ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

Mark scheme June 2003

GCE

Geography A

Unit GGA2

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General Guidance

Quality of Written Communication

As required by QCA, the marking scheme for this unit includes an overall assessment of quality of written communication. There are no discrete marks for the assessment of written communications but where questions are "Levels" marked, written communication will be assessed as one of the criteria within each level.

Level 1: Language is basic, descriptions and explanations are over simplified and lack clarity.

Level 2: Generally accurate use of language; descriptions and explanations can be easily followed, but are not clearly expressed throughout.

Level 3: Accurate and appropriate use of language; descriptions and explanations are expressed with clarity throughout.

Levels Marking – General Criteria

The following general criteria relate to knowledge, understanding and their critical application and the quality of written communication as outlined in the AQA Geography A subject specification. They are designed to assist examiners in determining into which band the quality of response should be placed, and should be used when assessing the level of response an answer has achieved. It is anticipated that candidates' performances under the various dimensions will be broadly inter-related and the general guidelines for each level are as follows:

Level 1: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a basic understanding of the topic;
- make one of two points without support of appropriate exemplification or application of principle;
- demonstrate a simplistic style of writing perhaps lacking close relation to the term of the question and unlikely to communicate complexity of subject matter;
- lack organisation, relevance and specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate deficiencies in legibility, spelling, grammar and punctuation which detract from the clarity of meaning.

Level 2: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a clear understanding of the topic;
- make one or two points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
- demonstrate a style of writing which matches the requirements of the question and acknowledges the potential complexity of the subject matter;
- demonstrate relevance and coherence with appropriate use of specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which do not detract from the clarity of meaning.

Level 3: An answer at this level is likely to:

- display a detailed understanding of the topic;
- make several points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
- demonstrate a sophisticated style of writing incorporating measured and qualified explanation and comment as required by the question and reflecting awareness of the complexity of subject matter and incompleteness/tentativeness of explanation;
- demonstrate a clear sense of purpose so that the responses are seen to closely relate to the requirements of the question with confident use of specialist vocabulary;
- demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which contribute to complete clarity of meaning.

NB A perfect answer is not usually required for full marks. Clearly it will be possible for an individual candidate to demonstrate variable performance between the levels. In such cases the principle of best-fit should be applied. Experience suggests that the use of exemplars within this mark scheme and the discussion which takes place during the Standardisation Meeting normally provides sufficient guidance on the use of levels in marking.

Annotation of Scripts

- Where an answer is marked using a levels of response scheme the examiner should annotate the script with 'L1', 'L2' or 'L3' at the point where that level is thought to have been reached. The consequent mark should appear in the right hand column. Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

- Where answers do not require levels of response marking, each script should be annotated to show that one tick equals one mark. It is helpful if the tick can be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit-worthy.

General Advice

It is important to recognise that many of the answers shown within this marking scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally credit-worthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardisation Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

SECTION A

Question 1

(a) (i) Increase in the number of elderly dependants > 65 years (1 mark).
Increase in the number of young dependants < 15 years (1 mark).
Increase in the number of economically active (1 mark).
(2 x 1) must relate to age groups, not individual bands.
NB These figures are raw numbers not percentages, however, do not penalise here if they use %'s or proportions in their answer. **2 marks**

(ii) Increase in the number of elderly because of improvements in living standards/health care between 2000-2050, (1 mark).
Increase in the number of youngsters because of either high birth rate or improvement in infant mortality rates (1 mark).
Increase in those of working age relates to previous high BR in past years and decreases in IMR (1 mark).

3 marks for reasons. Must be linked to (a)(i)

- Changes reflect improvements in economic development (1 mark).
- Reflects moving from stage 2 towards stage 3 in the demographic transition model. (1 mark). Extra elaboration mark. **4 marks**

(iii)
- % scales make international comparisons easier.
- %'s make changes over time more obvious.
- %'s allow population structure to be observed more easily between places/times (because the same scale is used). **2 marks**

(b) Structure is likely to differ due to the effects of Rural to Urban Migration.

Origin	Destination
• Out migration of (predominantly) males 15-40 leads to an indentation on the pyramid, fewer 15-30's than might be expected. • Ageing population as the elderly are least mobile. Relatively high % elderly. • Imbalance of females/males leads to wider pyramid on female side of those aged 15-40.	• In-migration of (males) 15-40 may lead to an imbalance or bulge. Can also occur on female side but less marked. • Subsequent bulge in 0-5 as in-migrants are of child bearing age. • Small proportion of elderly in the population.

NB In South America males/females migrate equally.
Africa – migration tends to be predominantly male.

Level 1: Basic
Identifies one basic difference e.g. bulge in working age population in cities. Alternatively might show rural areas as typically wide base, narrow apex and urban areas as more even sides with higher percentage of elderly. No attempt to explain why the differences occur. 1-3 marks

Level 2: Clear
More accurately identifies differences in basic shapes and relates differences to the effects of rural to urban migration. There is an attempt to explain. 4-5 marks

Level 3: Detailed
At this level an answer probably refer to both males and females. Will also relate to expected rise in BR in urban areas as a consequence of in-migration of those in the reproductive age bands. Therefore explanation goes beyond migration. 6-7 marks

7 marks

Question 2

(a) (i) 2 correctly shaded
Chorlton = + 2.4
Didsbury = - 1.7 **2 marks**

(ii) Highest rates found in a band through the middle of the city/band just south of the centre of the city. (1 mark for main area).
With (3) scattered outlying wards/Cheetham + Lightbourne near the Northern edge / or Benchill near the Southern edge (1 mark). **2 marks**

(iii)
- Reasons for high rates of natural increase, areas with higher birth rate than death rate, (younger population structure) – areas where more young adults live i.e. people of childbearing age so these people will be likely to have families. Also could be areas of high % of immigrants, some cultures encourage higher birth rates, e.g. Muslim or Irish.

- Areas/Wards where there is natural decrease, elderly population structure, more elderly in the population so people of this age group are more likely to die. Fewer births because residents are past childbearing age. This might be because the young have moved out – away from these areas.

Allow 2 x 1 marks for identifying difference in structural differences.
2 x 1 marks for elaboration/explanation. **4 marks**

(b)
- Crude death rates are falling in many LEDCs where improvements in living standards/medical care have led to increasing life expectancy and lower infant mortality rates.
- In some LEDCs death rates are extremely low/below those of MEDCs because they have > 50% of their total population aged under 15 years.
- Crude death rates are rising in some very poor LEDCs such as those of sub-Saharan Africa, because of the impact of diseases, such as AIDS and malaria.

Crude death rates have risen recently as MEDCs reach Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition Model. In such countries, where there is an ageing population, death rates have started to rise as the elderly die and as they make up a greater percentage of the total population the rates are higher.

Level 1: Basic
Compares death rates between MEDCs and LEDCs, however there is inaccuracy i.e. expects LEDCs to have higher death rates than MEDCs. Does not address rising and falling death rates, merely compares high and low death rates. 1-3 marks

Level 2: Clear
At this level the answer does focus on falling and rising rates, yet there will be an imbalance e.g. the answers may concentrate on why death rates are falling in LEDCs. 4–5 marks

Level 3: Detailed
Falling and rising rates are commented on equally and with accuracy. 6-7 marks

7 marks

SECTION B

Question 3

(a) (i) Positive relationship (1 mark).
The larger the population of a city, the greater the football crowd OR small cities have smaller sized crowds at football matches OR as a city grows it can expect to get bigger crowds at football matches (1 mark). (2 x 1 marks). **2 marks**

(ii) Premiership club threshold between 200,000 to 240,000 (1 mark).
Threshold is the minimum number of people within an area needed to ensure that a shop/service is economically viable (1 mark). (2 x 1 marks). **2 marks**

(iii)
- Spheres of influence may be elongated if a city is served by a good road e.g. a motorway. Customers will be able to reach the central place more quickly from the direction of the good road.
- If a central place has hills/upland on one side, these may act as barriers to customers and the sphere of influence may contract on that side.
- Some settlements are located on the coast, e.g. Brighton, Blackpool. Their sphere of influence would be semi-circular.
- Some settlements e.g. Hull, are cut by a major river. The sphere of influence might be distorted on the other side of the river.
- Some settlements might be located close to National Boundaries.
- Personal choice may determine where individuals travel (max 1 mark).
- (Accept religion if linked to Liverpool and Glasgow football teams).

(1 mark for point made, 1 for elaboration, 1 for supporting example). **4 marks**

(b) **Advantages**
- Edge of town has cheaper land values.
- Plenty of space available to build large stadium capable of holding large crowds.
- Room to expand if necessary.
- Good communications by road at the edge of many cities, close to dual carriageways, ring roads, motorway junctions.
- Easier for police to manage traffic and to keep it flowing.
- Better access for private car users, particularly those from other towns.
- Plenty of room for car parks.
- Space available to build complementary facilities such as restaurants and hotels. **7 marks**

Level 1: Basic
Refers to one advantage, such as space available. Might drift into the disadvantages of an edge of town site. 1–3 marks

Level 2: Clear
Comments on one type of advantage competently, i.e. available space or communications. Covers at least three of the bullet points. 4-5 marks

Level 3: Detailed
Covers both the space and travel/parking element competently. Refers to land values. More sophisticated comment e.g. as most people using leisure facilities are car owners, parking is a priority. Additionally, the most affluent population tends to live close to the edge of cities in the suburbs, leisure facilities located at the edge of town will be more accessible to suburban dwellers. The answer may be illustrated with examples, accept any leisure example. 6-7 marks
7 marks

Question 4

(a) (i) Dakar, Kinshasa 2x1 m **2 marks**

(ii)
- Most cities with large squatter populations i.e. within/close to the tropics (1 mark).
- African cities appear to have the highest percentage of squatter population > 50% (1 mark).
- Asian cities have typically smaller squatter populations < 50% (1 mark).
- More variation in S. America,< 50% in Santiago > 50% in Mexico City (1 mark).

No marks available for describing city size.
(2 x 1m) **2 marks**

(b) **HOW**
- Initially homes are made of any available building material with no amenities such as running water/electricity.
- Eventually homes are improved e.g. self-help schemes/inhabitants upgrade with electricity etc./bricks and mortar may be used to re-build the original shacks.

(2 marks)

WHY
- As time passes, the in-migrants improve their economic status, employment and education may give them the means to carry out improvements.
- Legal rights may be granted to squatters so it is safe for them to build permanent houses.
- Local authorities might be persuaded to install infrastructure/drains etc.

(2 marks) **4 marks**

(c) **LAND/AIR/WATER**
Shanty towns develop on land at the edge of the cities encroaching open space/loss of space leads to damage to habitats/ecosystems.
In some cities shanties have developed on unsuitable sites, such as steep hill slopes. In some circumstances e.g. Rio, this has led to landslides as housing has inadequate foundations.

Air quality has deteriorated e.g. if Mexico City is used the specific problems of air pollution would be relevant.

Water pollution is a severe problem in many cities because many shanty towns have developed without sanitation/water supply. Open sewers – sewage seeps into rivers. Industrial pollution could also be used – dumping waste into rivers and emissions into the air.

Rapid urbanisation might affect local rivers. Impermeable surfaces mean more risk of flash floods. **7 marks**

Level 1: Basic
A general answer which either refers to no named location or drifts between totally different cities. Probably concentrates on the negative consequences of shanty town development with only passing reference to the physical environment. 1-3 marks

Level 2: Clear
Refers to a named city, although some of the points made are rather general there is at least one point made which ties the answer to the named example. Concentrates on the physical environment i.e. land, air and water. 4–5 marks

Level 3: Detailed
Answers at this level use a case study well. Expect to see consequences other than those related to shanty towns i.e. air pollution and possibly water pollution caused by traffic and industry. 6-7 marks

7 marks

SECTION C

Question 5

(a)

- Coal is a finite resource, reserves might have become depleted (1 mark).
- Coal seams were located deep underground (1 mark).
- Coal seams might have been faulted (1 mark).
- Coal seams might have been very narrow/thin.
- It would be more expensive and dangerous to extract the coal/opencast mining is much cheaper and needs less labour (up to 2 marks).
- The coal closest to the surface may have been extracted, leaving only the deepest coal left to mine (1 mark).
- There might have been too much water in the rock which would need pumping out. This would add to the cost (1 mark).

(3 x 1 mark) **3 marks**

(b) **Description:**

Mono-economic community - most employment directly or indirectly linked to the coal mine in the settlement.
Closely knit community where people's social lives are tied with their work e.g. miners social club was where most people, old and young, spent their leisure time.
Settlements came into existence because of the opening of the mine in the first place, any service industries which subsequently developed did so because of the miners' disposable incomes.
(1 mark for understanding what the original community was like).

Economic consequences:
Unemployment linked to mine closure. Linked support industries and service industries decline because there is little disposable income in the town. 'Knock on' effect or de-multiplier effect explained. (up to 3 marks for economic consequences)

Economic impact on house prices/values plummet when there is high unemployment in an area.

Social consequences:
Out migration of younger economically active (i.e. those without ties such as mortgages) leaving an unbalanced/ageing population structure. Social clubs suffer, miners bands are forced to disband because they loose their funding. (up to 3 marks for social consequences)

Social problems such as crime/vandalism/mental illness often increase in an area of high unemployment with little hope.

For 5 marks an answer must refer to at least 1 social and 1 economic consequence.
Do not credit environmental consequences. **5 marks**

(c) This question requires candidates to firstly identify the changes in the coal industry, then they are required to comment on the political and environmental factors influencing those changes.

Identify:
Number of mines has decreased/most closed post – 1980.
Productivity of those mines remaining has increased.
Number of miners has decreased drastically.

Expect to see some detail in better (L3) answers, e.g.
coal output peaked between 1900 and 1913, when almost 300m tonnes were mined by up to 1 million men.

Coal accounted for almost 99% of the UK's primary energy use back in the 1920's.

Comment:
Reasons why mines closed linked to foreign competition/profitability/reasons for changes in demand for coal, e.g. train vs. car/privatisation/miners strike and unions/political decisions.

Productivity has increased because of increased mechanisation and the closure of mines difficult to work, e.g. heavily faulted, underground seams.

Miners decreased due to both mechanisation and closure of pits.

Level 1
A general answer which describes the decline of the UK coal industry, no detail, and lacking in comment. No overt reference made to economic or political factors other than 'cheaper coal being imported from aboard.' 1-3 marks

Level 2
Describes the decline of the industry and supports the answer with comment, gives at least two reasons why the industry declined. Concentrates on either political or economic factors. 4-5 marks

Level 3
At this level an answer is supported by detail, such as that given above. Equal weight is placed on economic and political factors. 6-7 marks
7 marks

Question 6

(a) (i)

- Berlin has fewer employed in secondary and more in tertiary (1 mark).
- Berlin has 22.5% employed in secondary industry, 77.5% employed in tertiary industry (1 mark).
- Seoul has 34.3% employed in secondary industry, 65.7% employed in tertiary industry (1 mark).
- Berlin has 11.8% fewer employed in secondary industry.
- Seoul has 11.8% fewer employed in tertiary industry.

1 mark for basic statement, 2 marks for sensible use of values, allow only 1 mark for comparison of individual groups e.g. manufacturing Berlin, 12.2%, Seoul 23.8%. **3 marks**

(ii)

- Seoul is in a Newly Industrialising Country, whereas Germany is an MEDC (1 mark).
- South Korea is in Stage 2 of the Development Stage Model OR Stage 4 of the Rostow Model, the drive to maturity (1 mark).
- Germany is in Stage 3 of the Development Stage Model/Post Industrial society OR Stage 5 of the Rostow Model/the age of high mass consumption (1 mark).
- In Germany fewer work in industry because of de-industrialisation, decline of traditional industries, mechanisation, and foreign competition (up to 2 marks).
- In South Korea, industry employs a high number of people because of globalisation, TNCs locating in NICs where costs of production are lower (up to 2 marks).
- In Germany greater increases in personal wealth have fuelled the demand for consumer goods and services, this has stimulated the growth of the tertiary sector (up to 2 marks).

(Any route to 5 marks) **5 marks**

(b) **Economic impacts of multinationals on a NIC include;**

Positive Impacts
- Money has been spent on improvements in infrastructure, which has benefited all sectors.
- Investment of capital, skills, expertise and technology.
- Broader economic development can follow.
- Jobs created in industries increases spending power in the home market.
- Reduces dependency on the export of primary goods, more value in manufactured goods.

Negative Impacts
- Large % of profit leaves the country.
- Jobs created are often low paid.

Environmental impacts of multinationals on a NIC include;

Positive Impacts
(Would have to argue a point well here).

Negative Impacts
(Environmental impacts are predominantly negative).
- Deforestation has occurred in many NICs to create land for development.
- Water and air pollution because of lax environmental laws in many LEDCs. NICs cut corners.

Level 1
No example used, general points made which will be one-sided either positive or negative. Might drift between various countries if examples are referred to. Does not clearly distinguish economic/environmental impacts. 1–3 marks

Level 2
Answer relates to the country, but there is little specific detail to tie it to the named example. Probably unbalanced, perhaps emphasising negative impacts or concentrating on economic impacts. 4–5 marks

Level 3
A well used example which clearly distinguishes between economic and environment impacts. Some points made will be specific to the named example. 6–7 marks

7 marks

SECTION D

Question 7

Identify and explain why there are variations in birth rates in different parts of the world. Identify and explain why there are variations in CBR in different parts of the world.

- The intended scale of this question is Global. If an answer is at a National Scale confine the marks to the bottom of Level 1 (1-4 marks).
- Identify Variations – Low birth rates/MEDW, High birth rates/LEDW. This basic identification can go to the middle of Level 2 i.e. 12 marks if the explanation is good. An answer which accepts that high rates vary from the very high e.g. African countries >40 to moderate levels e.g. NICs such as Indonesia, 23 would go to the top of Level 2 with explanation.
- **Level 3 type identification –**
  Very high >40 e.g. Nigeria 43, Mozambique 41, Afghanistan 43 (rates don't have to be precise but must be >40).
  Moderately high (20-39) India 25, Mexico 26, Brazil 20, Indonesia 23.
  Medium - Low China 17, Taiwan 15, USA 15
  Low Germany 9, France 13, UK 13.

Reasons

- Education – Countries with high levels of education have lower birth rates due to knowledge of contraception, higher incomes and a desire for more material possessions.
- Religion – In some countries where religion is an important influence and where many follow the Muslim or Catholic faith, family size may be large e.g. both oppose birth control and abortion.
- Diet and health – In LEDCs where nutrition is poor, there may be high rates of infant mortality, people may have larger families to compensate.
- Social customs – In some LEDCs large families provide security for old age, and give status to a man, which might encourage birth rates.
- Economic factors – In many LEDCs children are sent to work at an early age, in MEDW children cost money because they have to attend full time school by law.
- Government Policies – e.g. China's 1 child policy has helped to rapidly reduce birth rates to present low levels.
- Population Structure – Countries with a high % of young adults are expected to have high birth rates. Countries with ageing populations e.g. UK, will have lower birth rates.
- Level 3 – Overall Stage of Development clearly linked to the Demographic Transition Model, i.e. countries at Stage II will tend to have very high birth rates because…. Stage III will have lower birth rates because . . . etc.

(Answers which refer to the last two bullet points in a similar way will probably be L3 standard).

Level 1 (1-8 marks)
At the bottom of the level (1-4 marks). The answer will be poorly focused. Birth rate variations within a country might be described. The answer might only cover birth rate variations in passing, mixed in with death rates and natural increase.
At the higher level (5-8 marks). There will be little description about variations although it will probably be noted that birth rates are high in LEDCs and low in MEDCs. Basic general reasons will be given outlining why birth rates are high in LEDCs OR low in MEDCs e.g. lack of birth control, need for children to work the land, many die as babies. 1–8 marks

Level 2 (9-15 marks)
At the bottom of the level (9-11 marks). A basic distinction will be made between MEDCs and LEDCs birth rates. Reasons given will be for both MEDCs and LEDCs and will be more precise. Countries might be named.
At the top of the level (12-15 marks). There will be reference to one other type of country e.g. China where birth rates have fallen due to government policy or Malaysia which is a NIC. 9–15 marks

Level 3 (16-20 marks)
At the bottom of the level (16-18 marks). Reasons might include those indicated as Level 3, individual countries will be used in support and reasonably accurate birth rates will be used. The answer will see 'very high' rates in some countries and 'very low rates' in others.
Top level (19-20 marks). The organisation of the answer and the quality of the written communication will lift this to the top of the level. 16–2 0 marks
20 marks

Question 8

Identify and explain the environmental consequences resulting from counter-urbanisation.

The main focus of the question here is Environmental effects predominantly i.e. Land, Air and Water. Basically the effects would be the same as for any settlement which has increased in size. Reference can be made to small towns such as Bicester which have grown by counter-urbanisation.

- Land – Village and small market town expansion due to building of new houses, roads, and businesses. These land uses eat up open space and interrupt vegetation and animal habitats. Farmland is lost, hedgerows cut down etc. In the UK there has been a rapid decrease in garden birds in recent years partly because of hedgerow loss.
- Air – Most inhabitants living in suburbanised settlements are commuters, travelling to work and back each day in their own cars. Increased volumes of traffic on narrow country roads leads to emissions and to a decrease in air quality. Many wild flowers have been lost in hedgerows. Vehicles will also create noise. Grass verges on country lanes have been cut up.
- Water – Expansion of villages leads to increase in impermeable surfaces, concrete and tarmac, heavy rain may lead to more frequent flooding. Additionally villages may not be as well protected by river management schemes as urban areas. Open areas within villages are 'in-filled'. Also some villages using springs/wells may experience depletion of ground water sources. Some rivers, e.g. tributaries to the Thames, have experienced water reduction.
- Many smaller settlements have had 'green belts' placed around them as a consequence of continued growth, to stop them from growing unchecked.
- Disposal of waste from the increased population is a problem, it is more expensive for local councils as population is more spread out in a rural district.
- In some villages water supply and sewage disposal has been a problem.

Level 1 (1-8 marks)
At the bottom of the level (1-4 marks) the answer is unfocused on the question. The reasons why counter urbanisation has occurred might be covered and the expansion of villages onto green farmland might be the only relevant point.
At the top of the level (5-8 marks) one factor might be covered reasonably well but there will be little detail to support the answer, no example named. Alternatively a couple of factors may be mentioned in passing. 1–8 marks

Level 2 (9-15 marks)
At the bottom of the level (9-11 marks) more than one factor, probably land and water, will be covered and a relevant settlement

will be named.
At the top of the level (12-15 marks) two of the three factors will be examined competently and a relevant example will be used in support. 9-15 marks

Level 3 (16-20 marks)
At the bottom of the level (16-18 marks) land, air and water will all be covered. The explanations offered will show a more sophisticated understanding and the answer will relate well to named rural areas. Support will be accurate and relevant.
At the top of the level (19-20 marks) the answer will be well organised and effectively communicated. 16-20 marks

20 marks

Question 9

Identify and explain the causes of de-industrialisation in the European Union.

- Coal industry declined from mid C20. Number of mines in UK 1950 = 900, 2000 = 16. Miners 1950 = approx. 700,000, 2000 = 8,000. Similar pattern in Germany and France.

- De-industrialisation, i.e. the decline of traditional manufacturing industry occurred during last 30 years of C20 in the EU.

- Certain industries suffered more than others, e.g. metals (particularly iron and steel), textiles, shipbuilding, pottery. These were the industries which first developed just after the Industrial Revolution. "Smokestack Industries". There was a strong link between their location and the coalfields.

- Traditional industries relied on coal as a source of power. However, coal is no longer needed to produce electricity, and textiles now do not need to be close to coalfields as a result. In traditional industries coal was often the bulkiest raw material so it was cheaper to locate factories near to coalfields and to transport other raw materials to the coalfield location.

- Steel industry – CORUS in UK since 1980 has lost three-quarters of its workers, now has just 3 operating integrated steelworks.

- N.Rhine – Westphalia > 400,000 miners made redundant since 1950s. Mines 150 in 1950 to 25 in 2000. Decline in steel industry in this area too.

- Therefore there is a strong link between coal mining and de-industrialisation BUT

- Some of the blame for de-industrialisation has to be competition from abroad, Japan and NICs, such as Taiwan and Malaysia where labour costs were lower and corners could be cut regarding health, safety and the environment.

- Iron ore resources in the UK/Germany are of lower quality than imported ones, this affected steel industries.

- Partial blame for de-industrialisation can also be linked to Government support, i.e. lack of it in the UK, more support in Germany.

- Failure of many industries to keep up with changes in technology and to modernise. In the UK this was partly due to union pressure.

- World economic recession in the 1970s/80s led to low demand for UK products.

- Sterling is an over-valued currency, this makes UK goods more expensive to buy.

- De-industrialisation is a natural progression.

Level 1 (1-8 marks)
At the bottom of the level (1-4 marks) the answer is poorly focused on the question. The answer might generally identify the decline of industries in 'the North' of the UK, but there will be no distinction made between places or between primary and secondary industries, it may well consider industrial growth too. At the top of the level (5-8 marks) the answer will show an understanding of the term 'de-industrialisation'. There will still be an emphasis on 'the North'/'South' divide but there will be very little, if any, support. However the decline of either steel making or coal mining will be briefly explained. 1–8 marks

Level 2 (9-15 marks)
At the bottom of the level (9-11 marks) more than one cause of de-industrialisation will be identified and explained and more than one industry will be used as support. There will be use of place names.
At the top end of the level (12-15 marks) the link between the decline in coalmining and the subsequent decline in smokestack industries is made. The examples used will show more understanding and knowledge e.g. actual towns might be used to support the answer. 9–15 marks

Level 3 (16-20 marks)
At the bottom end of the level (16-18 marks) a range of causes will be identified with more precision and the explanations will be more thorough. Reference will be made to both the UK and one other industrial area in the EU.
At the top of the level (19-20 marks) the answer will be effectively organised and well communicated. 16–20 marks

20 marks