GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2023

**GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION B
COMPONENT 2
C112U20-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

EDUQAS GCSE GEOGRAPHY SPEC B – COMPONENT 2

SUMMER 2023 MARK SCHEME

Instructions for examiners of GCSE Geography when applying the marking scheme

1.   **Positive marking**

It should be remembered that learners are writing under examination conditions and credit should be given for what the learner writes, rather than adopting the approach of penalising him/her for any omissions. It should be possible for a very good response to achieve full marks and a very poor one to achieve zero marks. Marks should not be deducted for a less than perfect answer if it satisfies the criteria of the mark scheme.

GCSE Geography marking schemes are presented in a common format as shown below:

This box contains the sub-question

The columns to the right indicate the assessment objective(s) targeted by the question and its mark tariff.

3 (a) (i) Describe the location of the island of Lefkada.		AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	Total
						2	2
Credit two simple statements based on map evidence. Credit accurate use of compass points max 1 Credit accurate use of scale line max 1	In western Greece (1) In Ionian Sea (1) north of Cephalonia (1) 275km (+/-10) from Athens (1) 280km (+/-10) from Thessaloniki (1)						

This box contains the rationale i.e. it explains the principles that must be applied when marking each sub-question. The examiner must apply this rationale when applying the marking scheme to the response.

This box contains the candidates' expected responses for point-based marking. For some sub-questions, those with a closed question, this box will indicate the only response that is acceptable. For more open-ended sub-questions this box will illustrate a number of likely responses that are credit worthy. It may be that this list will be extended at the examiner's conference after actual scripts have been read. For banded mark schemes this box contains indicative content. For further details see below under Banded mark schemes Stage 2.

2.   **Tick marking**

Low tariff questions should be marked using a points-based system. Each credit worthy response should be ticked in red pen. The number of ticks must equal the mark awarded for the sub-question. The mark scheme should be applied precisely using the expected outcomes box as a guide to the responses that are acceptable. Do **not** use crosses to indicate answers that are incorrect. If the candidate has not attempted the question, then the examiner should enter a dash (-) or use the not attempted icon on E-marker.

3. **Banded mark schemes**

Banded mark schemes are divided so that each band has a relevant descriptor. The descriptor for the band provides a description of the performance level for that band. Each band contains marks. Examiners should first read and annotate a learner's answer to pick out the evidence that is being assessed in that question. **Do not use ticks** on the candidate's response. Once the annotation is complete, the mark scheme can be applied. This is done as a two-stage process.

Stage 1 – Deciding on the band

When deciding on a band, the answer should be viewed holistically. Beginning at the lowest band, examiners should look at the learner's answer and check whether it matches the descriptor for that band. Examiners should look at the descriptor for that band and see if it matches the qualities shown in the learner's answer. If the descriptor at the lowest band is satisfied, examiners should move up to the next band and repeat this process for each band until the descriptor matches the answer.

If an answer covers different aspects of different bands within the mark scheme, a 'best fit' approach should be adopted to decide on the band and then the learner's response should be used to decide on the mark within the band. For instance, if a response is mainly in band 2 but with a limited amount of band 3 content, the answer would be placed in band 2, but the mark awarded would be close to the top of band 2 as a result of the band 3 content.

Examiners should not seek to mark candidates down as a result of small omissions in minor areas of an answer.

Stage 2 – Deciding on the mark

Once the band has been decided, examiners can then assign a mark. During standardising (marking conference), detailed advice from the Principal Examiner on the qualities of each mark band will be given. Examiners will then receive examples of answers in each mark band that have been awarded a mark by the Principal Examiner. Examiners should mark the examples and compare their marks with those of the Principal Examiner.

When marking, examiners can use these examples to decide whether a learner's response is of a superior, inferior or comparable standard to the example. Examiners are reminded of the need to revisit the answer as they apply the mark scheme in order to confirm that the band and the mark allocated is appropriate to the response provided.

Indicative content is also provided for banded mark schemes. Indicative content is not exhaustive, and any other valid points must be credited. In order to reach the highest bands of the mark scheme a learner need not cover all of the points mentioned in the indicative content but must meet the requirements of the highest mark band. Where a response is not creditworthy, that is contains nothing of any significance to the mark scheme, or where no response has been provided, no marks should be awarded.

PART A

Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia, a Newly Industrialised Country (NIC). Jakarta has experienced rapid growth in recent years and faces several problems.

This paper is in three parts:
- Part A explores the problems of coastal management and living in Jakarta.   46 marks
- Part B offers some solutions to these issues.   14 marks
- Part C asks you to justify your choice of solution.   16 marks

(a) (i) Study **Figure 1** on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder**. Describe the location of Jakarta.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
					2		**2**

Do not credit Indonesia without qualification	In southern/south-western/western Indonesia (1) On the coast of the Indian Ocean (1) on NW coast of the island of Java (1) Between equator and tropic of Capricorn (1) 750km NW of Australia or similar (1) South East Asia (1) Specific distance (1) and/or direction (1) from a named city on the map.

Study **Figure 2** on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder**. It shows Jakarta's population growth. (a) (ii) Describe the changes in Jakarta's population between 1870 and 2020.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
					2		**2**

Credit one mark for each simple statement or an elaboration. Max 1 if whole time period not considered Do not credit just growth/increase	Jakarta's population was very low/less than a million from 1870 to 1940/increased slowly (1) It then rose rapidly from 1940 / It has risen quickly/hugely in the last 70 years/increased by 10 million (1)

(a) (iii) Population growth like this can cause problems for urban areas. Give **four** potential problems.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
	4						**4**

Credit one mark for each valid statement. Don't credit overpopulation	Examples: Poor housing Congestion Poverty Poor sanitation Poor waste disposal Strain/pressure on <specified> service Overcrowding

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(a) (iv) Explain why cities benefit from population growth.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
		4					4
Look for chain of reason (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1 Max 2 for simple statements (1+1+1+1) No credit for e.g., 'more people' solely as this is describing urbanisation.	More workers (1) so more taxes paid (1) greater development (1) boosts economy (1) Bigger population so bigger market for goods (1) so businesses can thrive (1) More people so more talent in the city (1) so more businesses can succeed (1) Specific skills can be provided (1) improving people's lives (1) New cultures introduced (1)							

(b) (i) Jakarta's coast currently receives some protection from sea walls. Name **two** benefits of a sea wall.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
	2						2
Credit one mark for each valid statement. 1+1 Credit benefit not how it works	Stop flooding (1) Prevent erosion (1) People feel safe (1) / keeps homes and businesses safe (1) Allows land that would otherwise be flooded to be used (1) Can be used as walkways (1) Durable, long lasting (1)							

(b) (ii) Give **two** reasons why sea walls might not be a long-term solution.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
			4				4
Credit two reasons, with up to two additional marks for elaboration. (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1	Requires maintenance (1) which can be expensive (1) without it the wall becomes ineffective (1) Sea level rise (1) will render them obsolete (1) More frequent extreme weather could lead to over-topping/ more damage (1) and that's more likely with climate change (1) Can cause beach lowering (1) so less protection (1) Interfere with natural processes (1) Ruins the aesthetic (1), makes area less appealing (1)							

(c) Parts of Jakarta are subsiding (sinking into the ground). Study **Figure 3** on **page 3** of the **Resource Folder**. It shows the location of various sites across Jakarta. **Table 1** shows how far on average each site has sunk. (i) Calculate the median value of these measurements. Show your working in the box.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
					2		**2**
Credit working for one mark. One mark for correct response.	0.7/5.4/5.6/7.4/8.3/10.1/10.7/10.8/11.6/12.5/12.6/15.0/15.9 (1) Answer: 10.7 (1)						

(c) (ii) Explain why the median value may not be regarded as the most appropriate measure of central tendency.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
					2		**2**
(1+1) or 1+1	We don't have data for everywhere (1) so median might be skewed (1) Even number of values so two values at the mid-point (1) so would have to calculate a mean for these two values / so the median will not be a number in the data set (1) Extremes/outliers aren't reflected (1)						

(c) (iii) Join the terms 'over-abstraction' and 'water footprint' with a straight line to the correct definition.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
	2						**2**
Credit these answers only.	Over-abstraction = taking too much water from an aquifer (1) Water footprint = the water used by a household (1)						

(c) (iv) Study **Figure 4** on **page 4** of the **Resource Folder**. Suggest why Jakarta is sinking.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
				4			**4**
Credit each valid statement for one mark, with additional marks for elaboration. (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1 (1+1+1+1) 1+1+1+1 Do not credit "so it sinks" as an elaboration.	New buildings on soft sediment (1) are very heavy (1) so are compacting/breaking down the soft sediment (1) making it weak/unstable (1) (Over) extraction of water (1) no limit to extraction (1) reduces the volume of the underlying rock (1) reduces its strength (1)						

(c) (v) Jakarta has large areas of poor quality densely populated housing. Many of these are located on low-lying coastal land at the edge of the city. Explain why the poorest housing is often located on the edge of cities in LICs/NICs.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
			4				**4**

Credit each valid reason for one mark, with additional marks for elaboration. (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1 (1+1+1+1) Max 2 for simple statements Do not credit repetition. Do not credit cheaper to rent/buy housing	Areas are marginal sites (1) so available for informal housing as no-one else wants it (1) Flood risk (1) means people who can choose not to/wealthy (1) won't live there so available for slums (1) People think these areas are less desirable (1) so people with money live elsewhere (1) Risk of storms etc (1) means govt won't give permission to build formal housing there (1) Far from work in CBD (1) so unattractive to those that can afford to choose (1) Land on edge is cheaper/available (1) so housing is cheaper to build (1)

(d) (i) There have been 100km^2 of mangrove lost from 1980 to 2016. What percentage of Jakarta's mangrove forest have been lost from 1980 to 2016? Show your working in the box.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
					2		**2**

Credit working for one mark. One mark for correct response.	**100 / 116.5** (1) x 100 Answer: 85.8% (1) Accept 85.84% or 86% (1)

(d) (ii) Study the diagram below. It shows part of a food web in mangrove forests. Identify **two** primary consumers that will decline if the number of plankton were to be significantly reduced.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
	2						**2**

Credit two from these answers only 1+1	Minnows (1) (freshwater) mussels (1) Shrimp (1)

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(d) (iii) Much of the mangrove forest along Jakarta's coastline has been destroyed. Explain why some ecosystems are being modified/changed by people.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
			4				4

Credit each valid reason for one mark, with additional marks for elaboration. (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1 (1+1+1+1)	Economy considered more important than environment (1) so environmental concerns aren't listened to in the country (1) Modification/change (1) reason for change (1) e.g. deforestation (1) for timber (1) and/or creation of National Park (1) to protect species (1) Short term gains valued over long-term impact (1) Land is being developed as Indonesia needs to improve the lives of its people (1) The farmers/miners/loggers may be a powerful group (1) that the government listens to more (1) The government needs exports for money (1) so turns a blind eye to pollution (1) *or* has lax rules (1)

(e) Climate change is affecting Jakarta by making the problems of coastal flooding, sinking ground and mangrove forest loss, worse. Suggest how climate change could make Jakarta's problems worse.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
				6			6

Band	Mark	Descriptor	
3	5-6	A clear and detailed application of knowledge and understanding. Chain(s) of reasoning provide detailed analysis of how climate change could make problems worse.	AO3 question requires candidates to synthesise information presented to make future judgement about Jakarta. May refer to any issues as a consequence of climate change. Candidates might refer to coastal flooding, sinking ground, mangrove loss. Accept reference to economic and social issues and environmental impacts.
2	3-4	A sound application of knowledge and understanding. Some elaboration provides valid but limited analysis of how climate change could make problems worse.	
1	1-2	A basic application of knowledge and understanding. Basic statements of how climate change could make problems worse.	
	0	Award 0 marks if the answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.	

PART B

(a) (i) Give **two** reasons why there are advantages to High Income Countries (HICs) that donate aid.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
		4					**4**
Credit two reasons, with up to two additional marks for elaboration. (1+1) (1+1) (1+1+1)+1	HIC could gain trade links (1) earning them money (1) HIC could specify Indonesia buys HIC goods/services (1) earning them money (1) The HIC will gain prestige in the eyes of other countries (1) The HIC's people might value charity (1) so govt has more chance of re-election (1) Relations between the countries will be stronger (1) leading to specified advantage (1)							

(a) (ii) Give **two** advantages that working with a HIC may bring for the government of a NIC.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
	2						**2**
Credit two valid statements. "Alliances" need qualification	Gives access to technology/expertise (1) Cheaper than alternative (1) May improve agriculture/health/development (1) Investment (1) Could lead to increased trade (1) Might boost the economy/make money (1) create jobs (1)							

(b) Why might fishermen in Jakarta be in favour of replanting the mangrove forests?	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	**Total**
				2			**2**
Credit each valid statement with one additional mark for elaboration. (1+1) or 1+1	Will create habitat (1) so more fish to catch (1) Water quality will be higher (1)so more fish able to thrive (1) so more money earnt (1) Fishing villages would be less prone to storm damage (1) so can develop (1) Mangroves slow climate change (1) so fishermen are safer (1)							

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(c) (i) Describe the location of the proposed new capital city **in relation to** Jakarta.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
					2		**2**
Credit valid statements for one mark 1+1	1200-1500km (1) Northeast of Jakarta (1) Jakarta is on Java whereas the new capital is on Kalimantan (1) New capital is in central Indonesia whereas Jakarta is in the south (1)						

(c) (ii) Explain **one** advantage of removing poor quality housing for governments.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
		2					**2**
Credit one reason with additional mark for elaboration (1+1)	Improves the environment (1) attracting foreign investment (1) Peoples' houses are better quality (1) so more votes (1) Formal housing can be more easily controlled (1) so higher tax revenues (1) International status or image improved (1) leading to more tourism (1) Shows the Govt is in control (1) Frees up land (1) for economic gain (1) Reduces overcrowding/disease (1) so less pressure on healthcare (1)						

(c) (iii) Explain **one** problem removing poor quality housing will have for the people that live there.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
		2					**2**
Credit one reason with additional mark for elaboration (1+1) Don't credit "lose their home" because it is lifting the question	There might not be employment opportunities (1) so people are poorer (1) Charges rise (1) forcing people back into informal housing (1) Lack of tenure (1) means some aren't rehoused (1) Top-down scheme doesn't represent their needs (1) Traditional industries/culture lost (1) Residents may have to find somewhere else to live (1) Some residents may become homeless (1) Communities split up (1)						

PART C

The government is considering three options to reduce the threats facing its people. Which **one** option should the government choose for Jakarta? Option 1: Build the Giant Sea Wall Option 2: Replant the mangrove forests Option 3: Retreat the line and build a new capital city. Write a report that considers which option the government should choose. Consider the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of your decision. You should use the resources from this paper as well as your own studies. Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer.	AO1	AO2.1	AO2.2	AO3	AO4	SPaG	Total
				12		4	**16**

Band	Mark	Descriptor
4	10-12	The candidate writes a comprehensive response that: • reaches a substantiated decision that includes a clear justification for the chosen option over others; • clearly considers the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the decision. • provides consistently detailed elaboration throughout that is substantiated by a range of evidence from the exam paper and the Resource Folder;
3	7-9	The candidate writes a detailed response that: • reaches a decision that justifies the choice of the option with some reference to other option(s); • considers the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the decision; • provides detailed elaboration that is supported by evidence in the exam paper and the Resource Folder;
2	4-6	The candidate writes a response that: • provides a decision that simply justifies why the chosen option; • outlines some of the social, economic and/or environmental effects of the decision and makes limited observations why the choice could be sustainable. • provides some basic elaboration that is supported by evidence in the exam paper and the Resource Folder;
1	1-3	The candidate writes a basic response: • which provides a simple but unsubstantiated decision; • that briefly explores some effects of the chosen option. • where evidence from the Resource Folder is absent, tenuous or simply lifted.
	0	Award 0 marks if the answer is incorrect or wholly irrelevant.

Once a mark (out of 12) has been awarded for the geographical content, apply the performance descriptors for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms that follow.

Band	Mark	Performance descriptions
High	4	• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate
Intermediate	2-3	• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate
Threshold	1	• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate
	0	• The learner writes nothing • The learner's response does not relate to the question • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning