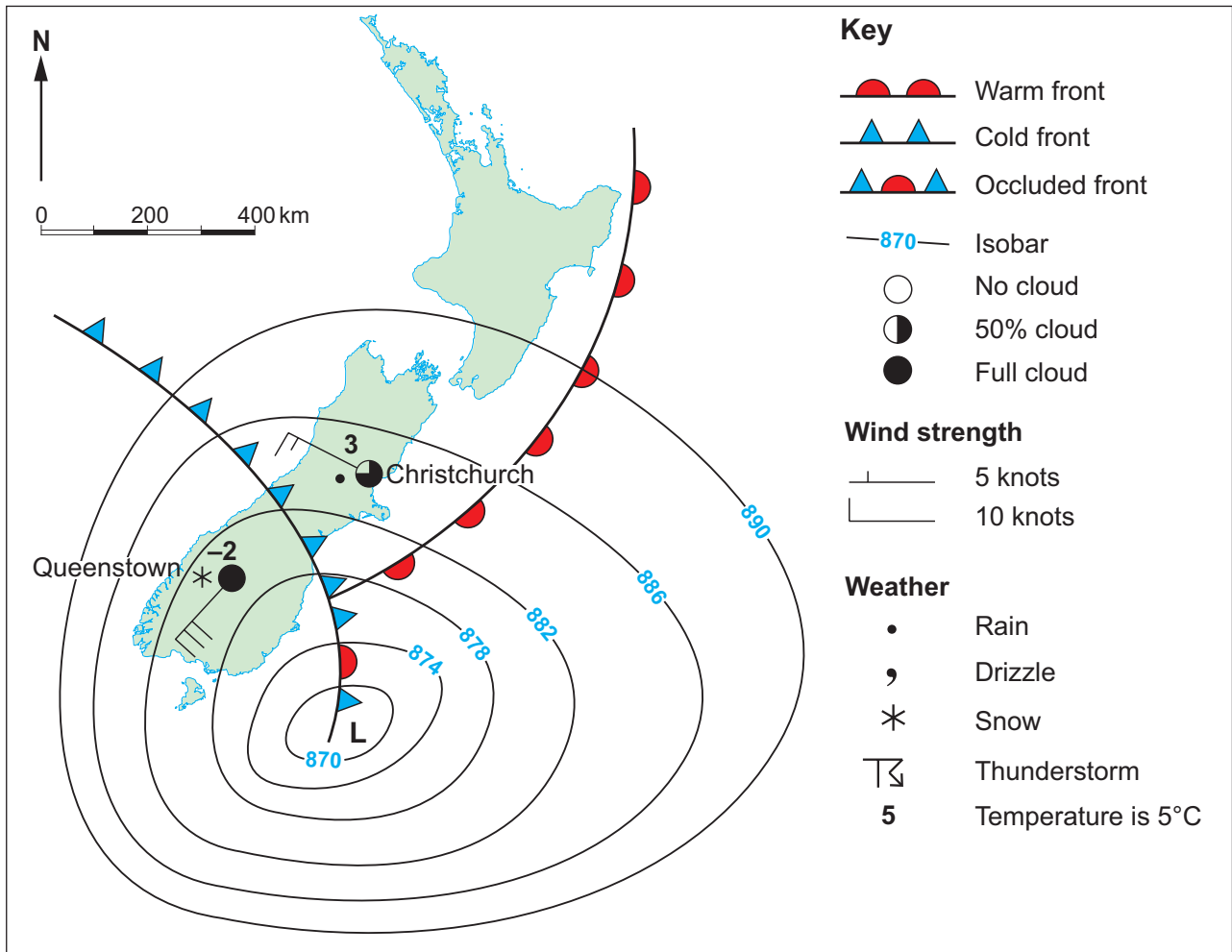


Question 2 (b) Relief rainfall influences the pattern of precipitation in New Zealand. Complete the diagram below by adding annotation at points 1, 2 and 3 to explain the process of relief rainfall. [4]



This response was given Level 1 = 1 mark

2. (c) Precipitation in New Zealand is also associated with the passage of depressions across the country. The weather map below shows a depression crossing New Zealand in August 2011. August is a winter month in New Zealand because it is in the Southern hemisphere.



“Poor weather brings chaos to some parts of New Zealand”

August 2011

It was reported that many important services were disrupted, for example:

- airports were closed;
- roads were blocked;
- electricity supplies were cut;
- telephone lines were down.



The area around Queenstown faced serious *social* and *economic* disruption as a result of the storm. Use information from the weather map and the newspaper article to explain why. [6]

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Question 2 (c) The area around Queenstown faced serious social and economic disruption as a result of the storm. Use information from the weather map and the newspaper article to explain why. [6]

The warm and cold weather fronts have collided bringing rain and strong winds. This has caused roads to be blocked by floods and fallen trees. Socially, this has caused problems as people cannot travel. Also, people cannot go to work, causing economic problems. The wind has also caused telephone lines to fall down and electricity supplies to cut out. This will stop shops from opening and some people working causing economic disruptions. People won't be able to visit family, cook or use electronics which cause social disruption.

Question 2 (c) The area around Queenstown faced serious social and economic disruption as a result of the storm. Use information from the weather map and the newspaper article to explain why. [6]



The warm and cold weather fronts have collided bringing rain and strong winds. This has caused roads to be blocked by floods and fallen trees. Socially, this has caused problems as people cannot travel. Also, people cannot go to work, causing economic problems. The wind has also caused telephone lines to fall down and electricity supplies to cut out. This will stop shops from opening and some people working causing economic disruptions. People won't be able to visit family, cook or use electronics which cause social disruption.

This response was given Level 2 = 3 marks

The area around Queenstown faced serious social and economic disruption as a result of the storm. Use information from the weather map and the newspaper article to explain why. [6]

Queenstown experienced heavy wind around 30 knots. This would knock over Power cables, and Telephone lines and trees. These toppled items would have then be the cause of blocked roads. Another reason for the road being blocked would be the cold (-2) and wet conditions caused by heavy snow and temperatures around -2°C . The snow and strong winds would also have caused the closure of the airport within Queens town.

The area around Queenstown faced serious social and economic disruption as a result of the storm. Use information from the weather map and the newspaper article to explain why. [6]

only



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L1

L1

L1

L1

L1



This response was given Level 1 = 2 marks



(d) (ii) Drought sometimes affects other parts of the world. Suggest ways in which individuals and organisations can respond to drought. [6]

- Other countries could send emergency supplies containing water, medical kits etc.
- Charitable organisations could donate money to help an affected country recover from the drought.
- Water could be taken from other rivers and used.
- Desalination plants could be built to create drinking water.
- One example would be Barcelona drought in 2008 where water was taken from the river Segur and river Rhone.

(d) (ii) Drought sometimes affects other parts of the world. Suggest ways in which individuals and organisations can respond to drought. [6]



• Other countries could send emergency supplies containing water, medical kits etc. L1

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L1 Desalination plants could be built to create drinking water. L2

• One example would be Barcelona drought in 2008 where water was taken from the river Segur and river Rhone. L1



This response was given Level 2 = 3 marks

(d) (ii) Drought sometimes affects other parts of the world. Suggest ways in which individuals and organisations can respond to drought. [6]

NGOs such as Oxfam and Christian Aid send money and basic amenities like drinking water, clothes and blankets to help people. The governments of other countries can help by sending emergency aid and setting up refugee camps where people can come and collect water. They can also help by setting up self help schemes to help reduce the risk of drought by paying to improve irrigation methods used by farmers so not so much water is wasted. Charities can also send ventilators to the zone to hand out water tablets and help the people not suffer from dehydration so would therefore prevent possible deaths.

(d) (ii) Drought sometimes affects other parts of the world. Suggest ways in which individuals and organisations can respond to drought. [6]



L1

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L1

refugee camps where people can come and collect water.

L2

They can also help by setting up self help schemes to help reduce the risk of drought by paying to improve

L1

L2

irrigation methods used by farmers so not so much water is wasted. Charities can also send volunteers to the zone to hand out water tablets and help the people not suffer from dehydration so would therefore prevent possible deaths.

L1

L2



This response was given Level 2 = 4