GEOGRAPHY 'BE THE BEST' – BOOSTER SESSION 5

In this session today, we will be covering the following aspects of your IGCSE Geography Paper:

1. How to tackle 8 mark and 12 mark questions.

You will be asked to answer an 8 mark question at the end of each section:

Coasts, Hazardous Environments, Urban Environments and Economic World.

You will be asked to answer a 12 mark question for Development and welfare.

The command word for each question will always make you weigh up an argument, using evidence from case studies and figures.

Assess Make an informed judgement	**Evaluate** Judge from available evidence.	**To what extent** Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, or project).	**Use evidence to support this statement** To select and present information to prove or disprove something

<u>In order to tackle these questions you must do the following:</u>

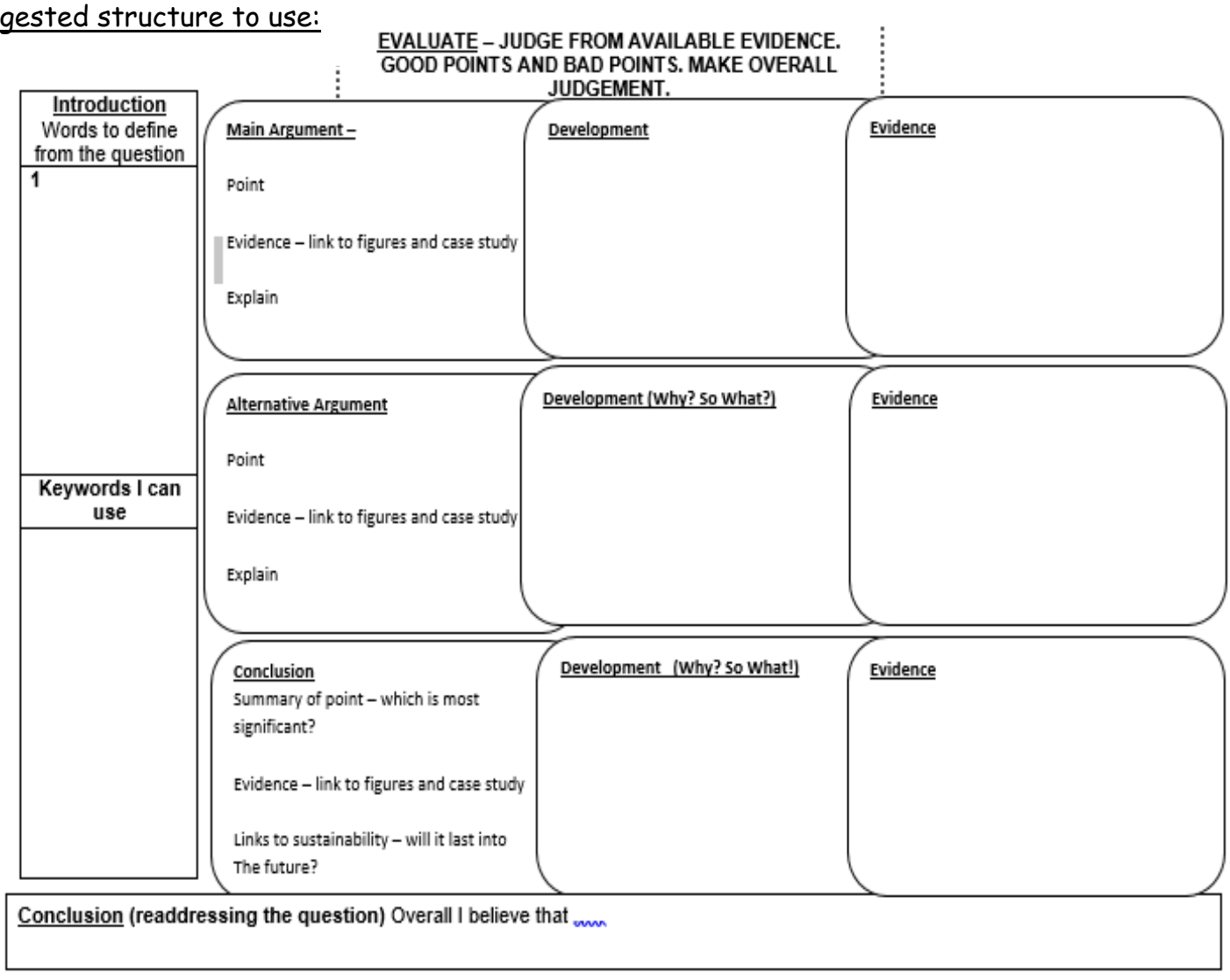
Analysis and Application – 8 + 12 mark Qs

☺	☹
Select & Apply	Descriptive 'everything I know'
Case studies / examples illustrate different points	'Different' case studies are actually very similar.
Factually accurate	Inaccurate
Clear explanations; complex ideas	Simplistic, lacks understanding
Clear, logical argument	No argument, just 'stuff'
Balanced view	Unbalanced; stereotypical
Linked; one example / idea leads to another	Separate accounts, usually 'the next case study is'
Ongoing evaluation provides cement linkages	No evaluation

Mark scheme for 8 marker questions:

MARK SCHEME	Level 1 : Basic (1-2 marks)	Level 2 : Clear (3 marks)	Level 3: Detailed (4 marks)
A03 (4 marks) ***What does this mean?*** You can apply your knowledge and understanding to effectively analyse/ evaluate/ make judgements	-Simple statements. -Limited keywords used. -Slight inaccuracy in explanations -Imbalanced argument as only one view point is addressed. -Limited conclusion and justification	- Statements are developed using range of connectives. -Range of keywords used. -Developing accuracy in explanations. Could be further developed to improve clarity. -Arguments are balanced - Conclusion is formed. -Justification is made but lacks detail in parts.	- Statements are detailed using a range of connectives and keywords. - Evidence on synthesis which means key concepts and topics are linked together. - Accurate and balanced arguments formed. - Well justified conclusion, linking to sustainability where appropriate.
A04 (4 marks) ***What does this mean?*** Use a variety of Geographical skills to interpret and apply information from figures and make links to your own knowledge.	-Limited evidence from figure used to back arguments. -Some information has been interpreted incorrectly.	- Using evidence from the figure to back your argumenta, but sometimes limited. -Information from figures has been interpreted correctly.	- Using evidence from figure and manipulating statistical/ mathematical data to support arguments. - Data interpreted correctly and used to support arguments. - Links made between figures and case studies.

Suggested structure to use:



TOP TIPS – REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING!

How do I structure my answer?

P Make a point

E Use examples and evidence to back up your point

E Explain how the evidence supports your point

L Link back to the question And/or case study

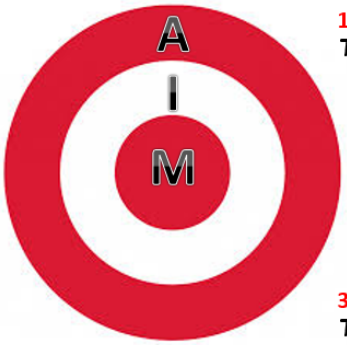
How do I structure my answer?


Because…


Leading to…


Therefore…

How can I write a CONCLUSION?



1. ANSWER/ ADDRESS THE QUESTION
The most suitable choice is…

2. IT DEPENDS
However, this will depend on factors including….

3. MOST IMPORTANT
The key factor in this situation is…

Hazardous Environments – 8 marker Hazards

The following resources relate to Question 3.

	China	Italy	Haiti
	 12 May 2008	 6 April 2009	 12 Jan 2010
Magnitude	**7.9**	**6.3**	**7.0**
Amplitude	Each step in magnitude = 10 times increase in amplitude (amount ground moves) 		
Deaths	87 476	295	230 000
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person, 2014	$7 590	$35 223	$824

Short term impacts of earthquake

China

Haiti

Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the differences between these three earthquakes.

_____

_____

_____

_____

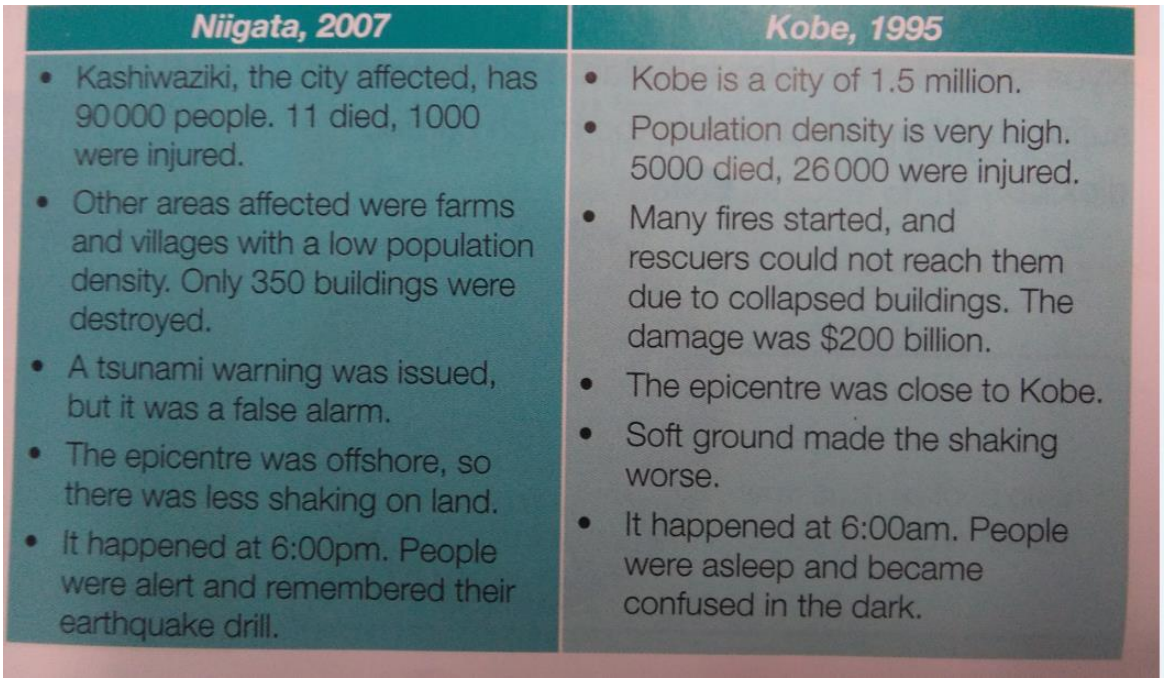
_____ (8)

Question number	Answer
	AO3 (4 marks)/AO4 (4 marks) **Marking instructions** Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below. **Indicative content guidance** The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include the following. **AO3** • Some countries in the world that experience earthquakes have a high level of economic development so can afford to spend more money on improving the country's infrastructure, e.g. earthquake-proof buildings, warning systems and rescue services, than countries at a lower level of development. • Countries that, with effective warning systems, rescue services, medical services, education systems and building design, tend to have less damage from an earthquake. • Countries that are less economically developed cannot afford to spend as much money to protect themselves from earthquakes, so it is likely that these areas will have a higher death toll, even if the magnitude of an earthquake is the same as the magnitude in a more-developed country.
	AO4 • Figure 3c shows that the earthquake in China had a much larger magnitude (7.9) compared with Haiti (7.0). Italy's earthquake had the smallest magnitude (6.3) and the lowest number of deaths (295). This suggests that there might be a relationship between magnitude and deaths. • Figure 3c shows that, despite having a smaller magnitude than China, the earthquake in Haiti led to the largest number of deaths (230 000) – more than double that experienced in China (87 476). • Figure 3c shows that Italy's earthquake had both the smallest amplitude and magnitude, whereas China had both the largest amplitude and magnitude. • Figure 3c shows many collapsed buildings, with almost total devastation in Haiti and China as a result of the earthquakes. On the other hand, the photograph for Italy does show some buildings still standing and rescue services on the scene, which may explain the smaller number of deaths in that region. • Figure 3c shows that Italy has the highest GDP per capita, which could be used to explain why it had so few deaths from the earthquake. China has a higher GDP per capita than Haiti, which might explain why, despite a large earthquake, there were fewer deaths.

Study the information below about two earthquakes that occurred in Japan. Analyse the differences between these earthquakes. (8)

Use the mark scheme below to mark the model answer and give it a grade out of 8.

In the box provide WWW and EBI.



Niigata, 2007	Kobe, 1995
• Kashiwaziki, the city affected, has 90000 people. 11 died, 1000 were injured. • Other areas affected were farms and villages with a low population density. Only 350 buildings were destroyed. • A tsunami warning was issued, but it was a false alarm. • The epicentre was offshore, so there was less shaking on land. • It happened at 6:00pm. People were alert and remembered their earthquake drill.	• Kobe is a city of 1.5 million. • Population density is very high. 5000 died, 26000 were injured. • Many fires started, and rescuers could not reach them due to collapsed buildings. The damage was $200 billion. • The epicentre was close to Kobe. • Soft ground made the shaking worse. • It happened at 6:00am. People were asleep and became confused in the dark.

Kobe had the higher death toll with 5000 deaths however it also had a higher population - this means that more people were at risk when the earthquake occurred particularly as the population density was high in the city. Farms and villages were affected in Niigata which could indicate that it is a more rural area and therefore could explain why only 350 buildings were destroyed. We do not know how many buildings were destroyed in Kobe but with the total damage costing $200b and a death toll of 5000 it is likely to be more than 350, although some people in Kobe may also have been killed by the fires which broke out probably due to gas pipes broken by the shaking. Other factors which made the Kobe earthquake more deadly were the fact it occurred close to the city whereas the epicentre in Niigata was offshore. This means the seismic waves would have weakened before they reached Kashiwaziki and there would not have been such strong shaking. However we do not know the magnitude of these earthquakes so perhaps the Kobe earthquake was much larger which would also explain why the impacts were worse. However there are 11 years between the earthquakes so it might not be useful to compare them

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WWW:	
EBI:	