

Geography C (Bristol Project)

General Certificate of Secondary Education **GCSE 1988**

Report on the Units

January 2009

1988/MS/R/09J

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Reports should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and mark schemes for the Examination.

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Chief Examiner's Report

General Comments

The January session has seen many continuing to take advantage of Bristol Project's unitisation possibilities. Most have entered the DME for this session, whilst about a quarter have submitted their Internal Assessment. The encouragement provided by having as much as 50% of the assessment completed before the final June Assessment is hopefully something from which your Centre has benefited.

As usual, there has been much to commend; in the DME the use of Settlement case studies from teaching the Themes has been good, whilst high order ICT skills used appropriately and effectively are increasingly evident for Internal Assessment. However, Examiners have noted deterioration in the handwriting and use of English for a significant minority. Inevitably, this makes it harder for them to be certain of the marks their geographical ability merits.

Examiners have reported that the DME on City Centres was appropriate and well received. Certainly the outcomes have shown much positive achievement and Centres are complimented upon the preparation of their candidates. However, there were doubts expressed by examiners this session as to candidates' understanding of the key concept of sustainability.

A few Centres expressed surprise as to the nature of The Decision section, despite its following the pattern of a past June DME. Also, 'DME News', produced by the two Principal Examiners of the DME has the four styles of Decision laid out. Specification Advisors should be able to help, if you have difficulty locating a copy of this invaluable feedback vehicle for the DME. The last edition was produced in 2007.

Holistic marking of the Internal Assessment is now well established for most, but a few Centres still have progress to make. A reminder of the need for appropriate annotation is also appropriate for some, as is the need for candidates to acknowledge all data sources.

This session the Internal Assessment saw the introduction of 'Moderation Manager', whereby marks and correspondence has taken place electronically. This worked well and made the moderation more efficient, except where Examination Secretaries did not respond to emailed requests for sample scripts. Please note that this is the format that requests for moderation samples will take for the remainder of this GCSE.

2401/01 Decision Making Exercise (Foundation)

General Comments

All the Examiners considered this session's paper to have been pitched at an appropriate level. The majority of the candidates demonstrated commitment to the examination. For the most part, candidates were able to access all parts of the paper and there was little evidence of poor time management. They were able to demonstrate a range of geographical skills and knowledge. Overall, they appeared familiar with the resources and had some understanding of urban issues.

Candidates were required in several questions to use the information from the resources. It is always good practice in geographical enquiry to support statements with evidence, and the questions expect candidates to use relevant details from the resources to support their answer and not simply to copy or list information.

Nearly all candidates completed the paper and used their time effectively. Much use was made of the additional pages, usually for answering Q7, but sometimes for expanding answers to earlier questions in preference to writing in the space at the bottom of the relevant page. Sometimes the additional pages were used because they had crossed out their initial response. Most of the responses on the extra pages were well organised. However, poor handwriting reported last session continues to be a cause for concern.

The aim of the DME as outlined in the specification is to investigate a sustainable development issue. The Resource Book is sent to Centres in the December prior to the examination session. A copy of the Resource Book and Notes for Teachers are available in advance to allow preparation time for teachers. It is evident that teachers do this successfully. In addition, the Teachers' Guide and the Student Handbook Materials give further practical advice on preparing students for the examination. The topic however, should be taught in a wider context with a range of related issues. The advanced publication of titles allows teachers to incorporate the DME topic into their two-year teaching schemes for each cohort of students.

It is vital that Centres prepare candidates for the examination topic before the three-week pre-release teaching period. They should then pay close attention to the Teachers' Notes for Guidance, which accompany the Resource Booklet, for planning lessons during the pre-release teaching period. The DME is designed to provide candidates at all levels with opportunities to proceed through three stages of investigating issues related to sustainable development. The DME assesses and rewards the candidates' ability to apply the ideas which underlie parts (a) and (b) of Theme 5 (Sustainable Development) in a particular situation. Candidates need to understand that sustainability has social, economic and environmental aspects and this was indicated in the Teachers' Notes for this session.

Comments on Individual Questions

Question 1

- (a) Most candidates were able to gain both marks for two jobs found in city centres, although some stated land uses or buildings, rather than jobs.
- (b) Some candidates did not appear to understand the concept of 'land use'. Some copied labels from the land values graph. Others used the picture of the 'Vibrant Hub'.
- (c) This was generally well answered. Some Centres had clearly covered this aspect in class and candidates gave considered answers.

An exemplar answer

Reason 1 because there was a wide range of different shops there.

Reason 2 because it was a busy place during the day and often at night too with nightclubs and restaurants.

Question 2

- (a) Generally well answered, as there were many problems mentioned in Resource 2.
- (b) Also well answered.
- (c) Candidates found 'dead heart' more difficult to explain and there were some vague responses.

An exemplar answer

Reason 1 Closed down shops and peeling paint make the city centre look derelict.

Reason 2 Vandalism puts people off going there as they fear they may be mugged.

Question 3

Some candidates failed to note that 3(a) was from the point of view of the business and 3(b) from the point of view of the customer. Some wrote about out of town shopping and failed to link the advantages to location. Those who did realise what the question was about often failed to develop their answers, making very simple comments like 'no public transport to out of town centres' and 'elderly people don't/can't drive.'

An exemplar answer

Advantage 1 There is less pollution on the edges of cities which will make the environment more pleasant to work in. More people will be attracted to work there as the air will be cleaner and there will be less noise.

Advantage 2 The land is cheap and there is room for expansion. This will attract businesses because they can buy lots of land cheaply and they can expand easily. The businesses can also afford to provide free parking.

Disadvantage Out of town shopping malls can be hard to access because there might not be direct public transport to the shopping centre. So if you do not own a car getting there and back with lots of shopping would be difficult.

Question 4

Very few candidates could explain why the city councils do not like the 'donut effect' Many did not appear to fully understand the 'donut effect' and simply copied from the resource. Those that mentioned the council often merely stated that there was 'less money for the council'.

Exemplar Answer One

Reason 1 If lots of big shops and businesses move out to the suburbs there will be nothing to attract people into the city centre. The council will lose money on car parking fees and on public transport if they provide them.

Reason 2 If there are empty shops and derelict building in the city centre the council may lose out on council tax. Regeneration of the city centre by the council will be difficult if there is little money coming in.

Exemplar Answer Two

Reason 1 Lots of high street shops are moving out into the suburbs leaving the city centre. Which means the council are losing out on money because the shopkeepers in the city centre have to pay high rents and tax to the council to stay there.

Reason 2 With shops leaving the city centre lots of vandalism and graffiti is done on the empty buildings. This is also costing the city council money to try and clean up all the mess.

Question 5

The word appearance was often missed and candidates wrote about the effects of the regeneration of Birmingham. There was some excellent geography but unfortunately it was answering the question the candidates wanted to answer, rather than the one being asked.

An exemplar answer

Way 1 Birmingham City Council have improved the appearance of their city centre by building new restaurants and shops to attract more people into the city to eat out and shop. There are trendy outdoor eating areas with patio heaters, lights, hanging baskets and plants.

Way 2 Birmingham City Council has modernised the Bull Ring. It is now a world-class spacious, shopping centre. Selfridges is an iconic, flagship building that draws people from all over the Midlands.

Question 6

There were many vague answers, often about a specific development, but not explaining why it would make the city centre more sustainable. Many could write successfully about the renewal in economic terms by referring to jobs, investment or wealth creation. Few referred to the positive environmental effects of the glass roof, visual improvements, energy efficiency and the centralisation of home, job and leisure. There were some good references to social sustainability in terms of café culture.

Exemplar Answer One

Way 1 By introducing three shopping streets this will bring more customers back and a steady flow of people will be in the city centre spending money making it economically sustainable.

Way 2 More offices, new restaurants and cafes mean that there will be more jobs so more people will be using the city centre and its facilities. Office workers will socialise in the cafés at lunchtimes and after work.

Way 3 The shopping mall has a glass roof, which provides the centre with natural light. This is sustainable, it makes the shopping centre light and airy and protects shoppers from the weather.

Exemplar Answer Two

Way 1 The shopping centre has created many jobs for the local people. They will spend money in the shops creating a multiplier effect and creating more wealth in Bristol.

Way 2 The original buildings have been redeveloped into Cabot Circus. This is sustainable because it was a brownfield site in the city centre not a greenfield site on the edge of Bristol. It is a regeneration that uses some of the existing infrastructure.

Way 3 It has made Bristol a bigger tourist attraction. There is even a hotel in the development. The tourists will come to see the beautiful buildings and spend money in the shops cafes and cinema and other parts of Bristol e.g. museums and theatres.

Question 7

Overall, part (a) was answered reasonably well as long as candidates wrote about the city centre environment and not generally about improvements to Liverpool.

Part (b) was often not specific enough as to reasons why people would want to move back to the city centre. Many candidates made broad generalisations about aspects of renewal. Very few referred to improved living accommodation and opportunities for employment.

Part (c) was fairly straightforward, although many candidates mentioned a large number of improvements without developing any of them with specific detail. The most popular improvement chosen was the Merseytram.

Part (d) was the least well answered - many sweeping statements were made but few candidates were able to give well-reasoned views. Many candidates still find the concept of 'sustainability' hard to apply. Consequently they did not appear to know what to write, resorting to re-writing what they had written in earlier parts of the question. As stated in many previous reports candidates need to be able to apply the definitions of sustainability that many have carefully learnt, in the context of the issue being studied. The need for an understanding of sustainability in the context of the regeneration of Liverpool City Centre was flagged up in the Teachers' Notes:

'Resource 9 is a far more detailed plan of the regeneration proposals and candidates should consider the social, economic and environmental sustainability of such plans.'

Exemplar Answer One

(a) The changes could improve the present city centre environment by making it a lot safer as one of the changes that is going to happen is that lighting and CCTV are going to be

improved. Hopefully crime and vandalism will be decreased making the city centre a safer place. Another way the changes could improve the present city centre environment is that it will be more accessible to traffic which means that there will be less congestion and more parking spaces. This is because through traffic is being re-routed. The amount of air and noise pollution will decrease making Liverpool a much more environmentally friendly city.

(b) People will be encouraged to return to live in the city centre because of all the redevelopments, for example the Commercial District will create lots of new jobs in the city centre as there are major new office developments being built there which will attract new businesses. Also the Paradise Street Development area will attract people back to the city centre because new residential areas are being created as well as new shopping and leisure facilities, which will also mean more jobs, and there is also public open space for families to enjoy.

(c) City centre transport links will be updated and improved by developments such as Chapel Street and New Quay Street, which will be changed to make a new bus lane, and this will allow a faster bus journey to the waterfront. This will encourage people to use public transport in the city centre. In Tithebarn Street the road will be improved and traffic flow will be changed, part of the street will become two way instead of one way, this will improve access to this part of the city centre.

(d) I think the developments are sustainable as access to and around the city centre is being improved which will mean less traffic congestion and as a result of this there will be a decrease in air pollution. This will make the city centre more environmentally friendly. The major development areas like Paradise Street and Princes Dock will create more jobs, this will reduce unemployment, create more wealth and increase the quality of life in Liverpool.

Exemplar Answer Two

(a) The changes could improve the city centre environment because if there are improved public spaces more people will walk in the city centre. This will mean less vehicles and less air pollution. It will also make the city centre more attractive. The bus, tram and train improvements will encourage people to use public transport and there are improved cycle lanes to encourage cycling. The city centre will be a greener place with less noise and less congestion.

(b) People will be encouraged to return and live in the city centre because it will be a safer place to live and work. CCTV and improved street lights will make them feel safe and reduce crime. The improved transport links will encourage people to live in the city centre, as it will provide an easy and cheap way to get around, to work or to shop.

(c) The Merseytram will be refurbished and when this is done more people will use it to get around and it will cut down the amount of traffic on the roads e.g. St John's Lane. New bus lanes are being made, e.g. on New Quay and Chapel Streets. Buses will get to their destinations quicker and more shelters will be built to encourage people to use public transport.

(d) I think that most of the developments will be sustainable, for example having new bus lanes and cycle routes will be a permanent improvement. Also more public transport will help to cut air and noise pollution and improve the environment. However some developments like improved lighting and CCTV aren't that economically sustainable because they are expensive to run. They make the place attractive but it can cost a lot of money to keep it nice.

2401/02 Decision Making Exercise (Higher)

Overall Performance of the candidates

This January's session of the DME covered a well publicised urban geography issue, i.e. the rivalry between city centres and out-of-town developments. In recent years, city centres have been seen to fight back against movements to the fringes with large scale redevelopments of retail, business, leisure and housing areas in an attempt to redress the balance in favour of the 'vibrant hub' as opposed to the 'dead heart'.

Many candidates had already studied the settlement section of the specification prior to the DME and this showed in the level of own knowledge they could call on, especially concerning the advantages and disadvantages of out-of-town shopping centres and the signs of decline in city centres. Hence, most of the candidates appeared to be well prepared by their teachers and this was enhanced by staff attending the many meetings organised by Specification Advisors across the country. Many candidates could use specialist terms confidently, applying knowledge and concepts with detail and accuracy.

The examination was deemed appropriate in standard by the markers and differentiated well in most areas, with the better candidates developing their answers using the resources provided and their own knowledge of urban issues. Weaker candidates often failed to develop their answers sufficiently, giving only basic answers in list form or quoting information from the booklet that was not needed to answer the question set. Some candidates, as usual, spent too much time and effort on the early questions and failed to finish the paper properly. Very few candidates omitted complete questions as in the past, but simply did not complete question seven.

The improvements in centre administration noted in the Summer 2008 session did, unfortunately, not continue into this January session. Some centres are still using the wrong sized answer booklets, many of the front covers were not filled in correctly and no gaps were left between answers. Some centres failed to attach additional sheets to the answer booklet, simply placing them inside the main booklet. However, there was less evidence of candidates being entered for the wrong tier than in previous sessions – a welcome development for both centres and candidates.

Comments on Individual Questions

Section 1: The Background

Question 1

This question was generally well answered, although some candidates' responses tended to be rather unstructured, with weaker ones failing to identify clear reasons and developing them appropriately. Some lost sight of the 'vibrant hub' when attempting to develop their answers and references to land values and unpolluted and clean were not always relevant.

A typical answer which gained full marks

City centres used to be seen as vibrant hubs because there were plenty of jobs in the area in shops and offices. Large numbers of people who lived in and near the city centre worked there, making it a busy, bustling area. There were also many different leisure activities to serve the large number of people such as cinemas, night clubs and restaurants, resulting in the city centre

being vibrant both during the day and at night. These facilities were easy to access due to the large amount of public transport serving the area.

Question 2

In terms of knowledge and application, this was one the best answered questions by the majority of candidates. Many candidates seemed to be familiar with the subject matter and used the great deal of information on the resource very well. Some weaker candidates did get a few of their developments rather confused, e.g. that all unemployed people turn to crime! Also, some were distracted by all the reasons why businesses might move out of the city centre, with no clear reference to the question.

A typical answer which gained full marks

Some city centres are now showing of becoming a dead heart and the environment is deteriorating. There is now a lot of vandalism and graffiti due to many buildings being either empty or neglected due to businesses and shops moving away from the expensive city centre to the cheaper outer suburbs. Rents are lower here and there is more room to expand. Also, there is a lot of traffic congestion in the city centre due to many older roads being too narrow for lorries and buses. This can delay both goods and workers reaching the city centre which costs money and has encouraged companies to leave the area.

Question 3

This question was also answered very well by a large number of candidates who used their own knowledge of local out-of-town shopping centres as a stimulus. The advantages were completed to a higher standard in many cases than the disadvantage, where development of the point made created some difficulties. Some candidates wrote far too much, giving up to four advantages and two disadvantages, which may have had repercussions later in the paper. It should also be stressed that some groups of people may have difficulty reaching the out-of-town centres, but they are certainly not generally considered inaccessible. Some weaker candidates misread the question and looked at how out-of-town developments had affected the city centre and then wrote the advantages and disadvantages of the out-of-town centre development for the city centre.

A typical answer which gained full marks

An advantage of an out-of-town development is that the environment tends to be much more pleasant than the city centre. It is less crowded, less polluted, has plenty of space and cleaner air, and is often surrounded by countryside. This attracts shoppers to the area and they will tend to spend longer periods of time there and spend more money. Also, because of the indoor, covered malls, there is less chance of shoppers getting wet or cold and therefore improves the shopping environment. A second advantage of an out-of-town development is its transport connections. There tends to be less traffic congestion, good public transport links and large free car parks. This will encourage people to visit the development in preference to the city centre.

A disadvantage of an out-of-town development is that it may be built on a greenfield site and this means it will destroy habitats and ecosystems by building on it and polluting it with traffic fumes. Also, some groups of people such as pensioners may find it difficult to travel to the out-of-town centre without a car and having to carry heavy shopping on public transport.

Section 2: The Options

Question 4

This question was well answered by many candidates, but weaker candidates often failed to make the direct link to city councils and spent too much time on the advantages of suburban areas. Good candidates appreciated the loss of income to the council, but others made no reference to this and

tended to repeat general points made in Question 2. Too many candidates tended to concentrate their answers on residents rather than the city council.

A typical answer which gained full marks

A reason why city councils may wish to avoid the donut effect is due to filtering, where the well-off people move out of the centre to avoid the traffic and the pollution leaving behind a run-down city centre which creates a bad image for visitors. Empty shops, litter and a deteriorating appearance is bad for business and the council will get less money from rates. A second reason why councils will wish to avoid the donut effect is the fact that a rundown area will attract crime and vandalism and there will be more complaints from residents and visitors. It will cost the council a lot of money to redevelop and improve the area and they may not be able to afford it.

Question 5

The key word in this question was 'appearance' and the better candidates answered successfully using iconic buildings like Selfridges attracting people to the area for shopping or using areas like Brindley Place which look attractive and encourage people to visit and stay longer in the area because of its appearance. Weaker candidates could identify the changes but could not show how their appearance improved the city centre. There was a lot of confusion about the meaning of the terms 'gentrification', 'redevelopment' and 're-urbanisation' and their relevance to this question. Some only considered Brindley Place, while others simply listed the new buildings shown in the resource.

A typical answer which gained full marks

The city council have improved the city centre by making its buildings look more attractive to encourage more people to visit. The Bullring area is a brand new design which should encourage other new attractive buildings around it. The new Selfridges' store is an iconic development which people will want to see and will therefore get more people into the area to spend money. Another way the council has tried to improve the appearance is by creating more open space in areas like Brindley Place, which has plants, fountains and seating areas to make it more attractive for workers, shoppers and tourists who will all spend more time in the area. This will increase the social sustainability and help turn the centre back into a vibrant hub.

Question 6

This question proved to be a good discriminator. Most candidates could easily list the new elements in Bristol City Centre, but some just gave a general definition of sustainability to develop their points. It was possible to mention just two elements and develop them specifically as regards their environmental, social or economic sustainability and get full marks. The common choices were the new shops, the glass roof and leisure activities. Many centres had clearly researched this particular development beyond the resource and produced some excellent responses. However, vague references to 'long term benefits' and 'appealing to all ages' needed more thought.

A typical answer which gained full marks

The council has improved the social sustainability of the area by having new restaurants, cafes and a European piazza inside the Cabot Circus development. By doing this, the council will encourage more people to spend time and money in the area socialising with friends and improving the atmosphere. Also by having a new thirteen-screen cinema, more people will be attracted to the area in the evenings and at weekends which will increase the social and economic sustainability of the city centre. The breathtaking glass roof over the new shopping centre will not only keep shoppers warm and dry all year, thus encouraging more people to visit and spend money, but also saves on lighting bills because it lets the sunlight in. The three new shopping streets include famous stores such as Harvey Nichols and House of Fraser which will act as flagship shops to encourage shoppers into the

area and improve the economic sustainability of the whole centre by attracting shops back into the centre from out-of-town.

Section 3: The Decision

Question 7

The format of this question should not have come as a surprise to centres because a similar approach has been used before in the DME. The redevelopment of Liverpool City Centre is well under way and so a report on a decision already made was a logical approach in this case. Most candidates attempted a report using the four headings, but some embarked on a comprehensive review of Resources eight and nine. Other candidates appeared to invent four options and accepted or rejected them in mini-essay form. It once again suggests that some candidates had rehearsed decisions in class and wrote this answer despite the actual task being different. Those who scored highly took time to read the question carefully and therefore structured their answer correctly.

There was some very good extra knowledge about Liverpool displayed by some centres. Of those who presented their report in the form required in the question, part (a) was the least successful with many candidates writing about the vision instead of the needs and concentrating on the 'how' and not the 'why'. Part (b) was the most successful, as there was a lot of material in the resources, although a few spent too long writing about the extensive plans for transport. Some candidates failed to mention residential developments in part (c) and concentrated on environmental improvements for visitors or commuters to the area. Finally, part (d) did produce some very good answers connected to cost, road closures, large building sites and loss of heritage, while others referred to issues in the news such as the 'credit crunch'. However, some weaker candidates were more concerned with the possibility that the schemes may fail or lead to untold disasters. Many responses were far too long and confused, with many repetitions.

A typical answer which gained full marks

- a) *The unemployment rate in Liverpool is above the national average and city needs to create new jobs to raise living standards and to increase revenue from taxes to further improve conditions in the city. Liverpool also suffers from industrial pollution from petroleum, chemical and engineering factories around the city centre which has made many of the buildings dirty and drab which puts off visitors from coming to the city. The city of Liverpool has also suffered a very poor image in recent years due to bad publicity and so the city needs an urgent up-grade, especially in the city centre, to attract new business and tourists.*
- b) *The changes will improve the present city centre environment by reducing congestion and pollution in the area. This will be done by having some streets pedestrianised while making others two-way roads to compensate. They are improving traffic flow by adding more bus lanes and improving safety by adding more cycle lanes. They are going to have more open areas containing trees and gardens to produce a more socially sustainable environment where people can sit and relax and which will help reduce traffic pollution. Public transport will be improved and also help reduce pollution by helping commuters get to work in a more environmentally friendly way. The litter problem will be reduced by having more bins and regular street cleaning systems. This should all help to improve the city centre environment.*
- c) *In order to attract more people to live in the city centre, they will make the area a more pleasant environment to live in by creating green open spaces where residents could walk and relax close to their houses. There will also be new modern shopping and business areas close by in walking distance to new flats, apartments and houses which will be built in the city centre. This will also mean that many people will be able to walk to work and help to reduce pollution. There will also be new leisure facilities within the city centre area which can be easily accessed by the new residents. Many new jobs will be created in the city centre which will attract people to return*

to live there. Improved security from CCTV cameras will make residents feel safer in the area by reducing crime and vandalism and help improve the city's image.

- d) *It will cost a lot of money to complete the whole plan and the city may not be able to afford to maintain all the new developments. If all the money is spent on the city centre, many other areas of Liverpool will remain deprived and this could cause trouble in the city. While the work is going on in the city centre, there will be a lot of noise and disruption for the local residents. Roads could be blocked off, diversions put in and delays caused. This could also reduce trade in existing city centre shops. These shops could also lose trade to due to increased competition from the new arrivals.*

2404 Internal Assessment

General Comments

The majority of centres continue to devise excellent investigations with clear aims, hypotheses and key questions. They encourage candidates to make reference to the theory underpinning their investigation and the local geographical context. This session there was some outstanding application of ICT skills and candidates used digital photographs effectively. However, some included photographs which were not annotated and with no source acknowledged; the sources of diagrams and quotations were often not provided either. This is essential with controlled assessment on the horizon. There were some excellent coastal studies where candidates clearly enjoyed the experience of fieldwork and found it challenging.

It was encouraging to see a significant number of centres send their MS1 sheets in advance of the deadline, which helped moderators manage their time. They also sent the required documentation, including the centre authentication form. A few centres did not indicate the teaching staff for candidates and this slowed the request for a sample by the moderator. Centres need to be made aware that the use of moderation manager on a large scale in June will require them to respond promptly to sample requests and e-mailed communications. The vast majority of centres applied the assessment criteria precisely and in an holistic manner, using the board assessment grid.

Overall standards remain high and there was evidence of centres having used their Specification Advisor to help them improve the nature of their investigations and their application of assessment criteria. This is essential if centres do not want to over mark but give their students the opportunity to achieve their full potential. Moderators all commented that centres, teachers and candidates deserve much credit for producing such high quality investigations.

Grade Thresholds

General Certificate of Secondary Education
Geography C 2401 & 2404 (Specification Code 1988)
January 2009 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit | | Maximum Mark | A* | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | U |
|--------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|
| 2401/F | Raw | 60 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 44 | 37 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 0 |
| | UMS | 83 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 72 | 60 | 48 | 36 | 24 | 0 |
| 2401/H | Raw | 60 | 51 | 46 | 41 | 36 | 28 | 24 | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| | UMS | 120 | 108 | 96 | 84 | 72 | 60 | 54 | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| 2404 | Raw | 40 | 36 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| | UMS | 80 | 72 | 64 | 56 | 48 | 40 | 32 | 24 | 16 | 0 |

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