

# GCE 2004

## *June Series*



# Mark Scheme

## Geography A (GGA2)

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**Question 1**

- (a) (i) Region 1 = Gain of 20-24 year olds, loss of 65-69 year olds.  
 Region 21 = Gains in both 20-24 year group and 65-69 year group.  
 Region 22 = Loss of 20-24 year olds, gains of 65-69 year olds.

3 × 1 mark

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) In **Region 1** population gains occur in the Ile de France because of the Economic Opportunities/jobs, which will be available in the capital city and are attracting mobile young adults.

This area is the centre of government, fashion, services and will attract your people to its city life. Younger people will also arrive and go to university. **(pull factors)**

**Whereas** population losses in the same region for 65-70 year olds will occur because these people are retiring from work and are seeking a more quiet and pleasant environment, away from the noise etc of the city. **(push factors)** (up to 3 marks)

In **Region 22** push factors encourage the out-migration of young. These include the lack of employment opportunities, a very quiet and ‘dull’ location with few social attractions for young people.

Pull factors for the incoming elderly might include the pleasant climate, returning to family/roots, a quiet and crime free environment.

Both regions must be considered for 5 marks. Do not worry about the balance between push and pull factors.

(up to 3 marks for each region) **(5 marks)**

- (b) The focus of the question is the inward movement of population. This could be an immigrant group, such as Turks into a German city, or regional migration of elderly to a resort on the South coast. Be flexible.

**Economic consequences**

**Positive**

Immigrants fill many job vacancies. Most are economically active.  
 e.g. Relating to the elderly, some business may prosper e.g. golf courses/health clubs and building firms as demand for retirement flats increases.

**Social consequences**

**Positive**

Immigrants bring new foods, music.  
 Elderly partake in voluntary work, act as local government offices etc. Lower crime rates.

**Negative**

Economic cost of benefits, housing.

Cost of provision for services for the elderly; e.g. home helps, meals on wheels, public transport.

Elderly tend to receive high levels of economic support from the government. Burden on council and taxpayers.

**Negative**

Different cultures may not mix, can lead to racism, violence.

Provision of medical and education care.

Waiting lists for operations – old take up many hospital beds.

**Level 1** The answer will not be well focused and may digress into consequences for the source. There will be no named area. **(1-3 Marks)**

**Level 2** The answer will be relevant, but a limited range of consequences will be outlined. It will concentrate on either economic or social consequences. An area will be named but will not be used specifically. **(4-5 marks)**

**Level 3** A well-balanced answer which considers the positive and negative aspects of both Social and Economic consequences. There will be good use of a named area. **(6-7 marks)**

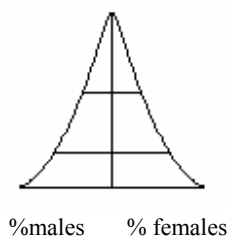
**Question 2**

- (a) (i) Increase in life expectancy. (1 basic mark)  
Precise use/manipulation of figure 2 will gain the extra credit, e.g. Life expectancy grew most rapidly between 1900 and 2000, (1 mark).  
An increase of 55 years over 200 years. Life expectancy rose by 17 years for those born in 1900 compared to 1800, and is estimated to increase by 38 years for those born in 2000. (2 marks) **(3 marks)**
- (ii) In 1800 infant mortality rates were higher, with only 77% of babies surviving their first year, and 63% to the age of 5 years. (up to 2 marks)  
Child death rates were high in the 1800s because of poor sanitary engineering, nutrition and medical care. Child mortality was extremely low by 2000 because of improved access to medical care, inoculations, ante-natal care in addition to nutrition, water etc. (up to 2 marks)  
By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century improved welfare care for the elderly, pensions, retirement homes and the treatment of many diseases has resulted in greater longevity in MEDCs such as France. (up to 2 marks) **(5 marks)**  
For 5 marks both infant deaths and ageing should be referred to.

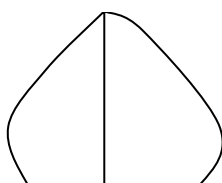
- (b) Any relevant country can be used; a newly industrialising country such as Malaysia is equally relevant to an LEDC such as Bangladesh or Kenya.

It is expected that a link will be made between the population structure and the relevant stage in the D.T.M.

At stage II in the model



A pyramid with a wide base suggests a rapidly growing population with high BR's. Many children are needed in LEDC's to work in subsistence economics. There may be little access to birth control and may fulfil traditional roles. Low life expectancy is indicated by the normal apex/small % of elderly. In countries at low levels of development life expectancy is low because limited medical conduits are not so well developed.



Countries at stage III will still have a high % of their population in the young dependent group but decreasing BR's will lend its contribution in the base of the pyramid. A good example will be China. Increasing numbers of elderly will indicate that as economic development has taken place, ? and medical care have helped to increase life expectancy. The bulge in the working population indicates BR's were higher in recent years.

- Level 1** Either a general LEDC answer with no named country, or one section of the population structure is briefly described but there is no mention made of either the DTM or economic development. **(1-3 marks)**
- Level 2** A country will be named and there will be some mention of the demographic transition model. The answer will concentrate on either the births or the deaths within the population and related stage of the model. Accept a well annotated diagram on its own for Level 2. **(4-5 marks)**
- Level 3** The answer will show an accurate knowledge of a case study, e.g. the candidate may be able to quiet reasonably accurate BR/DR's or life expectancy values. Both the elderly and youthful components of the population structure will be referred to. **(6-7 marks)**

**Question 3**

- (a) (i) Council housing is mainly on the western side of the city. (1m)

High status – North of the River Wear on the west coast (1m) **or** on the Southern outskirts of the city. (1m).

Low status – next to the industrial sector along the river wear, i.e. from W→E in a band next the indicated sector (1m). **or** Also along the coast, South of the river. (1m)

Privately rented – close to the CBD in the south side of the city. (1m)

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

- (ii) **Location**

Industrial zone – is in a sector along the River Wear, this would be flat land next to the river. So would be cheaper land and ideal for the transport of raw materials imported.

Industrial – also next to the coast itself. A good location for imports/exports. (Up to 2 marks)

CBD is located by the river, was probably a bridging point of the river. The town centre is the most accessible part because all roads would lead to the city centre. (Up to 2 marks)

(Up to 3 marks for location)

**Changes**

Industry – some of the industries might have relocated – retail might have moved to brownfield sites, there might have been some movement to edge of town sites for modern industrial estates.

CBD – some function, retail and offices might have moved to the edge of town too.

(Up to 3 marks for changes)

(3,2 or 2,3 split)

**(5 marks)**

(b) Candidates could choose any urban area in the UK business or residential land uses are both relevant; 4.4 million homes need to be built in England/Wales by 2016 with migration from N→S, suburbanisation, lifestyle changes- marriage etc.

- Pressure to use brownfield sites to halt the decline of inner city areas, to help rejuvenate economic activity and to improve the fabric of inner city environments.
- Knock on effects might be a reduction in crime and other social problems associated with inner cities.
- brownfield site development will ease the pressure on greenfield sites at the edges of existing towns.
- Extending the suburbs has knock on effects on the water cycle and can lead to increased flooding.
- There is also the issue of loss of open space/animal habitats (Kent was once heavily wooded, today less than 5% is).
- New employment can be created if brownfield sites are used for retail/business, particularly useful since many jobs have been lost in the inner city.
- Infrastructure already exists in inner urban areas, new drainage, electricity etc.. On green-field sites it would be necessary to put in expensive infrastructure.
- As towns/cities grow outwards, traffic and congestion increases as more commuters take to the roads. There is also a greater need for car parks in cities for commuters.

**Level 1** A poorly focused answer, which might compare green-field and brown-field sites and might compare the advantages and disadvantages. Otherwise the answer might describe the advantages/disadvantages of gentrification. No example given. **(1-3 marks)**

**Level 2** A relevant city will be named and at least one reason why brownfield sites have been prioritised will be covered well. The answer will probably concentrate on residential development. **(4-5 marks)**

**Level 3** Good detail relating clearly to named city. Pressure of development other than residential will be mentioned. **(6-7 marks)**

#### Question 4

- (a) (i)
- Small/terraced housing/labourers cottages with thatched roofs.
  - Evidence of shops/services.
  - Untarmaced roads.
  - No obvious signs of electricity.
  - Large families – photographs show lots of children.
  - Elderly appear to live with their family too – extended families.
- (Any 3, 3 x 1) **(3 marks)**

- (ii)
- Shops are likely to have closed down. (1m)
  - Farm labourers cottages, knocked together and improved to make larger houses. (1m)
  - New housing estates built. (1m)
  - Infills added between original housing. (1m)
  - Roads tarmaced. (1m)
  - Electricity supply and Gas and telephone lines installed. (1m)
  - Smaller family sizes/number of inhabitants per household. (1m)
  - Influx of affluent professional people and commuters. (1m)

Allow up to 2 marks for an elaborated statement. **(5 marks)**  
(either  $5 \times 1$  or  $2 + 2 + 1$ )

The named settlement does not have to be a village here, a small town, such as Bicester is relevant. Expect many Urchfont responses too!

(b) Causes of change might include:

- Shops/services close down; Incomers tend to work in urban areas and so shop and socialise there too. Many small village shops have been forced to close due to lack of custom.
- New housing built; Demand for housing from middle class commuters has resulted in conversions of existing farm and barn properties and the building of expensive housing on modern estates. Factors pushing commuters away from the cities, such as crime and pollution would be relevant too.
- Improvements in Road Transport and increases in car ownership have enabled people to commute longer distances to work than in the past.
- Character of the population will have changed, from predominantly farm labourer to middle class commuters. Causes would include the migration of the young from villages, pulled to the cities because of the economic prospects. Farm-workers were not needed as farms became mechanised. Also pushed out because of property prices. Also allow for the reasons why elderly retire to villages. Reference to changes in family size could attract credit.
- Some settlements might have business/industrial units. Mark accordingly.

**Level 1** The answer will probably concentrate on changes suggested in (a)(ii) and will add little in the way of causes, alternatively consequences of change might be referred to e.g. the consequences related to the shop closing on the elderly local. There will be no support. **(1-3 marks)**

**Level 2** A relevant settlement will be named and one cause of the changing nature of a suburban rural settlement will be covered well. Alternatively substitute breadth for depth. **(4-5 marks)**

**Level 3** More detail, which relates to and uses the named settlement competently. A range of consequences will be covered. **(6-7 marks)**



**Question 5**

- (a) (i) MEDC's work a lower average number of hours per year and have a greater number of paid working days vacation than NIC's. (1m)

**OR**

NIC's work longer hours and have fewer days paid vacation than MEDC's. (1m)

**PLUS**

Use of values. e.g. NIC's > 2000 hours p.a. <13 days paid leave. (1m)

**OR**

New York is an exception to the rule. (1m)

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

- (ii) (NIC's are at a lower stage of development than MEDC's).  
(1 basic mark)

- The most important sector is manufacturing industry; these jobs are relatively unskilled and pay lower wages than for tertiary, professional skills.
  - Labourers are prepared to work long hours for relatively little pay, jobs are not very skilled.
  - There are fewer restrictions on working practises; labour tends to be non-unionised and so workers are less protected in the NIC's.
- 
- In MEDC's jobs are more skilled and pay is better, so people do not need to work such long hours to earn a decent wage.
  - Legislation exists in developed countries to protect workers from exploitation. There are bank holidays where workers get paid leave e.g. in UK 1971 over 80% of workers were entitled to 3 weeks paid leave. By 1991 this had increased to 90%.
  - Mechanisation/computers have reduced the amount of labour needed in both secondary and tertiary services in MEDCs.
  - Labour in MEDCs is protected by Unions, who help to determine working practises.
  - USA; less protection of labour through government and unions so firms can demand more from their workers.

Up to 3 marks for LEDCs and 3 marks for MEDCs.

(1+3+1 or 3+2 or 2+2+1) **(5 marks)**

- (b) The answer could be based around a region such as The North Rhine – West Germany, the SE and M4 and M11 corridors. More than one area can be used. An old industrial area undergoing rejuvenation such as S Wales or NE England will also be relevant (So long as the answer concentrates on Industrial growth this is acceptable.)

Answers describing industrial growth in LEDC/NIC score nothing.

Expect factors such as Government incentives, transport advantages, R and D centres, well-qualified labour market, land values to be considered.

- Level 1** Most answers will be general, otherwise an inappropriate area within a MEDC might be used. Otherwise, the South of England might be used in a very general manner e.g. In the South industry has risen because it is near the capital city and Europe. **(1-3 marks)**
- Level 2** An appropriate example is named but the answer given, although relevant, could apply to anywhere experiencing industrial growth. A couple of factors are covered with reasonable depth. **(4-5 marks)**
- Level 3** Good use is made of an appropriate region, knowledge is more precise and a range of factors explored. **(6-7 marks)**

### Question 6

- (a) (i) Most are located around the edge of the city. (1m)  
Close to dual carriageways/ring roads. (1m)  
Only one is located in the city centre. (1m)  
Use of figure for an extra mark e.g. 5 of the 8 are located very close to the dual carriageway – 2 of the 8 are located along 'A' roads. **(3 marks)**
- (ii) DIY shops require large sites because the goods are bulky – more land is available at peripheral locations. (2m)  
Most customers travel by car/van – so therefore a location close to main roads is more accessible. (2m)  
Most 'affluent home owners' will live in the suburbs. (1m)
- Staying put – probably has been there for a long time, might be specialist shop with a good reputation, might have developed a loyal customer base over the years.  
So can afford the rent in more expensive city centre. (up to 2 marks)
- Allow 4 marks for periphery, reserve 1 mark for city centre but allow up to 2 marks for an elaborated explanation. **(5 marks)**

- (b) Any city centre location will be valid; also allow inner city, brownfield sites, such as Docklands. Do not credit urban fringe locations. Do not credit retail service alone beyond level 1.

**Benefits**

Good public transport access.  
Equally accessible from all parts of the city.  
Business benefit from passing trade.  
Close links to banks and other necessary services.  
Prestige of a city centre location. (brownfield sites – governments incentives e.g. enterprise zones, staff close to town centre).

**Costs**

High level values/rents for premises.  
Parking problems for staff.  
Fewer people need to visit banks, agents: lessened these days for an accessible site.  
Commuting time → City centres.  
Less pleasant working environment for staff in city centre locations.

- Level 1** Poorly focused, probably digresses into urban fringe location and might concentrate on retail services. If a location is given, it will probably be either too broad e.g. London or of limited reference e.g. Merry Hill Dudley. **(1-3 marks)**
- Level 2** Concentrates on a town centre location for business but provides an unbalanced or narrow view, outlining either costs or benefits. **(4-5 marks)**
- Level 3** A well balanced and focused answer based on a relevant case study, covering both costs and benefits. **(6-7 marks)**

**Question 7**

**How important have changes to infant mortality and fertility rates been in affecting natural population change over time, in one country you have studied?**

The emphasis of this question is to consider the reasons for population growth in one named country over a period of time. Expect to see the UK, as it is named in the specification. Candidates may also choose China, as the effects of the One Child Policy would be relevant in relation to fertility. Examples can be from the MEDW or the LEDW, however the MEDW provides more scope for change over a longer period of time.

Candidates are expected to describe the way in which the total population of their chosen country has grown, and are expected to be able to explain why the growth occurred.

Some candidates might refer to stages in the Demographic Transition Model, however, although creditable, this is not a requirement. It is expected that most will come to the conclusion that fertility and infant mortality rate changes have been very important factors in determining

overall population growth in their chosen country. It is expected, however, that level 3 candidates might also consider other contributory factors, such as ageing populations and migration patterns. Indeed in the UK recent increases in the Death rate have occurred because we have an ageing population. However, the total population has not yet started to fall in the UK, partly as consequence of immigration, and partly because of increases in life expectancy.

Figures in the UK:

Total population, 1741 6.5m, 1801 9m, 1841 18m, 1881 26m, 1901 32.5m, 1941 40m, 1981 56.3m, 2001 58.4m.

Birth rates range from 34 per 1000 in 1741 to 13 per 1000 in 2000.

Death rates from 35 per 1000 in 1741 to 12 per 1000 in 2000.

When studied at a simple level natural population growth occurs when crude birth rates are higher than death rates to low birth and death rates. Most countries in the MEDW have followed the basic four or five stages seen in the Demographic Transition Model, from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

Infant mortality rates, or the number of babies who die in their first year to every 1000 babies born, is an age specific death rate. In countries where the crude death rate is high and life expectancy is low, i.e. in stage 1 and 2 of the DTM, infant mortality rates are generally high, (often in excess of 100 infant deaths per 1000).

Fertility rates are usually accepted as being the average number of babies born to women of childbearing age, between 15-45. In the UK and in many other European countries fertility rates have fallen below replacement level of 2.1.

In most countries changes to infant mortality rates had most effect in stages 2 and 3 of the DTM. Infant mortality declined, as food supplies became more reliable, clean water became available and medical care improved. Rapid decreases in the death rate seen in the UK during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and in LEDC's more recently were largely a result of decreases in IMR, which had a massive knock on effect on death rates.

Birth rate changes have been largely a result of changes in fertility. Family size has declined to below 2 children per woman. Reasons for the decline in fertility are linked to education and status of women, improvements in family planning programmes, and the state of health care in a country, (which also influence IMR rates).

- Level 1** (1-4) At the bottom of the level the answer might consider changes over time in fertility and mortality on a global scale in a general way. Fertility rates have declined because of the availability of birth control, education, less need for children to work etc. Death rates have declined because of improvements in health care.
- (5-8) Towards the top of level 1 the approach might be to describe the pattern of population growth in recent years within a country but with reference to crude birth and death rates, e.g. the population has grown rapidly in recent years because birth rates are much higher than death rates. **(1–8 marks)**
- Level 2** (9-12) An attempt is made to relate population growth over a reasonable period of time to one country, and although the country is named the answer could relate to anywhere within either the MEDW or the LEDW. The answer will probably be imbalanced, covering either fertility or mortality well, but there will be no reference to other factors such as ageing or migration.
- (13-15) At the top of the level both mortality and fertility will be covered but there will be no attempt to assess the relevant importance of these factors. **(9–15 marks)**
- Level** (16-18) A good answer, which relates to the country named, and covers fertility and infant mortality equally. Other factors influencing population growth are also considered, e.g. overall mortality, life expectancy, and an attempt is made to assess the relative importance of the influence of these factors. There is evidence of more detailed knowledge of the case study; values relating to vital rates and total population figures may be used in support.
- At the top of the level the organisation and the quality of the language will set this apart. **(19 - 20 marks)**

## Question 8

### **Why has the process or urbanisation often resulted in the development of primate cities?**

Urban primacy or a primate distribution exists where the largest city in a country is more than twice the size of the second largest city, and more than three times the size of the third city, and so on.

A primate city dominates the urban hierarchy in size, in business and commerce, in industry, services and wealth.

Primacy can be measured in Geography, using Zipf's Rank Size Rule. 'If all the settlements of a country are ranked according to their population size, the sizes of the cities will be inversely proportional to their rank.'

In the MEDW, countries that once had control of an extensive empire, for example Austria, France, Spain and the UK, tend to have primate cities. However it has been observed that as a country becomes more economically developed its city-size distribution becomes more log-normal as development spreads to other locations outside of the core.

Many cities within the LEDW have undergone massive growth in the last 50 years, due partly to rapid rural to urban migration, coupled with a high natural increase in their populations. Migrants are attracted to the cities, seeking a better life and more opportunities. The percentage of the world's population living in urban areas continues to rise in the LEDW, but much of this growth is concentrated in a relatively small number of cities. Migrants are predominantly attracted to the cities where the perceived opportunities are greatest. It is very difficult for the Governments of LEDCs to spread their investment equally across the country, tax revenues are small and many depend on foreign aid, loans and investment from TNCs. It is a vicious circle, because most TNCs are only interested in locating where there is a pool of labour and a sufficient infrastructure to operate profitably. It is in the main city where these factors are found.

The factors influencing primacy include:

- Initial site or location factors, for example, a natural harbour or the bridging point of a river.
- Historical factors, such as past colonial influences, where a foreign power established a city initially as a centre of commerce or administration. Such cities had initial advantages and acted as catalysts for investment and further development. These cities would be the first to establish an infrastructure, vital for further foreign investment, for example by TNCs.
- Development of manufacturing industry increases the inequalities between urban and rural areas and encourages further rural to urban migration as people flock to the city to find employment. A core region develops at the expense of other more peripheral areas and the multiplier effect leads to even further development as increasing markets lead to the growth of services etc..
- Disproportionate growth in comparison with other areas further increases the attractiveness of the city to outsiders.
- In many LEDCs there is little Government control to curb urban sprawl.

**Countries exhibiting primacy include Mexico, Argentina, Kenya and Chile.**

**Level 1** (1-4 marks) The response is poorly focused; there is no understanding of the term primacy. The answer probably describes reasons why urbanisation has occurred in the LEDW or MEDW.

(5-8 marks) At the top of the level the candidate will begin to understand that urban development has led to the development of some very large cities. There is little

support..

**Level 2** (9-12 marks) The term primacy is understood. One reason why primacy has occurred will be adequately covered, (this will probably be rural to urban migration), and a relevant country might be named in support.

(13-15 marks) One factor influencing primacy will be comprehensively covered, and reference will be made to at least one location. The process of urbanisation is linked to primacy in the LEDW. There may be an acknowledgement of the rank size rule but this will be cursory.

**Level 3** (16-18 marks) The candidate understands why disproportionate growth occurs in a single city within a country, and outlines a wider range of contributory factors. The rank size rule may be used to explain what a primate city is and good use is made of supporting examples.

(19-20 marks) At the top of the level the answer is well organised and good use is made of appropriate terminology.

### Question 9

**How important has the role of multinational companies been in the development of one Newly Industrialising Country you have studied?**

Candidates are expected to relate the reasons why one country of their choice has industrialised to start with and will then need to say whether MNCs have played a crucial role. An NIC can be classed as a country with less than 30% of its workforce employed in agriculture, the main employer being the secondary sector. One of the Far Eastern countries would provide a useful example, (e.g. Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore), particularly since many Japanese, American and European MNCs have located factories in such countries in the last 20 years or so. Mexico and Brazil will also serve as appropriate examples. Recently tertiary activities, such as call centres have also relocated abroad to some NICs.

A good answer will accept that MNCs have been very important but not exclusively so. MNCs have located in many LEDCs primarily because of cheap labour; wage rates are less than a quarter than those in Europe. Most of the world's industrial output is now in the hands on MNCs so this is a most important factor.

Many Asian countries have been chosen by MNCs because their labour is also relatively well educated and skilled. Additionally people tend to be hard working and highly motivated.

Governments in the Far East have tended to be less affected by wars and other forms of political instability. A government must be supportive for a MNC to risk major investment in the country.

Most NICs tend to be former colonies of countries such as France,

Spain, Portugal and the UK; others had a close relationship with Japan. Many have maintained close links with these countries and might have benefited from bilateral aid.

Trading positions and natural harbours have been important too. Most countries that have managed to industrialise need to be able to export their goods to their markets in the MEDW. It is generally accepted that the presence of raw materials has had little importance in the Far East and Mexico but would be relevant for Brazil. Some countries have large markets for industrial goods whether in their own country or in neighbouring countries.

- Level 1** (1-4 marks) At the bottom of the level the relevance of the answer will be marginal, for example an inappropriate LEDC might be used or the answer might relate why some countries have managed to industrialise whilst others have not.  
(5-8 marks) Towards the top of level one the answer will refer to MNCs and will probably relate their presence in one or more countries to cheap labour, and so will emphasise the reasons why MNCs locate in NICs. **(1-8 marks)**
- Level 2** (9-12 marks) A country will be named but comments made will not be specific, countries may not be entirely appropriate but answers will strongly feature the presence of MNCs in these countries as the main reason why recent industrial growth has occurred.  
(13-15 marks) At the top of the level a more appropriate country will be used and at least two factors, which have encouraged industrial development in the country, will be considered, one of which will be the presence of MNCs. **(9-15 marks)**
- Level 3** (16-18 marks) At this level answers will attempt to assess the relative importance MNCs but a range of other factors will also be considered.  
(19-20) At the top of level three the answer will be well organised, and will use more sophisticated language. **(16-20 marks)**