

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010

GCE

GCE Geography (6GE04) Paper 01 Geographical Research

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number 1	Tectonic activity offers varying degrees of challenge for the communities experiencing it. Discuss. STEER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the types and levels of challenge posed by varying forms of tectonic activity. • Research contrasting locations to draw out the range of tectonic activity and the different impacts produced on communities.
Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question!	
<p>Investigating the demanding nature of life experienced by those living in tectonic hazard. A range of environmental, economic and social challenges/impacts are caused from earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunami, many negative and life threatening, but some positive</p> <p>By examining a range of contrasting locations affected by tectonic hazards locations to draw out the range of challenges produced. Some candidates may identify benefits. Challenges include death, disability and socio-economic problems especially from high magnitude, high frequency events.</p> <p>Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies. They may differentiate long and short term impacts, direct and indirect impacts. They may differentiate primary, secondary and tertiary tectonic hazards. They may include management as mitigating hazard impacts/challenges and may introduce a time frame into their discussion. They may introduce the differing people or players in this involved.</p>	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	Definitions of Tectonic activity, disaster, hazard, challenge, community Justification of focus by type of hazard, scale of challenge/impact, economic development ,community, or factor (frequency magnitude, risk equation). A challenge is a difficult , often large scale problem which requires solutions
R Researching and methodology	A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge, locations should feature and be contrasted, most likely by development level or type of hazard or strength of challenge . Credit should be given to topical /current examples.
A Analysis application and understanding	Understanding and application of the key ideas Hazards challenge/ impact is determined by physical processes interacting with human vulnerability (Dreggs model may feature) Event profiles including magnitude and frequency of hazards influence challenges/ impacts, possibly limited by response, involving knowledge, and the availability of financial & technological resources. Parks model of impact over time is highly relevant here. Spatial patterns occur with most deaths in poorer areas. All areas affected will incur economic effects, but more prosperous areas will have the safety net of government and insurance funding. Some locations may have less of a challenge, eg Iceland, others suffer more eg

	Philippines threat of -Mt Pinatubo- double edged sword because of fertile soils. Italy L'Aquila- loss of tourism from 2009 e'quake.
C Conclusions and evaluation	Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies content and concepts developed in the report. Credit those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that challenges/ impacts are worse in poorer economies- NB China coping with 2008 Sichuan earthquake
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical/associated terminology such as hazard salience, hazard profile, liquefaction, recurrence levels, secondary hazard, event profile, asthenosphere, vulnerability, quasi-natural. Source type/s used, eg website, Geography Review, National Geographic, New Scientist, USGS

Question Number 2	The variety of glacial landscapes results from distinctive processes. Discuss STEER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the variety of geomorphological processes and landforms associated with different glacial environments. • Research a range of locations including both current and relict glacial environments
Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question!	
Investigating the range of both past and present processes in glaciation on landforms. Accept Periglaciation + Fluvioglaciation processes associated with glaciers. By examining a range of contrasting locations, from relict landscapes of the UK to active landscapes eg in the Alps , Iceland, Arctic, Antarctic. Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies, and may introduce repeated glaciation with ice advances and retreats which may reduce the distinctiveness of landforms created by just one process.	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	Definitions of glacial cold environments , landforms, processes and what distinctive means(unique? large scale?...) Justification of focus by types of glacial environment (upland, lowland, relict) , or process(erosion, deposition transportation)
R Researching and methodology	A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge, locations should feature and be contrasted, Credit should be given to contemporary examples if appropriate: for example climate change degrading glacial landscapes. Credit any fieldwork sources and landscapes rather than just landforms.
A Analysis application and understanding	Understanding and application of the key ideas Glacial processes: abrasion, plucking, nivation, frost weathering,...Landforms may be large scale to medium and small scale : upland- U shaped valleys, overdeepened basins-lakes, aretes, cirques, trimline.....lowland: till sheets, flutes, drumlins, moraine ridges cross upland-lowland division. Credit good diagrams. Focus should be on good linkage between process and landforms/landscape.
C Conclusions and evaluation	Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies concepts and content developed in the report. Credit those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that yes there are distinctive processes.
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical /associated terminology such as, glacial, geomorphological processes, ablation, cirque.... Source type/s used.

Question Number 3	Current food insecurity will only be solved if management strategies operate at all scales. Discuss STEER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the problems of managing a range of contemporary food insecurity issues. • Research management strategies at a range of scales and locations.
Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question!	
Investigating The large number of food insecurity issues currently causing problems worldwide, with hence a range of management strategies designed to reduce them, from the United Nations down to national or even local efforts by both governments and NGOs. Strategies include trade, aid, debt relief . These may involve techniques (both high and low tech), Some strategies are short term, eg relief aid, others more long term eg Fair Trade, UNEP projects, MDGs .The key focus is on effectiveness of differing strategies designed to sustain and/ or enhance life at the margins By examining a range of contrasting locations., not just in dryland areas but others where food supply is not constant which may be urban areas as well as rural. The biofuels- staple food debate reducing food supply may feature Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies, and weigh up the differing strategies available, from local-national-international. They may differentiate top down and bottom up schemes, and distinguish strategy from policy .They may identify different people/organisations who are the players in the food security problem	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	Definitions of Food insecurity (exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (FAO) Current issues- meaning present day examples rather than historical ones, but the latter may be used to show why international efforts required(because of external causes + scale) Justification of focus by for example :international or a smaller scale; urban/rural; differing economic development; scale of problem....
R Researching and methodology	A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge. Credit should be given to topical /current examples eg 2007 + Food crisis, Haiti 'food push' by UN Nations, global fisheries crisis.
A Analysis application and understanding	Understanding and application of the key ideas Current food crises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Are widespread of varying scales and increasing but for a whole variety of natural and quasi natural reasons: environmental/economic, social/political.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Have often been generated by international actions and systems- eg unfair world trade, debt repayments, and hence solutions may have to be on a global scale to tackle the size and extent of the problem. The UN organisation FAO and overall MDG strategy is critical here ❖ Often require both outside aid and local bottom up strategies
C Conclusions and evaluation	Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies concepts and content developed in the report. Credit those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that eg only international strategies are needed, or just bottom up strategies.
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical/associated terminology such as intermediate technology, desertification, degradation, salinisation, marginal food supply areas, organic, grassroots, bottom up..... Source type/s used.

Question Number 4	To what extent does a global culture exist? Steer: Explore: what is meant by a global culture, how is it defined and, if it exists, what its characteristics are. Research: contrasting locations some of which show the effects of cultural globalisation and others which seem to be resisting the process
<p>Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question!</p> <p>Some countries and areas are more culturally homogenous and show the effects of cultural globalisation than others, eg EU ,N America. Cultural influence can be seen by the "receiving" culture as either a threat to or an enrichment by increasing diversity and vibrancy</p> <p>Others are experiencing cultural imperialism (promoting, distinguishing, separating, or artificially injecting the culture or language of one nation into another, often not wanted by indigenous peoples) and so some areas show resistance to this process</p> <p>The role different players have these on patterns varies across the world. Some areas embrace a global culture, other s resist it for example Bhutan, Cuba, some African countries . Some customise it-glocalisation- eg Bollywood & Shanghai.</p>	
<p>Investigating what a global culture means-</p> <p>By examining a range of contrasting locations to discuss the extent to which it occurs, where it is embraced, rejected, customised.</p> <p>Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies, and weigh up the extent of globalisation. They may introduce a time scale into their discussion, and argue global sharing of culture although certainly faster in last century(especially since the internet was developed for mass consumption in 1992) has always been a feature of invasions, takeovers, trade- ie voluntary and forced. They may introduce the differing people or players in this involved and how they fashion culture directly and indirectly</p>	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	Definitions of culture, a global culture Justification of focus by for example location, time scale, type of culture. One accepted definition of culture is a 'system of shared values in a society which influences lifestyles & creates boundaries for behaviour + interaction with others. Includes high, low, subcultures & is dynamic.
R Researching and methodology	A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge, locations should feature and be contrasted, Credit should be given to topical /current examples.
A Analysis application and understanding	Understanding and application of the key ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ culture is not fixed/rigid but evolves with inputs: new people/ideas/ technology advances ❖ cultural globalisation does exist but in varying forms- often hybridised/customised by local culture ❖ Faster increase in change with technology of 20th-21st C (transport networks, internet, rising disposable income with rising middle classes) ❖ Some governments resist obvious global culture traits (Islamic, Japan, France, Wales, China) ❖ If there is a global culture it may centre on Americanisation.

C Conclusions and evaluation	Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies developed in the report. Credit those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that yes there is a global culture.
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical/associated terminology such as 'MacDominate' or 'macdonaldisation', globalisation, ethnicities, cultural gateways, consumerist society, anthropocentric, environmentalism. Bollywood hyperglobalists, sceptics, transformationalists, assimilation, diffusion, separatists, subcultures. Source type/s used.

Question Number 5	<p>Evaluate the success of a range of management strategies in reducing health risks.</p> <p>STEER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore a range of human health risks and the varying degrees to which they have been controlled. • Research types of health risk strategies at a range of scales and locations
<p>Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question!</p> <p>There are a vast array /range of health risks, some more difficult to control eg HIV/AIDS and others relatively easily with finances available eg smallpox, malaria Control may be by prevention or treating symptoms. Medical technology + life style care have transformed many diseases: both chronic and shorter term/acute Pollution causes many health risks, especially from air Management has had varying impact on their prevalence: eg eradication(smallpox), containment (cholera) and ironically resistance to antibiotics .</p>	
<p>Investigating success of agencies involved in health risk reduction By examining a range of contrasting types of health risk, possibly by different locations.</p> <p>Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies, explain the range of management (primary, secondary, tertiary care and source or prevention and sink or treatment concept) and weigh up reductions. May venture into re emergent diseases. May use epidemiology model & Kuznet curve. They may introduce the differing people or players involved in this.</p>	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	<p>Definitions of people health risks & management strategies and what success means (morbidity & mortality)</p> <p>Justification of focus by ,for example, epidemiological model, economic development, chronic or short term risk, successful or unsuccessful management strategy , health risks reduced, re-emerged, eradicated, increasing</p>
R Researching and methodology	<p>A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge, locations should feature and be contrasted,</p> <p>Credit should be given to topical /current examples.</p>
A Analysis application and understanding	<p>Understanding and application of the key ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Health risks + their related strategies ❖ Control may be by prevention or treating symptoms. ❖ Pollution causes many health risks: if <u>only</u> pollution related risks then should be a range of strategies. ❖ Strategies may range and are controlled by agencies with possibly differing goals :institutional global eg the WHO to national eg NHS, plus NGOs eg Medicine sans frontiers, and Red X, to foundations eg Bill and Melinda Gates. <p>Management has had varying impact on their prevalence/ re emergence</p>
C Conclusions and evaluation	<p>Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies content & concepts developed in the report. Credit those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that strategies have/haven't been successful- there is a whole spectrum and varies over time</p>

	scale taken
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical/associated terminology such as chronic, epidemiology, GIS, monitoring health risk, health shock, prevalence, pandemic, epidemic, diffusion, source, sink Source type/s used.

Question Number 6	<p>The changing nature of leisure and tourism poses challenges for rural areas across the world. Discuss STEER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the variety of challenges created by leisure and tourism in rural areas and how they have changed over time. • Research contrasting types of rural landscapes experiencing leisure and tourism in order to assess their varying threats and opportunities.
<p>Indicative content plus generic mark scheme- be prepared for different types of approach to this Question. The spatial and temporal patterns of leisure and tourism, and the variety in challenges, mostly negative impacts, produced Contrasting types of leisure and tourism (active or passive) and their respective threats and opportunities in different areas of the world.</p>	
<p>Investigating the concept of challenges (demanding situations with a range from low to high impacts) from the changes in leisure and tourism in rural areas. (type, number, location) By examining a range of contrasting locations and both leisure and tourism activities. Better candidates will use a balanced, wider set of case studies, and weigh up what challenges there really are worldwide. They may introduce the differing people or players involved in this. They may suggest mitigation reduces challenges, and introduce a time element to the pleasure periphery..</p>	
D Introducing, defining, and focusing on the Question	<p>Definitions of changing nature of leisure and tourism, types of rural area & challenges/opportunities. Justification of focus by type of challenge, type of leisure/tourism or location, economic standing, or economic development</p>
R Researching and methodology	<p>A balanced range of case studies by scale, location and possibly over time, showing detailed knowledge linked to the changing nature of leisure and tourism Credit should be given to topical /current examples including fieldwork.</p>
A Analysis application and understanding	<p>Understanding and application of the key ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Challenges have increased with expansion of globalisation, lifestyle changes, extension of pleasure periphery, sheer numbers involved & types of activity. NB rise of NIC market esp from SE Asia. ❖ Negative impacts may be reduced with effective management/ mitigation ❖ Challenges increasingly involving international efforts eg WWF, UNESCO ❖ Challenges may also be more localised eg leisure in a country or national park. ❖ Some areas are proactive in encouraging more leisure + tourism eg Cairngorms.
C Conclusions and evaluation	<p>Should include a meaningful assessment of the title. Look for ongoing evaluations during report. Should return to main case studies concepts and content developed in the report. Credit</p>

	those who go beyond simplistic viewpoint that challenges are worse eg in developing countries, and who show opportunities as well as threats.
Q Quality of written communication and sourcing	As per generic mark scheme for report style writing. Specialist geographical /associated terminology such as carrying capacity, pleasure periphery, resilience, degradation, Source type/s used.

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