

EDUQAS A LEVEL GEOGRAPHY

Specimen Assessment
Materials - Component 1

Marked Student Responses



The following booklet is compiled from student responses to questions from the Specimen Assessment Materials submitted by their centres. Where typed responses have been used for the purposes of legibility, the original student answer has been reproduced faithfully.

The Principal Examiner, in each instance, has provided detailed comments and an indication of marks/levels where appropriate.

All figures and mark schemes referred to in these responses can be accessed by downloading the original Specimen Assessment Materials from the Eduqas Geography A Level homepage.

<http://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/geography/as-a-level/>

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Question 1 a) i) (5 marks):

i) In Box A there has been 'hold the existing defense line' management, as in Box B there has been no active intervention. Box A has had shoreline management as there are infrastructures that are at risk from the erosion such as the A149 and B1195 as well as buildings that could be businesses or houses. ^{which is worth spending money on picking} However in Box B there has been no shoreline management due to the lack of infrastructure in the area meaning there would be less damage and no point in spending money on shoreline management.

Question 1 a) ii) (6 marks):

ii) There might be an increasing need for shoreline management due to more storm events, eroding the coastline quicker and at a faster rate, meaning the salt marches would be destroyed making the coast more vulnerable which could damage the infrastructure of wells-next-the-sea and the roads. There might also be an increasing need due to flood risks, which could damage businesses making them lose money and damaging the local economy. It would also damage transport as roads would be flooded such as the A149 and B1195. It could also impact tourism. An increase in destructive waves may also increase the need for shoreline management as they erode rock quicker due to them being higher energy than constructive waves, and they may have a long fetch. The coastline is also very close to the main infrastructure of wells-next-the-sea so any more erosion may massively impact the local economy and cause a lot of damage.

Question 1 b) (2 marks):

b) Isostatic change is the change in the height of the land due to the weight of ice compressing the land or ^{causing it to} decrease ice melting causing it to increase in height.

Examiner Comments:

Q1 a) i) (5 marks):

AO3 - **Band 2**. There is a basic point made about risks to infrastructure but development is partial and oversimplified.

Q1 a) ii) (6 marks):

Point made about increased storms and developed well. Links to resource effectively. The discussion of flooding is developed but the impact on tourism needs to be spelled out.

AO2 – lower **Band 3**. The response has a range of reasons why there may be a need for increased management with development and reference to the resource.

Q1 b) (2 marks):

AO1 – **1 mark**. The response shows some understanding but lacks clarity of explanation. The candidate should develop the first point to explain that isostatic change is a change in the height of the land relative to sea level.

Question 2 a) i) (5 marks):

2)a) Kaliningrad has seen an ~~overall~~ decrease in ~~all~~ ~~categories~~, eroding, stability, and accreting between 1995 and 2005, but saw an increase in the percentage of coastline that is eroding. However Klaipeda's coastline saw an increase in eroding and stability and a decrease in accreting. Between 1995 and 2005 Kaliningrad saw an increase of 7.3% of ~~in eroding~~ as Klaipeda saw an increase of ~~in eroding~~ from 50% to 73% as Klaipeda saw a 10% increase from 17% to 27%. Klaipeda saw an increase of 70% in stability as Kaliningrad saw a decrease of 12%. In addition Kaliningrad decreased by 8% in accreting coastline as Klaipeda decreased ~~max~~, by 28%.

Question 2 a) ii) (2 marks):

ii) Rates of coastal erosion can vary due to the type of wave that is generated by the strength and duration of wind and its fetch. Destructive waves erode at a quicker rate than constructive waves as they are high energy and have a powerful backwash to pull sediment away as constructive waves have a weak backwash and are low energy.

Question 2 b) (6 marks):

b) Coastal sediment can be transported by a small scale processes such as saltation when small rocks are bounced along the river bed by the force of the water moving. For larger rocks are transported by traction, they are rolled along the river bed. Small scale transportation of sediment also includes solution and suspension. However sediment can also be transported on a larger scale by longshore drift. Longshore drift is the transportation of sediment along a coastline in the direction of the prevailing wind and is contained within a sediment cell. The swash of the waves pushes sediment along the coastline and the backwash pulls sediment back to sea at 90° to the coastline.

Examiner Comments:

Q2 a) i) (5 marks):

AO3 - **Band 3** answer. Has rigorous use of resource to identify clear differences in the dynamics of these coastlines.

Q2 a) ii) (2 marks):

AO2 - **2 marks**. Clear wave characteristics are selected and developed.

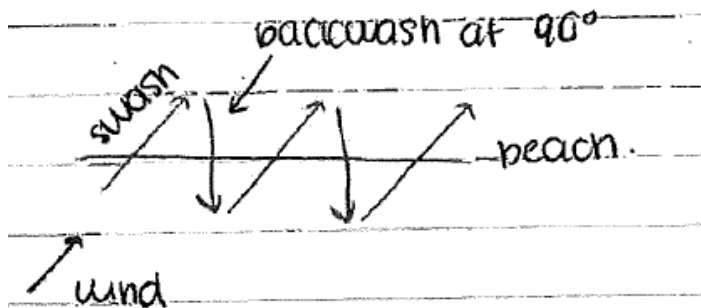
Q2 b) (6 marks):

The process of saltation is identified but development points are linked to fluvial and not glacial environments. There is some development associated with the idea of longshore drift as the second way that sediment could be transported but the discussion lacks clarity – the use of diagram would have been a better way to present the idea.

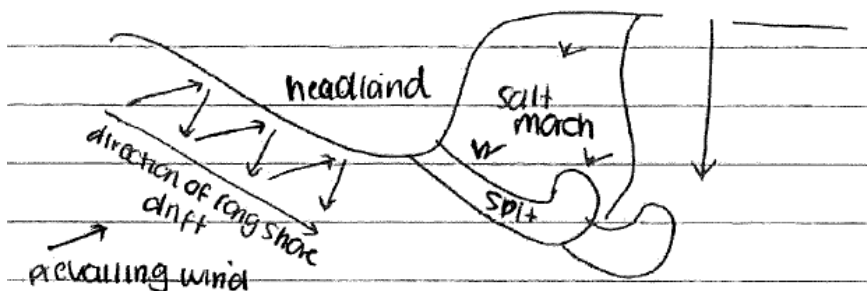
AO1 - **Band 2**. Two valid methods are identified but development is inaccurate or partial.

Question 3 (15 marks):

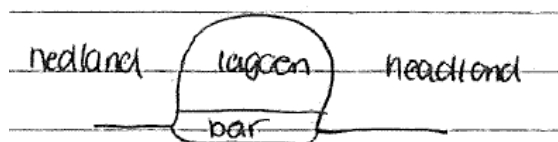
Sediment transport can be an essential factor in the development of coastal depositional landforms such as spits. Spits are stretches of deposited sediment that extend from the mainland out to sea and occur when there is a change in the shape of the coastline, such as at a headland. Longshore drift transports sediment along the coastline in the direction of the prevailing wind.



At a headland, longshore drift continues to transport sediment and eventually carries it out to sea. When there is a loss in energy, the sediment is deposited and accumulates to form a spit. If the direction of the prevailing wind changes then a hook forms at the end of the spit. Due to the low energy environment created behind the spit, a salt marsh can form. This process occurred in Yorkshire and produced a 3 mile long spit at Spurn Head.



Although sediment transport is essential for a spit to develop, other factors are also required for it to form. The presence of a river estuary is a very important factor as the force of the water prevents the sediment from being deposited as it washes away. This prevents the spit from growing, which could lead to the spit developing into a bar if it connects to another headland, creating a lagoon, such as at Slapton Ley in Dorset.



It could also lead to the formation of a tombolo, connecting the mainland to an island, such as at Chesil Beach in Devon. The prevailing wind also needs to be strong to enable longshore drift to occur. There also needs to be a change in the shape of the coastline to make the sediment be transported and deposited out to sea.

Examiner Comments:

The candidate succeeds in identifying a landform with some description of its characteristics and the role of LSD in its formation. As the response is presented, the salt marsh is a second landform. If a suite of landforms is to be discussed, it would be more effective to approach this via a case study. The Spurn Head example should be identified as the landform so allowing the spit, dunes and marsh to be addressed along with the variety of sediment transport modes. The discussion of the spit developing into a bar, forming a lagoon under certain circumstances shows knowledge and understanding of processes but the discussion lacks detail. The discussion veers off-topic to discuss a completely different landform as the answer develops further, knowledge and understanding of the formation of a tombolo does not gain additional credit.

On balance, the marks would be awarded as follows:

AO1 - **Band 2**. The discussion lacks detail and development. The links made between landform and process is partial. Use of case study material in support is limited.

AO2 - **Band 2**. The evaluative element is addressed through discussion of associated factors such as presence of a river estuary but this discussion needs more depth of analysis in order to reach Band 3.

Question 11 - Candidate A (15 marks):

In the regeneration of the Liverpool Docklands and the city centre, such as the Liverpool One development, some groups benefitted much more than others. When the Albert Docks closed 3000 people became unemployed. In 1981 the government launched a development corporation to regenerate the dockland areas. This benefitted many people as there were many new job opportunities. As these opportunities were in the tertiary sector, providing a service such as museums and restaurant work, the dockers who had lost jobs their jobs in the decline of the docks, didn't have the right skills set to get new employment in the new Liverpool Dock area. This example of regeneration is a good example as many people have benefitted from the regeneration, new investment, large companies and the provision of high quality services for the new workers in the dockland. However, the people who really needed help, the dockers, weren't catered for in the changes to the City Centre they have in fact been disadvantaged by the change.

Another example of this is Toxteth, which is a highly deprived area of Liverpool. In 1981 there were large riots which started with the poorly managed arrest of a young black male, these riots caused £11 million worth of damage to the Toxteth area which was already very deprived. Three years after the riots the council organised a Royal flower Show in Liverpool which was supposed to help regenerate the area after the riots. This had major economic benefits for large national companies involved with the project. However, only two local residents were employed in the flower show and this was temporary. This is an example of changes helping some groups as the flower show will have been important for bringing people into the city, and will have economic benefits. For the unemployed and deprived people in Toxteth, the £13 million spent on the flower show might have seemed like a waste of money. The money could have been used to work with the community to improve the quality of the Toxteth environment or to help them find employment opportunities.

Out of town shopping is another example of how some groups benefit more than others. Out of town shopping centres such as the Trafford Centre in Manchester have huge economic advantages for the large chain stores who open in them. Centres like the Trafford Centre have many advantages such as all the shops being together, lots of car parking and other services such as cinemas and restaurants. However,

there can be a massive impact on the city centre as there may be a reduction in people going to the city centre to shop as they are going out of town. This might force shops, especially smaller, independent shops to close down. This will degrade the area as empty shops create a ghost town feel to the city centre and the environmental quality will often reduce. The large national and sometimes international companies will massively benefit from out of town centres, as will shoppers who like the convenience. Shops in the city centre will suffer from the change.

In conclusion, when city centres change it is usually the more affluent groups who benefit more from the job opportunities and new services. Whilst all groups will benefit from a better environment, lower income groups might question the money was well spent as it hasn't directly gone towards improving their quality of life. It could be suggested that as a more appealing city centre will bring in more visitors which will benefit the city's economy, there are benefits for all, but large businesses which come do not usually benefit the unemployed groups as they lack the skills set required by tertiary employers.

Question 11 - Candidate B (15 marks):

In Liverpool one of the big recent changes is the development of Liverpool One, a large retail area. This area consists of mostly chain high street shops, which has benefitted some people as it provides a good area to shop and socialise and has provided jobs. However for independent local shops this has decreased business with less people leaving the main shopping area, so has not benefitted some local business owners. Whilst Liverpool One provided many new jobs, there was no job for manual / low skilled workers.

In Sheffield city centre the increased studentification has led to old industrial buildings being converted into modern student housing. This has benefitted students mostly in the short term, however others may benefit longer term if the increased amount of accommodation leads to more students staying in Sheffield, this would provide a much higher qualified workforce to benefit the city.

Recent changes to central areas of cities has improved the environment. For example Liverpool One has restricted / no access to vehicles and has had new street furniture and trees planted. This improved environment is a benefit to everyone, not just one group of people.

Many central areas of cities are now adopting a 24-hour service approach, with many shops, clubs and bars opening for 24 hours. This change will mostly benefit younger people as the elderly and families are much less likely to take advantage of these services. Furthermore not only will this change not benefit the older population, it may cause conflict between their concerns about increased drinking and anti-social behaviour and the younger generation's need to socialise.

Some changes in central areas of cities may take longer to benefit some people. In Liverpool, the whole rebranding process is a relatively recent development that may have not lead to any immediate benefits. However, overtime the rebranding may attract more visitors and businesses to the area, creating a long-term benefits and a boost to the economy.

The Liverpool Waters Project and area such as Prince's Dock has attracted global investment. MNCs such as KPMG in Prince's Dock provide employment for highly skilled workers, whilst the development of Chinatown thanks to international investment will benefit people by creating a new community. However, these investments don't benefit all people as some don't agree that the Liverpool Waters Project should happen as it risks the UNESCO status. This has created conflict between the people who this project will benefit more and those who it will disadvantage. Overall changes in city centres can benefit different people depending on the scale of the change and the time frame in which it occurs.

Examiner Comments:

Candidate A - The opening sentences give effective context to the case study that follows and the first paragraph shows evidence of sound focus on the idea of different groups. However, the response offers only partial coverage of 'why'.

The identification of Toxteth as a deprived area in Paragraph 2 needs further development. Evidence should be used to support such statements. Furthermore, the reference to 'major economic benefits' needs further development. The candidate does not successfully identify specific benefits felt by these 'large companies' and the city as a whole. A sound evaluative point on how the money should have been spent is worthy of further clarification to develop the argument for further AO2 credit.

When discussing 'out-of-town' shopping in Paragraph 4, the candidate gives context and some partial development of the impacts on central areas. The discussion of the spiral of decline experienced by town centres has sound focus and addresses the question directly.

On balance, the marks would be awarded as follows:

AO1 - **Band 2**. Has breadth of knowledge of changes and there is some partial explanation. Examples are appropriate with a range of 'central' contexts. Each one of the points addressed needs more development and there may be a case for looking at fewer contexts, 2 in more detail rather than 3.

AO2 - **Band 2**. Does try to focus on different groups and there is some attempt at evaluation. However, the level of appraisal is partial and has limited sophistication.

Candidate B - The opening paragraph identifies some recent changes in central areas of cities and there is some reference to impacts on different groups. The reference to 'local shops' is not entirely clear. Does this mean suburban shops or just independent shops? Candidates are advised to be precise in their exemplification.

Paragraph 2 shows some focus on the question but there could be more support for the ideas stated e.g. what are these short-term benefits? Some more specific case study knowledge would gain greater AO1 credit as well.

Paragraph 3 makes a good point regarding improvements to the quality of the environment in some city centres that is applied effectively to the demands of the question.

Paragraph 4 shows good focus on the evaluation aspect of the question (AO2) but could have been better supported by reference to an example.

Paragraph 5 is again well directed with an interesting AO2 point made, noting that the benefits of a change will not necessarily be felt immediately by the groups concerned. This argument would benefit from further factual support.

On balance, the marks would be awarded as follows:

AO1 - **Band 3**. The breadth of changes identified and outlined gets it into the top band. The detail of information presented is brief but links to different groups, and types of change, are clearly expressed and ordered.

AO2 - **Band 3**. This is a coherent evaluation that covers a range of evaluative points including benefits to different age groups.

Question 12 (15 marks):

12. different aspects of rural rebranding rely heavily on internet availability, in the countryside and rural area it is crucial that ~~a good~~ there is internet for example for places like batwell it is important they have internet in order to be able to reach their market, they sell all around the world and ship their products, without internet they wouldn't be able to do this. Internet is needed so in rural towns small businesses can access a larger market and create a new image for the town.

Places like Hathersage hall business center rely on internet so they can continue to function, It is needed so all offices can access the internet, if they didn't have this internet connection they wouldn't be open and places like these wouldn't exist within the peak district. Strong internet connection attract more businesses like these and this can be a major part when rural areas when trying to rebrand and go from what is stereotypically seen as a primary sector village and trying to expand into the quaternary sector of ICT.

Internet is also needed when a rural area aims to change from being agricultural and farming and possibly change to more of a tourism destination, the internet can play a key part in sharing information about new shops or services ~~and~~ so that people from outside the ~~vista~~ rural area can see. The dependance on internet can ~~strong~~ change depending on ~~use~~ whether it is remote rural or accessible rural as remote rural could aim to get internet where as accessible rural may aim to use the internet to attract new businesses.

I think that internet availability plays a huge part in aspects of rural rebranding but at different places it changes as remote rural rebranding and accessible rural rebranding will depend upon it differently. But overall I think it's a vital part when rebranding in this time period when everybody is 'online'.

Examiner Comments:

In Paragraph 1 the candidate has made valid point about importance of the Internet with some reference to an example (Bakewell). The point could have been developed more with reference to what is being marketed and how the Internet has played a part in creating a new image.

Paragraph 2 raises a good point about rebranding and changing the economic character of the area. Where is the business centre and what does it do specifically? Again, this AO1 exemplar material needs to be developed.

Paragraph 3 makes a similar point with the same basic level of development although there is some attempt to distinguish between different types of rural area and the issue of Internet access and gains AO2 credit here.

Examiner Comments (cont.):

The conclusion refers to the magnitude of importance e.g. '...plays a huge part...' but no other elements are considered when weighing up the importance of broadband provision in rebranding rural areas for further AO2 credit. The candidate could have developed the arguments to consider other the relative importance of other factors that contribute to the rebranding of rural areas e.g. environmental quality of the area.

On balance, the marks would be awarded as follows:

AO1 - **Band 2**. There is a range of knowledge and understanding shown with some valid concepts introduced. The development of the concepts and case studies needs more detail.

AO2 - **Band 2**. The assessment is partial and some subtleties are examined but there could have been greater depth and breadth to the argument.