



Level 1/Level 2 Certificate

Geography

8031/2 Global Human Issues

Specimen Mark Scheme

The specimen assessment materials are provided to give centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers and mark schemes in advance of the first operational examinations.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

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GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR GEOGRAPHY 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 organization; 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 creditworthy.

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

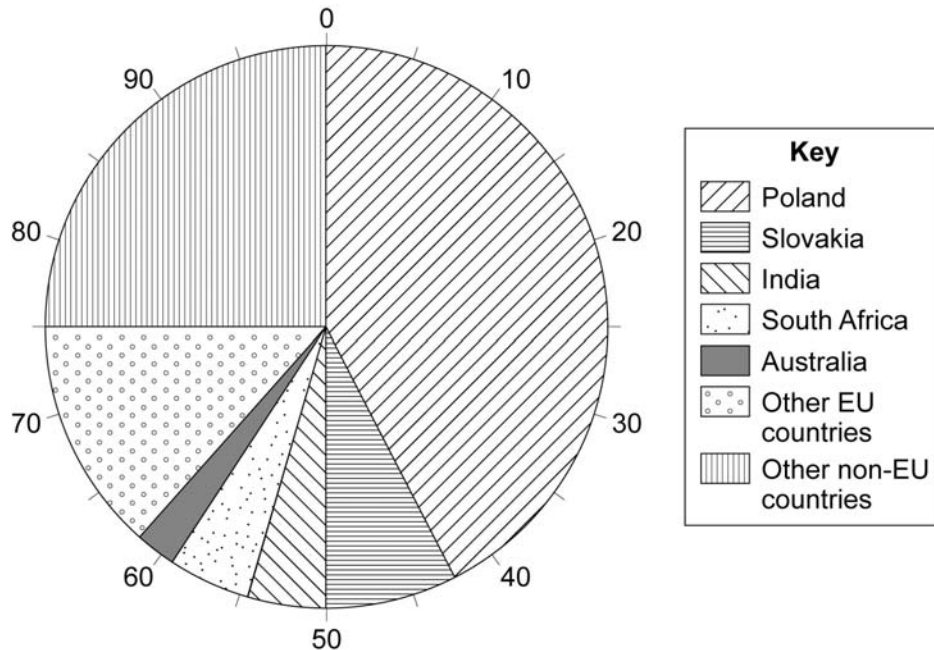
It is important to recognize that many of the answers shown within this mark scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally creditworthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the standardisation process 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.

Question 1 Contemporary Population Issues

- 1 (a) (i) 2×1 (2 marks)
 Line in the correct position (1). Correct shading according to the key (1). AO3 – 2



- 1(a)(ii) Poland (1 mark)
 AO3 - 1

- 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 with only tentative explanation 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 showing an explanation of the movement of migrant workers covering both push and pull factors.

Migrants are encouraged to move to the UK to earn more money, because of the higher wages in this country, which they can send home to their families. They may move to join family members who are already living in this country. They may 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. **AO1 – 3**
 Negative effects (disadvantages) – The birth rate may fall leading to an ageing population. Home country may suffer a labour shortage. **AO2 – 1**
- Level 1 (Basic) (1–2 marks)**
 Brief description of either positive or negative effects
 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)**
 Effects are clearly described. 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) (i)** 2 × 1 **(2 marks)**
 Lowest prediction rises more slowly to 2050 (1). Highest prediction continues to rise until 2100 / lowest prediction levels off / eventually drops (1). Reserve (1) for highest and (1) for lowest. **AO3 – 2**
- 1 (b) (ii)** 2 × 2 **(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 so there is less demand for farm labour. **AO1 – 2**
AO2 – 2
- Changes in farming** – Agricultural improvement can lead to mechanisation and so there is less need for labour to work on the farm.
- 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.
 Allow explanations which lead to rapid increase as well (if justified).
- Credit other factors if appropriate.

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 industrialisation, mineral exploitation and resource exploration and increases in agricultural productivity.

(8 marks)
AO1 – 5
AO2 – 3

Level 1 (Basic) (1–4 marks)

Brief explanation with little or no attempt to show how the suggested actions may affect population growth.

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)

Actions are clearly explained. Statements are linked with reference to a named country.

In Singapore they have reclaimed land from the sea because the island is so overcrowded and the population has grown rapidly. The reclaimed land is used for housing, industry and recreational uses.

Level 3 (Detailed) (7–8 marks)

Strategies are explained in detail. Statements are linked and detailed. Case study material is used fully to support the answer

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, schools and hospitals to bring these areas into use. Migrants were given free transport, free land and housing and other assistance such as food and fertiliser for a year.

Total for Question 1: 25 marks

Question 2 Contemporary Issues in Urban Settlements

2 (a) (i) The amount of travel time went down. (1 mark)
AO3 - 1

2 (a) (ii) Figure 3 shows that travel times have declined and there is a clear reference to 'charging' between 7.00 and 18.00 (working time/commuting) (4 marks)
AO1 – 1
AO2 – 2
AO3 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1–2 marks)

Simple ideas which suggest the reason for a fall in travel time is because the congestion charge means that there are fewer cars on the road. Offer basic cause-effect with limited development of the ideas in Figure 3.

The congestion charge means that less people use cars so there is less congestion and people can get around easier.

Level 2 (Clear) (3–4 marks)

Clear development of the ideas expressed in Figure 3. Offers some linked cause-effect reasoning; less cars because people have to pay and are using other methods of getting to London, car sharing etc. Consequently there are fewer cars/less congestion so travel times are reduced.

The reason is because people now have to pay so fewer are using cars meaning that there are fewer cars on the roads during busy times. This leads to less traffic congestion which reduces travel times.

2 (a) (iii) Credit any appropriate method. (4 marks)
AO1 – 3
AO2 - 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1–2 marks)

Names a method and offers a limited description of how it is managing traffic congestion.

Park and ride is a method being used in many towns. People park on the edge of the town and get a bus into the town centre.

Level 2 (Clear) (3–4 marks)

Clear description of a method with reference to how it would help to manage traffic congestion.

Park and ride is a method being used in many urban areas. Large car parks are built on the edge of towns and people travelling to the town centre park their cars in them. They then catch a direct bus into the town centre. Each bus holds lots of people so it stops a lot of cars going into the town centre which helps to reduce traffic congestion.

2 (b) (i) Central Business District – at least first two words correct. (1 mark)
AO1 - 1

2 (b) (ii) Shops to let/closed. (1 mark)
AO3 - 1

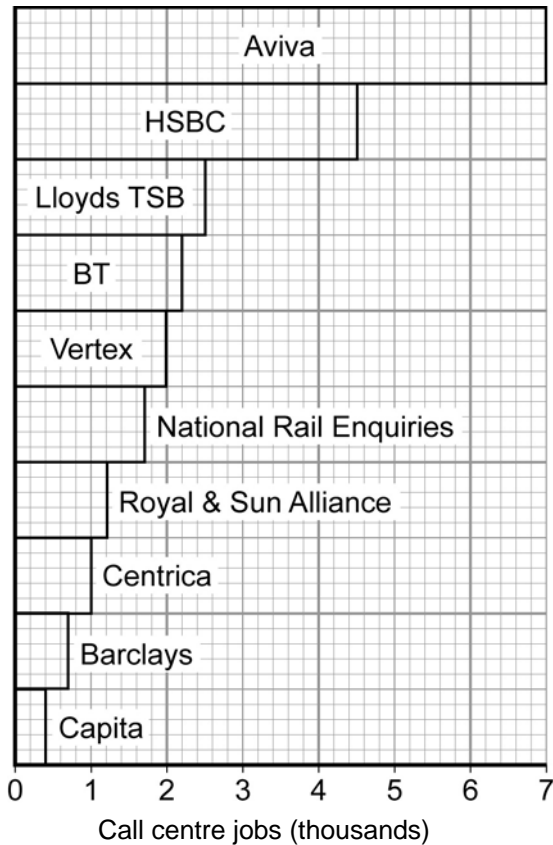
*of community, with local people involved in the decisions made.
However the economy will be strong, with resources allocated fairly and
jobs secure*

Total for Question 2: 25 marks

Question 3 Globalisation in the Contemporary World

3 (a) (i) Shared need between countries for one another's goods and services. **(1 mark)**
AO1 – 1

3 (a) (ii) 2 × 1 correctly drawn and labelled bars. **(2 marks)**
AO3 – 2



3 (a) (iii) Many companies now have connections/links with India. (1) Thousands of jobs have been moved from the UK to India/from a richer country to a poorer country (1) It shows the increasing importance of international operations for big companies (1) It shows that people in one country can be affected by decisions made in other places (1) 1+1 or developed point

(2 marks)
AO2 – 2

3 (b)(i) Transnational Corporation. (Transnational must be correct) **(1 mark)**
AO1 – 1

- 3 (b) (ii)** Advantages are likely to be economic. TNCs bring capital, modern technology and skills which the country does not have. Infrastructure such as communications and energy supply may be improved. Jobs are created, which will increase exports. There may be benefits for services and an increase in general wealth, creating a domestic market for consumer goods (multiplier effect). They increase international trade and bring in foreign currency. Some may provide health care and education for workers and their families. **(4 marks)**
AO1 – 3
AO2 – 1

Level 1 Basic 1-2 marks

Simple statements with little development of ideas. May be list-like, with points made randomly.

TNCs provide jobs. They bring investment to the country. The workforce learn new skills. New technology is introduced. Goods are exported. Roads and railways may be improved

Level 2 Clear 3-4 marks

Clear description of advantages. Linked statements with some development of ideas.

TNCs provide jobs in factories making supplies and in services where products are sold. The extra income that people earn benefits local businesses, creating a multiplier effect. The infrastructure may be improved as the companies need better access in and out of the country. Companies may manufacture products which means that the country is less dependent on low value primary goods.

- 3 (c)** Sources of renewable energy are increasing as a result of problems relating to the finite nature of fossil fuels. Increased extraction cost and environmental issues relating to the use of fossil fuels are increasing the demand for renewables. **(4 marks)**
AO1 – 2
AO2 – 2
 Renewable energy such as sun, wind etc. which uses natural resources, will never run out. Only these can provide guaranteed sustainable sources of energy that will be available to people long after fossil fuels have been used up.

Level 1 (Basic) (1–2 marks)

Simple statements with no developments or elaboration and only tentative suggestions

Statements linked to either environmental or cost factors

Less fossil fuel. Air and water pollution. Increased oil costs

Level 2 (Clear) (3–4 marks)

Clear suggestions of reasons for increased use. Linked statements showing reasons for the increased use that relate to both environmental and cost factors

Fossil fuels are finite and the era of cheap, easy to extract fossil fuels is coming to an end. The cost of extraction is increasing as annual consumption exceeds discoveries. Burning fossil fuels releases a range of gases into the atmosphere including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and carbon dioxide. The releases of these gases can cause environmental problems such as acid rain and add to the problems of global warming.

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|--------------------|---|--|
| 3 (d) (ii) | 14 (units given). | (1 mark)
AO3 – 1 |
| 3 (d) (iii) | China. | (1 mark)
AO3 – 1 |
| 3 (e) | <p>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.</p> <p>The influence of special enterprise zones, tax relief, no strike legislation are other areas that would be relevant. Olympic effect.</p> | (8 marks)
AO1 – 5
AO2 – 3 |

Level 1 (Basic) (1–4 marks)

Simple statements with no explanation or reasons for decline in some parts. Generalised statements with no specific reference to China.

Cheaper wages. Longer hours. Less health and safety.

Level 2 (Clear) (5–6 marks)

Advantages are clearly described. Linked statements showing an explanation for the growth of industry. Clear reference to China

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 attempt to explain why manufacturing industry is developing rapidly. Fully developed statements that are linked. Detailed case study information, showing understanding of China's industrial growth

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 3 25 marks

Question 4 Contemporary Issues in Tourism

4 (a) (i) Western USA **(1 mark)**
AO3 – 1

4 (a) (ii) Foreign country / similar scenery at home /similar weather / expensive. **(1 mark)**
AO2 - 1

4 (a) (iii) 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 adopt a more generic approach in answering the question. **(4 marks)**
AO1 – 2
AO2 – 2
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.

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 statements outlining 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.

4 (a) (iv) Responses will depend on area chosen – most likely to be Antarctica. The emphasis is on coping with visitors, emphasising 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. Brief description of strategies with little or no reference to a named area.

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)

Strategies used are described and explained clearly. Linked statements with indication of how the suggested actions will reduce tourists' impact on the environment. Some reference to named country.

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.

In the Galapagos Islands the numbers of tourists are limited and visitors have to pay £25 for conservation work, so that the environment is protected and there is little effect on the local population

Level 3 (Detailed) (7–8 marks)

Strategies used are described and explained in detail. Statements are linked and detailed. Detailed and specific 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. The idea is to instill a sense of responsibility and to protect a fragile environment with precious ecosystems.

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|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 4 (b) (i) | Germany. | (1 mark)
AO3 – 1 |
| 4 (b) (ii) | France. | (1 mark)
AO3 – 1 |
| 4 (b) (iii) | The countries earning the most money from tourism tend to be in the south of Europe around the Mediterranean whereas the biggest spenders on tourism are in the northern part of Europe. | (2 marks)
AO3 – 2 |
| 4 (b) (iv) | The warmer weather / drier in summer / cooler in the north, hotter in the south. Value for money / cheaper. | (1 mark)
AO2 – 1 |
| 4 (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 |

- 4 (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 – 3
AO2 – 1

Level 1 (Basic) (1–2 marks)

Simple statements or list-like approach. Brief description of the principles or features of ecotourism.

Ecotourism does not damage the environment. Ecotourism helps the local economy. The lives of the people are not interrupted. Ecotourism respects local cultures. It conserves natural resources and causes minimum pollution.

Level 2 (Clear) (3–4 marks)

Linked statements showing an understanding of the features of an ecotourism development or a specific scheme.

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.

The impact on the environment is low, but because ecotourism is small in scale, the price paid by each tourist is high.

In Kenya, instead of big lodges and hotels, small tented camps have been set up which cause little environmental damage. Tourists get closer to the wildlife and the Masai tribes are paid a rent and used as workers.

Total for Question 4: 25 marks