



Mark Scheme

Your project will be marked out of 100 and the total mark will then represent **25%** of your final GCSE.

The marks will be awarded according to three main areas:

- Collection and selection of primary and secondary data - **40 marks available**
- Representation of Data - **20 marks available**
- Analysis, interpretation and conclusions - **40 marks available**

(within the total of 100 marks, some are allocated for use of ICT, quality of written communication and initiative shown).

The following table gives you some suggestions for making sure you pick up as many marks as possible in each section and may be useful for you to refer to:

<i>What must I do to reach the higher marks?</i>	Marks available for each section.
<p>Collection and selection of primary and secondary data. (Introduction and Method)</p> <p><i>You must..</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include a detailed introduction clearly explaining the aims and hypothesis of the project and how you intend to achieve this.• Explain the geographical context of your project - i.e. explain the geographical theory that backs up what you are testing in your project (e.g. expected characteristics of a CBD).• Describe carefully the location of your project i.e. St Ives (its geographical setting and main characteristics).• Use primary and secondary sources of information;• Include a detailed method in which you describe how you have planned your data collection, what primary and secondary data you are going to collect and exactly how and why you are going to collect it (how will each piece of data help you?);• Use your initiative in collecting data - is there anything else you could find out/collect?• Include a copy of your data collection sheet that you have designed yourself;• show that you have made use of at least some ICT in your data collection and/or write up.	40

<p>Representation of data</p> <p><i>You must..</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a variety of graphs, tables, maps and diagrams to represent and process your results; • make sure your choice of graph or diagram is appropriate for the data you are representing (see section on data presentation for help); • make sure all graphs, tables, maps and diagrams are fully labelled, including a figure number and are referred to in your text; • make sure you use some ICT in the processing of data (e.g. GIS, graph production); • where possible use your initiative in deciding how best to represent data to help you achieve your aim and the techniques you use. 	<p>20</p>
<p>Analysis, interpretation and conclusions</p> <p><i>You must..</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure you analyse and interpret (suggest explanations for) your data to achieve your aim (show that you have thought carefully about how you can best do this - you should make sure your interpretation relates back to your aim); • make use of geographical words and ideas; • use your analysis to draw conclusions and try and explain your findings in relation to your original aim and hypothesis; • include an evaluation of your project which talks about how valid your conclusions are and what the limitations of your work are; • write clearly and concisely making good use of appropriate geographical vocabulary; • make some use of ICT in your analysis. 	<p>40</p>
<p>Total Marks</p>	<p>100</p>

As well as the above criteria, we will also be looking at the quality of your written work. Your project does not have to be word processed, although you must include some element of ICT ([see here for details](#)). However, there are marks available for the clarity of your written work and you **must** check your spelling, punctuation and grammar carefully! If you find this difficult then try and make use of a spell check function on a computer if you can, or read through your work very carefully before handing it in and make good use of a dictionary!

Glossary of Terms:

Analyse - examine your results in relation to your aim;

Evaluation - discuss the strengths and weakness of your project;

Hypothesis - an idea that you aim to test in your project (i.e. your prediction);

Interpret - try and suggest what your findings mean or try and explain them;

Limitations - things that may have limited the success of your project, e.g. how much data you collected.