

Script Marks Report

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Component | 7037/2 - GEOGRAPHY ADV PAPER 2 |
| Series | 6A23 |
| Candidate Name | CHRIST AMLAI |
| Candidate Number | 3182 |
| Centre Number | 13277 |
| Total Mark | 74 |
| Date Generated | 15/07/2023 05:55:15 |

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

| Item | Mark |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1.1 | 2 |
| 1.2 | 4 |
| 1.3 | 3 |
| 1.4 | 14 |
| 2.1 | 3 |
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| 2.4 | 13 |
| 3.1 | Not Attempted |
| 3.2 | Not Attempted |
| 3.3 | Not Attempted |
| 3.4 | Not Attempted |
| 3.5 | Not Attempted |
| 4.1 | 3 |
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| 4.5 | 16 |
| 5.1 | Not Attempted |
| 5.2 | Not Attempted |
| 5.3 | Not Attempted |
| 5.4 | Not Attempted |
| 5.5 | Not Attempted |
| Total Mark | 74 |



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

013277

Candidate number

3182

Surname

Amlai

Forename(s)

CHRIST

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Human Geography

Tuesday 6 June 2023

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B.
- Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5 in Section C.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need additional extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 120.

| For Examiner's Use | |
|--------------------|------|
| Section | Mark |
| A | |
| B | |
| C | |
| TOTAL | |



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7037/2



Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

Question 1 Global systems and global governance

0 1 . 1

Outline how patterns of global production and consumption reflect globalisation.

[4 marks]

Globalisation is referred to as the 'death of distance' and the 'growing interconnectedness of the world'. Consumption reflects globalisation such that South Korean media, such as K-pop, is consumed in every continent, indicating a death of distance barriers, as media can be consumed digitally no matter distance. Production is a reflection via just-in-time systems, ~~it is~~ e.g. products in Bangladesh can get an order call from UK and supply, without a stock buildup.



0 2

G/Jun23/7037/2

Figures 1a and 1b are in the insert.

Figure 1a shows the economic assets and liabilities of selected countries in 2016.

Figure 1b shows the total debt in NEEs (Newly Emerging Economies) and LICs (Low Income Countries) between 1970 and 2019.

0 1 . 2

Analyse the data shown in Figure 1a and Figure 1b.

09:06

[6 marks]

Figure 1b illustrates how total debt and private debt are pro-cyclical, ~~they possess no inverse relationship, the both t.d and p.d~~ experience peaks ~~in 1980~~ in 1980 ^{A03} at (100%) and (60%), also experiencing troughs in 1995, furthermore a rising limb is observable post 2000 ^{A03} with a steep gradient. Government debt appears procyclical until 1991, where it starts to express a rather inverse relationship, decreasing in ^{A03} 2-fold, rather than total debt which increased 2.5 fold. Figure 1a suggests total assets are higher in countries with lower democracy e.g. Russia and Kazakhstan, who chart 1st and 2nd with 690% of GDP and 510, Extra space however this is disproven by China, whose total assets is on par with France at 120% of GDP. ~~Japan~~ The range between government debt Japan highest (-280) and Russia (-0.10) = ^{A03} 270%.

L2

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 3

G/Jun23/7037/2



Figures 2a and 2b are in the insert.

Figure 2a shows workers in a shoe factory in Vietnam supplying TNCs.

Figure 2b shows a newspaper article about a workers' protest in a TNC footwear factory in Vietnam in 2018.

0 1 . 3

Using Figure 2a, Figure 2b and your own knowledge, assess the extent to which global systems cause injustices for people.

09:145

[6 marks]

It can be ~~put~~ posited, global systems cause financial injustices for "Vietnamese workers", in the sense that 2b, indicates their role as stakeholders to their pension (was) glossed over - they were not involved in the decision on the new social insurance monthly allowance. This can be viewed as un-democratic, as worker needs are not factored into ~~AA02~~ involving their finances. However, it can be argued that a monthly allowance, taken into account long-term financial planning for workers, such that despite old age, the social-~~pa~~ insurance will still be a source of ~~AA02~~ come. On the contrary, one can argue figure 2a points towards poor working Extra space conditions, the cramped warehouse-style building workers are ~~AA02~~ indicates may elude to workers being exploited in the sense that, individual worker movement is restricted, daylight appears to be artificial, (little natural sunlight) which may contribute to seasonal depression (SAD),

L1



0 4

G/Jun23/7037/2

0 1 . 4

'The impacts of changes in the carbon cycle represent the greatest threat to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.'

How far do you agree with this view?

09:22:42 [20 marks]

To an overwhelming extent, I agree with this view. Year on year global temperatures have been reported to rise from 1°C to 1.25°C , this has stemmed predominantly from the enhanced greenhouse effect, triggered by a positive feedback loop in the carbon system. Take for instance the combustion of coal in China, which reached 215,000 tonnes in 2019, carbon dioxide a by-product is released into the atmosphere, a greenhouse gas, which captures more solar insolation - in effect warming the earth. This in turn warms the oceans, warmer oceanic temperatures are less able to dissolve CO_2 , such that more CO_2 is now in the atmosphere. Such that, 23% of Antarctica's ice caps have melted in the past two decades. Although, it must be understood the melting of ice-caps themselves do not contribute to sea-levels rising, rather the now exposed glaciers when through glacial flow, increase sea temperatures. Furthermore, as sea-levels rise, a greater proportion of warmer ^{fresh} water is mixed with Antarctic ocean water, this means that the temperature needed for ice to form is raised as salinity ^{decreases}. In effect, this has led to a widely disproportionate level of changing ice coverage, the Eastern

Turn over ►



0 5

G/Jun23/7037/2



Antarctic region has experienced a 63%^{net} increase in ice-coverage whereas the Western side has experienced a negative net 27.5% decrease. Furthermore, the frequency and intensity of it must be understood the effects of 'changes in the carbon cycle' have super-imposed the current trend of ice-coverage change which was first reported in the 1930's.

However, one can also argue consumer consumption is the biggest threat to the Southern Ocean and Antarctic. The rise in popularity of the "k^{AO1} superfood" has commanded higher prices and demand for Antarctic krill such that the fishing vessel numbers in the Southern Ocean has increased 3-fold. The increased vessel presence, disrupts ecosystems as "ice-breaker" ships are used to clear areas of ice-coverage effectively destroying plankton for sea leopards and polar bears, penguin colonies furthermore many fishing vessels have been known to dump waste material directly into the Southern Ocean, such that algal blooms are more frequent and the water turbidity decreases,



negatively affecting marine autographs. Moreover, countries
~~unlike~~ such as **AOT** have been criticized for
 being made the only exception to the
 IWC's 1985 ~~to~~ rule that no
 whaling was to take place. Despite actions
 of NGOs, such as sea shepherds, ~~that~~
 it also disrupt Japanese whaling operations,
 this has done a negative **AOT** impact on
 such operations, as many are funded
 directly by the Japanese government -
 moreover - CONTINUES NEXT BOOKLET

36

End of Section A

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07

G/Jun23/7037/2

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0 8

Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.Do not write
outside the
box**Question 2 Changing places****0 2 . 1**

Outline how you used one data source to investigate lived experience in your distant place.

09:45

[4 marks]

John Constables painting of the Mayfair, allowed me to understand Dedham Vale as a media-place, such that the rural-idyll of a tight-knit village community was expressed through the scenic, picturesque painting of a lake-side village. This provided me with an adequate understanding of Dedham Vale as a desirable place to live for John Constable who lived there in the 18th Century, thus I took away a more historical sense of 'lived experience' in Dedham Vale.

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Question 2 continues on the next page

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0 9

G/Jun23/7037/2

Figure 3a shows the age breakdown of the population of council wards in Bristol in 2011. The wards have been categorised by level of income deprivation.

Figure 3b shows the data for Southville ward, which has not been completed on **Figure 3a**.

Figure 3a

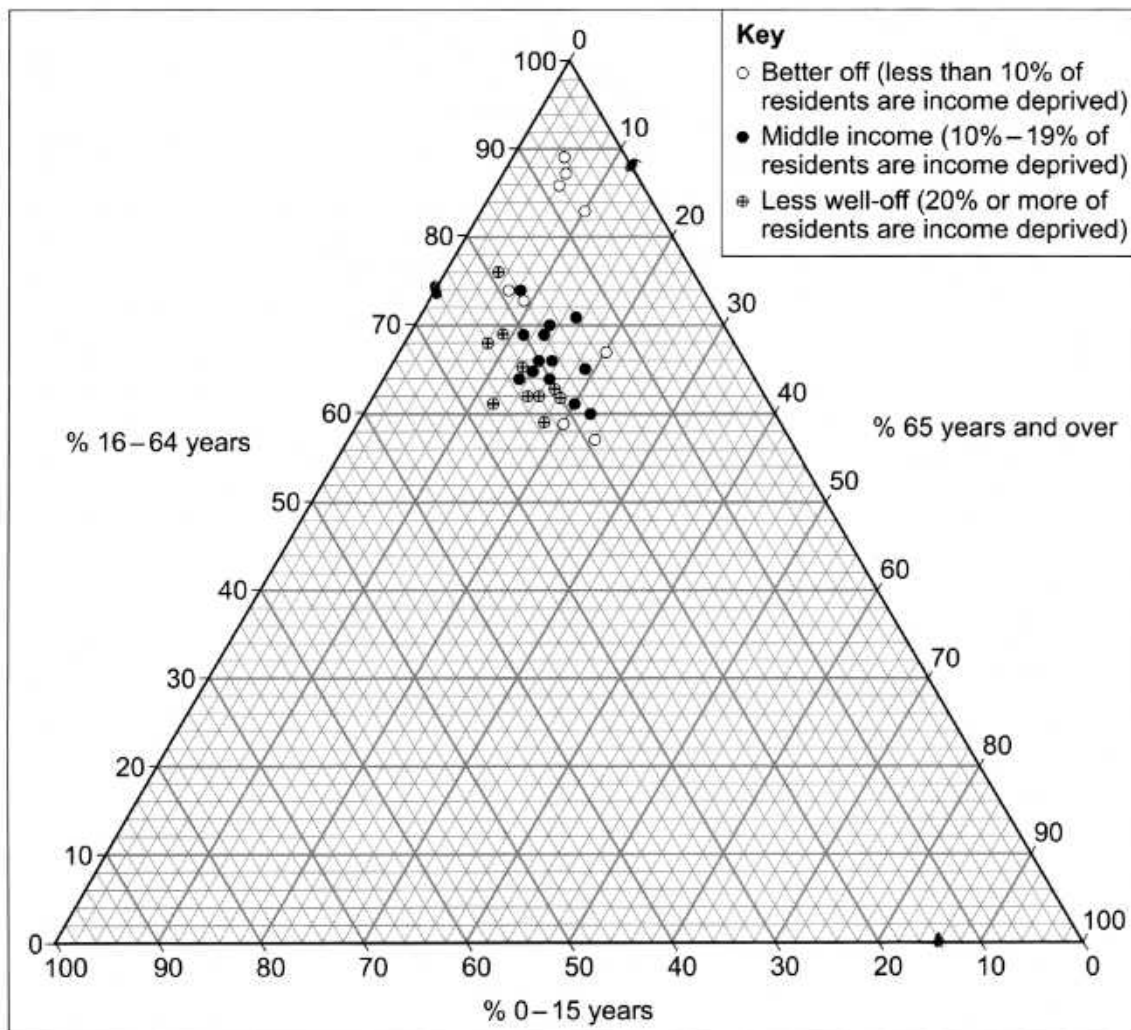


Figure 3b

| Ward | % 0-15 years | % 16-64 years | % 65 years and over |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Southville (Middle income) | 14 | 74 | 12 |



0 2 . 2 Complete **Figure 3a** by plotting the data for Southville shown in **Figure 3b** and analyse the data shown in the completed **Figure 3a**.

[6 marks]

~~Figure A ~~shows~~ depicts visually of the personal that~~
~~middle income and less well off residents are~~
~~more clustered.~~
 In reveals that ~~at~~ ^{5/11} of council wards have
 "better off residents" ~~at~~ the 5/11 ~~ward~~
 of "better off residents" is more
 clustered between 80-90% of 16-64-year
 old ✓

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Question 2 continues on the next page

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1 1

G/Jun23/7037/2

Figures 4a and 4b are in the insert.

Figure 4a shows the Albert Docks, Liverpool, a working port in 1885.

Figure 4b shows the Albert Docks, Liverpool, a shopping and entertainment area in 2021.

0 2 . 3

Using Figure 4a, Figure 4b and your own knowledge, evaluate the role of past processes in creating present-day place meanings.

[6 marks]

09:50

In 4a, the presence of fleet-decks may have provided residents with a sense of identity, such that residents of Albert Docks are associated "freight, travel, merchants" with their place name. ^{A02} However, a contemporary approach may associate such images with colonial ^{A02}isation, through the transport of goods into Albert-Docks through the east-India trading company - thus being more topophobic than are 19th century residents. Moreover, the image in 4a is heavily saturated and rather grainy, which may skew representation and the lack of people photographed in 4a, can mark lived experience. In 4b, it can be said past-processes have had a negligible impact on present-day meaning, as previous trace-markers as large wooden trading vessels have been substituted with smaller modern ships - which may massively diminish "freight identity". Moreover, the "freight-only" may now attach a stronger - more relevant meaning to the identity of leisure ^{A02} vice. Lastly, here the channel, quays, rails and red structural beams may still convey ^{A02} past history.

L1



1 2

G/Jun23/7037/2

0 2 . 4 You have studied either economic change or changing cultural characteristics.

Assess the contrasting impact of **one** of these factors on the characters of your local and distant places.

69:567

[20 marks]

In Stratford, East London changing cultural characteristics have had a profound impact on the area. ~~But~~ Prior to winning the 2012 Olympic bid, Stratford bore the label of a 'derelict industrial rail' centre, however post Olympics - Stratford in particular Newham is now the 2nd most diverse borough. Within a short time span of less than a decade, the ~~area~~ demography of the area has changed drastically prior to the 2012 bid, the ONS reported Stratford to be 78% White British, however, now there is a stronger proportion of Non-English Europeans rising at 29%, from 7% and Asian rising at 47%, previously from 21%, a two-fold increase. However, it must also be noted negative impact ~~has~~ do exist from this in 2014, white English residents voiced their concerns in the documentary titled 'Last-Whites of the East End', in which growing concerns of feeling alienated, marginalised were raised. The overarching message of the

Turn over ►



1 3

G/Jun23/7037/2

documentary was that genuine concern existed in the White-English community of Stafford, of being systematically displaced, feeling like an "outsider" ^{A02} rather than "insider" - with numerous residents describing how streets have become unrecognisable - Although, these statements are relatively normative and do not convey the enthusiasm of White-English Newham residents, it must be noted, the presence of Non-English ~~style~~ style restaurants i.e. Thai, Korean have increased to 60% of total Newham ^{A02} restaurants. Moreover, the foreclosure of many traditionally English pubs and Anglican churches, with an increase in Masjid's, Temples ^{A02} etc, have indicated changing cultural characteristics which can strike a chord with residents, who are moreophobic and ^{A02} prone to cultural change.

Extra space

However, in Redham Vale this effect is not observed on a similar scale. Although the fame of John Constable attracts over 23,000 foreign ^{A02} tourists each year, many from Japan and China, local restaurants and shops have not ~~changed~~ been reported to so-to-speak, "think global act local" as local menu options do not cater more



For Eastern towns rather depict preferences more towards a traditional English pub. Furthermore, from a time scale, ~~the~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ a change in cultural characteristics cannot be said to be observed via demographic of ethnicity, buildings etc. The proportion of White-English residents is an overwhelming 87.5% in 2020 and 97.5% in 2000, with other ethnic groups e.g. "Black-British" representing a much smaller ~~part~~ ^{proportion}. Such that the, Continues next booklet

36

End of Section B

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1 5

GI/Jun23/7037/2



Section C

Answer **one** question in this section.

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 **or** Question 5.

Question 3 Contemporary urban environments

0 3 . 1 Outline how the rise of the service economy has led to urban change.

[4 marks]

Extra space



Figure 5 is in the insert.

0 3 . 2 Analyse the data shown in **Figure 5**.

[6 marks]

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Question 3 continues on the next page

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Figure 6b shows a 2016 report about Mexico City's pollution reduction policies.

Using **Figure 6a**, **Figure 6b** and your own knowledge, evaluate the success of pollution reduction policies in cities such as Mexico City.

[9 marks]

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Extra space



0 3 . 4

'The success of recycling schemes to reduce waste in urban areas depends on the economic characteristics and attitudes of the population.'

How far do you agree with this view?

[9 marks]

Turn over ►



1 9



Extra space

03.5

Assess the relative importance of physical and human factors in creating patterns of economic inequality in contrasting urban areas you have studied.

[20 marks]

20

[illegible]

2 1

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2 3

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Question 4 Population and the environment**0 4 . 1**

Outline why salinisation is a problem for agriculture.

[4 marks]

Salinization, is caused by evaporation exceeding precipitation, leaving the presence of salts on the soil horizon and top-soil. This is a problem as it can lead to the formation of hard-pan, as observed in semi-arid regions, e.g. "Salin Barren Earth", this makes it difficult for plants to establish roots and can also destroy nutrient channels as the salts reduce extra space soil porosity.



2 4

G/Jun23/7037/2

Figure 7 is in the insert.

Figure 7 shows population change in the UK between 2017 and 2018.

0 4 . 2

Analyse the data shown in Figure 7.

10:24 10:14 least strongly felt [6 marks]

Net-internal migration is ~~more strongly~~ felt in the South-East of England, although hexagons are dispersed in South-East Wales and in Scotland.

The Natural change rate hexagon map, only includes two hexagons at 1.8% to 7.3% this is an outlier in the sense that all other hexagons show less than 1 hexagon with 1.8% to 7.3%.

Net-international migration rate, depicts how the South-East is relatively more concentrated than the rest of the UK, yet occupies small map share of

roughly 10%. Natural change rate hexagon map, depicts South-East Northern Scotland, West Wales

Extra space and South West England to be

predominantly between 0-0.6%. Overall, these hexagon maps reveal how the South-East of England has

more sensitive total population change, net international migration rate and natural change rate, with the least net internal migration rate.

L1

Question 4 continues on the next page

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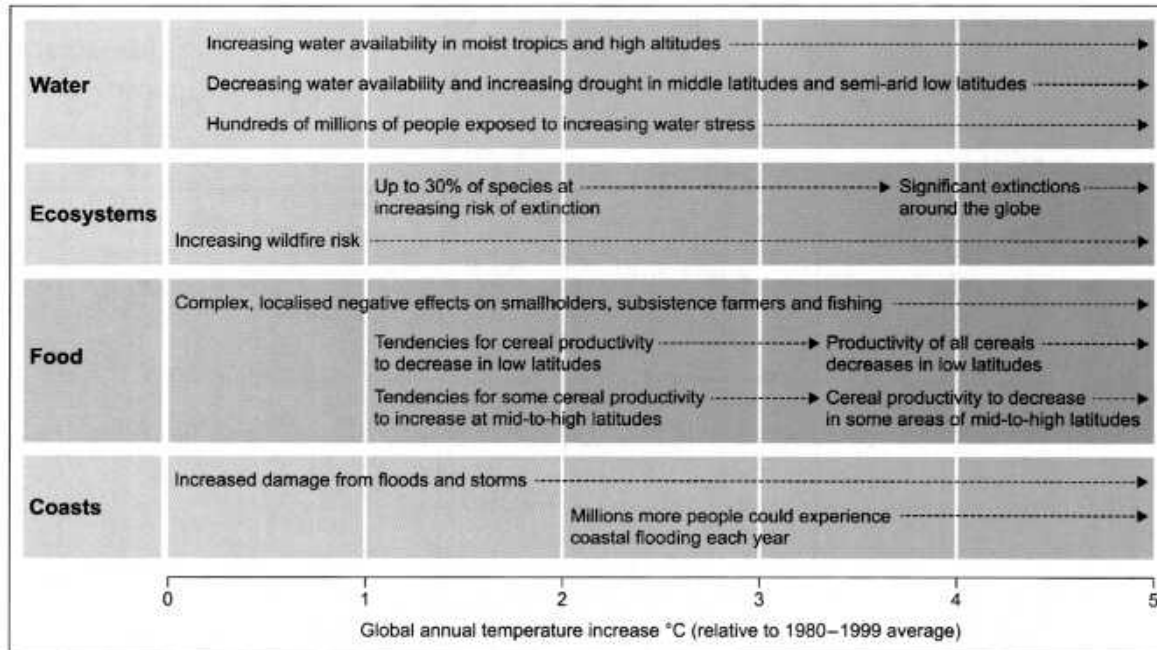


2 5

G/Jun23/7037/2

Figure 8 shows some predicted impacts of global climate change.

Figure 8



0 4 . 3 Using Figure 8 and your own knowledge, discuss the possible health impacts of global climate change.

[9 marks]

For every 1°C ~~the~~ temperature increase, 4.2% of cereal-related agriculture e.g. wheat is negatively affected, such that the intensity and frequency of winds rise, which cause lodging, wheat grain is literally flattened by the wind, the magnitude and velocity of the wind can destroy both large-scale and small-scale subsistence ~~may~~ ^{may} lead to a loss in cereal productivity. Such that starvation and ^{AO1} hunger may increase in regions of the world where diet is limited to cereal. Furthermore, increased damage from floods and storms can destroy natural



2 6

G/Jun23/7037/2

barriers such as the coral reef, such that future waves of floods and storms can go 'unchecked' due to the lack of presence of strong friction at barriers, such that coastal communities in the Philippines may experience coast line flooding, drawing an increase in death from water contamination as

Extra space Sewage ^{AO1} water is mixed with water source, as sewage drains become flooded.

Furthermore, as global temperatures increase, the habitats ^{AO1} mosquitoes occupy shift, as they tolerate areas of higher temperature ^{AO2} such that these mosquitoes can target people who may have not developed ^{antibiotic} resistance to the disease the mosquito may carry, thus the spread of Malaria may be more prone in regions with previous low Malaria rates.

Question 4 continues on the next page

L2

Turn over ►



2 7

G/Jun23/7037/2

[9 marks]

L2



0 4 . 5

Assess the relative importance of the physical environment and socio-economic factors in determining the health characteristics of a local area you have studied.

[20 marks]

Socio-economic factors such as higher income is an important factor in determining health characteristics in Stratford. Those in higher income bands of over £65,000, are better able to ~~access~~ rent properties in the East ^{A01} Villages, where there are private parks, which feature pumped artificial lakes, 'mini-forests' and privately planted flower ^{A01} gardens. Such that, those in lower-income bands are more likely to occupy council housing in ~~the~~ Newham Stratford. The majority of such council housing is based at an outdated industrial ^{A01} site, in which windows weren't intentionally designed to let in maximum sunlight, where reports of damp and ^{A01} are more problem only a few be exacerbated by the byline in council repairs and a ^{A02} of public parks near their residence. Such that, human geographers argue that ~~the~~ there is an overwhelming psychological ^{A02} benefit to living in a rental property, which features ~~a~~ more "green-life", through decreased rates of SAD (seasonal ^{A03} depressive disorder), less

Turn over ▶



2 9

G/Jun23/7037/2

respiratory illnesses stemming from mould and
 AQ1 - Furthermore, in the East Village has the
 lowest obesity rate in Newham, perhaps because
 residents are AQ2 inclined to explore and take advantage
 of their private parks, unlike those in council
 estates who may have poorly maintained parks
 thus feel disincentivised.

Yet, insofar as socio-economic factors have a key
 factor, it can be said the physical environment is
 of more importance - London was recorded as the
 9th most polluted AQ1 city in the World 2018,
 by UNESCO, long idle traffic times in Newham
 lead to the accumulation of AQ1 borne carcinogens
 which perhaps has observable effects on New
 -ham's population as Newham has the highest cancer
 rates of all the 32 London boroughs. - This
 regardless of AQ2 income level, ~~for~~ carcinogen concentration
 affects both higher and middle income households.

Extra space Whilst provision of private parks cannot ~~offset~~ directly
 offset such cancer-causing agents.

However, one could argue socio-economic factors such as income has an
 extremely negligible role as regardless of ~~income~~ income,
 the Queen Elizabeth Olympic park is AQ2 for
 all residents, is easily commutable through



has **AO2** been - And many BETTER sport facilities
provide heavily subsidised local **AO1** to encourage
Newham residents to live a more active lifestyle. ~~The~~
However, to evaluate this, the statement is an
extremely cursory approach to understanding
health characteristics in Newham, obesity in
Newham has in fact **AO1** increased by 23% despite
the provision of the Olympic park and
sporting facilities, reports from the Olympic
Legacy Committee indicate they are
heavily underused, only ~~open~~ peaking in use
during summer and remaining under-used the
rest of the year, CONTINUES next booklet.

48

End of Question 4

Turn over ►



3 1

G/Jun23/7037/2

Question 5 Resource security**0 5 . 1** Outline the concept of the resource frontier.**[4 marks]**

Extra space



Figure 9a shows the percentage land area affected by drought in Montana, USA, between May 2017 and January 2018.

Figure 9b shows the energy sources of electricity generation in Montana, 2012–2017.

Analyse the data shown in **Figure 9a** and **Figure 9b**.

[6 marks]

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[9 marks]

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0 5 . 4

With reference to **one** mineral ore, assess the relationship between demand for the ore and the end uses of the ore.

[9 marks]

Turn over ►



3 5

G/Jun23/7037/2



Extra space

0 5 . 5

'Strategies to increase water supply can never be sustainable as they always result in negative consequences somewhere else.'

To what extent do you agree with this view?

[20 marks]



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3 9

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first line of your answer

Answer

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1.4

Taper's exception status has forced international
tensions.

Moreover, although not profitable ~~at the~~
as in economically viable, it can be
argued when viewing the Antarctic from
a long-run and large-scale perspective,
large platinum reserves and gold reserves,
which fall in nations such as UK, and
USA, states may incentivise future govt
to exploit the region for economic gain.



AQA 2018 V1

SLAB 4

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0201

Eight

1.4

To conclude, it is a Sisyphean task to solely attribute "Changes to the Carbon Cycle" as the greatest threat to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. Rather, a more holistic understanding of different factors is required - take for instance rising global temperatures despite the agreement signed by countries such as China and Kazakhstan in the Paris ^{AQ1} accord, the UK have criticised them as the biggest culprit of rising global temperature. So thus, "changes in carbon cycle" cannot be decoupled from role of governments. It can also be said if ^{AQ2} there is a genuine analysis of the impacts of activities on Antarctica/ Superfowl Krill "type and ^{AQ3} international communication on June, to mitigate negative whaling effects ^{L3}

Some inaccuracies.
There is a genuine
analysis of the impacts
of activities on Antarctica/

The presence of Caribbean or African restaurants is extremely low, with not one existing in Redham Vale.

2.4

On balance, this essay has illustrated how changing cultural characteristics is observable at a much larger magnitude than Redham Vale, through demographic quantitative ~~the~~ reports and qualitative opinions of residents. However, it must also be said when analysing Redham Vale from a long-term lens, ~~the~~ changing cultural characteristics can indeed change as the ^{AQ3} main ~~income~~ of Non-White British UK residents rise, which may ~~for~~

Knowledge of both places was clear. Analysis was incoherent in places and lacked focus.

L3

4.5 However, socio-economic factors can be argued to be of more weight in the sense that; those on higher income levels who may be suffering from ~~the~~ Carcinogen-related illnesses/diseases are better able to - be **AQ2** - as NHS waiting times has been exacerbated by Junior Doctor strikes as of late. Furthermore, private healthcare firms, predominantly accessible to those on higher income levels, are able to offer a ~~choice~~ 7-different kinds of chemotherapy and cancer treatments, not offered ~~as~~ by the NHS. Thus, it can be said socio-economic factors vastly differentiate and segment the health-characteristics through treatment plans and options, those on higher income **AQ2** levels may ~~be~~ receive higher quality treatment effectively mitigating Carcinogen ~~xxx~~

health implications -

In conclusion, it is impossible to decouple the physical environment and socio-economic characteristics from each other such that both are of relative weight and importance. Although it can be argued that in the foreseeable long-run London is not currently on track to mitigate congestion, traffic and cancer rates in Newham, stemming from poor physical air quality, thus in the long-run, physical environment holds more relative weight. However, to counter-evaluate it can be argued socio-economics is intrinsically linked as those on lower income households are more likely to use public transport, and it is the high/middle income households which contribute most to carcinogens from fuel-exhaust due to their car usage.

L4

Clear place knowledge and attempts to link this to health characteristics. Analysis loses focus and conclusion is unclear.