
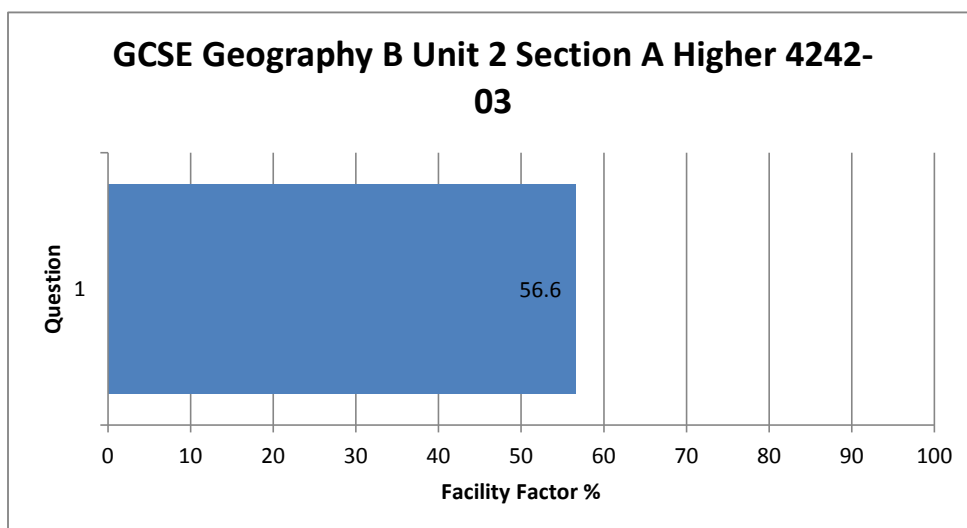


## GCSE Geography B Unit 2 Section A Higher 4242-03

All Candidates' performance across questions

 <i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>F F</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1	11866	17	4.2	30	56.6	100



- Examiner  
only







- Use evidence from the fact file to explain why the impacts of the new factory could be seen as both positive **and** negative. [6]

Use evidence from the fact file to explain why the impacts of the new factory could be seen as both positive **and** negative. [6]

The impacts of the new factory has positives and negatives. Some positives are that 400 workers will be directly employed at the factory. Another positive is that a wind farm has been built to supply power to the factory and surrounding area, this is good because there will be power for the surrounding area. Another positive is that further jobs will be created as a result of the multiplier effect. Some Negatives are that many of the products will get exported to the USA by Lorry. This is bad because it isn't helping their economy.

Use evidence from the fact file to explain why the impacts of the new factory could be seen as both positive **and** negative. [6]

The impacts of the new factory has 2  
positives and negatives. Some positives are  
that 400  <sup>L1</sup> workers will be directly employed  
at the factory. Another positive is that a wind  
farm has been built to supply <sup>L1</sup> power to   
the factory and surrounding area, this is good  
because there will be power for the  
surrounding area. Another positive is that  
further jobs will be created as a result  
of the multiplier <sup>L1</sup> effect. Some Negatives  
are that many of the products  will  
get exported to the <sup>L1</sup> USA by <sup>L1</sup>  company.  
This is bad because it isn't helping  
their economy.

All equal for text

L1 → 2



Q1 B(II)

Use evidence from the fact file to explain why the impacts of the new factory could be seen as both positive **and** negative. [6]

One advantage is that lots of people will be employed. However, this could be seen as negative as it could cause overcrowding in the area with an influx of people. Another advantage is that they will be exporting goods to other countries such as America. Although, they will <sup>have to</sup> be transported by ~~that~~ lorries which could have negative impacts on the environment. It ~~will~~ <sup>is</sup> also expected to have a multiplier effect on the areas which would bring wealth to the area. This could result in the growth of a city and could lead to problems such as traffic on the highways.

Q1 B(II)

Use evidence from the fact file to explain why the impacts of the new factory could be seen as both positive **and** negative. [6]

3

+ve One advantage is that lots of people will be <sup>L1</sup>employed. However, this could be seen as negative as it could cause overcrowding in the area with an influx of people. Another advantage is that they will be exporting <sup>L1</sup>goods to other countries such as <sup>L1</sup>America. Although, they will <sup>have to</sup> be transported by ~~that~~ lorries which could have <sup>such as</sup> negative impacts on the <sup>L2</sup>environment. It ~~will~~ <sup>is</sup> also expected to have a multiplier <sup>L1</sup>effect on the areas which would bring wealth to the area. This could result in the growth of a city and -ve could lead to problems such as traffic <sup>or</sup> on the highways.

route taken from text

L2 = 3



OER Template Example

3

Marked Example

1



1. (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

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.....

- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

This will decrease the rate of unemployment and poverty, giving local people better standards of living.

Q1 (C)

- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

This will decrease the rate of unemployment and poverty, giving local people better standards of living.



x 0

Q1 (C)

- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

The local people will benefit as if there is more  
Police officers then there will be a decrease in  
Crime making a better quality of life for residents.

Q1 (C)

- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

The local people will benefit as if there is more  
Police officers then there will be a decrease in  
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- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

Doctors are public sector workers so this could  
improve healthcare in the local area and disease  
could be treated more easily and save ~~the~~ lives.

- (c) The local government in San Luis Potosi may receive more taxes. This means that they may be able to employ more *public sector* workers. Suggest **one** way that local people will benefit from this. [2]

Examiner  
only

Doctors are public sector workers so this could  
improve healthcare in the local area and disease  
could be treated more easily and save ~~the~~ lives.

2



1. d (ii) Explain why many people do *informal work* in NICs.

[6]

Examiner  
only

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Q1 d(ii)

(ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

[6]

Examiner  
only

There is a high unemployment rate with very little jobs available so a large majority of the people do informal work such as cleaning shoes, washing cars etc to try and receive an income to support their families or themselves.

Q1 d(ii)

(ii) Explain why many people do informal work in NICs.

[6]

Examiner  
only

There is a high unemployment<sup>L1</sup> rate with very little jobs<sup>L1</sup> available so a large majority of the people do informal work such as cleaning shoes, washing cars etc to try and receive an income<sup>L1</sup> to support their families or themselves.

2

L1=2

Q1 d(ii)

(ii) Explain why many people do *informal work* in NICs.

[6]

Examiner  
only

Many people may do informal work in newly industrialised countries because there might not be many jobs for people to go into so they may feel it is better to work for themselves. They may feel that because it is newly industrialised there might only be a few jobs and because of the economy they might not last long so if they had a job which relied on other people giving them money it may lower their quality of life. As well as this, they may prefer to have a job that is not protected by employment laws so then they don't have to pay taxes. Also, informal work is a job they can do under their own conditions so it gives them a higher standard of living.

Q1 d(ii)

(ii) Explain why many people do *informal work* in NICs.

[6]

Examiner  
only

3

Many people may do informal work in newly industrialised countries because there might not be many jobs<sup>L1</sup> for people to go into so they may feel it is better to work for themselves. They may feel that because it is newly industrialised there might only be a few<sup>repat</sup> jobs and because of the economy they might not last long so if they had a job which relied on other people giving them money it may lower their quality of life. As well as this, they may prefer to have a job that is not protected by employment laws so then they don't have to pay taxes<sup>L2</sup>. Also, informal work is a job they can do under their own conditions so it gives them a higher standard of living.

L2 = 3



OER Template Example

3

Marked Example

3

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

**Tick (✓)  
one box**

- 7

**Or,**

- 7

[8]



(e) Case studies

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

Either,

Tick (✓)  
one box

- (i) A case study about international aid.

Explain why the aid was needed.  
Describe the aid given.



Or,

- (ii) A case study about climate change.

Explain why there are differing views about how climate  
change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.



[8]

mid Africa  
In ~~into~~ people have very poor living conditions and as  
1 in 5 children do not have education, 2/3 of the area is  
desert and there is poor sanitation. The aid was needed  
because so many could not survive the droughts and  
lack of nutrition without aid. They were unable to  
earn the money needed to improve their agriculture and  
buy food. Also people of mid Africa have little/no medication and  
so suffer greatly from diseases such as malaria.  
Aid was given by people all around the world who donated  
money to help these people. With that money they're  
able to ~~pay~~ buy medication and wells for water  
and provide education for children, this would increase  
the skills the area shared and the likelihood they will  
get a job. By increasing the life quality of the residents  
they're able to spend time working and earning money instead  
of travelling miles everyday to get water etc.



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Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

**Either,**

Tick (✓)  
one box

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Explain why the aid was needed.  
Describe the aid given.



**Or,**

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change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.



[8]



mid Africa ? *visue*

In ~~these~~ people have very poor living conditions and as  
1 in 5 children do not have education, 2/3 of the area is  
desert *E* and there is poor sanitation. The aid was needed  
because so many could not survive the droughts *L* and  
lack of nutrition without aid. They were unable to  
earn the money needed to improve their agriculture and  
buy food. Also people of mid Africa have little/no medication and  
so suffer greatly from diseases *E* such as malaria.  
Aid was given by people all around the *L* world who donated  
money to help these people. With that money they're  
able to ~~buy~~ buy medication and wells for water.  
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Describe the aid given.



Or,

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Explain why there are differing views about how climate  
change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.



[8]

Haiti earthquake, Haiti. Aid was needed in Haiti because they suffered a 7.0 power earthquake, which destroyed many homes and towns. Aids that were given was Bi-lateral aid when one country helps another. The USA, UK, Japan, Canada, Sweden was the ones who gave this aid. UK, Japan, Canada and Sweden each gave 10 million to Haiti to help recovery. The USA gave the most Bi-lateral aid at 100 million and sent troops to keep the town in order and to stop crime and further damage to the town. These aids gave emergency to support growing needs like daily food.

Another aid given was multi-lateral aid, this was given by the EU and the UN. The EU gave 430 million to Haiti and the UN gave 100 million. This aid was to support the emergency but mainly for development aid repairing Haiti and helping it develop in the future.

## (e) Case studies

Answer only one of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

Either,

Tick (✓)  
one box

- (i) A case study about international aid.

Explain why the aid was needed.  
Describe the aid given.





Or,

- (ii) A case study about climate change.

Explain why there are differing views about how climate  
change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.



[8]

*Vague or reasons lack detail*  
Haiti earthquake, Haiti. Aid was needed in Haiti because they suffered a 7.0 power earthquake  which destroyed many homes and towns. Aids that were given was Bi-lateral aid when one country helps another. The USA, UK, Japan, <sup>D</sup>Canada, Sweden was the ones who gave this aid. UK, Japan, Canada and Sweden each gave 10 <sup>D</sup>million to Haiti to help recovery. The USA  gave the most Bi-lateral aid at 100 million <sup>D</sup> and sent troops to keep the town in order and to stop crime and further <sup>D</sup>damage to the town. These aids gave emergency to support growing needs like daily food.

4

Another aid given was multi-lateral aid, this was given by the EU and the UN. The EU gave 430 <sup>D</sup>million to Haiti and the UN gave 100 million. This aid was to support the emergency but mainly for development aid repairing Haiti and helping it develop in the future.

Examiner  
only

*Good on aid but lacks specifics on reasons*

L2 = 4





(e) **Case studies**

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

**Either,**

**Tick (✓)  
one box**

- (i) A case study about international aid.



Explain why the aid was needed.  
Describe the aid given.

**Or,**

- (ii) A case study about climate change.



Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.

[8]

in Niger and Mali in 2004 there was a severe drought that hit the countries dramatically. However not only did they get a drought, hundreds of thousands of locust swarms covered the countries. The effects of this were tragic to everyone, locusts ate almost 100% of crops, therefore farmers lost out on money, so they themselves and local people could not eat as locusts have ate all their food. Also if there was any crops left they died due to the severe drought Niger and Mali were facing.

Over 33 million people were at risk of food shortage, and over 800,000 of them were poor malnourished children.

Due to the majority of the population

~~struggling to struggling to survive~~ <sup>struggling survive</sup> schools and small business were closed down.

However aid was given, the effects of the aid helped Niger and Mali socially, economically and environmentally.

They provided drought resistant crops, so if there was any future droughts crops would survive and so people would be able to eat, this is environmentally friendly.

Also they provided groups for women to attend so they could educate the children.

Also they gave stationery to all children

Examiner  
only

in the school; instead of one book between three students it was two books.

Therefore this aid was very effective and sustainable as it benefited socially, environmentally and economically. even though over 250,000 people died and 100,000 injured in the long term due to the severe drought they faced in 2004 in Niger and Mali.



(e) **Case studies**

Answer only **one** of the questions, either (i) or (ii).

**Either,**

**Tick (✓)  
one box**

- (i) A case study about international aid.



Explain why the aid was needed.  
Describe the aid given.

**Or,**

- (ii) A case study about climate change.




Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.  
Describe attempts to manage climate change at the local scale.

[8]

6

*specific* in Niger and Mali in 2004 there was a severe drought<sup>E</sup> that hit the countries dramatically. However not only did they get a drought, hundreds of thousands of ~~Red~~ Swarms of locusts<sup>E</sup> covered the countries. The effects of this were tragic to everyone, locusts ate almost 100% of crops, <sup>E</sup>therefore farmers lost out on money, so ~~they~~ themselves and local people could not eat as locusts have ate all their food. Also if there was any crops left they died due to the severe drought Niger and Mali were facing.

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Due to the majority of the population

~~struggling to struggling to survive~~ <sup>struggling survive</sup> schools and small business were closed down.

Examiner only

Source?

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L3 = 6

