



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme January 2003

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## GCE

### Geography A

### Unit GGA2

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## Unit 2: Core Concepts in Human Geography

### General guidance

#### Quality of Written Communication

As required by QCA, the marking scheme for this unit includes an overall assessment of quality of written communication. There are no discrete marks for the assessment of written communications but where questions are “Levels” marked, written communication will be assessed as one of the criteria within each level.

- Level 1:** Language is basic, descriptions and explanations are over simplified and lack clarity.
- Level 2:** Generally accurate use of language; descriptions and explanations can be easily followed, but are not clearly expressed throughout.
- Level 3:** Accurate and appropriate use of language; descriptions and explanations are expressed with clarity throughout.

#### Levels marking – general criteria

The following general criteria relate to knowledge, understanding and their critical application and the quality of written communication as outlined in the AQA Geography A subject specification. They are designed to assist examiners in determining into which band the quality of response should be placed, and should be used when assessing the level of response an answer has achieved. It is anticipated that candidates’ performances under the various dimensions will be broadly inter-related and the general guidelines for each level are as follows:

- Level 1:** An answer at this level is likely to:
- display a basic understanding of the topic;
  - make one of two points without support of appropriate exemplification or application of principle;
  - demonstrate a simplistic style of writing perhaps lacking close relation to the term of the question and unlikely to communicate complexity of subject matter;
  - lack organisation, relevance and specialist vocabulary;
  - demonstrate deficiencies in legibility, spelling, grammar and punctuation which detract from the clarity of meaning.
- Level 2:** An answer at this level is likely to:
- display a clear understanding of the topic;
  - make one or two points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
  - demonstrate a style of writing which matches the requirements of the question and acknowledges the potential complexity of the subject matter;
  - demonstrate relevance and coherence with appropriate use of specialist vocabulary;
  - demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which do not detract from the clarity of meaning.

- Level 3:** An answer at this level is likely to:
- display a detailed understanding of the topic;
  - make several points with support of appropriate exemplification and/or application of principle;
  - demonstrate a sophisticated style of writing incorporating measured and qualified explanation and comment as required by the question and reflecting awareness of the complexity of subject matter and incompleteness/tentativeness of explanation;
  - demonstrate a clear sense of purpose so that the responses are seen to closely relate to the requirements of the question with confident use of specialist vocabulary;
  - demonstrate legibility of text, and qualities of spelling, grammar and punctuation which contribute to complete clarity of meaning.

NB: A perfect answer is not usually required for full marks. Clearly it will be possible for an individual candidate to demonstrate variable performance between the levels. In such cases the principle of best-fit should be applied. Experience suggests that the use of exemplars within this mark scheme and the discussion which takes place during the Standardisation Meeting normally provides sufficient guidance on the use of levels in marking.

#### **Annotation of scripts**

- Where an answer is marked using a levels of response scheme the examiner should annotate the script with 'L1', 'L2' or 'L3' at the point where that level is thought to have been reached. The consequent mark should appear in the right hand column. Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.
- Where answers do not require levels of response marking, each script should be annotated to show that one tick equals one mark. It is helpful if the tick can be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit-worthy.

#### **General advice**

It is important to recognise that many of the answers shown within this marking 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 credit-worthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardisation Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

**Question 1**

- (a) (i) Columbia  
Mexico (1 × 1 mark) (2 marks)

- (ii) Relief/Dense vegetation (rainforest)/Continentality/ very dry climates/  
very cold temperatures/soils/lack of natural resources.  
Factors stated only – maximum of 3 × 1 mark. (too dry or cold to grow  
crops 1 mark only).  
Elaborated factors 2 × 2 marks (4 marks)

- (iii) Answer should relate total population to area in a meaningful way. (1  
mark) e.g. a large country may have many people but a low population  
density.

Elaborated use of the table can be worth 2 marks.

e.g. Brazil has the largest total population at 174.5 million but it also has  
the largest land area 8,457,000 km<sup>2</sup>, (1 mark). Columbia, which has a  
low total population has a high density because it is a small area.  
(1 mark)

(or)

A large country like Brazil can have a large population but a low  
population density, whereas a smaller country, like Columbia, will have  
a higher population density than Brazil because of its area. (up to 2  
marks). (2 marks)

- (b) Human factors include economic / social / historic and political.

Economic: Employment opportunities, infrastructure, good export /  
import trade links / intensive farming in LEDC's such as Bangladesh.  
This will provide most scope, particularly when the UK is the example  
used. Cities tend to be the most densely populated areas where  
economic factors are greatest.

Social: Tradition of high birth rates in some countries might be linked to  
religion. Religion may be more of a factor in rural, more traditional  
areas e.g. rural areas in LEDW, leading to densely populated areas.

Political: Government policies, e.g. New Towns in UK / France /  
Netherlands, and Reclamation in Japan/Netherlands, Transmigration in  
Brazil and Indonesia.

Historical factors: Some civilisations have been present for thousands of  
years, other parts of the world have only recently been settled. Capital  
cities which were developed by past civilisations e.g. Paris and London  
by the Romans or coastal cities in former colonies might be used as  
examples.

<b>Level 1</b>	A general answer, which might cover one factor only, probably economic. At the top of the level a country may be named but the answer covers a mixture of human and physical factors. Alternatively several countries may be used.	<b>1-3 marks</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Usually considers more than one factor but still is unbalanced, probably towards economic influences. Up to 5 marks for a well elaborated economic influences answer. The named example is used to support the answer. Generally the human focus of the question is there.	<b>4-5 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	A balanced approach where two of the factors are dealt with equally or one factor in detail and another mentioned. The named example is well used in support and both densely and sparsely populated areas are considered.	<b>6-7 marks</b> <b>(7 marks)</b>

**Question 2**

- (a) (i) Returning UK citizens, (1 mark), or people who emigrated from 1945 to the 1970's (1 mark). These people will probably be coming home to retire, to be with family or other valid reason (1 mark + 1 for elaboration). **(2 marks)**
- (ii) UK's foreign born population pay 10% more to the state than they get back equivalent to £2.6bn per year (1 mark)/  
They push up the rate of economic growth (1 mark)/  
Without them there would be shortages of doctors and nurses/  
nearly a third of UK doctors and 13% of nurses are foreign born. (1 mark).  
1 mark for the benefit, 1 mark for elaboration e.g. they pay taxes/multiplier effect. **(2 marks)**
- (iii) The economic immigrants are likely to be aged 20-40 (1 mark), male (1 mark) so this will increase the proportion of economically active (1 mark). There may also be an increase of females (20-40) (1 mark) and possibly young children as immigrants are of childbearing age (1 mark). Allow labelled sketches. **(4 marks)**
- (b) UK/GERMANY most likely. Area can be either a country or a region, accept a named city.

Social benefits – teachers, doctors, nurses form large numbers of immigrant population. This will benefit the education service & teacher shortages and cut down waiting times for hospitals.

Cultural benefits – Music, sport, restaurants. Multicultural society, range of ethnic restaurants, festivals e.g. Notting Hill Carnival, religious tolerance and understanding promoted.

- Level 1** A general answer which may be one sided. Confused regarding the distinction between social and cultural factors. Does not relate well to an area. **1-3 marks**
- Level 2** Will focus on a destination and will include both types of benefits but may be unbalanced. Refers to a named area but answer lacks precise detail. **4-5 marks**
- Level 3** A well balanced answer which is based on a valid case study, probably Turkish guestworkers in Germany. Concentrates on the destination. Both social and cultural benefits are given equal weight. **5-7 marks**  
**(7 marks)**

**Question 3**

- (a) (i) When placed in rank order/order of size, (1 mark), the second city should be half the size of the first, the third city one third the size of the largest and so on (1 mark)/alternatively the formula can be given for (2 marks.)  
**Or** “If all the settlements of a country are ranked according to their population size the sizes of the settlement will be inversely proportional to their rank” (2 marks) **(2 marks)**

- (ii) Rsr = Germany  
 Greatest degree of primacy = France. (1 × 1 mark) **(2 marks)**

- (b) Knows what a binary pattern is, where two or more cities are greater in size than might be expected. (1 mark)  
 Where one major city is a capital and another a major port (1 mark), Example stated, e.g. Brazil, Sao Paulo and Rio/Netherlands, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. (1 mark) Up to 2 marks with correct function of named examples, e.g. Rotterdam – Port, Amsterdam, Business Capital **OR** where there is a federal government so state capitals are of equal importance, (1 mark) Example stated, e.g. USA or India. (up to three marks for explanation)  
 Any other valid case. **(4 marks)**

- (c) City populations are increasing in LEDCs such as Mexico where rapid urbanisation is occurring. Also due to rapid rates of natural increase. Urban populations are decreasing in countries such as the UK where counter-urbanisation has resulted in the population of the main cities declining in recent decades.

Urbanisation reasons - high rates of rural-urban migration because of rural poverty and perceived opportunities in cities.

Counter-urbanisation - move from poor, decaying environment to cleaner environment, more space, lower crime etc. Made possible by improvements in transport / infrastructure and increasing affluence / increased car ownership.

**Level 1** Describes the growth of cities in the LEDW. Talks about city growth as a consequence of rural to urban migration mainly in developing countries. Alternatively, may just concentrate on city decline in MEDCs. May be a one sided answer. Reasons given are basic, may drift into shanty town problems. **1-3 marks**

**Level 2** Explains why cities in the developing world are increasing in population and why they are declining in MEDCs. The answer might name sensible countries as examples or one type will be well done. **4-5 marks**

**Level 3** A well balanced answer, gives reason for both decline and growth and probably uses examples / places to back up statements made. A range of reasons are offered e.g. natural increase and rural to urban migration in LEDC's. Ageing populations and de-industrialisation might be linked to the decline of some cities in the MEDW. **6-7 marks**  
**(7 marks)**

**Question 4**

- (a) (i) First building used to be a factory (1 mark), second picture shows terraced housing. (1 mark). High density land uses ( 1 mark). **(2 marks)**
- (ii) First picture shows that the factory has been modernised into luxury apartments. ( 1 mark). Change of land use from industrial to residential (1 mark).  
Second picture shows that the terraced house has added an en-suite shower cubicle and /or is split level. (1 mark)  
Windows on terraced housing look to have been replaced (1 mark). **(2 marks)**
- (iii) Description: Socio Economic / Age / Ethnic Characteristics
- From largely factory workers and their families/lower socio-economic groups to more professional people. (2 marks)
  - Population might have seen an increase in students who tend to locate in inner city areas from 1970s onwards (1 mark).
  - In some inner city wards the population is becoming younger with gentrification (1 mark).
  - Intermediate stages are valid.
- Alternatively, might include 1960s- movement into area of immigrant groups, occupying cheaper property (1 mark). **(4 marks)**
- (b) Positive consequences include renovation and improvement of the environment, reduction in crime, less pressure on social services, doctors waiting lists, school places etc.
- Negative consequences include rising property prices forcing locals out. Changing character of local services, e.g. from chip shops to sushi bars, from grocery stores to deli's.  
(Annotate script using p and n).
- Level 1** A one sided answer which relates just to positive or negative consequences. No case study used to support the answer. **1-3 marks**
- Level 2** Both positive and negative points made but somewhat unbalanced. Reference is made to a suitable city but little detail is known relating to the named example. Re-urbanisation is understood as being more than changes to residential areas. **4-5 marks**
- Level 3** A balanced answer, which is based on a relevant case study such as Docklands or Salford Quays. Probably relates also to improvements in infrastructure and in the case of the Docklands would mention detail such as the extension to the Jubilee line. **6-7 marks**  
**(7 marks)**

**Question 5**

- (a) (i) Primary = Any activity where natural resources are acquired from land and sea.

Secondary = Raw materials undergo change and are made into other products. Allow manufacturing/processing or assembling products from components.

**(2 marks)**

- (b) (i) 1861 = Industrial (society)  
1961 = Post Industrial (society)

**(2 marks)**

- (ii) Primary - due to increased mechanisation of agriculture (1 mark), decline in number of coal mines (1 mark). Decline in fishing industry (1 mark)

Secondary - increasing mechanisation (1 mark), de-industrialisation (1 mark) can be stated as decline in traditional industries.

De-nationalisation, Rationalisation, Foreign Competition.

**(4 marks)**

- (c) Expect the UK or Germany. Areas of decline are those associated with traditional industries, such as steel and shipbuilding, Areas of growth are mainly those associated with high tech industries.

Decline - increased mechanisation, loss of competitiveness due to overseas competition, high labour costs. Government policies i.e. privatisation. Rationalisation.

Growth - Greenfield sites, close to centres of research, close to affluent markets, located on good transport routes. Attractive environments close to amenities, particularly recreational.

(Annotate script using d and g).

**Level 1** No meaningful location, perhaps just the name of a country. Vague, general reasons relating to industrial decline or growth. **1-3 marks**

**Level 2** A rather unbalanced answer which is able to explain well why manufacturing has either declined or grown in one type of area. One region only max Level 2. **4-5 marks**

**Level 3** A well-balanced answer which addresses both decline and growth, a number of factors are referred to for each and locations are accurate. **6-7 marks**

**(7 marks)**

**Question 6**

- (a) (i) Located close to a river / on a floodplain / lots of open space or fields around the park / edge of built up area / can see housing on the map which looks like the edge of a town. **(2 marks)**

- (ii) Well spaced out over a large area.  
Wide roads with roundabouts/directly linked by roads to the motorway.  
Landscaping around the edge of the business park.  
Plenty of space for parking/lorries.  
Larger warehouses are close to the motorway. **(2 marks)**

- (iii) Advantages relate to bullet points and the map:

Location advantages:

- located on Junction 15A of M1 with easy access to other major lines of communication, M6 for the NW, A43 link to M40 and SW, M45 and M25 all within 1 hour driving time.
- Within 3 hours driving time to other major cities and airports.
- Within 160 km of 50% of the UK's population/market. **(2 marks)**

Explanations:

- Soft drink and beer companies need to locate as close to their markets as possible because transport costs are high.
- Companies such as Levi Strauss also need to locate in a position which is accessible to their main markets, within the major cities. (Swan Valley provides a central location within England). The business park has the added advantages of being on the edge of town where land values are lower and where direct access to the motorway is provided, cutting down transport times. **(2 marks)**

Up to 2 marks for locational advantages quoted from Figure 6, 2 marks reserved for explanations linked to the companies. **(4 marks)**

- (b) Negative issues - loss of open countryside and disruption of wildlife. Conflict with Green Belt policies. Pressure on the local road network with increase in consumer traffic/HGVs. Opposition from local residents who might resent visual intrusion/might affect housing values nearby. Shops moving to out-of-town sites can lead to further decline in town centres. Many retail parks built on floodplain land which can increase the threat of localised flooding.

Positive Issues – Creates employment. The environment is often enhanced/landscaping/nature reserves are often part of the deal with access to local residents. Helps to cut down Inner city congestion as shoppers are not driving into town centres. Local roads might undergo improvement, which benefits local residents.

- Level 1** A general answer, which is not clearly tied to a named retail park. A business Park is acceptable at this level. The answer concentrates on a few negative factors. No issue established. Possibly a cost/benefits approach. **1-3 marks**
- Level 2** The answer uses a named retail park, somewhat unbalanced in that one issue or only negative issues are concentrated on. There is little to tie the answer to the example named but comments made are along the right lines. **4-5 marks**
- Level 3** A balanced response with both negative and positive issues compared. Uses more detail in relation to the named example. **6-7 marks**
- (Use n and p to annotate the answer). **(7 marks)**

(All section D questions, Basic list = L1 Bullet points = Level 2 max)

**Question 7**

- (a)
- The Demographic Transition Model summarises the changes in birth and death rates and corresponding natural increase over time as a country becomes more economically developed. Each stage of the model has a corresponding population pyramid. Generally the more pyramid shaped the graph the less developed the country.
  - Stage 1 - High and fluctuating birth and death rates, pyramid has unevenly distributed age groups due to fluctuations in vital rates. Pyramid has a low height due to low life expectancy.
  - Stage 2 - Declining death rates and high birth rates lead to a wide and expanding base on the pyramid. Might mention decrease in IMR. Pyramid still has a low height and a narrow apex.
  - Stage 3 – Birth rates begin to fall causing a contraction in the base of the pyramid, bulge apparent in economically active age group. The pyramid grows taller as life expectancy increases.
  - Stage 4 – Low birth and death rates result in a pyramid with more even sides, (barrel shaped). A wider apex is seen due to the increasing proportion of elderly dependants.
  - Stage 5 – Similar in shape to stage 4 but with a contracting base linked to birth rate falling below the death rate.
  - Credit sketches.

<b>Level 1</b>	Describes the 4/5 stages of the DTM, probably includes a diagram at the top of the level. Only passing reference made to population structure. Might identify correctly the shape of one pyramid.	<b>1-4 marks</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Refers to population pyramids for at least two stages (probably 2 and 4), which must be correct. Begins to appreciate the links between BR/DR and their effects on pyramid shape. A good answer, without diagrams, can be of Level 2 standard. Otherwise an answer with annotated diagrams can reach up to 7 marks.	<b>5-7 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Is able to link the characteristics of the BR/DR to at least 2 pyramids. More sophisticated appreciation of causal factors shown e.g. In stage 1 epidemics/famines caused fluctuations in the death rate resulting in uneven bars on the pyramid.	<b>8-10 marks</b> <b>(10 marks)</b>

## (b) FOCUS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

- Costs related to an ageing population - **Social** costs would include the increased need for hospital beds, retirement homes and other caring services. **Economic** costs might attract more comment, such as the increasing number of older people needing financial support, the increasing tax burden on the economically active, the need for an increase in the statutory retirement age and the need for more people to take up personal pensions.
- Costs related to a youthful population - Costs will be mainly **social**; strain on education, particularly the provision of secondary school places, demand for healthcare, vaccinations, baby clinics etc. **economic** costs might include the need for more jobs in the future but in a subsistence economy this might not lead to higher rates of unemployment. Increased rates of emigration by the young, economically active could be seen as a consequence.
- Benefits related to an ageing population - **Social benefits** might include the significant contribution old people make to society, in terms of statesmanship/wisdom/tolerance/knowledge and experience. Grandparents might take over the role of childminder to their grandchildren. Charities may benefit, as they tend to participate in voluntary work. The elderly are less likely to commit crime, therefore the crime rate may decrease as population ages. **Economic benefits**; Increase in private pension funds has meant that the elderly are important consumers. Leisure sector boosted off peak, increase in businesses related to the elderly, e.g., SAGA, chair lifts, mobility companies. An older population might regenerate the economy in seaside towns where business has been seasonal.
- Benefits of a youthful population - **Social benefits** need not be assessed although comparatively speaking a youthful population requires less healthcare than the elderly. **Economic benefits** should be assessed - in the LEDW the young are expected to contribute to the family income from a young age and are seen as an economic asset. A youthful population will be more dynamic than an elderly population, open to new ideas and willing to work.

<b>Level 1</b>	General comments with no reference to a named country at the bottom of the level and only a passing reference made to one country for 3 or 4 marks, the answer will be one sided, relating one impact (social or economic). One country only Top L1.	<b>1-4 marks</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	The countries will be referred to and comments made will apply to the examples named. There will be an attempt to compare impacts, either socially or economically between the two chosen countries.	<b>5-7 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	A well balanced approach, both economic and social impacts considered. Clearly relates to the named countries.	<b>8-10 marks</b> <b>(10 marks)</b>

**Question 8**

- (a) Urbanisation occurs as a result of urban migration and high rates of natural increase.

Urbanisation has led to rapid outward growth of cities into the rural-urban fringe. In the LEDW this tends to occur in an unplanned manner. The main factor responsible for suburbanisation is the massive increase in the population.

Squatter settlements are the main consequence expected. Social consequences in the shanty towns include the poor standard of housing and amenities and the associated health and welfare problems faced by the population. The increase in the population is too rapid for the local authorities to deal with the problems.

The growth of industries on the periphery has also occurred in many LEDW cities.

The associated increase in environmental pollution caused by vehicles and factories and the resulting health problems is another consequence. The problem of refuse disposal might also be covered. The problem associated with the supply of water might also be mentioned, particularly with reference to Mexico.

Deforestation and urban growth might be linked to increased flooding/mudslides/landslides.

Consequences of urbanisation in rural areas is also valid e.g. rural decline caused by outmigration of the economically active.

The better candidates might also refer to some benefits. Urban economies are usually more productive than those in rural areas. The big city may act as the focus for inward investment from TNCs. People living in the city are young, entrepreneurial and willing to accept change and new ideas. It is easier for governments to provide education and health services in urban areas. Therefore there will be growth in more sophisticated services.

<b>Level 1</b>	Mainly a description of the poor condition of squatter settlements in cities of the LEDW.	<b>1-4 marks</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	The comments made are less general. The answer may relate to problems other than those associated with shanty towns, although it will be unbalanced.	<b>5-7 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Locations are well used to support the answer. Both negative and positive consequences are covered and a range of points are covered.	<b>8-10 marks</b> <b>(10 marks)</b>

- (b) Expect a drawing showing a model based on the MEDW and the LEDW. The Burgess/Hoyt models alone can only achieve level One. Reserve Level Two for a MEDW and LEDW model and Level Three marks for the Mann or Robson model. (Do not expect the drawings to be totally accurate).

Similarities - The CBD is centrally placed. Oldest part of town is in the centre and the city has grown outwards from this. Sectors of industrial land use follow lines of communication. In both low quality housing locates near to industry. There may also be sectors of high class residential is located on the edge in the LEDW.

Differences high class residential land use tend to be on the edge in the MEDW. Low quality residential is located on the edge in the LEDW. High class residential is more central in the LEDW whereas lower quality housing and traditional industries tend to be located in the inner city areas in the MEDW.

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| <b>Level 1</b> | Probably the Burgess model for the MEDW. A model for the LEDW may not be known but the answer will refer to shanty towns on the edge of cities in the LEDW. For up to 2 marks at this level a candidate will describe general differences in the location of residential zones without directly relating the answer to a specific model. Might just concentrate on similarities / differences. One correct model only.          | <b>1–4 marks</b>                           |
| <b>Level 2</b> | A reasonably accurate sketch of two models is expected at this level, one for the LEDW and one for the MEDW. The answer will probably concentrate on residential land uses but will pick out at least one similarity and difference. Expect sketches to show CBD, low class and higher class residential zones. Good description with inaccurate diagrams.  | <b>5–7 marks</b>                           |
| <b>Level 3</b> | The use of a model designed specifically with the UK in mind will set a Level 3 answer apart. Maximum of 8 marks for those who concentrate on residential similarities and differences. The top of the level is confined for those who also compare industrial land uses too. Both processes are a result of rapid population growth in recent years, (since 1950). Sketches will be more accurate but not necessarily perfect. | <b>8–10 marks</b><br><br><b>(10 marks)</b> |

**Question 9**

- (a) Countries, such as four tigers in S.E. Asia, which have industrialised successfully have done so because of:

A willing workforce, investment from abroad, good communication links with overseas markets, a stable government, investment in health and education. Raw material base can be used even though this was not a factor in SE Asia.

Countries, such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa, have failed to industrialise because of:

Physical problems such as low and unreliable rainfall / desert conditions / mountainous. Undeveloped infrastructure / communications / country may be landlocked. Political instability and corrupt governments / civil wars etc.

Extremely high rates of natural population growth / diseases such as AIDS and malaria lack of natural resources.

Workforce uneducated / illiterate / mainly involved in subsistence agriculture.

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| <b>Level 1</b> | Limited reasons on why some countries have managed to industrialise. Few locational references, if any. Very general. One-sided, may alternatively weakly explain why some countries have failed to industrialise.  | <b>1-4 marks</b>                           |
| <b>Level 2</b> | The answer probably considers both countries where industrialisation has taken place and areas where it has failed to occur. The answer is rather general with nothing very precise or particular to tie it to the locations used. Will probably be a four tigers versus sub Saharan Africa response. A very precise one-sided account can reach 7 marks. | <b>5-7 marks</b>                           |
| <b>Level 3</b> | At the top of the level reference may be made to the Rostow model. A well balanced answer which uses good locational detail to back it up. The statements made are more precise, for example a certain amount of detail is known about a particular country, such as Malaysia.  | <b>8-10 marks</b><br><br><b>(10 marks)</b> |

- (b) Problems associated with rapid industrial growth – Many of these are linked to the presence of TNCs.
- TNCs take most of their profits out of the country/infrastructure improvements made by them will only serve people living on the export route.
  - Jobs created for the local population are usually low paid/corners are cut regarding health and safety and the workers are not covered if an accident occurs.
  - Pollution laws in many LEDCs are lax and pollution of air and water is often a problem.
  - Industries selling export goods are subject to changes in the global economy, in times of recession or if cheaper location is found the company may pull out.
  - Deforestation is occurring rapidly in many countries e.g. Malaysia, to create factory space. Forest burning has added to air pollution problems.
  - Unsafe working practices may create environmental disasters e.g. Bhopal 1985.
  - Resource exploitation e.g. Carajas, Brazil, can damage the natural environment and could lead to destruction of whole habitats.
  - In migration into industrial cities leads to the rapid development of shanty towns.
  - Child labour, over 250 million children aged over 5 years are working in LEDC's in sweat shop conditions.
  - Do not credit an MEDC answer here.

<b>Level 1</b>	Concentrates on one aspect, e.g. pollution, very little support. Does not explain why the problems occur, merely states problems. If a country is named it is chosen at random from the LEDW.	<b>1-4 marks</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Refers to a sensible country (NIC), but there is nothing that precisely ties the example to the location quoted. At least one of the problems is explained. Otherwise, an answer with a range of problems, but no example can just reach 5 marks.	<b>5-7 marks</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	More detail is included, case studies are probably individual countries, such as Malaysia, and the detail is more precisely tied to the example. At least two problems are well explained with support.	<b>8-10 marks</b>

**(10 marks)**