

Version 1.0



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2010**

Geography A

40302H

Higher Tier

Unit 2

Mark Scheme

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.

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GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY ASSISTANT EXAMINERS

Quality of Written Communication

Where candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, they will be assessed on the quality of written communication.

Candidates will be required to:

present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;
ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate;
use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Levels Marking - General Criteria

Where answers are assessed using a level of response marking system the following general criteria should be used.

Level 1: Basic

Knowledge of basic information
Simple understanding
Little organisation; few links; little or no detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms
Reasonable accuracy in the use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Level 2: Clear

Knowledge of accurate information
Clear understanding
Organised answers, with some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses a good range of specialist terms where appropriate
Considerable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Level 3: Detailed

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale
Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars
Well organized, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors
Clear and fluent expression of ideas in a logical form; uses a wide range of specialist terms where appropriate
Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible
Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

Annotation of Scripts

One tick equals one mark, except where answers are levels marked (where no ticks should be used). Each tick should be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit worthy.

Where an answer is levels marked the examiner should provide evidence of the level achieved by means of annotating 'L1', 'L2' or 'L3' in the left hand margin.

The consequent mark within this level should appear in the right-hand margin.

Ticks must not be used where an answer is levels marked.

Examiners should add their own brief justification for the mark awarded e.g. *Just L3, detail and balance here.*

Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

General Advice

Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totaled in the 'egg' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover of the question paper. These should be totaled. The grand total should be added to the top right-hand corner of the front cover. No half marks should be used.

It is important to recognize that many of the answers shown within this mark 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 creditworthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardization Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

Diagrams are legitimate responses to many questions and should be credited as appropriate. However, contents which duplicate written material or vice versa should not be credited.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC) is part of the award of marks in levels marked answers only. In levels marked answers the quality of the geography is assessed and a level and mark awarded according to the geography. As is sometimes the case, the geography may be sound at a particular level but the examiner may not be sure as to whether there is quite enough to raise the mark within that level. In this case the examiner should consider the QWC of the answer. QWC that fulfils the criteria for the level should lead to the rise in the mark but where the QWC does not fulfil the criteria, the answer should remain at the mark first thought appropriate. In cases where QWC has been used in the award of marks, the examiner should indicate this with QWC and arrows that indicate either an upward or downward trend according to its impact on the final award of the mark.

SECTION A

Question 1 – Population Change

1 (a) (i) Person who **moves** from one place to another. **(1 mark)**

AO1 – 1

1 (a) (ii) Need to recognise overall patterns –could have some appreciation of which countries are in the EU. Recognise that most migrants come from within the EU, with Poland being the largest single source of migrants, India being the largest single source outside the ‘EU’. Accept percentages but only at level 2 if they contribute overall to some appreciation of pattern. **(4 marks)**

AO3 – 4

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple lifts from Figure 1 without any appreciation of pattern.

The largest percentage of migrants comes from Poland. Many people come from non-EU countries. Simply quotes percentages.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements which attempt to classify in order to show a pattern.

Most migrants to Gloucestershire come from the EU. South Africa provides the most migrants from outside the EU. The largest number of migrants from a country in the EU come from Poland.

1 (a) (iii) Answers should show an appreciation of the difference between push and pull factors. These could cover both social and economic factors. Possible answers would include higher pay, poorer standard of living, desire to improve English, join family members already in the country, better job prospects/unemployment at home, dislike of government policies at home. The critical feature is the candidates’ ability to explain how the factors encouraged the migrants to move. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 2

AO2 – 2

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements or lists or not covering both push and pull factors.

To earn more money. To get a better standard of living. To improve their English. Government policy at home.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements covering both push and pull factors.

To earn more money, because of the higher wages in this country, which they can send home to their families. To join family members who are already living in this country. To feel safer because of their distrust of government policies at home.

- 1 (a) (iv)** The answers must cover positives and negatives. **(4 marks)**
 Positive effects (advantages) – Source of income from migrants to people at home. Migrants may be learning new skills which they can use if they come back to the country. May relieve population pressure if home country is over populated. **AO2 – 4**
 Negative effects (disadvantages) - The birth rate may fall leading to an ageing population. Home country may suffer a labour shortage.

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with little development of the effect on the source country.

Shortage of labour. Decrease in the birth rate. Skill shortage. Money sent home.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing effect on source country. Must cover both positives and negatives.

The industries at home are suffering because there is a shortage of labour/skilled labour. As it is the younger people who tend to migrate there is a decline in the birth rate, resulting in an increasingly ageing population. The families left behind gain benefit from the money, which is sent home by the workers living abroad.

- 1 (b)** (2x2) or 3x1+1 **(4 marks)**
Increasing urbanisation – as more and more people live in towns the birth rate tends to decline as they work in industry rather than agriculture and so there is less need for farm labour. **AO1 – 2**
Changes in farming – Agricultural improvement can lead to mechanisation and so there is less need for labour to work on the farm. **AO2 – 1**
Increasing education for women – women want careers of their own and do not want to spend their lives producing children and staying at home. More effective use of contraception. **AO3 – 1**
 Allow explanations which lead to rapid increase as well (if justified).

- 1 (c)** Responses will depend on country chosen. Most likely to be China's one child policy. Reference made to fines and the lack of tax relief for families with more than one child. Influences of 'granny police' as paid informants. Changing, allowing ethnic minorities to have more than one child, or parents who are only children. Aimed to reduce the number of children of rural families where there is a decreasing demand for farm labour. Other strategies could be land reclamation to provide more space e.g. Singapore and transmigration e.g. Indonesia. Accept references to industrialization, mineral exploitation and resource exploration and increases in agricultural productivity. **(8 marks)**
- AO1 – 7**
AO2 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

Simple statements, without any reference to a named country.
They move people. They create new land. They expand their industries.
They increase their output of food. They introduce birth control

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements with reference to a named country.
In Singapore they have reclaimed land from the sea. The reclaimed land is used for housing, industry and recreational uses.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

Detailed case study material
The government of Indonesia moved landless peasants and other people from the crowded central islands of Java and Bali to the sparsely populated outer islands of Borneo and Sumatra. The idea was to use the migrants to develop the infrastructure, school and hospitals to bring these areas into use.

Total for Question 1: 25 marks

Question 2 – Changing Urban Environments

2 (a) (i) Mexico City **(1 mark)**

AO3 – 1

2 (a) (ii) The causes of pollution can be traffic, industrialisation, use of fossil fuels, or the lack of pollution controls. Candidates should relate the failure to cope with pollution to the inability to have the necessary areas of dealing with the problem. This can be explained by the country's low economic development. Lack of appropriate infrastructure, low level of technological know-how, as well as limited legislative carrot and stick measures. The rapid rate of industrialisation is significant as well as the greater ownership of cars with increasing prosperity. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 1

AO3 – 3

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with no developments or elaboration.

There is a lot of traffic. There is increasing industrialisation. Many fossil fuels are burnt. There are less pollution controls.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with some development.

Due to increasing wealth many more people can afford cars and so traffic pollution increases. These poor countries are becoming more industrialised so there is more air pollution. The infrastructure is poor and the disposal of waste is a major problem causing pollution. There are less regulations and fines for polluting than in richer countries.

2 (a) (iii) Need not be specific to one kind of pollution, so can cover industrial, traffic. The answers can cover any remedy or strategy so long as it is feasible. This will include pollution control measures undertaken to the western countries even though there may be limited evidence of these being undertaken in poorer countries. Answers could cover legalisation and fines, various traffic control resources such as congestion charging, pedestrianisation, industrial remedies include taller chimneys, clean air acts etc. **(4 marks)**

AO2 – 4

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements listing possible remedies without the elaboration showing the effect it will have on reducing the pollution.

Fit filters to the chimneys. Reduce the amount of traffic entering the city. Encourage the use of cleaner sources of energy. Use fines.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with some indication on how the suggested remedy will reduce the incidence of pollution.

Fitting filters to the chimneys of industrial plants will reduce the amount of gases entering the atmosphere and reducing the incidence of air pollution.

Put into effect traffic control measures such as congestion charges, increased car park charges/pedestrianisation to reduce the amount of traffic entering the city.

- 2 (b) (i)** There should be some evidence of the use of Figure 3 by reference to closed/boarded up shops. Question can be answered by consideration of the problems/disadvantages of city centres and/or the advantages of out-of-town shopping centres/business parks with office development. Issues associated with CBDs are crime and vandalism, congestion, high business rates and costs. The advantages of developments in the rural-urban fringe are greater space, cheaper land, greater accessibility. Traffic congestion and more pollution and the vicious cycle of decline. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 3
AO3 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements largely listing the problems facing CBDs with little or no explanation.

Crime and vandalism. Shops closing down. High business rents and costs.

Traffic congestion. Empty at night.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing explanation of the problems facing CBDs. Must show evidence of the use of Figure 3 and own knowledge.

As very few people live in the CBDs they often become empty at night and can be dangerous to go into because of the crime and vandalism.

Many shops are closing down because of growth of out-of-town shopping parks.

There may be a great deal of traffic congestion due to the accessibility of the CBDs leading to air pollution.

- 2 (b) (ii)** 2x2 or 1x3+1 Reserve 1 mark under each heading for an indication of how the suggested solution will improve the CBD. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 4

Giving money to build indoor shopping centres – allow people to shop in the warm and dry whatever the weather. They often have parking spaces provided making them accessible and so encouraging more people to shop in the city centre.

Encouraging people to live in flats above the shops – if people live above the shops there will be more people in the city centre at night and so the shops and other land-uses like entertainment are likely to gain more custom.

Introducing security cameras – may reduce crime or at least make people less frightened and so they are more likely to use the city centre especially at night.

- 2 (c)** Accept reference to features that can be considered sustainable in cities or towns which cannot be classified as sustainable settlement in the full sense of the term. Traffic management schemes such as pedestrianisation, bus lanes, congestion charging would be relevant if related to the concept of sustainability. Features of a sustainable settlement are good public transport, recycling of waste, provision of cycle lanes, use of renewable energy, plenty of open spaces, self sufficiency in the provision of food. **(8 marks)**
- AO1 – 4**
AO2 – 4

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

Simple statements or lists of features without reference to a named case study.

Good public transport. Recycling of waste. Cycle lanes. Use of renewable energy.

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements with at least the name of a case study.

Curitiba in Brazil has many open spaces. Waste collectors recycle the waste.

Public transport has been developed at the expense of the car.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

Detailed case study material.

Dongtan in China plans to produce its own energy from wind, solar power, bio-fuel and recycled city waste. Hydrogen fuel cells will replace fossil fuel in public transport. The network of cycle and footpaths will help the city achieve close to zero vehicle emissions. Farmland will produce food organically.

Total for Question 2: 25 marks

Question 3 – Changing Rural Environments

- 3 (a) (i)** This is a skills-based question so the answers must be closely supported by map evidence, with appropriate grid references. **(4 marks)**
 Accept any appropriate type of land use – cemetery, crematorium, industrial estate, office blocks, garden centre, golf course. **AO3 – 4**

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple lists of land uses without any grid references.

There is a cemetery and crematorium. There is an industrial estate. There are office blocks. There is a garden centre. There is a golf course.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements based on accurate use of the map.

Only one credit for quantity of map features

There is an industrial estate at 2869. There is a golf course in grid square 3068. A cemetery is found in 3869/crematorium in 3870. There is a garden centre in 3266 (or 3668).

- 3 (a) (ii)** There should be evidence of the use of the O.S map extract – this can be by the use of specific grid references and/or place names or locations. However there should be evidence of the candidate going beyond map evidence with their own knowledge to show why the various land uses and developments or the rural-urban fringe around Belfast may be causing pressure to this land use zone. The attractions of the rural-urban fringe, such as its accessibility to both urban and rural areas, its relative cheapness to land in the city built up area. Candidates can make use of their answers to 3ai). **(4 marks)**
AO1 – 3
AO3 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with no reference to map evidence or not use of own knowledge.

Houses have been built. There is a motorway. It is close to the city.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with evidence of both the use of the map and own knowledge and some indication of how the developments will lead to pressure

The settlements such as in square 3569 have grown as shown by the modern road layout pattern in the small settlements. The motorway has been built, giving access, which will encourage further developments like the industrial estate in 2869. The land will be cheaper than nearer the city centre, encouraging growth.

3 (b) (i) Large scale (Commercial) farming enterprises/several farms joined together to form one business. **(1 mark)**

AO1 – 1

3 (b) (ii) The emphasis has to be on the effect of supermarkets and food processing or farming. The reference to contracts between farms and supermarkets and their demands for products of similar size, grade and weight. Certain supermarkets may own and run their own farms and estates. Crops like sugar beet and peas are bulky and/or perishable, so need to be grown near to the food processing firms. Farmers have built packing sheds on their farms in India to cope with the demands of the supermarkets. Supermarkets provide a regular and guaranteed market for the farmers' products. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 4

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements that do not refer to the effect of both supermarkets and food processing firms or show the effect of these on farming.

They grow peas. They have to produce products of the same size and weight.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements covering both supermarkets and food processing firms and some evidence of the effect on farming.

Crops such as peas have to be grown close to the freezing plants as possible as they are a perishable crop. Bulky crops like sugar beet have to be near the processing plants as they are expensive to transport long distances. Farms have contracts with supermarkets to produce crops such as potatoes of the same size and in bags of a particular weight. The farmers have built packing sheds on their farms in order to satisfy the demands of the supermarkets.

3 (b) (iii) 2x2 or 1x3+1 No credit for simple direct opposites **(4 marks)**

Increasing field size – *qualify for a grant to replant hedges/build stone walls as boundaries and so reducing size of fields.*

AO2 – 4

Overuse of chemicals – *encourage the use of natural fertilisers and the expansion of organic farming*

Growth of factory farming – *ban the battery farming of chickens, encourage greater free range production.*

- 3 (c)** An open ended question that will have wide range of possible responses. There is the opportunity to describe specific improvements, such as irrigation, improved technology. References to the various aspects of the Green Revolution would be an alternative approach. **(8 marks)**
- AO1 – 4**
AO2 – 4

Whatever approach taken the candidates must relate the new development as improvement in tropical agriculture. The development of a cash economy and the provisions of an income for tropical farmers, as an alternative to a subsistence economy would be considered as improvement.

The influence of TNCs and the development of plantations could be seen as an example of an improvement in Tropical agriculture.

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

If MEDC only, credit if could still apply to LEDC.

MEDC – max Level 1.

Simple statements listing examples of improvements but no attempt to show how it can improve tropical agriculture.

Simple hoes have been used. Protective harnesses provided for donkeys.

Tube wells have been dug to provide water. They can use irrigation.

They can use more machines. They have introduced the Green Revolution.

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements showing how the changes can improve farming.

A simple hoe made out of scrap metal can increase the work that one man can achieve in a day. A protective harness for a donkey allows it to work longer without suffering. A tube well provides water so that crops can be grown in a dry area.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

Detailed information.

An improved water pump provides water all the time, which can be used to irrigate the fields so producing more than one harvest a year.

It is easy to maintain so the people can use their own skills and it is not expensive to produce. It means that less time is spent collecting water so longer can be spent working on producing more crops.

Total for Question 3: 25 marks

SECTION B

Question 4 – The Development Gap

4 (a) (i) Human Development Index (at least first two words correct). **(1 mark)**

AO1 – 1

4 (a) (ii) HDI measurements not entirely based on wealth as GNP is, but consider social and economic factors as well. May be a better **(4 marks)**

indication of a person's quality of life as opposed to their standard of living. It is not based on a single measurement so it gives a much wider view. Generally a country's world ranking is lower than that based on GNP, although UK is an exception among those countries listed in Figure 5.

AO2 – 1

AO3 – 3

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with no evidence of use of both Figure 5 and own knowledge.

It uses more than one measure. It measures peoples' standard living better than GNP.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing use of Figure 5 and own knowledge.

Most countries are lower in the world ranking using the HDI than when the GNP is used. GNP measures goods and services produced which does not necessarily impact on peoples' standard of living. UK is higher in the world ranking using HDI. It is not only concerned with economic factors but also takes into account social well-being of the people.

4 (a) (iii) Responses will depend on case study selected – likely to be a **(4 marks)**

hurricane effect at the West Indies, cyclone damage in Bangladesh, volcanic eruption in Montserrat. Evidence of damage must be appropriate to the case study chosen. Need to consider how the damage has impacted on future of area. Cost of reconstruction related to country's available income/GNP. Emphasis should be on long-term effects of damage of the infrastructure, particularly the transport, water and sewage systems.

AO2 – 4

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with no named natural hazard and/or more concerned with the effects of the hazard rather than the implication for the country's development.

There are many deaths. Many people lost their homes. There were many injured.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with at least the name of a hazard and some indication of the effect of the hazards on the country's future prospects and developments.

The Asian tsunami destroyed many homes, which will have to be replaced costing a great deal of money that would have been used to help the country.

The earthquake in China destroyed the infrastructure of the region, which will take many years to replace.

- 4 (b) (i)** Conservation swap involves a rich country cancelling the debts of a poorer country in return for undertaking some form on environment project. Reduction of debt repayments means a poor country is not burdened with interest payments in addition to repayment of the actual money given as a loan. The advantages will mean that more of the country's GNP can be used to the benefit of the country and its inhabitants. It also means that in addition to protecting the country's environment, it may have global repercussions, for example destruction of rainforest. Accept positive arguments for reduction in conservation swaps, for example, more trees cut down and sold. **(4 marks)**
- AO1 – 4**

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements, largely definitions without any attempt to show advantages or only dealing with debt repayments or conservation swaps. Only dealing with debt reduction and/or conservation swaps.
A rich country cancels the poor country's debts. The rich country cancels debts if the poor country undertakes some conservation.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing the advantages to the poor country covering both debt repayments and conservation swaps.
If a poor countries debts are cancelled they no longer have to pay interest on them and so have more money for other things. Through conservation swaps the debts are cancelled and the environment of the poor country is conserved.

- 4 (b) (ii)** Responses will depend on development project chosen. Although likely to be named by reference to its location, accept reference to a more generic term, e.g. irrigation scheme, building of agricultural college/educational facilities provided details given are appropriate and not too generalised. Likely responses will refer to training to provide skills that can be used on other projects in the future, improving agricultural knowledge and farming technique allowing food production in the future. Candidates should show that advantages of the development must be available for future generations. References to sustainable use of resources would also gain credit. **(8 marks)**
- AO1 – 7**
AO2 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

Simple statements on an unnamed development project with no indication of its sustainability.
They built dykes. They built wells. They built schools

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements with some indication of why it could be considered sustainable.
They built dykes that will protect farmland from flooding in the future. They built wells that provide water for the farm, increasing the yield and health of the people. People got an education in the schools that were built, so they could use the skills they learnt in the future.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

May use detailed case study information.

In Vietnam Oxfam worked used funds from the British government to build a sea-dyke, which stopped the sea flooding the fields and making the soil salty resulting in low rice yields. The building of the dyke as well as increasing the yield of rice taught people building skills and the new roads that were also built allowed the farmers to take the surplus rice to sell in the markets increasing their income.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 (c) (i) | 2x1
The poorer countries largely export primary goods. The richer countries largely export manufactured goods. Accept regions. Accept 'produce' for 'export'. | (2 marks)
AO3 – 2 |
| 4 (c) (ii) | 1x2 or 2x1
They will more likely control the price of the goods they export. It will make it more difficult for richer countries to shop around to find a cheaper price. | (2 marks)
AO2 – 2 |

Total for Question 4: 25 marks

Question 5 – Globalisation

5 (a) (i) Industry is now found in all parts of the world (1) they are linked together because of ownership/good communications (1). **(2 marks)**

AO1 – 2

5 (a) (ii) The main message of the cartoon is concerned with the effect of the global spread of communications allowing direct access into the home from all parts of the world. This can be related to the development of call centres in places like India. Accept suggestions that this may have had an effect on employment in the UK. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 2

AO2 – 2

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements largely repeating what the cartoon shows.

The internet links to different part of the world. There are call centres in India.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing an element of geographical understanding.

Global communications have allowed easy contact with different parts of the world. There has been increase in the number of call centres in India because they can use the good communication to speak to people in the UK.

5 (a) (iii) 1x2 **(2 marks)**

Either UK businesswoman – Not all jobs are going to India. The numbers there are still much smaller than the number of jobs created in India.

AO2 – 2

Or UK MP – There will be unemployment because jobs are not being created in the UK or existing ones are being transferred to India.

5 (b) Responses will depend on the localised industrial region chosen. **(4 marks)**

Likely examples are Motorsport valley, Silicon Glen and Silicon valley in California. Candidates should emphasise the development of global communications via the internet and undersea cable communications. These global links mean there are internet connections globally allowing production to be concentrated in a relatively localised area. Research into new technologies can instantly be accessed and made use of in the production line. Also accept referring to outsourcing to different parts of the world, allowing companies to make use of favourable pricing and expertise.

AO1 – 3

AO2 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements that are generic and there is no indication of a specific location.

The industry is in one place but people can travel to different parts of the world easily. Discussions can also take place with other parts of the world because of good internet links.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with at least the name of a localised industrial zone.

Many Formula 1 firms have their works in Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire in what is know as Motorsport Alley. They are near a testing track at Silverstone and the drivers can fly in easily by plane. The ease of communications by internet means that research into different parts of the car can take place in different parts of the world.

-
- 5 (c) (i)** China. **(1 mark)**
- AO3 – 1**
- 5 (c) (ii)** There should be an appreciation of the overall pattern. Generally there has been an overall increase in the amount of carbon produced. China shows the largest increase. Western Europe has remained fairly constant. USA slight decline. **(4 marks)**
- AO3 – 4**

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple lifts from the graph without any over all appreciation of pattern.
Max L1 if no reference to changes to individual parts.

In 1990 it was 7 billion tons. In 2100 it will be 20 billion tons. It is increasing.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with an appreciation of pattern. There must be reference to individual components on the graph.

Between 1990 and 2100 the output will increase by 13 billion tonnes. China will show a 10x increase. The contribution by the richer countries will lessen and an increasing contribution will come from the poorer countries which are rapidly industrialising.

- 5 (d)** Candidates should show how the advantages of cheaper wages, large towns and reduced health and safety regulations have led to the development of industry in China. These basic advantages need to be developed in order to show how they encouraged the growth of industry. The importance of government legislation in China could be referred to, as well as the influence of TNCs. The influence of special enterprise zones, tax relief, no strike legislation are other areas that would be relevant. Olympic effect. **(8 marks)**

AO1 – 5
AO2 – 3

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

Simple statements with no explanation or reasons for decline in some parts.
Cheaper wages. Longer hours. Less health and safety TICs

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements showing an explanation for the growth of industry.
The workers are paid lower wages so there is more profit for the industry.
The workers work longer hours so there is greater productivity and output.
The government of China is investing heavily in manufacturing industries. The government is encouraging TNCs to invest in China.
The government is giving tax relief and cheap loans to industries, which set up in the country.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

Detailed case study information.
Overseas investment was allowed in 14 coastal cities which meant that Chinese industries were encouraged to serve both the foreign as well as the home market. People in China were getting richer and could afford to buy more products of Chinese industry. Special Economic Zones like Shenzhen were set up. These gave foreign investors more favourable rates and reduced the amount of bureaucracy necessary.

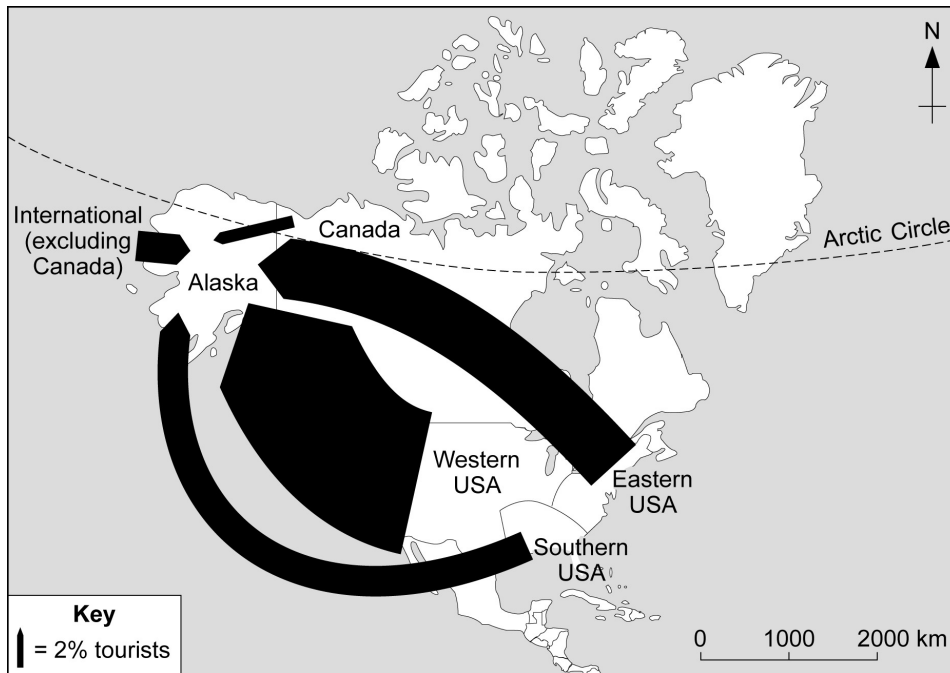
Total for Question 5: 25 marks

Question 6 – Tourism

6 (a) (i) Correct width of the arrow.

(1 mark)

AO3 – 1



6 (a) (ii) A case study is not a requirement but accept specific details of an extreme environment like Antarctica – cruising wild glacial landscapes, historical associations of Captain Scott, accept reference to war legacy on Falkland Islands, unique ecosystem. The candidate can adapt a more generic approach in their answer.
The answers must reflect an extreme environment so give limited credit to winter sports. The activities must be considered adventurous, or be related to the unspoilt nature of areas with an extreme environment.

(4 marks)

**AO1 – 3
AO2 – 1**

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements largely descriptive of the attractions of the extreme areas and little attempt to show why they are attractive to tourists.

They can have adventure holidays. There are high mountains. There is dramatic scenery. There are wild animals and birds. There is plenty of snow and ice.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statement describing the features of extreme environments and showing why they are attractive to tourists.

The high mountains provide spectacular scenery, which is not found in other parts of the world. People can carry out dangerous sports like mountaineering and skiing off piste or hang gliding. The ecosystem of these areas is unique and people will see wild animals in their unspoilt habitat.

- 6 (a) (iii)** Responses will depend on area chosen – most likely to be Antarctica. The emphasis is on coping with visitors, emphasizing the strategies put in place. Limited reference should be given to the effects of a large number of visitors on a fragile hostile environment. These will include restricting numbers due to quota systems, price controls or no-go areas, strict monitoring of numbers, e.g. by size and number of cruise ships, reducing prices for tourists willing to go to less frequented areas, or out of high season. Strict controls on the disposal of waste, and pollution control regulations. **(8 marks)**

AO1 – 5
AO2 – 3

Level 1 (Basic) (1-4 marks)

Simple statements without any attempt to show how the suggested action may have an effect of reducing the impact of tourists on the environment.

Restrict the number of tourists. Maintain no-go areas. Strict controls on waste. Make holidays more expensive. Make charges for entry to more sensitive areas.

Level 2 (Clear) (5-6 marks)

Linked statements with indication of how the suggested actions will reduce tourists' impact on the environment.

By changing entry to the more sensitive areas, the holidays would become tourists visiting. Have a quota system, which only allows a specified number of tourists at one time so the impact is kept manageable. Have strict controls on removal of waste, which would reduce the danger of it entering the food chain or impacting on the ecosystem.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7-8 marks)

Detailed case study information.

Cruise ships to Antarctica are kept small, with only 50 – 100 people on board.

They are largely educational in nature and so only attract real enthusiasts.

Tourists are briefed on the requirements of the Antarctic Treaty, and given instructions on health and safety, behaviour when ashore and rules regarding wildlife observation. They can only land at certain place and there must not be more than 20 people at one spot at a time and each must have qualified guide. All tour operators in the Antarctic must be officially registered.

- 6 (b) (i)** Germany. **(1 mark)**

AO3 – 1

- 6 (b) (ii)** France. **(1 mark)**

AO3 – 1

- 6 (b) (iii)** Must show appreciation of the overall pattern. Recognition that the largest spenders are the northern European countries of UK, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany whereas the Southern European countries of Spain, France and Italy earn more from tourism than they spend. Do not accept any explanation of the pattern. Give credit for some figures taken from the diagram, e.g. Italy earning 40 billion \$ from tourism. **(4 marks)**

AO2 – 2
AO3 – 2

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements consisting of isolated facts and no appreciation of pattern or not considering both spenders and earners.

Italy earns 40 billion \$US from tourism. Germany spends 48 billion \$US. Germany spends more than she earns. France earns more than she spends.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with some appreciation of pattern covering spenders and earners.

The largest spenders on tourism are in the northern part of Europe. The largest earners are in Southern Europe. Most countries (6 out of 10) earn more from tourism than they spend on tourism.

- 6 (c) (i)** Mass tourism is organised tourism (1) for large numbers (1) of people going on holiday to the same place (1). **(2 marks)**

AO1 – 2

- 6 (c) (ii)** Emphasis should be that present day development of tourism should not have a detrimental effect on future generations, due to an overuse of resources or damage to the environment. There should be the utilisation of local labour and skills, so that the local people are the ones who benefit from the development of tourism and the arrival of visitors. Any development of the infrastructure must be sympathetic to the environment and have minimal visual impact. **(4 marks)**

AO1 – 2
AO2 – 2

Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)

Simple statements with no reference to sustainable development.

Ecotourism does not damage the environment. Ecotourism helps the local economy. The lives of the people are not interrupted.

Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with indication of how ecotourism contributes to sustainable development.

The development of ecotourism allows the local people to make use of their traditional skills to build accommodation so that they are earning money.

Sympathetic development of the infrastructure such as roads is useful to the local community as well as the tourists.

Total for Question 6: 25 marks