

General Certificate of Education

Geography 5031 *Specification A*

GGA2 Human Geography

Mark Scheme

2006 examination - June series

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.

GGA2

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 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.

Question 1

- (a) (i) Convex sides to pyramid or bulges in the middle (1) recessive shape overall (1) base is narrower than the middle section (1). **2 marks**
- (ii) Inner London has a higher percentage of young dependents (1) 18-20% compared to 15% in Eastbourne – elaboration (1).

Eastbourne has more elderly dependents than Inner London (1) 25% in Eastbourne compared to 10% in Inner London (1).

Higher percentage of economically active population in Inner London, (particularly young adults), compared to Eastbourne (1) use of values (1) i.e. simple statements giving a difference (1) elaborating using values (2). **3 marks**

(b)

74+	1%	1%	2%	6%	6%
60-74	2%	6%	8%	12%	12%
45-59	7%	11%	15%	20%	20%
30-44	15%	18%	21%	21%	21%
15-29	30%	28%	28%	22%	22%
0-14	45%	36%	26%	19%	19%
	Late C18	Mid C19	Early C20	Mid C20	Late C20

Before the C19, in Stage 1, the overall height of the population pyramid is relatively low and age groups can be uneven, reflecting famines, disease epidemics and other conflicts. These affect some age groups more than others.

Early in the C19, there was a youthful population structure, the pyramid graph for stage 2 of the DTM, narrow apex, concave sides, wide base.

By the early C20 the base had started to contract and there was a bulge in the young adults. The pyramid was slightly wider at the top. (Stage 3 DTM).

By the mid C20, a post-war baby boom led to a slightly wider base. The pyramid's sides became more uniform and the apex continued to widen.

By the late C20, the pyramid had a narrow, contracting base. Most people were in the economically active ages. The pyramid had fairly straight sides, with many people reaching old age, further widening the apex.

Level 1 (1-3 marks)

A basic description of the changes, from a youthful to elderly population with vague reference to the time element.

Level 2 (4-5 marks)

A clear description of the changes in age structure with reference to at least 2 shapes of population pyramids. Otherwise the answer might attempt to quote data, use dates or refer to different aspects of dependency.

5 marks

- (c) The named LEDC can be at stage 2 or stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model. Expect an understanding that the LEDC has a youthful population structure, with a smaller percentage of elderly population.

Needs in the LEDC include:-

Demand for health and education services. It is very difficult to provide schooling for ever increasing numbers of young people. Outside cities there are few secondary schools. Maternity and childcare services are also an issue.

In an expanding population there will also be a need for housing and work as the children grow up. Demand for housing in cities has led to the spread of shanty towns.

Needs in the MEDC include:-

These are linked to the ageing population. Elderly people require financial assistance through pensions, access to welfare and health services. The increasing proportion of elderly are being supported by a shrinking working population. The burden on taxpayers will increase, taxes may have to rise to pay for pensions etc. (It might be necessary to encourage immigration if there are insufficient workers to support the elderly and to fill job vacancies). A smaller percentage or shrinking youthful population will mean less need for spending on schooling, ante-natal and other child care services. Schools may close down in some areas.

Level 1 (1-4 marks)

A basic answer, which describes generally how the population structure of the UK differs from that of a typical LEDC, which may not be named. One need might be mentioned, e.g. the elderly require more home-helps and old peoples homes.

Level 2 (5-7 marks)

A clear answer, which names a valid LEDC, and outlines the differences in the elderly and youthful dependency rates/proportions in the UK and the named country. The needs within one of the countries will be well covered but there will be an imbalance.

Level 3 (8-10 marks)

A more precise answer, where the differing needs in the LEDC and the UK will be given equal coverage and the points made will be relevant to the named countries.

10 marks

Question 2

- (a) (i) Figure 2a shows a modern housing estate similar to suburban housing estates on the edge of towns (1) Housing shows many cars parked, this suggests commuting, typical in a suburbanised village (1).

Figure 2b shows evidence of gentrification/building work, where old housing is being upgraded/renovated, typical of a suburbanised village, where old houses are modernised (Up to 2)

(1 mark only for basic observations which do not try to say why the evidence is typical of a suburbanised village).

2 marks

- (ii) The proximity of some villages to urban areas ensures that commuters can easily travel to work (1). Villages located on main roads or close to motorways are more likely to become suburbanised (1). Villages located outside of the 'Green Belt' of major cities are more likely to become suburbanised, because planning controls on new housing are more relaxed (Up to 2). Some villages might have been earmarked for expansion by local councils, so might be particularly desirable to commuters (up to 2m).

Buckinghamshire is located in SE England, close to the capital city, so it will attract London commuters. In other more remote areas, economic opportunities will be more limited, so villages may not develop into suburbanised settlements. (up to 2 marks)

Allow other possibilities, e.g. speculative redevelopment by builders.

3 marks

- (b) Consequences of counter-urbanisation include:-

Decline/closure of some rural services, shops, bus services as most of the population are car users and shop in the nearby town.

In some villages local primary schools have closed, due to the influx of middle-aged and more elderly retirees. Many churches now share a vicar.

Rural roads suffer due to the increase of commuter traffic. Some villages have been bypassed.

In some villages certain services have been renewed, e.g. public houses often have busy restaurants, some schools have prospered and actually struggle for space for expansion.

Some villages have seen their housing stock improved, as farm cottages became gentrified. However, house prices rise and this can force local youngsters out of the village due to a lack of affordable housing.

Socio-economic status of residents has changed with an influx of middle-class professional families.

Level 1 (1-3 marks)

A basic response which covers one consequence of counter-urbanisation or lists a number of valid consequences but does not provide any detail.

Level 2 (4-5 marks)

A clearly focused answer, which outlines in more detail two or more consequences of counter-urbanisation.

5 marks

(c) Factors encouraging re-urbanisation in a **named** city:-

- Some areas have undergone **redevelopment**. **Government policy** has encouraged the use of **brown field** sites, such as **London Docklands**. Financial assistance is available to people living in such inner-cities to upgrade their property. UDCs have supported development initiatives for economic activities.
- De-industrialisation has resulted in many derelict sites within the inner-cities, prime sites for development.
- Young affluent workers want to live close to their work and to the social opportunities available in the city centres, some inner-city areas e.g. Notting Hill have undergone gentrification and have become very fashionable
- Local councils have encouraged new developments, both business and residential in inner-cities, because they do not want to see their town centres decay, as has been the case in the US. They also want to preserve the countryside and to prevent urban sprawl.

Expect to see London Docklands, Salford Quays, Brindley Place, Birmingham amongst other examples.

Re-urbanisation does not just mean the movement of people back into the inner-cities, it also covers businesses.

Level 1 (1-4 marks)

*One factor, outlined in the bullet points is covered in a basic fashion. The answer is unlikely to use a case study. Re-urbanisation might not be fully understood. The answer might be geared more towards **gentrification**.*

Level 2 (5-7 marks)

A clear and focused answer, which names a valid city. Two of the bullet points are covered, but the answer will probably concentrate on people moving back into inner-city areas. Substitute breadth for depth.

Level 3 (8-10 marks)

At this level the answer will use more precise detail and will relate well to the named city. At least two of the bullet points will be considered..

10 marks

Question 3

- (a) (i) Most of the major steelworks are located in port/coastal locations. Only Scunthorpe is inland (1). Smaller steelworks, producing other steel products have a more scattered location (1). Many of these are located inland (1). All are located in the North and in Wales, none in SE or SW England (1).

2 marks

- (ii)
- De-industrialisation is likely to have occurred so that some of the factories located inland on ore or coalfields are likely to have closed down.
 - Rationalisation might have occurred so that many of the smaller, unprofitable sites were closed.
 - Less demand for British steel, cheaper steel imports available from abroad.
 - Some British steel factories failed to modernise so became less competitive.

(Up to 2 for each bullet point)

3 marks

- (b) Areas achieving growth in manufacturing industry include:

- high-tech corridors, such as the M4 and M11 from London to south Wales and Cambridge respectively.
- those in receipt of financial incentives from the government usually encouraging foreign investment, e.g. Tyne & Wear and Japanese investment in places like Sunderland, and south Wales and Lucky Goldstar.
- industrial parks, which have developed on the edge of some towns, usually containing small manufacturing units.

Reasons include:

- access along motorways (Level 2, these might be named).
- land values on the edge of towns and away from major cities in the south east.
- government incentives for businesses to locate in areas of higher unemployment.
- proximity to markets.
- proximity to skilled labour and centres of research and development.

Level 1 (1-3 marks)

One type of area might be assessed in a basic fashion. Location will be non-specific and one or two of the reason bullet-points will be outlined.

Level 2 (4-5 marks)

A clear answer, which covers reasons for manufacturing growth in one type of area with more precision, or covers more than one type of area using less detail but in a focused manner.

5 marks

- (c) It is envisaged that the best answers will use Far Eastern examples such as Malaysia and Taiwan, however, accept countries such as Brazil, Mexico, China.
- Multi-national companies have been of great importance in many NICs. Without foreign investment, particularly from Japan and the US, it is unlikely that manufacturing output would have grown so quickly in China and Mexico respectively.
- Other factors, however, have contributed to the development of successful NICs. Supportive governments, who encourage investment in industry and who ensure that the population is educated have been important in many Asian countries.
- Natural resources have contributed to industrial development in Brazil.
- Countries which are in a good trading position often have prospered. Additionally, the workforce is willing and well-motivated in places like Taiwan and Malaysia.
- Education / training policies in some countries and the skills and adaptability of the population have also contributed.

Level 1 (1-4 marks)

A basic response, which probably concentrates on the reasons why MNCs locate in NICs. There may be reference to a number of locations or the example used may be confined and somewhat inaccurate.

Level 2 (5-7 marks)

A clearly focused answer, which names a relevant country and outlines the importance of MNCs but lacking purposeful consideration of alternative contributory factors. There might be some tentative evaluation of the role of MNCs at this level.

Level 3 (8-10 marks)

Good use of a relevant case study, with more detail relating to the example. There will be an understanding that other factors have played a part in the industrialisation of the country; so there will be evaluation of the role of MNCs.

10 marks