

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2014

Pearson Edexcel in GCSE
Geography B (5GB2F)
Unit 2: People and the Planet
(Foundation)

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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.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, **always** follow that guidance.
- **2 mark bands**
Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
- **3 mark bands**
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.
- **4 mark bands**
Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear

ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Marking Guidance

- The spelling, punctuation and grammar assessment criteria are common to GCSE English Literature, GCSE History, GCSE Geography and GCSE Religious Studies.
- All candidates, whichever subject they are being assessed on, must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar marking criteria should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have demonstrated rather than penalised for errors.
- Examiners should mark according to the marking criteria. All marks on the marking criteria should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the marking criteria are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the marking criteria.
- Examiners should be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the marking criteria.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the marking criteria 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.
- Handwriting may make it difficult to see if spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct. Examiners must make every effort to assess spelling, punctuation and grammar fairly and if they genuinely cannot make an assessment, the team leader must be consulted.
- Specialist terms do not always require the use of complex terminology but the vocabulary used should be appropriate to the subject and the question.
- Work by candidates with an amanuensis, scribe or typed script should be assessed for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- Examiners are advised to consider the marking criteria in the following way:
 - How well does the response communicate the meaning?
 - What range of specialist terms is used?
 - How accurate is the spelling, punctuation and grammar?

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
1ai	D = 170,000	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
1aai	B = Immigration is always higher than emigration	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
1b	<p>State two so expect a simple statement including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A skills test (1) • A quota (1) • An income qualification (1) • Changing (asylum) laws/rules (1) • Visa (1) • Reduce entitlement for state benefits • Tighter security/border controls <p>..or any other legitimate filter (1)</p>	Open door policies Reasons why migrants seek to move	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has risen very rapidly (1) • Rate of growth increased exponentially until the 1980s (1) slowed since then (1) • Developed countries growth slowed much earlier (1) • Developing countries still growing (1) but at a slowing rate (1) <p>data or detail to support any two of the above points (1+1)</p>	Explanatory points	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Mark
1 (d)	<p>Population structure is focus so should include the age structure, gender balance. Generic points are likely to be;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very wide at the base / high birth rate (1) • Very 'thin' at the top / high death rate (1) • Substantial 'steps' between the cohorts (1) • More elderly women than men (1) • Recognition that structure can vary (regionally) within a country (1) <p>May also include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS related impact on both genders so 'absent' generations • Young/youthful populations (1) because of high fertility rates (1) • High dependency ratio (1) <p>Expect at least two features to be identified (1+1) with an explanatory point for each (1+1) Explanation will include ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High birth rate (1) Legitimate reasons for high birth rates e.g. high infant mortality rates (1) • Relatively high death rate (1) Legitimate reasons for high death rates (1) • High infant mortality rate (1) Legitimate reasons for high infant mortality rates (1) • Legitimate reasons for gender differences e.g. differences in life expectancy (1) because of HIV/AIDS (1) • Legitimate reasons for impact of AIDs (1) government attitudes/poverty etc. (1) <p>Max 2 if no/inappropriate country has been identified Max 3 for a list</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(1+1+1)+1</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(1+1)+1+1</p>

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2ai	A = Greece	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2aii	C = Netherlands	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
2b	State two so expect a simple statement including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing population (1) • Growing wealth/level of development idea (1) <p>..or any other legitimate reason (1)</p>	Answers which focus on production	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (c)	Expect basic identification of technology (1) and extension of idea through detail (1) For example; Technologies that use renewable energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces non-renewable fossil fuel resources (1) which means less pressure on non-renewables (1); Energy conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces total energy use (1) which in turn will reduce resource consumption so resources last longer / fewer resources are needed overall (1) • Recycling (1) with extension of idea through detail (1) Food supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GM crops (1) increases yield/supply (1) • New machinery (1) increases yield/supply (1) 	Explanations which do not focus on resource shortages.	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (d)	<p>Max 2 if 'fossil fuels' or if no non-renewable resource has been named.</p> <p>Global variation explained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of population (1) details through data (1) • Idea of greater wealth/more developed / high GDP etc.(1) details of consumption – e.g. car ownership (1) • Price /supply - i.e. 'if you have it you use more' (1) • Other resources are used instead (1) example of same (1) e.g. Iceland has geothermal energy (1) which means that it uses less oil (1) • Rising population / population growth (1) • Government policy (1) extension through example (1) • Use of data to support (1) <p>No mark for just naming a country – must be used in context.</p>	<p>Details of global supply</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1+1)+1</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
3ai	B = 2009	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
3aii	A – It has risen by nearly \$8 trillion	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
3b	Outline so expect one basic point (1) and a development (1) Facilitating trade / reducing barriers trade(1) such as either quotas and/or tariffs (1) examples of same (1)	Answers that do not focus on the WTO specifically	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(c)	Award one mark for a basic point (1), plus a second mark for a developed point (1) (2x 2) but also allow 3 basic points with only one developed. High in early stages (1) declines during industrialisation (1) and becomes very small indeed in post-industrial phase (1) data/additional detail (such as the name of a primary employment sector) to support any two points (1+1)	Reference to any other industrial sector	4 (1+1)+(1+1) (1+1+1)+1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3(d)	<p>Award one mark for a basic point (1), plus a second mark for a developed point (1) (2x 2) but also allow 3 basic points with only one developed or one basic point with a double-development.</p> <p>Depends on named TNC but likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquarters in developed country (1) may name city/location (1) • Research and development may also be in developed country (1) details of same (1) notes changing world/dynamic (1) • Main operation / manufacturing/ sales in different location (1) details of same (1) notes changing world/dynamic (1) • New markets for goods (1) detail of same (1) • Outsourcing (manufacturing) to a developing country/LEDC (1) where labour costs are lower (1) <p>Max 2 if no named TNC Max 3 if only one place mentioned e.g. just focussing on outsourcing to one particular place. Extension through explanation (of 'why')</p>	<p>Answers which exclusively concentrate on why they operate in many different places with no detail of where these places are.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1)+1+1</p> <p>(1+1)+(1+1)</p> <p>(1+1+1)+1</p>

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
4ai	C=Africa	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
4aii	D= Nepal	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
4b	<p>State two so expect a simple statement including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale (1) • Cheap(er) (1) • Involves local people (in making choices) or reverse(1) • Use intermediate technology (1) • Develops relationships within the community / idea of social cohesion (1) • Assistance from NGOs 	'Top-down' comments.	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stage model (1) • Any two stages identified (1+1) and correctly described (1+1) • Linear as in one thing leads to another (1) • To develop a country needs to modernise its institutions (1) examples of same (1) • Development (or lack of) is attributable to internal barriers within country (1) 	Critiques of the model	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4(d)	<p>Depends on chosen country but likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on rate of development – slow –fast etc. (1) data to support (1) • Comment on declining sectors of the economy – e.g. decline of traditional farming (1) detail of same (1) • Comment on expanding sectors of the economy – e.g. new manufacturing or tertiary industries e.g. role of tourism (1) detail of same (1) • Comment on changing pattern of trade e.g. relationship with China (1) detail of same (1) • Comment on the pattern of income/wealth within a country (1) detail of same (1) <p>Max 2 if no named country or the named country is not in sub-Saharan Africa Max 3 if no supporting data/detail about the named country</p>		<p>4</p> <p>(1+1)+(1+1)</p> <p>(1+1+1)+1</p> <p>1+1+(1+1)</p>

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
5ai	B = London and the South East	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
5aii	C = High paid jobs using computers	All other answers	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5aiii	<p>Suggest so expect one basic point (1) and a development (1)</p> <p>Closely related to finance and business services – co-located (1) extension through example (1)</p> <p>Many (major) companies in London etc. (1) so high demand for IT support (1)</p> <p>Centres of international business (TNCs) (1) example of same</p> <p>Near universities (1) for skilled labour (1)</p> <p>Near transport hubs/routes (1)</p> <p>Idea of inward investment (1)</p> <p>Near to existing IT firms (1)</p>	<p>Reasons that don't relate to IT jobs or relate to the distribution shown on Figure 5</p> <p>'some places are more developed than others'</p>	2

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
5b	<p>Describe one so expect one basic point (1) and a development (1)</p> <p>They are expensive to clear/restore (1) example/detail of same (1)</p> <p>Access might be difficult (1) example/detail of same (1)</p> <p>Disruption to neighbours (1) example/detail of same (1)</p> <p>Contaminated land (1) so the clean-up is dangerous/expensive (1)</p> <p>Harms the environment (1)</p> <p>Noise/air pollution during redevelopment (1)</p> <p>Some brownfield sites are now protected animal habitats (1) therefore planning permission could be difficult to obtain (1)</p>	Greenfield sites	2

Question Number	Indicative content	
5 (c) QWC i,ii,iii	Major themes are likely to be; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued decline of employment in primary sector – extensions through details of sub-sectors e.g. agriculture, mining • Decline of secondary sector – extensions through details of sub-sectors e.g. shipbuilding, textiles • Continued rise of tertiary sector especially retailing and finance and business services • Quaternary sector developed in recent years • Recent growth in flexible working e.g. working from home and part-time employment • Data will be provided and some will point to regional variations • Explanations should be linked to sectors and, better, particular industries and will involve; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalisation 2. Mechanisation 3. Rationalisation 4. Labour history 5. Management history 6. Government decisions and policies 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	Response identifies one sectoral change. Limited details on nature of change and may just be generalised industry. Explanation likely to be a simple statement –‘it was not competitive’ or similar. Examples are not used beyond named places. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	Response refers to two sectors and has some details on types of industry in both. The response uses at least one example with some detail. Explanation is linked to chosen industry but not developed –‘it was not cheaper to make it overseas’ or similar. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5-6	Response refers to several industries drawn from at least two sectors and offers good details of changing structure. Explanation is detailed and involves several factors to explain described changes. Examples are used with some detailed description. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

SPaG Level 2	2	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	3	<i>High performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
6ai	C= London	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
6aii	A = Loss of jobs in manufacturing	All other answers	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6aiii	<p>Suggest one so expect a basic point (1) and an extension (1)</p> <p>Wide range of possibilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-migration/people moving (1) for jobs/education/retirement – any any other legitimate reason (1) • In-migration (1) leading to a large natural increase (1) • Higher rate of natural increase (1) because of younger population (1) • Comparative idea as in better opportunities in city(ies) (1) than in remote rural regions (1) • Ideas about rural isolation (1) • Decline/expansion in service provision (1) 	Areas of decline	2

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
6b	<p>Describe one way so expect a basic point (1) and an extension (1)</p> <p>Wide range of possibilities to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction/encouragement of new employment sectors (1) example of same e.g. leisure • New retail/shopping projects (1) example of same (1) • New 'image' created (1) example of same (1) • Idea of refurbishment of old industrial areas (1) example of same (1) • Becoming more 'eco-friendly' (1) 	Anything relating to rural areas	2

Question Number	Indicative content	
6 (c) QWC i,ii,iii	<p>More than one rural development project can be offered but do not disallow a single project approach.</p> <p>Problems of rural regions that should be addressed as impinging on 'quality of life are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remoteness / mobility • Jobs / economic issues • Out-migration and ageing populations • Issues surrounding leisure and tourism <p>Likely projects might include the Eden Project, Highlands and Islands Development, National Park policies e.g. Lake District and include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of employment • Attempts to improve connectivity/transport • Improvements to housing stock 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	Response attempts to describe one rural development project but with little accuracy or detail. Understanding of issues surrounding quality of life is limited. Examples are not used beyond named places. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	The response attempts to explain how rural development project(s) help improve one aspect of quality of life in rural areas. The response uses at least one example with some detail. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5-6	The response shows good understanding how rural development project(s) help improve a range of issues in rural areas. Links between policies and quality of life are clear. Examples are used with some detailed description. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
SPaG Level 2	2	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	3	<i>High performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
7ai	D=Sudan	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
7aii	C = Nigeria	All other answers	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
7 aiii	<p>Outline one so expect a basic point (1) with an extension (1)</p> <p>Public health issues (1) details of same (1)</p> <p>Civil unrest issues (1) detail of same (1)</p> <p>Inability to provide services (1) detail of same (1)</p> <p>Tax- informal economy issues (1) detail of same (1)</p> <p>Poor quality of life/low standard of living (1)</p> <p>Overcrowding (1)</p> <p>Aesthetically unpleasing (1) which is a barrier to further development/investment (1)</p> <p>..or any other legitimate filter (1)</p>	General references to urban growth that are not legitimately linked to slums.	2

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
7b	The amount of land required (1) to support the city (1) detail of consumption e.g. food, space for waste, energy needs etc. (1)	Carbon footprint	2

Question Number		
7 (c) QWC i,ii,iii	<p>The 'eco-footprint' of a city is the measure of the amount of land/sea that is needed to supply the resources needed by its population and to deal with the waste that is produced.</p> <p>Depends on chosen 'named city' but expect a range of policies that are convincingly linked to a reduction in consumption. May include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing private transport usage with policies such as congestion charging. • Development of integrated transport systems • Improvement in waste disposal systems – incineration to produce power • 'Green' building design rules • Recycling water • City zoning strategies to reduce need to travel <p>Be watchful of answers that focus on carbon footprints and/or offer detail about how individuals can reduce consumption without clear link to 'city' (government).</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	The response describes a policy that will have a positive impact on reducing eco-footprint but with limited detail and lacking a link to the footprint itself. Examples are not used beyond named places. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	The response describes at least two policies that have been developed with an implied link to eco-footprints, but with variable detail. The response uses at least one example with some detail. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5-6	The response explains how policies have been developed with good detail and a clear link to, and through understanding of, eco-footprints. Examples are used with some detailed description. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
SPaG Level 2	2	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	3	<i>High performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
8ai	B = Missouri	All other answers	1

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
8aii	C = No areas have less than 20%	All other answers	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
8 (a) (iii)	<p>Outline one so expect a basic point (1) with an extension (1)</p> <p>Do not insist of internet connectivity being the focus – allow general comments about rural isolation.</p> <p>Accessibility problems (1) in relation to services/shops (1) Ageing population (1) Hard to develop (1) Slow/lack of internet connections (1) which could lead to social disengagement (1) Difficult to attract new businesses (1) because isolation implies lack of connection to rest of economy(1) Likely to lose existing businesses (1) because of lack of competitiveness (1) Likely to lose population (1) to better connected places (1)</p>	Reasons why they might be isolated	2

Question number	Correct Answer	Reject	Mark
8b	<p>One mark for each basic point</p> <p>Low-impact / small scale (1) Appropriate technology in that it is resilient/not too complex (1) Local people can manage and maintain (1) Relatively cheap (1) Can be used in rural areas (1)</p>	Large top-down projects	<p>2</p> <p>1+1</p> <p>(1+1)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
8 (c) QWC i,ii,iii	<p>A wide range of schemes could be discussed, but they must focus on the developing world and they should explicitly address both opportunities and quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor life expectancy • Poverty • Gender inequality • Depopulation • Lack of connectivity <p>Likely to be dominated by bottom up development projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intermediate technology to reduce soil erosion and improve water supply - such as pumpkin tanks improving health, farm production and income. • micro-finance schemes such as the Grameen Bank and others, which provide small scale loans to start businesses and therefore improve income, especially among women. • mobile health services and mobile education, such as bare foot doctors, which aim to bring mobile services to isolated areas • fair-trade schemes improving farm income and local services <p>Might also include top-down projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water management schemes producing power and industrial employment • improvements to rural transport networks and mobile phone coverage 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	Response describes one method but with limited detail and quality of life improvements are assumed but not stated. Examples are not used beyond named places. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	Response describes at least two methods, with variable detail, but with limited explanation of how these schemes have improved quality of life and rural opportunities. The response uses at least one example with some detail. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5-6	Response uses examples of methods and provides some details with good explanatory links to how these have improved opportunities and the quality of life in rural areas. Located examples are used with some detailed description. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

SPaG Level 2	2	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	3	<i>High performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

