



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2013**

Geography B

40353F

(Specification 4035)

**Unit 3: Investigating the shrinking world
(Foundation)**

Final

Mark Scheme

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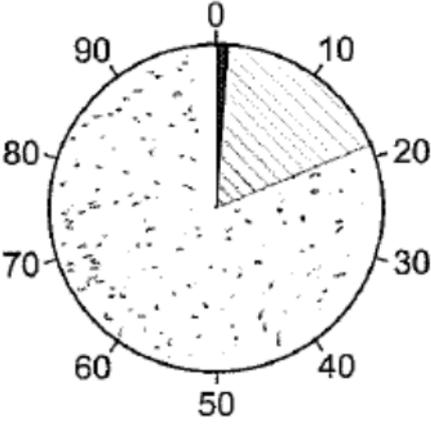
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40353F – Section A – Investigating the globalisation of industry

Question	Description	Mark												
1(a)(i)	Correct answers in order: 0.9km North-east. Must include km. 1 mark each	2 marks												
1(a)(ii)	1889 clearly and solely circled. Any clear indication is acceptable	1 mark												
1(a)(iii)	1.0 km ² clearly and solely circled. Any clear indication is acceptable	1 mark												
1(a)(iv)	2 x 2 Possible pieces include: <i>Size of space, relative flatness, adjacent main road/junction, proximity urban area, open space/greenfield site.</i> Simple identification for 1 mark per piece with 2 nd mark available for description, e.g. <i>2sq km space, wide contour spacing, A419 primary route, residential suburb of large town.</i> Alternatively credit links between evidence and site suitability, e.g. <i>space for large assembly line works/future expansion.</i> 2 marks per piece of evidence.	4 marks												
1(b)	Possible benefits include: employment, higher wages/increased prosperity, social benefits from improved infrastructure/ social spending enabled by, for instance, increased tax revenue. Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Simply stated benefit/s <i>e g more jobs, better wages.</i> Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Clear description of how the development of new industry can benefit local people, <i>e g new industry may bring jobs that weren't there before so that people can now earn a good wage.</i>	4 marks												
1(c)(i)	1 mark for correctly plotting and 1 for lines completion. Allow 1 mark if 1 country completed correctly (plot and line).	2 marks												
1(c)(ii)	Correct answers in order: Increased, higher, double, 2000 1 mark each.	4 marks												
1(d)(i)	1 mark per correct tick: <table border="1" data-bbox="336 1565 1256 1758"> <thead> <tr> <th>Statement</th> <th>True</th> <th>False</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Few transnational corporations (TNCs) have their headquarters in less developed countries</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Some TNCs operate in only one country</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technology has been important in the globalisation of industry</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement	True	False	Few transnational corporations (TNCs) have their headquarters in less developed countries	✓		Some TNCs operate in only one country		✓	Technology has been important in the globalisation of industry	✓		3 marks
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Few transnational corporations (TNCs) have their headquarters in less developed countries	✓													
Some TNCs operate in only one country		✓												
Technology has been important in the globalisation of industry	✓													

<p>1(d)(ii)</p>	<p>TNCs often originate in richer countries and then begin operations in poorer ones. TNCs may pay higher wages in the poorer countries than was the norm hitherto and so, aided by the multiplier, some people there become better off. Additionally, poorer countries' governments may be able to raise extra revenue from taxes and export duties to spend on infrastructure and social improvements. Since the development gap can only narrow if the poorer are not just better off but actually catching up the richer countries, only help towards ultimate reduction is likely. However, if TNCs move facilities from richer to poorer countries consequent losses in the richer countries and gains in the poorer may lead to some help in gap reduction.</p> <p>Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks) Simply stated help/s for poorer countries, e.g. <i>more jobs, better wages.</i></p> <p>Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks) At least one suggestion as to how TNCs can help the development of poorer countries, for example some social/economic improvement. For full marks expect awareness of the gap e.g. <i>opening new plants creates employment and leads to greater prosperity through the multiplier as wage earners spend money in local businesses who in turn need to take on more staff. This makes people in poorer countries better off and may help close the gap in wealth between them and richer ones.</i></p>	<p>4 marks</p>
<p>1(e)(i)</p>	<p>1 mark for correct plotting of radius dividing secondary and tertiary. 1 mark for both shadings being correct.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>2 marks</p>
<p>1(e)(ii)</p>	<p>2 x 2 Possible effects include: increased wages, reduced pollution, more part-time working, more home working, more sedentary work, health issues, cleaner work environment, greater gender equality in employment, unemployment, derelict sites. 1 mark identifying change in structure, 2nd for clear link to effect on area.</p>	<p>4 marks</p>

1(e)(iii)	<p>Environmental problems may relate to pollution (air, water, land, noise, visual) caused by the industry itself or by consequent traffic or supply chain development. Loss of habitat or green space and resource depletion (e.g. of minerals/ water) may also be quoted.</p> <p>Level 1 Basic (1–4 marks) Simply stated environmental problem/s that can be caused by the development of industry e.g. <i>toxic fumes, poisoned rivers, global warming (simply stated), acid rain (simply stated), breathing problems.</i> Credit simply stated types of pollution to max.2</p> <p>Level 2 Clear (5–6 marks) Clearly described environmental problems caused by industry drawing upon both Figure 4 and own case study knowledge, e.g. <i>toxic fumes like those in the photograph may include sulphur dioxide that dissolves in water droplets in the clouds to fall as acid rain. For example, in Sweden forests and lakes have been badly damaged by rain containing chemicals released into the atmosphere by other countries.</i></p>	6 marks
1(f)(i)	Possible pieces include: nature reserve, country park, woodland, loss of farmland. 1 mark per piece of evidence.	2 marks
1(f)(ii)	<p>Planning seeks to manage development such as industrial change in order to serve the greater good. It can reduce conflicts by seeking fair solutions that cause as little loss as possible to stakeholders. Credit ideas such as decision making, regulation, zoning, involvement.</p> <p>Level 1 Basic (1–3 marks) Simple statement/s of how planning can address argument/s in a conflict, e.g. <i>not allowing the industrial estate to be built would stop too much extra traffic.</i></p> <p>Level 2 Clear (4–5 marks) Clear explanation of how planning can help to reduce conflicts e.g. <i>allowing the estate to be built so that factory owners can benefit from the optimum location while designing the estate access to minimise traffic noise impacts for locals.</i> An example of conflict may help the explanation.</p>	5 marks
1(g)(i)	<p>4 x 1 Appropriate technology is technology suitable/ designed with consideration for the community it is intended for. It is sustainable.</p> <p>Point mark description of one clearly identifiable appropriate technology scheme. Credit examples which are likely to be drawn from less developed countries. Possible schemes include basic techniques of earthquake proof housing in India or using bamboo in Costa Rica, soil, water, woodland and crop management techniques, for example in West Africa, small scale HEP schemes (e.g. Vietnam). Credit any valid scheme.</p> <p>If two schemes are described, credit the better answer only.</p>	4 marks
1(g)(ii)	<p>A sustainable scheme is one that meets the needs of people today while conserving the environment/resources for future generations. Point mark as to how the scheme described in (i) is sustainable. Marks may be gained by crediting one developed suggestion or by making two valid suggestions.</p>	2 marks

Section B – Investigating Global Tourism

2(a)(i)	Correct answers in order: Western, 3 km. Must include km. 1 mark each.	2 marks												
2(a)(ii)	0.5km ² clearly and solely circled	1 mark												
2(a)(iii)	1987 clearly and solely circled	1 mark												
2(a)(iv)	2 x 2 Accept any tourist <u>activity</u> likely given tourist information symbols or evidence on extract west of gridline 13. These might include: Walking, riding, fishing, nature spotting, pub-going, golfing, sightseeing attractions (e.g. old railway) visiting, cycling, picnic, boating, day trip. 2 marks per activity with 2 nd mark for use of map evidence. 1 mark per valid activity identified e.g. <i>bird watching</i> , 2 nd mark for description using map evidence, e.g. <i>bird watching in the Forest Park in square 1186/1286</i> .	4 marks												
2(b)	Possible benefits include, employment, wage spend (multiplier effect) encouraging other businesses, increased prosperity/tax revenue (e.g. for social/infrastructure spending). Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks) Simple statement/s of benefits e.g. <i>more jobs, increased prosperity</i> . Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks) Clear explanation of how tourism benefits an area, e.g. <i>through linkage such as multiplier, spin-off spending, stimulus for other business growth</i> .	4 marks												
2(c)(i)	1 mark for correctly plotting and 1 for lines completion. Allow 1 mark if 1 country completed correctly (plot and line).	2 marks												
2(c)(ii)	Correct answers in order: Increased, higher, double, 2000 1 mark each.	4 marks												
2(d)(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Statement</th> <th>True</th> <th>False</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The number of tourist destinations has increased in the last 20 years</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fewer people travel abroad now than 20 years ago.</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The importance of global tourism companies has increased.</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement	True	False	The number of tourist destinations has increased in the last 20 years	✓		Fewer people travel abroad now than 20 years ago.		✓	The importance of global tourism companies has increased.	✓		3 marks
Statement	True	False												
The number of tourist destinations has increased in the last 20 years	✓													
Fewer people travel abroad now than 20 years ago.		✓												
The importance of global tourism companies has increased.	✓													

<p>2(d)(ii)</p>	<p>Tourists often originate in richer countries and visit poorer ones. Tourism developments such as hotels may pay higher wages in the poorer countries than was the norm hitherto and so, aided by the multiplier, some people there become better off. Additionally poorer countries' governments may be able to raise extra revenue from taxes and export duties to spend on infrastructure and social improvements. Since the development gap can only narrow if the poorer are not just better off but actually catching up the richer countries, only help towards ultimate reduction is likely. However, if tourism leads to a shift in the tourism industry from richer to poorer countries consequent losses in the richer countries through tourism decline and gains in the poorer may lead to some help in gap reduction.</p> <p>Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks) Simply stated help/s for poorer countries e.g. <i>more jobs, better wages.</i></p> <p>Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks) At least one suggestion as to how tourism can help the development of poorer countries, for example some social improvement. For full marks expect awareness of the gap, e.g. <i>opening new hotels creates employment and leads to greater prosperity through the multiplier as wage earners spend money in local businesses who in turn need to take on more staff. This makes people in poorer countries better off and may help close the gap in wealth between them and richer ones.</i></p>	<p>4 marks</p>
<p>2(e)(i)</p>	<p>1 mark for correct plotting of radius dividing sea and Channel Tunnel, 1 mark for both shadings being correct.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>2 marks</p>
<p>2(e)(ii)</p>	<p>2 x 2 Reasons for increased air travel between 1961 and 2010 include: growth of package holidays, long-haul tourism, rise of budget airlines, relative affordability/ high disposable income, internet booking, growth of regional airports, more destination choice. 1 mark per clear suggestion. 2nd for development clarifying link to more air travel e.g. <i>the growth of long-haul holidays has led to more air travel because it takes too long to access long-haul destinations by other means.</i></p>	<p>4 marks</p>
<p>2(f)</p>	<p>Noise, pollution and loss of visual amenity/ habitat loss are environmental problems tourism can cause whether caused by the industry itself or by consequent traffic or supply chain development. Loss of habitat or green space and resource depletion (e.g. <i>water</i>) may also be quoted. Global impacts and those associated with international (or long-distance) travel such as jet emissions contributing to global warming are not relevant and should not be credited.</p>	<p>6 marks</p>

	<p>Level 1 Basic (1–4 marks) Simply stated environmental problem/s that can be caused by the development of tourism, e.g. <i>water pollution from hotel drains, water sports damage to coral</i>. In the upper part of the level description may be attempted but limited to either Figure 7 or to own knowledge e.g. <i>litter left un-cleared on beaches like that in the photograph may be eaten by and harm local wildlife</i>.</p> <p>Level 2 Clear (5–6 marks) Clearly described environmental problems cause by tourism drawing upon both Figure 7 and own case study knowledge e.g. <i>litter left un-cleared on beaches like that in the photograph may be eaten by and harm local wildlife. When tourism began to develop on the Cap Estate in northern St Lucia waste and sewage caused unpleasant smells leading to the closure of one beach at Smugglers Cove until proper drainage was installed</i>.</p>	
2(g)(i)	<p>Pieces might include: possible loss of green land in grid square 1189. Effect on river closeness to residential area with consequent noise/traffic, loss of open space left as it is, loss of farmland. Accept any map evidence of likely objection.</p>	2 marks
2(g)(ii)	<p>Planning seeks to manage tourism development in order to serve the greater good. It can reduce conflicts by seeking fair solutions that cause as little loss as possible to stakeholders. Credit ideas such as decision making, regulation, zoning, involvement.</p> <p>Level 1 Basic (1–3 marks) Simple statement/s of how planning can address arguments in a conflict e.g. <i>not allowing the hotel to be built would stop too much disturbance to local residents</i>.</p> <p>Level 2 Clear (4–5 marks) Clear explanation of how planning can help to reduce conflicts e.g. <i>allowing the hotel to be built so that local farmers can profit by selling their produce to its restaurant while ensuring that the development is planned to minimise noise and potential offence to locals</i>. An example may help the explanation of conflict.</p>	5 marks
2(h)(i)	<p>Ecotourism developments include eco-lodges and eco-hotels. Accept any development that is designed to be ecologically sound. Ecotourism developments are usually small-scale and are intended to benefit the local community as well as minimise negative environmental impact.</p> <p>Point mark description of one clearly identifiable ecotourism development. Credit examples, which are likely to be drawn from less developed countries. Possible developments include rainforest eco-lodges in Costa Rica and Thailand, eco-safari development in Kenya and eco-hotel development on the Red Sea coast of Egypt. Credit any valid scheme.</p> <p>If two schemes are described credit the better answer only.</p>	4 marks
2(h)(ii)	<p>A sustainable development is one that meets the needs of people today while conserving the environment/resources for future generations and/or maintaining ways of life and levels of well-being.</p> <p>An eco-tourism development such as an eco-lodge may well use locally available labour/resources and/or recycled/ renewable materials/ energy sources, which will remain available in the future so that the development's continued existence into the future is likely and damage to the future environment/social structure minimal.</p>	2 marks

	<p>Point mark as to how the development described in (i) is sustainable. Marks may be gained by crediting one developed suggestion or by making two valid suggestions.</p> <p>Accept economic and social sustainability.</p>	
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