

Mark Scheme (Standardisation) Summer 2008

GCE

GCE Geography B (6472/01)

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary activity/agricultural land use/farming dominant (no industry apparent). • Large areas of open space - not built up / low building density • No real evidence of service provision in either picture. • Sparsely populated - only cottages/villages etc. <p>...or words to this effect, indicating farming or lots of greenspace</p> <p>2 x 1 marks</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	<p>(Photo A) Accept any of the following alternatives:</p> <p>Dispersed and amorphous. Dispersed and no form Amorphous and dispersed No form and dispersed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mark if both are correct - no marks if only one is correct <p>(Photo B) Accept any of the following alternatives:</p> <p>Cruciform and nucleated Cross road and nucleated Nucleated and cruciform Nucleated and cross road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mark if both are correct - no marks if only one is correct 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	<p>Photo A</p> <p>Pastoral[Ⓛ] (cattle/sheep)[Ⓛ] = 2 Rough grazing[Ⓛ], poor quality pasture [Ⓛ] rushes near coast = 2 Mainly unenclosed[Ⓛ] (some walls)[Ⓛ] = 2 Unimproved land[Ⓛ], poor quality overall[Ⓛ] Low productivity land[Ⓛ], boggy[Ⓛ], Shelter belt woodland[Ⓛ] around houses[Ⓛ] = 2 Smallholding / crofting acceptable [Ⓛ]</p> <p>Description of agriculture land use in Photo A - For each point listed under photo A award 1 mark for a basic point, 2 marks for a developed point, up to max of 3.</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iv)	<p>Differences for Photo B</p> <p>Arable farming ①, many different crops ① orchards / vineyards ① possible</p> <p>Strip farming ①; few hedgerows ①; no walls ①</p> <p>Improved land①, higher productivity ①, well drained①</p> <p>Large area of woodland/plantation①</p> <p>Arrangement of land use eg individual or around village①</p> <p>Description of how the agriculture land use in Photo B is different - For each clearly stated difference (see list) award 1 mark for basic difference, 2 for extended comparison, up to a max of 3.</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>Look for the factors first.</p> <p>Then for each section: 1 for basic idea, 2 for an evidenced point of contrast for each named factor, up to max of 4.</p> <p>Physical Essentially quality of soil, relief of land, drainage, climate differences (accept two different aspects) eg sunshine, rainfall, wind, temperature.</p> <p>Location Coastal / river estuary for A, access to motorway / major road for B. Accessibility contrasting with remoteness.</p> <p>Other A wide range possible including historic factors e.g. manorial economy (strips/nucleation) in B. Defence issues leading to nucleation. Planning issues influencing where houses built seems to be slack in A. Cultural differences between Germany and Ireland, and social factors such as population change.</p> <p>Note max 10 overall. Note allow transfer between factors e.g. roads in physical can be credited as location.</p>	(10)

Question Number		
1(c)		<p>Advantages include rural idyll, tranquillity, beauty of environment, freedom from crime, space, lower levels of pollution.</p> <p>Disadvantages now include high cost of housing, mobility deprivation e.g. transport issues → need for car ownership, opportunity deprivation services lack especially for old and very young, goldfish bowl syndrome.</p> <p>Note: if more than one done select best Note: if LEDC = rubric offence.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	Basic ideas, likely to be unbalanced, with very limited or no linkage to a named area. Generalised. Lacks structure and terminology.
Level 2	5-8	Uses a more limited range of ideas with some balance, some linkage to a named MEDC rural area. Some structure with intermittent use of terminology.
Level 3	9-10	Structured account, well linked to a named MEDC area which looks at a range of advantages and disadvantages. Balanced. Uses terminology.

(Total 30 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huts, not houses. Tribal organisation (chief's house/polygamy/first, second wives housing, etc). Widespread use of fuel wood. General emphasis on subsistence agriculture cattle/crops to feed themselves. Wide spread occurrence of dirt tracks interconnecting tribal huts. Low level of services 1 mark or lack of electricity/piped water/no health services up to 2 marks for specific services. Do not accept small school <p>Other reasons possible 3 x 1 for each piece of evidence.</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark										
2(a)(ii)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Advantages</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Disadvantages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> A Surfaced road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surfacing will cut down dust/noise from traffic. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May act as a flood conduit/ impermeable surface during rainy season. Increased lorries/increased pollution. </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can improve opportunities for going to market to sell cash crops. Easier access to capital </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can encourage out migration Can also lead to spread of non indigenous culture into village. </td> </tr> <tr> <td> B Dam and reservoir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May make the environment more attractive aesthetically Focus for village, activities such as washing (either people or env) </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could act as a vector for disease e.g. malaria/river blindness, bilharzia. Can silt up easily or lead to salination of fields causing problems Animals lose habitats. Clear water erosion downstream </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could lead to fishing opportunities, improved diet Will provide all year round non rained farming greater food security with provision of irrigation → more cash crops Possibility of some cash cropping. Jobs in construction Provision of HEP / microhydro </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will clearly be a very costly scheme which the people have paid for. Cost of maintenance of systems Initial cost of construction </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7 boxes 7 x 1, points can be basic, e.g. 'animals lose habitat'. If in wrong place or repeated be careful not to over credit. NOTE other points possible</p>	Advantages	Disadvantages	A Surfaced road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surfacing will cut down dust/noise from traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May act as a flood conduit/ impermeable surface during rainy season. Increased lorries/increased pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can improve opportunities for going to market to sell cash crops. Easier access to capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can encourage out migration Can also lead to spread of non indigenous culture into village. 	B Dam and reservoir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May make the environment more attractive aesthetically Focus for village, activities such as washing (either people or env) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could act as a vector for disease e.g. malaria/river blindness, bilharzia. Can silt up easily or lead to salination of fields causing problems Animals lose habitats. Clear water erosion downstream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could lead to fishing opportunities, improved diet Will provide all year round non rained farming greater food security with provision of irrigation → more cash crops Possibility of some cash cropping. Jobs in construction Provision of HEP / microhydro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will clearly be a very costly scheme which the people have paid for. Cost of maintenance of systems Initial cost of construction 	(7)
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Question Number		
2(b)		<p>Note there are many pieces of evidence from ASAP, some may be put in either category i.e. transfer possible</p> <p>(1) Employment Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult literacy centre to train adults for more skilled employment. • Tailoring and IT classes to develop industrial skills - eg craft workshops using textiles/batiks. • Lock up shops to provide a secure environment to sell products and employment. • Diversification of farming opportunities eg goats abattoir to slaughter stock. • Community centre and teaching farm to improve techniques eg stock rearing, chicken and sheep for protein so more farm employment. <p>(2) Health and well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded school leading to primary education for nearly all with meals to feed children. • Provision of shops to provide a greater range of goods to buy. • Provision of renewable energy wind/solar - lights in some huts, provides power for cookers (hot food etc). • Provision of health centre with barefoot doctor for basic health/nutrition advice. • Provision of youth club for greater entertainment. • Provision of cyber café for outside communication and information. • Provision of more wide spread water supplies - wells (better quality less disease). • Provision of high quality public toilets again prevents incidence of disease. <p>For 1 and 2 mark up to a maximum of 6 overall total max 10 using levels mark scheme twice.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Can identify some of the changes, but very general ideas if any as to the benefits. A generalised and limited approach.
Level 2	3-4	Identifies some range of evidence and suggests how the improvements may be of use to local people most of the time. Some linkage to chosen aspect.
Level 3	5-6	Identifies a range of evidence and explains how the changes can improve employment/health etc. May use new knowledge of LEDC rural areas to support answer.

Question Number		
2(c)		<p>The causes of changing population structure and numbers in rural LEDC areas.</p> <p>Much will depend on areas selected - e.g. Malawi or a region or even a village. For structure likely to include impact of HIV Aids, out migration for work of 15-45 year olds (especially males). Impact of health services leading to lower birth rates/death rates. Numbers will depend on natural increase/decrease and migration too but could include new economic opportunities or alternatively catastrophes such as war/famine. Note - 1 area only will be self-penalised, as it will lack variety.</p> <p>For an urban area - rubric offence - no marks For a poor MEDC rural area - look for some basic causes which are common and put in low Level 1</p> <p>Mark this question positively as it is a difficult area of the specification.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	A generalised account which states one or two ideas which are relevant to population change. May lack structure with sporadic linkage to named LEDC areas.
Level 2	5-8	Some structure in an account which shows knowledge and understanding of the causes of population change in general, with some linkage to named areas often of the e.g. Amazon style at the lower end.
Level 3	9-10	A structured account which shows good knowledge and understanding of the causes of both population structure and numbers. Well linked to named LEDC rural areas. Good range of ideas. Effective use of terminology.

(Total 30 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North America 2. Asia 3. Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be in the above order 	1 1 1 (3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	<p>Many people live as subsistence farmers ① feeding themselves, so live in the countryside</p> <p>Low levels of economic development lead to lack of industry / urban concentrations ①. Development leads to industrialisation and urbanisation.</p> <p>Africa can be regarded as the least developed / poverty / debt ① continent and rural to urban migration → urbanisation is associated with development levels.</p> <p>Growth of towns and cities is rapid ① but from a very low base.</p> <p>1 for each basic idea, two for an extended point.</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(iii)	<p>Many cities have become congested/overcrowded/oversized ① reasons ①</p> <p>People, (counterurbanisation ①) who seek rural idyll plus reasons ①</p> <p>Companies (decentralisation ①) providing employment are moving to countryside ①.</p> <p>Teleworking ① plus reasons ①</p> <p>Low rates of population growth generally ①.</p> <p>1 for each basic idea, two for an extended point.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi 	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lagos 	(1)

Question Number		
3(b)(iii)		<p>Rural push factors - largely a LEDC feature for productive groups (15-50). Issues of food security / famine, lack of opportunities / employment, lack of provision of services, lack of alternative to hard life, issues of traditional tribal stranglehold of enterprise. Conflict and civil unrest.</p> <p>Urban pull factors - primacy of mega cities (Latin America), movement often step migration, issues of varied employment in manufacture, tertiary. Information on opportunities, bright lights syndrome (China) seeking work to support families (remittances), ability to develop housing via shanty towns (Latin America). Health and educational opportunities provided. Cost of commuting or other attractions in MEDCs.</p> <p>For each mark up to a max 5, overall max 8: Note: be prepared to transfer between sections. Note: accept very large cities / megacities as examples of pull</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	One or two general ideas, such as lack of jobs, no linkage to any examples.
Level 2	3-4	Some clear ideas on pull or push factors, but likely to be linked to named examples, with limited terminology.
Level 3	5	Sound examination of a range of pull or push factors, linked to named examples using some terminology.

Question Number		
3(c)		<p>For cities issues of unsustainability, transport commute, pollution/smog, loss of central structure (LA). Issues of housing provision (shanty towns).</p> <p>For the countryside issues of loss of valuable agricultural land (Giza/Cairo), loss of amenity space, swallowing up rural character of area, pressure on greenbelts etc.</p> <p>Note: can be LEDC or MEDC accept other reasonable problems</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	One or two general ideas on sprawl with little or no linkage to named examples. Likely to be unstructured with ideas just jotted down.
Level 2	5-8	Some structure in an account which explores some problems, usually both rural and urban, but unbalanced and with limited linkage to examples. Max 7 for city or countryside only.
Level 3	9-10	Structured account which explores a number of problems, well linked to named examples. Balanced across cities and countryside.

(Total 30 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings • Land <p>2 x 1</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>One from (i.e. cheese/tomato from Figure 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canal network (historical past e.g. Birmingham). • Green space (planning policy/historic factors). • University (historical tradition/technological past (size of town in hierarchy)). • Hospital (National Health strategies). <p>Note in some cases the University or Hospital has opted for out of town / suburban location so may not be there i.e. valid reason.</p> <p>1 mark for each basic idea, 2 for an extended point or exemplification</p>	(2)

Question Number		
4(a)(iii)		<p>Toppings choose 2 from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialist Mall (city centre regeneration, range/threshold). 2. Arts centre/concert hall - flagship development or formation of cultural quarter. 3. Modern building - often used to reimagine (famous / iconic building) and raise profile of city/tourism etc. 4. ICT Business Innovation - tertiarisation of city centres. 5. China town (ethnic clustering → ghettoisation). <p>All explanations will include accessibility, large catchment, prestige, etc.</p> <p>For each mark up to 3 using level scheme below.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1	A basic reason suggested of the eg so many people can reach it. Not well related to chosen feature. Often same answer for 2 choices.
Level 2	2	Understands a reason, but with less detail, unlikely to be fully exemplified, less well related to chosen feature.
Level 3	3	Sound explanation using terminology, exemplified.

Question Number		
4(b)		<p>Cost of land - expect ideas such as PLVI, and bid rent theory, with highest value land found in most accessible area leading to high rise. Sequence specialist shopping/offices/or CBD core/frame with residential uses only being included to prevent donut etc.</p> <p>Accessibility is linked to cost i.e. in centre are transport termini and numerous pedestrian flows - good catchment areas for shops/offices, increasingly desirable for new city centre living (Dockland, M/C etc).</p> <p>Other factors could include clustering of services, planning laws, NIMBY issues and protest groups, impact of historical development, impact of physical factors e.g. Waterside / waterfront sites on river/coast, marsh, flood risk, flat land. New functions e.g. leisure and cultural landuse.</p> <p>Mark each factor using levels mark scheme up to 4, note overall max of 10.</p> <p>Note allow transfer between parts</p> <p>Note the question is about city centres therefore credit whole city information only if it explains city centre.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1	One or two generalised ideas, showing little grasp of land use patterns in city centres. Not exemplified.
Level 2	2-3	Shows some understanding of links of cost/accessibility to city centre land use. With some exemplification.
Level 3	4	Shows sound understanding of links of cost/accessibility to land use patterns in named city centres. Uses terminology.

Question Number		
4(c)		<p>Regeneration strategies could include sports / cultural led regeneration e.g Liverpool, Manchester/ Stratford/ E London flagship projects, improving crime levels, 24 hour city, cf Camden Study, heritage tourism (Bradford), i.e. environmental and socio-economic regeneration. Various government city centre schemes.</p> <p>Reimaging involves rebranding and publicising the brand (media etc) and is linked to regeneration. Note must be linked to MEDC cities and their declining city centres.</p> <p>Could score maximum marks for multiple examples in 1 city.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	One or two strategies are stated in very general terms e.g. knocking down old buildings, not linked to examples.
Level 2	5-8	Some structure in an examination which looks at some strategies for regeneration/reimaging. Likely to be less well linked to examples.
Level 3	9-10	Structured examination which explores a range of strategies for both reimaging and regeneration, using relevant and detailed examples.

(Total 30 marks)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean water <p>ACCEPT 1 billion tonnes 1 billion tonnes of clean water</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<p>1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon dioxide / CO² sulphur dioxide / SO₂ nitrogen oxides / NO_x <p>ACCEPT the above if given with an amount (eg 60 million tonnes of carbon dioxide / CO²) DO NOT ACCEPT if only amount is given and not the input</p> <p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sewage sludge household waste <p>ACCEPT the above if given with an amount (eg 7.5 million tonnes of sewage sludge) DO NOT ACCEPT if only amount is given and not the output</p> <p>2 x 1</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iii)	<p>Uses large inputs and huge outputs. • uses large amounts of natural resources which are finite e.g. water, food, • produces large amounts of waste which creates pollution/toxic waste (air, water pollution).</p> <p>One for a basic point, 2 for a developed / exemplified point up to a max of 3. Development could include a link to sustainability.</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(iv)	<p>Strategies towards recycling, reuse of resources, • nature of population - size, density in relation to area, • often a function of rapid development, idea of car ownership, levels of industrialisation, • nature of city design. Many ideas are possible here.</p> <p>1 mark for a basic idea, 2 for a developed reason / exemplification , up to a max of 4.</p>	(4)

Question Number		
5(b)	Environmentally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned green environment, with golf courses, lakes, compact districts (segregation) Energy from renewables eg wind farms, solar panels, bio gas power station using recycled waste Zero emission vehicles in mains streets Protection of wetlands as ecological reserve 	Socio-economically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density high enough to be walkable with shops, jobs, services, schools close to housing. Improves quality of life Emphasis on local organic farming to cut food miles. Provision of employment, tourism, marina, to cut commuting to Shanghai Well designed low energy integrated transport systems Comparatively high density environment i.e. compact therefore sustainable
	<p>Note transfer where there is a genuine overlap. For each aspect use the levels mark scheme below, max 6 up to overall max 10. Note - there are other possibilities</p>	

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-2	Reads off one or two ideas, but fails to interpret the resource with limited ideas of sustainable cities.
Level 2	3-4	Shows some understanding of sustainable cities (environment/ economy) with efficient use of resources.
Level 3	5-6	Shows a wide ranging understanding of sustainable cities (environment or economy). Good use of evidence and own ideas.

Question Number		
5(c)	Likely to focus on traffic management (Mexico City) sewage schemes (Cairo), urban farms (Kano), recycling of waste (Zabbaleen, Cairo), green transport (Curitiba). Site and service housing schemes with health/community centres (Sao Paulo). Often innovative low technology solutions (Bangkok). As the emphasis is on ways, but max mark 8 for one city only MEDC cities rubric, but look for relevant points in Level 1.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	One or two ideas on improving the environment of LEDC cities, tenuous links if any to the Brown Agenda.
Level 2	5-8	Some structure in an account which looks at a range of strategies, sometimes located and related to the Brown Agenda.
Level 3	9-10	A structured account which examines a range of located strategies, well focused on the Brown Agenda in LEDC cities.

(Total 30 marks)