

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2008

GCE

GCE Geography B (6472/01)

6472 Human Environments

Question Number	Question	
1.	(a)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertiliser pollution^① → eutrophication^① of rivers and streams (nitrogen enrichment) Pesticide pollution → toxicity in rivers and streams^①/soil contamination^① Down slope ploughing^① → soil (rill/gulley) erosion^① Removal of hedgerows^① → visual/wildlife loss/ecological damage^① or wind erosion^① Over intensification → soil deterioration^① Visual impact of poly tunnels^①; rapid spread with no planning permission^① Potentially could be positive CAP reform^①, farmers stewards of countryside^① <p>NB: Farming impacts only 1 for basic idea and further 1 for full amplification up to a max of 4 overall.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question			
1.	(a)(ii)			
	Answer	Mark		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>For</p> <p>Provision of fast route to work to allow counterurbanisation commuters. Sufficiently far away from settlement not to be intrusive so NIMBYISM may not be an issue. May cut congestion on country roads. Should benefit the economy e.g. flow of tourists.</p> </td> <td> <p>Against</p> <p>Destruction of a large area of countryside especially during construction. Loss of habitat, division of farmland. Noise and air pollution once operational. Property speculation/rising house prices.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>For</p> <p>Provision of fast route to work to allow counterurbanisation commuters. Sufficiently far away from settlement not to be intrusive so NIMBYISM may not be an issue. May cut congestion on country roads. Should benefit the economy e.g. flow of tourists.</p>	<p>Against</p> <p>Destruction of a large area of countryside especially during construction. Loss of habitat, division of farmland. Noise and air pollution once operational. Property speculation/rising house prices.</p>	(6)
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Level	Mark	Descriptor		
3	6-5	Range of sound arguments balanced for and against.		
2	4-3	Some arguments for and against, may be unbalanced/generalised.		
1	2-1	One or two general ideas poorly related to the motorway.		

Question Number	Question	
1.	(b)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>Counterurbanisation is the movement/migration of people away from towns① into the countryside/villages/rural areas①. Credit any relevant amplifications, such as an example①.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Question	
1.	(b)(ii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number new estate of detached houses① → more people① • Structure range of commuters/teleworkers① likely to be young families + kids①; idea of driving local youths away①/ affordable housing issues①; retirement influx①. Older people moving to the countryside. Do not accept tourism/second homes. <p>1 for basic point up to 2 for evidenced/amplified points.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
1.	(b)(iii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of tranquillity①/views①/destruction of habitat① • influx of new comers① ; their impact on village services①; conflicts of different values① • issue of ghost town during day① as commuters leave① • extra cars①; causing pollution/danger on roads① <p>NB: As question says concerned, positive points are unlikely to be relevant.</p> <p>1 for basic point up to 2 for amplified points.</p>	(4)

Question Number		Question
1.		(c)
		Indicative content
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New types of recreational activity - expect X sports, paint balling, scrambling etc economically beneficial, environmentally damaging (depends on activities revenue earner). Also include new activities for chosen area. • Farm diversification - expect farm based and general diversification: impact will depend on nature of activity (new crops, new activities, farm cottages). Improve job prospects. • Broadband revolution - facilitates development of rural businesses/entertainment/ vital services, critical mass of population develops (teleworking), arrests rural decline, facilitates economy - no obvious environmental damage. • Demands of new energy resources could include development of HEP, wind farms, biomass fuels, even new open casting, or oil/gas reserves. Most are alternatives/ renewables, so environmental damage is more limited. Limited job provision. NB: One location may lead to several examples of impact.
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	10-9	Structured examination of a range of impacts (both positive and negative). Well linked to a range of appropriate examples.
2	8-5	Some structure in an examination of several impacts linked to some examples, often quite generalised.
1	4-1	One or two basic ideas related to the chosen topic, but likely to be very generalised, e.g. on tourism. Unstructured.

Question Number	Question	
2.	(a)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>Definition of NGO - non-government(al) i.e. private organisation[Ⓢ], such as a charity with a specific mission to aid particular groups[Ⓢ], or improve particular problems[Ⓢ].</p> <p>1 for basic, 2 marks for an extended/exemplified definition.</p>	(2)

Question Number	Question	
2.	(a)(ii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>Use of sustainable solutions[Ⓢ] i.e. looking after future, equity for poorest people, i.e. working with most needy in community[Ⓢ] (pro-poor). Tailor made for local people's ideas i.e. bottom up[Ⓢ], sharing expertise with a range of other local organisations is good practice [Ⓢ].</p> <p>NB: Information must come from the aims in figure 2a.</p> <p>1 for a basic point, 2 for an extended/exemplified point up to a max of 4 overall.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
2.	(a)(iii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eco-friendly/environmental approach (dairy goats an issue) to prevent land degradation • effective use of resources (community forestry can be an issue in water shortage areas) • use of appropriate/intermediate technology for farmers to use (ITDG) to ensure it works well in LDCs • use of local people as capacity builders to ensure projects continue when NGO leaves • develop projects to counteract global warming, e.g. climate proofing against droughts • monitoring and revisiting projects to provide on-going support and help. • Allow farm related health and education projects and schemes. <p>NB: The points should be further - i.e. new or developed - to the principles shown in 2a. E.g. further aspects of sustainability.</p> <p>Many answers possible - allow 1 for an idea, 2 for an extended exemplified point. 2 x 2</p>	(4)

NB: Transfer of marks between 2a(ii) and 2a(iii) not allowed

Question Number	Question	
2.	(b)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>Explained points as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy levels...lack of education/opportunity. • High levels of infant mortality...nutrition, AIDS, healthcare. • Life expectancy low related to health provision, AIDS. • GNI generally very low indicating poor economy and poverty. <p>4x1 Award 2 for an extended point which offers extra insight. E.g. comparison with MEDC, mention HDI or perceptive comment on variations within e.g. South Africa not LDC. NB: There is no credit for just describing data.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
2.	(b)(ii)	
	Indicative content	
	<p>Many rural areas have concentrations of subsistence farmers very closely concerned with drought, famine, war. Crop failure leads to famine/poverty. Many rural areas are isolated, very difficult to provide services such as health/education. Interrelated vicious cycle of poverty takes place → downward spiral. Any reasons linked to examples valid. Big issue of HIV/Aids and how it affects workforce for agriculture, also issues of out migration by the able bodied leaving ageing/sick workforce. Impact of difficulties caused by global warming.</p> <p>NB: Do not credit any urban areas.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	6-5	Range of sound statements linked to relevant examples of named rural areas/countries.
2	4-3	Some statements: limited range of ideas, tends to be generalised but linked to poverty in named rural areas/countries.
1	2-1	One or two general statements with vague link to poverty unexemplified.

Question Number		Question
2.		(c)
		Indicative content
		<p>Innovative solutions could be concerned with agriculture, new projects for additional revenue (ecotourism), micro enterprise, communications (grameen phone, wind up computers), welfare projects such as health/education. Huge range possible.</p> <p>Top band answers will include innovation, be linked to rural quality of life and be located.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	10-9	Structured detailed examination, which looks at a range of innovative projects/ solutions which improved the quality of life in named rural communities.
2	8-5	Some structure in an account which looks at a range of usually appropriate projects, with some linkage to named rural area(s).
1	4-1	One or two general ideas on rural projects, not located, very generalised. No innovation apparent. Lacks structure.

Question Number	Question																
3.	(a)(i)																
	Answer	Mark															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>RURAL</th> <th>URBAN</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population Density</td> <td>Often sparsely populated especially in MEDCs.</td> <td>Urban areas very densely populated up to 10 000 per sq km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>Largely primary employment especially in agriculture.</td> <td>Range of manufacturing and service employment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level of services</td> <td>General low levels of services - only basic.</td> <td>Very high level and range of services eg university/hospital.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>Largely open spaces with farms, villages and hamlets; community spirit; low crime levels; lower pollution levels; lower accessibility.</td> <td>Largely built up areas with many larger settlements such as 10 000+; lack of community spirit; high crime levels; higher pollution levels/traffic; good transport infrastructure</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1 mark for each valid box 6 x 1. One word answers acceptable. NB: Do not accept incorrect statements such as "low/high levels of employment". NB: A difference does not have to be a mirror image of the other.</p>		RURAL	URBAN	Population Density	Often sparsely populated especially in MEDCs.	Urban areas very densely populated up to 10 000 per sq km	Employment	Largely primary employment especially in agriculture.	Range of manufacturing and service employment.	Level of services	General low levels of services - only basic.	Very high level and range of services eg university/hospital.	Other	Largely open spaces with farms, villages and hamlets; community spirit; low crime levels; lower pollution levels; lower accessibility.	Largely built up areas with many larger settlements such as 10 000+; lack of community spirit; high crime levels; higher pollution levels/traffic; good transport infrastructure	(6)
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Question Number	Question	
3.	(a)(ii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>The gradual change (spatially)⓪ from remote rural areas, to accessible rural⓪ areas, via the rural urban fringe to suburban and inner urban areas⓪ e.g. for example from the Cheviots SE towards Newcastle⓪.</p> <p>LEDC context acceptable. 1 for basic gradual change idea, plus 2 for amplification, plus 1 for an example included.</p>	(4)

Question Number		Question
3.		(b)(i)
Indicative content		
<p>Differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam has always been a more populous country (1950 32 million - Korea 20 million, 2025 110-115 million, Korea 50 million). Note: not essential for max mark. • In Vietnam rural population rose steadily until 2010, S Korea it only rose until 1965. • In Vietnam there are even today slightly more rural people than urban whereas in S Korea there was a change over to urban prominence in 1977. <p>Similarities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In both countries there was a rapid rise in urban population i.e. urbanisation. <p>NB: Other comparisons can be drawn from the data.</p>		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	5	Range of sound statements linked to the countries/data across S and D.
2	4-3	Some statements showing understanding of the data: max 3 for S or D only.
1	2-1	One or two general statements, likely to be S or D. No link to data.

Question Number		Question
3.		(b)(ii)
Indicative content		
<p>Differences are largely explained by Vietnam's less advanced state of development. S Korea an original tiger, Vietnam 3rd generation NIC. Urbanisation associated with industrialisation.</p> <p>Similarities are explained by global urbanisation - mixture of push from rural/pull to urban combined with high rates of natural increase.</p>		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	5	Sound reasons offered for both differences and similarities.
2	4-3	Can suggest reasons for one, but weak on 2 nd . Max 3 for one only of similarities and differences.
1	2-1	Offers a general reason for S or D showing basic understanding.

Question Number		Question
3.		(c)
		Indicative content
		<p>The good is a zone of recreation e.g. golf course, country parks, conserved green belts. It is accessible to people in urban areas.</p> <p>The bad could be pressure of development from housing, retailing, development of greenfield sites and other pressures e.g transport infrastructure. In LEDC's, could be pollution from fuel wood burning and high levels of litter/rubbish.</p> <p>The ugly could relate to transitional nature, rundown farms, fly tipping etc. Or shanty towns in LEDC's.</p> <p>NB: These are suggestions only. Many candidates have perfectly valid interpretations which have a different emphasis.</p> <p>NB: LEDC context acceptable.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	10-9	Structured response which is likely to cover all three, well supported by examples. May include locational detail.
2	8-5	Some structure in a response which has some justification. With some relevant exemplification.
1	4-1	One or two general descriptions of the rural urban fringe area but not related to question. Lacks structure.

Question Number	Question	
4.	(a)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality housing①. • Nature of housing and materials① • Lack of services e.g. water, electricity up to a max of 2. • No realistic means of sewage disposal①. • Over crowding of individual dwellings①. • Details of locations, e.g. squatter/spontaneous settlement①. • Concentrations of very poor/unemployed people. • High rates of crime possible. • Built on unwanted land. <p>NB: Question asks for features - do not accept information from Figure 4a.</p> <p>4 x 1</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
4.	(a)(ii)	
	Indicative content	
	<p>Very obvious N/S divide① related to levels of poverty (greatest concentrations) in many LDCs such as within Africa①. General lack of slums in MEDC's. Isolated outposts within general trend (e.g. Bolivia, Peru and Greenland).</p> <p>Reasons relate to why slums form (poverty) and also issues as to how rapid the growth was, also failure of governments to act.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	6-5	Clear description could include general trend and anomalies, with sound reasons.
2	4-3	Links slum conditions to development with some description and explanation. Max 3 for either just description or just explanation.
1	2-1	One or two basic ideas, focused on description.

Question Number	Question	
4.	(b)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	①Very large size①, (8 or 10 million①) 2 x 1 or 1 mark for an appropriate example or distribution comment or other relevant amplification.	(2)

Question Number	Question	
4.	(b)(ii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated with rapid urbanisation^① and reasons for this, such as migration or migration plus high natural increase^①. Growth is largely in Asia^① in highly populated countries, such as China and India^①. Associated with economic development as cities are cores^①, especially in newly industrialised countries^①. <p>1 mark for a basic point, . 2 marks for a developed point</p>	(2)

Question Number	Question	
4.	(b)(iii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1985, quite clearly badly built shacks^(d) Squatter settlement/recent shanty town^(e), by 2004 beginnings of brick housing^(d) self help building programme^(e), in 2008 developed two storey housing^(d), improved neighbourhood with electricity^(d) as people got richer and had improved living standards^(e). <p>1D + 1E for each photo - 3 x 2</p>	(6)

Question Number	Question	
4.	(c)	
	Indicative content	
	Many issues here but concept of urban sprawl /area growth key with the huge problems of shanty towns (septic fringe). Rapid growth leads to issues of providing housing, food and employment. Unsustainable growth as well as environmental problems of Brown Agenda (air, water, land pollution). Rapid economic expansion leads to traffic problems.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	10-9	Structured account of a range of relevant impacts well linked to chosen LEDC city. Likely to include named areas e.g. city of the dead.
2	8-5	Some structure in an account which looks at several impacts with some linkage to an LEDC city.
1	4-1	One or two general ideas, not well linked to chosen city. Lacks structure.

Question Number	Question													
5.	(a)(i)													
	Answer	Mark												
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Housing type</td> <td>A - terraced housing</td> <td>B - Detached houses</td> <td>2 x 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Density</td> <td>A - high density</td> <td>B - much lower density</td> <td>2 x 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Street layout</td> <td>A - linear/rows/gridiron</td> <td>B - Curved/winding crescents, cul de sacs</td> <td>2 x 1</td> </tr> </table> <p>NB: Do not accept housing tenure. Single word answers OK for 6x1.</p>	Housing type	A - terraced housing	B - Detached houses	2 x 1	Density	A - high density	B - much lower density	2 x 1	Street layout	A - linear/rows/gridiron	B - Curved/winding crescents, cul de sacs	2 x 1	(6)
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Question Number	Question	
5.	(a)(ii)	
	Answer	Mark
	<p>Examples of survey types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surveys of garden size • surveys of housing density • surveys of street quality • surveys of housing condition • surveys of service provision • surveys of pollution • surveys of traffic <p>To award a mark, expect a link to environmental quality e.g. noise or air pollution.</p> <p>Other points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of details from census to support field work <p>details of sampling strategies use of EQI questionnaires if linked to environmental quality.</p> <p>1 mark for a basic idea, 2 for a developed point up to a maximum of 4. A developed point could be full details of a type of pollution e.g. noise with a decibel recorder.</p> <p>NB: There are many other basic points of primary data collection which are relevant.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
5.	(b)(i)	
	Answer	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population in A is less likely to own it's own house. Population profile in A is more ethnically diverse than B. Population tends to be younger in A with more children and less retired. Up to 2 marks for different age comparisons. Population in B is more affluent - houses with more rooms, better amenities and has more cars. Up to 2 marks here. Population in B is more likely to be employed especially in a professional and managerial or skilled capacity. Up to 2 marks here. <p>1 mark for each evidenced comparison as above. Max 2 for direct lift-offs only.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Question	
5.	(b)(ii)	
	Indicative content	
	<p>Area A is clearly an inner city Victorian terraced area, with smaller cheaper houses. Whilst many of these ie 60% are owner occupied, nearly 40% are rented. Many ethnic minorities congregate in ghetto type areas - as new immigrants they cannot afford to buy expensive properties, and often rent or buy cheap. These groups tend to be younger, often have higher fertility → more children. Other differences can be related to income of residents, based on their employment such as number of cars.</p> <p>Area B in contrast clearly is an area of expensive housing (even a swimming pool) largely occupied by professional groups, clearly generally older and more established, probably 2nd or 3rd time buyers. Largely white, but possible group of Sikh professionals.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	6-5	Sound evidenced reasons for the differences, showing a good grasp of the range of data.
2	4-3	Some reasons for the differences, but covers only partial aspects.
1	2-1	One or two ideas as to why there are differences, but only limited understanding of the linkages of data.

Question Number		Question
5.		(c)
		Indicative content
		A range of flagship projects likely from government to private to environmental or socio-economic details. Include Urban Development Corporations. Must be clearly located, and the case argued for and against and in urban area(s).
Level	Mark	Descriptor
3	10-9	Structured account which examines the arguments as to whether the projects do or don't improve the quality of for local people. Well linked to named examples. May mention re-imaging.
2	8-5	Some structure in an account which looks at one scheme in detail, or several schemes rather superficially. Attempts to link to local people.
1	4-1	One or two general ideas on improvement. Not well linked to named examples of flagships. Lacks structure.