GCE 2005
January Series

AQA

Mark Scheme

Geography Specification A

GGA2 Advanced Level

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

General Guidance for A Level Geography Assistant Examiners

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 communication 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 or 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 the complexity of the 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 thesubject matter and incompleteness/tentativeness of the explanation;
- demonstrate a clear sense of purpose so that the responses are seen to relate closely 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.

Question 1

(a) (i) Northerly parts of Japan are more sparsely populated than southerly parts. (1)
Honshu is the most densely populated island (1) Hokkaido is the least densely populated. (1)
The southern coast of Honshu is the most densely populated part of the island. (1)
Remote/small islands have low densities. (1)
Use of values also can be awarded credit, so each point can be worth 2 marks. **(3 marks)**

   (ii)
- Most densely populated areas are on the south east coast. Here land is likely to be flatter. Most of Japan is exceedingly mountainous, so there is a shortage of land upon which to build settlements. Communications will also be more developed in areas of flatter land.
- Very high densities will occur where the cities are located. There will be economic opportunities in such places in both secondary and tertiary employment.
- Densely populated areas occur towards the south, where the climate is likely to be warmer.
- Natural harbours e.g. Nagoya, Tokyo and Osaka, make these locations good for trade with countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. (Up to 3 marks for a well elaborated bullet point). **(5 marks)**

(b) On a global scale, physical or environmental factors will be most appropriate. Initially, people settled in areas where they could grow food, so hostile environments, even today, have low population densities. Factors responsible should include:
Relief – steep mountainous land e.g. Himalayas.
Cold climates – very low temperatures (generally below 6°C) inhibit vegetation growth e.g. Greenland.
Aridity – lack of rainfall also limits agricultural potential and good supply e.g. Sahara desert.
Seasonal pattern or climate, can determine lengths of growing season.
Vegetation – dense forests are hard to penetrate and difficult to clear e.g. Amazon rainforest.
Soils – infertile soils e.g. acidic, leached and stony soils are difficult to cultivate, underlying rock types e.g. granite might be a contributory factor.
Drainage – Poor drainage, leading to marshland might be a factor.
Position in relation to coast; inland areas of continents tend to be less accessible than coastal locations, which are well placed for trade. Interior locations tend to suffer extremes of climate too.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
The answer may ignore the global scale of the question and a mixture of physical and human factors may be referred to in a general way. Basic reasons why some places have low populations, such as cold weather might be stated.

Level 2: (4-5 marks)
The answer focuses on the global scale and although a limited range of factors is covered, the physical emphasis is there. Substitute depth for breadth.

Level 3 (6-7 marks)
More than two physical factors are examined on a global scale in more detail and accurate use is made of supporting locations.   **(7 marks)**

Question 2

(a) (i) 1950 – stage 2 – Birth rate very high, death rate much lower.
         2000 – stage 3 – Birth rate has fallen since 1950, death rate is very low.
         1 mark for each correct stage, extra mark for evidence, describing birth
         rates and death rates or natural increase in the two years.   **(3 marks)**

     (ii) 1 mark related to stated variations in natural increase using figure 2
         - Natural increase was high in 1950 because large families were
           needed for a variety of reasons including economic, lack of family
           planning, religion etc. (up to 2)
           The death rate had started to fall at 16 per 1000, due to
         improvements in medical care, nutrition etc. (2)
         - Natural increase by 2000 was much lower because
           Birth rate had fallen dramatically due to less need for children
         working, availability of contraception, less importance of religion in
         society, status of women improved. (Up to 2)
           Death rate had continued to fall because of continued improvements in
         standard of living/ health and nutrition and/or the fact that a high
         percentage of the population are very young. (Up to 2)

         For full marks there must be a direct reference to one of the natural
         increase points. (1+2+2)   **(5 marks)**

(b)   - The model has been described as Eurocentric, and assumes that all
           countries around the world will follow the same four stages as
           European countries.
         - It assumes that industrialisation will accompany development. It
           seems unlikely that some of the poorest African countries will ever
           industrialise.
         - The decline in the DR in stage 2, linked to improvements in nutrition
           and medical advances, happened spontaneously in MEDCs over a
           period of time, as new inventions were implemented. LEDCs have
           been given the knowledge and medical advances and have seen their
           death rates decline more rapidly, and at present they are at lower
           levels than ever experienced in the MEDW. This has also resulted in
           higher rates of natural increase than seen in MEDCs.
         - In certain countries, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, birth rates
           are at a much higher level than they ever were in Europe. Very high
           birth rates generally occur due to cultural factors, such as religion.
         - In some countries e.g. those in South East Asia, the time scale
           regarding the transition from stage 1 to stage 4 has been much
           reduced. The model covers a period of time well in excess of 100
           years. In such NICs birth rates have fallen rapidly due to government
           policy e.g. China and/or availability of contraception.
         - The model fails to account for changes in population size due to the
           effects of migration.

         Level 1: (1-3 marks)
         The answer lacks focus and either provides a description of the demographic
         transition model or might try to explain birth rates and death rates in LEDCs.

Level 2: (4-5 marks)

One of the bullet points is covered clearly, the use of place will not be specific; comments made would apply to any country of a similar type.

Level 3: (6-7 marks)

Two or more of the bullet points are covered, showing a more detailed understanding of the demographic transition model itself and its application to a relevant country.   **(7 marks)**

Question 3

(a) (i)   The population has grown from around 250 - 650 or the population more
            than doubled. (1)
            The population grew slowly between 1801 and 1901. Since then it has
            grown more steeply, particularly since 1950. (1)
            The number of households has grown from 50 to 200 or there has been a
            ×4-fold increase in the number of households. (1)
            Number of households has grown more quickly than population. (1)
            (3 x 1 mark)   **(3 marks)**
            Must use values from vertical axis for 3rd mark

     (ii)   • **Figure 3a** shows that the increase in the number of households,
              particularly since 1951, suggests continued building of new houses.
              (Up to 2)
              The model shows that the most common type of housing in a village,
              which has been suburban, is modern housing estates. (Up to 2 marks
              with diagram)
            • Credit an accurate sketch of the model, up to 2 marks when used to
              back up the answer.
            • **Figure 3b** clearly identifies that, from the houses sampled, the
              greatest building activity occurred between 1960 and 1980. (15
              homes). (1)
              Since then the building has slowed down, possibly due to planning
              constraints. (1)
              Few houses are dated between 1900 and 1920 (4) as many people were
              leaving villages to live in the towns, so fewer new houses would be
              needed. (1)
              Pre 20th century houses would be the original village core (9 houses).
            (1)   **(5 marks)**

(b)   Issues are wide-ranging and might include: Issues are factors leading to or causing debate

- Loss of open land for new housing developments. Local protest might be an issue, which will have to be considered, particularly if meadowland or woodland ecosystems are to be disturbed e.g. new roads might disturb badger trails. **Environmental issues such as these** sometimes need to be considered.
- The hydrological cycle might be adversely affected; it may not be **cost-effective for local councils** to consider flood protection schemes in rural areas where population densities and economic activities are lower.
- New housing estates might rejuvenate village services, such as primary schools, so they may not need to close. This is a **local government issue**.
- Narrow roads, running through villages become busier, particularly at peak times when commuters travel to and from work. One major issue is the **need for improvements to rural road networks and/or the need to implement traffic calming methods.**
- The influx of middle-class commuters has led to increasing property prices, particularly in the southeast. There is a real **need for affordable housing for young people and for lower socio-economic groups.** This is becoming **an issue** for local government, who issue planning permission.
- Green belt issues and subsequent changes in legislation

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
The answer will be basic and will briefly state one of the problems above without linking this to the associated issue, e.g. habitats will be lost.
Level 2: (4-5 marks)
One relevant issue will be clearly identified and explained. Although a place might be named there will be little to tie the response to the location named. Alternatively, substitute breadth for depth.
Level 3: (6-7 marks)
More than one issue will be thoroughly examined and there will probably be more detailed and precise locational support.

(7 marks)

Question 4

(a) (i)   The sign states that this is to be an 'urban extension', which suggest the extension of the town on the edge/periphery. (1)
            The photograph shows fields and evidence of a barn, again fields are mostly found on the edge of towns, unlikely in the city centre. (1)
            Modern housing/new estate can be seen in the background. This type of housing is most likely on the edge of a town. (1)   **(3 marks)**

     (ii) <u>Advantages</u>
           • Eases the pressure for new housing from expanding populations, both within the town itself and from the wider regional area.
           • Housing is usually more spaced out, with gardens, providing a more safe and clean environment for young families than in the inner city areas.
           • People moving in will demand goods and services. This will have a knock-on effect on shops and services in the town.
           • Farmers profit from selling land.
           (Each bullet point up to 2)   **(5 marks)**

(b)   Do not credit 'green-field' issues unless they are directly linked to relevant brown-field concerns.
           • Local governments may be under pressure from various competitors for brown-field sites, retail and industrial uses may also bid for inner-city sites. Local councils must decide which land use will be most beneficial to the local community. Private sector involvement is an important issue, because the public sector does not have the funds to develop brown-field sites.
           • New housing often gentrifies the area, incomers may be of higher socio-economic groups and so the area will improve. Crime rates and other social problems will decline. Local councils do not want their city centres to decay; new residents provide a larger threshold population for city centre businesses.
           • The need for new housing, particularly in the southeast is acute. Using brown-field sites would help to revitalise areas of decline and would slow down the need for urban expansion.
           • Encouraging people to move into the inner cities would affect congestion on the roads. It is easier for councils to provide public transport in inner cities, where distances to work are short and population densities high.
           • House prices can rocket in inner cities as a result of the regeneration of brown-field sites. This can be a negative issue for local people, who may not be able to afford housing. It will also subsequently affect local councils, who need to provide accommodation for the poorer groups of society.
           • Issue of building on contaminated land and the cost of making such safe.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)

A basic response where perhaps too much emphasis is given to green-field locations. Otherwise the answer might focus on other land-users of brown-field sites, such as industry or retail, one problem or advantage related to a brown-field site might be covered in a general way but the issue surrounding the problem will not be identified.

Level 2: (4-5 marks)

At this level, the answer will identify one of the bullet point issues above and will probably include a clear description of the problems or advantages linked to this. Substitute depth for breadth. Support will not be specific.

Level 3: (6-7 marks)

More than one of the issues listed above will be identified and examined; there will probably be more detailed case study support.   **(7 marks)**

Question 5

(a)   (i)   • In all MEDCs, (UK, Germany and Japan), take-off occurred before
                1900, in the LEDCs this occurred post-1950. (1)
             • All MEDCs had achieved the stage of high mass consumption by
                1950, none of the LEDCs/NICs, (Singapore and Taiwan), had done
                so. (1)
             • Industrial take-off was a relatively short stage for MEDCs (20-30
                years) but in the LEDCs it is longer >40 years. (1)
             • In the Asian countries the time between take-off and maturity is much
                shorter than in the European MEDCs. (1)
             (3 × 1) Each statement must directly compare MEDCs/LEDCs or two   **(3 marks)**
             named but contrasting individual countries.

      (ii)   Take-off occurred earlier in European MEDCs because:
             • Availability of raw materials, particularly coal to fuel steam engines.
             • Inventors/innovators such as Watt and the steam engine. (Up to 3)
             All MEDCs achieved age of high mass consumption because:
             • The growth of cities as a consequence of in-migration encouraged by
                industrialisation, resulted in an increasing demand for supporting
                services e.g. health and education. Increased affluence fuelled the
                demand for luxury goods and services.
                (Up to 3)
             Time taken to reach industrial maturity was much shorter in LEDCs/Asian
             countries because:
             • The technological revolution and improvements in transport led to
                industries locating in LEDCs at their least cost location. The growth
                of such industries was often the result of investment by TNCs. In
                MEDCs new technology was introduced spontaneously but at a much
                slower rate because new inventions took time to be implemented,
                researched etc.
                (up to 3)   **(5 marks)**

(b)   Expect to see the UK or Germany used as examples but accept any
             relevant MEDC. Level 2 responses will use locations such as South
             Wales, Level 3 responses are likely to refer additionally to specific
             locations within the named region, e.g. the Rhondda valley or Swansea.
             • The main economic problem is unemployment. Rates are particularly
               high in those places where mining and secondary industries were the
               major employers. Reference to knock-on effects.
             • Associated problems are linked to the social welfare of people
               affected by unemployment, crime, mental illness, and health.
               Additionally, such areas often experience out-migration of the young
               economically active, resulting in an ageing population and all the
               associated social problems.
             • Areas suffering from de-industrialisation often suffer from
               environmental decay. Derelict industrial landscapes are expensive to
               redevelop. Residential areas in many towns have become derelict and
               run down, with empty boarded-up housing, impossible to sell due to
               demand and supply factors.

             Level 1: (1-3 marks)
             A basic response, which outlines in a simple fashion problems such as
             unemployment in the north. There might be some reference to decline of
             coal mining or industry.
             Level 2: (4-5 marks)
             A relevant country will be used and although one problem relating to de-
             industrialisation will be outlined, precise regional information will be
             missing.
             Level 3: (6-7 marks)
             Accurate regions within the named country will be used. More than one
             regional problem resulting from de-industrialisation will be well covered.

                                                                              (7 marks)

Question 6

(a) (i)   • In a central position close to many other towns/countries. (1)
           • Situated close to excellent road links with many cities. (1)
           • Within 1 hours drive of Dusseldorf, Brussels and Antwerp **or**
           • Within 2 hours drive of France, Holland and Germany. (1)
           (2 basic marks, 1 extra mark using detail from Figure 6)   **(3 marks)**

     (ii) Both economic and environmental benefits/positive effects are creditable.
           • >100 shops will provide employment for local people with the tertiary
             sector, also more jobs in linked industries, such as transport. The
             knock-on or multiplier effects might add further elaboration. (Up to 3)
           • Other services such as the cinema and football stadium will also
             provide employment. (1)
           • New jobs created will replace some of the jobs lost in this old mining
             region, which has suffered from de-industrialisation. (Up to 2)
           • The Maasmechelen Park has 'transformed the mining district'. This
             implies that the environment has been improved, rejuvenated, in
             keeping with its industrial heritage. (Up to 2)   **(5 marks)**

(b)   The specification suggests that retailing should be studied at a small scale,
           so locations used should be at a city scale.
           • Food (1970s onwards) – small independent grocers, butchers, and
             bakers have suffered at the expense of larger supermarkets.
             Supermarkets tend to locate close to major roads, particularly ring
             roads, often on the edge of towns.
             Why – small retailers do not benefit from economies of scale so prices
             are high. Small shops cannot offer the choice of stock due to limited
             floor space.
             Supermarkets locate close to major roads because most people shop
             for food by car, so need to be accessible by road.
             Supermarkets require large sites, found either on the edge of towns (or
             even brown-field, former industrial sites). Large sites are available in
             such locations, and at lower land values. Large sites are also needed
             for parking.
           • Furniture/DIY/Electrical goods – such shops left the city centre during
             the 1980s. Nowadays, they can be found on retail parks either at the
             edge of town, close to road links, or in brown-field locations e.g.
             Merry Hill. Stock sold is bulky so requires a large floor-space, not
             possible in town centres.
           • Other retailers e.g. department and chain stores, located at major out-
             of-town locations e.g. Meadowhill, Trafford Centre, close to
             motorways.
           Why – city centre locations expensive, difficult and expensive for
           shoppers to park. Also encouraged by government policy and planners
           who granted easy planning permission during the 1980s on green-field
           sites.
           • E-commerce – shopping by computer/telephone has led to the
             development of warehouses for stock, usually at a location close to
             major markets and motorways.
           • Accept relevant answers relating to shops moving into the city centre,
             e.g. Broad St, Birmingham and Tesco Extra.

Level 1: (1-3 marks)
The answer may flit between locations and will only describe changes to the type of retailing at a basic level. Otherwise no useful location will be given.

Level 2: (4-5 marks)
A valid location will be offered and the changes in the pattern of one type of retailing will be explained clearly.

Level 3: (6-7 marks)
Precise detail will relate the location used to the answer. More than one change in the pattern of retailing will be explained.   **(7 marks)**

Question 7

How useful is Lee's model in explaining migration at regional, national and international scales

Accept examples at any scale from intra-urban to international. Forced migration examples are likely to be inappropriate because the decision to move is not made by the migrator, however answers focusing on examples of this nature can achieve an upper level 1 mark.
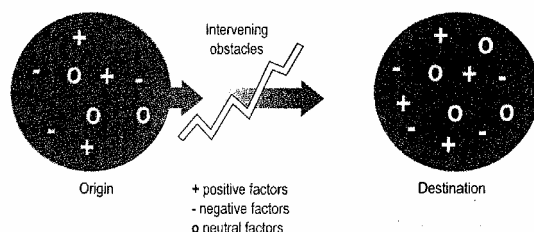
Good responses at level two and above might sketch the model above.
- Movement within a region of a country is migration at the smallest scale. Most moves are actually made over a short distance and Lee's model is very useful in explaining such decisions to move. Appropriate use of an example at a regional scale could include urban to rural migration in the LEDW, counter-urbanisation in the MEDW. Accept also intra-urban examples, linked to the life cycle, and inter-urban examples too.
- National scale movement would be on a larger scale, but within a country so Inter-regional migration would be relevant and might include the drift south of the population in the UK. The distinction between regional and national migration may well be blurred, particularly when a candidate considers rural to urban migration.
- At the international scale, voluntary migration, probably due to economic factors, will be most appropriate. Only the best candidates will appreciate that Lee's model is of little use when dealing with forced migration.

Level 1: (1-8 marks)
At the bottom of the level (1-4) there will be a general description of one type of migration, such as rural to urban migration in LEDCs.
For 5-8 marks, there may be a basic attempt to explain one type of migration, with reference to push and pull factors (not positive or negative factors). The answer may use an inappropriate example as illustration, or may be generally related to MEDCs/LEDCs. There might be knowledge of Lee's model but this will not be applied to migration at any specified scale.

Level 2: (9-15 marks)

(9-11) Two scales of migration appropriate to the question need will be suggested e.g. rural → urban migration in Brazil (Rio, Sao Paulo) and international movement from India to the UK. The answer will be imbalanced, as one type of migration will be covered more effectively than the other. The model will also be briefly used, with tentative links to the example.

At the higher end, for 12-15 marks, the model will be clearly described and there will be an attempt to link it to two named examples at different scales, but there will be imbalance, because only POSITIVE or NEGATIVE factors will be explained or alternatively **either** the origin **or** the destination will be covered clearly.

At level 2 substitute depth for breadth regarding examples, but expect a clear description of Lee's model.

Level 3: (16-20 marks)

For 16-18 marks, the model will be effectively described and will be used to illustrate and explain two or more scales of migration. Positive, negative and neutral factors at both source and destination will be mentioned, as will the concept of intervening obstacles. There will be an attempt to evaluate the relative use of the model in relation to forced and voluntary migration.

(19-20) At the top end of the level, the answer will be well organised and will use more sophisticated terminology.

Question 8

"Over time, shanty towns within cities of the LEDW change for the better." Use one or more examples to support this statement.

To succeed in this question (at level 2 or above) an appreciation of the 'changing nature' of shantytowns must be demonstrated. The very best responses may not totally agree with the statement, change for the better has not always occurred in some of the poorer countries.
It is expected that candidates will use a named city, and will describe how shanty settlements within that city have changed over recent years, from:

- Squalid conditions, makeshift housing constructed of any available building material, often built on unsuitable land, such as flood plains or unstable mountainsides. Lack of basic services, such as water supply and electricity. Lack of formal employment, where people might be forced to undertake menial work, earning minimal income. Poor standards of health care and education. Lack of other basic services, such as refuse collection. High crime rates.

To:

- More permanent settlements, where housing has been replaced and improved, perhaps with local government help and by the creation of self-help groups. The role of foreign aid might be referred to. The inhabitants become legal owners of their property and as time goes by find employment, the wages from which contribute to the improvement of their physical surroundings. The multiplier effect occurs, people in employment demand more consumer goods, etc. Eventually, as the city becomes wealthier, and taxes can be collected, community facilities, such as schools might be built. Roads might be tarmaced and shops and other businesses will have become established to make the settlement indistinguishable from any other suburb. The time element might be established; improvements take place over a time scale of up to 40 years.

Level 1: (1-8 marks)
(1-4) A basic, unsupported answer, which describes a typical shantytown using a simplistic style of writing. Such a response might deal with the growth of shantytowns as more migrants arrive in the cities from the rural areas but will not consider change for the better within the shantytown.
(5-8) At the top of the level, there will be a hint of 'the changing nature of shanty towns' probably improvements made to housing by the residents, relevant countries or confused locations might be used but will add little to the answer. The language will be simple and the answer will lack organisation.
Level 2: (9-15 marks)
At the lower end (9-11) a relevant city will be named, and there will be a clear but generic description of the ways in which peoples' homes, jobs, incomes and standards of living are improved.

At the top end (12-15) the answer will consider land uses, other than housing, so businesses and/or schools/health services might be mentioned. Although an appropriate city or cities will be named, the answer given could still apply anywhere within the LEDW. Substitute breadth for depth, a narrow answer based on perhaps Rochinas would not necessarily achieve level 3.

Level 3: (16-20)

For 16-18 marks more precise detail will be used e.g. Rochinas in Rio-de-Janeiro could be the focus and the answer given will clearly relate to that city. Expect changes to cover housing, employment opportunities, standards of living, economic and public services. There might be an attempt to evaluate the extent to which the statement given is valid.

At the top of the level the answer will use more sophisticated language and will be well organised demonstrating a clear sense of purpose.

Question 9

To what extent has recent growth in (secondary) manufacturing industry in the UK been spatially selective?

It is expected that candidates will focus on the growth of high-tech industry in locations such as the M4 or M11 corridor, or Silicon Valley in Scotland. Other valid regions might be south Wales, where government incentives have encouraged industries to locate. Otherwise, the growth of industry, linked to consumers in the UK, is predominantly located in the south so there has been some growth of industry related to this in locations such as Milton Keynes.
Overall manufacturing industry has occurred in some areas and not in others. Those losing out tend to be the old industrial cities, based on coalfields. Hi-tech industry requires skilled workers, who tend to prefer attractive green-field locations, close to centres of research, e.g. universities

Level 1: (1-8 marks)
For 1-4 marks, the answer will be poorly focused. It may not concentrate on manufacturing industry or might only mention manufacturing growth in passing, perhaps inaccurately focussing on primary or tertiary industry. At the top of the level for 5-8, a general description of high-tech industry might be offered. Otherwise general points related to industrial growth.
Level 2: (9-15 marks)
At the bottom of the level, there will be an understanding that industry has grown in some areas of the UK but not in others. Locations will be vague or inaccurate.
For 12-15 there will be explanation why certain areas have prospered and industry, other than hi-tech may be mentioned. Locations, although general, will be valid e.g. M11 corridor, but no mention of towns.
Level 3: (16-20 marks)
For 16-18 marks the answer will be well focused and will name accurate locations within the UK. It will explain why some areas have failed to attract industry in recent years as well as why other areas have been successful.
At the top of the level (19-20) the language used will be sophisticated and the answer will be well organised.