



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Geography 5031
Specification A

Unit 2 GGA2

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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GGA2

General Guidance for A Level Geography Assistant Examiners

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.

GGA2

Question 1

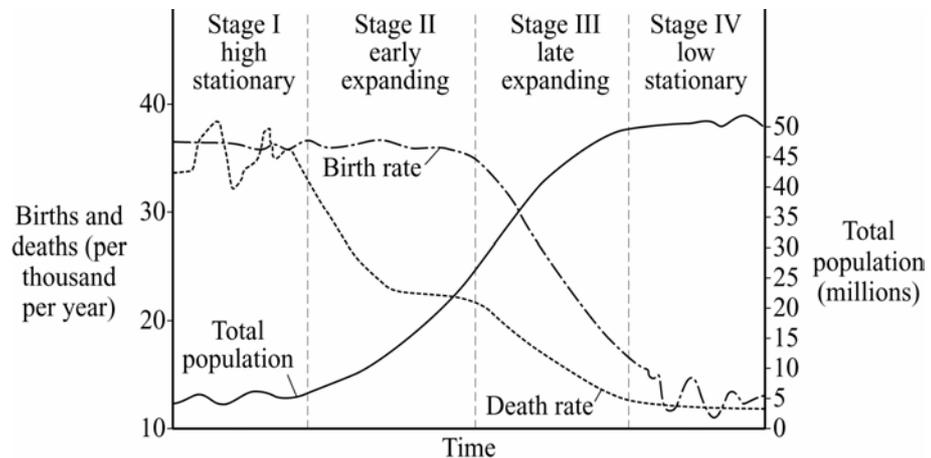
(a) (i) Negative relationship (1). Overall the fertility rate has fallen and the mean age of mother at birth has risen (1). Accurate use of values will give an elaboration mark. These values will be calculated, not lifted, e.g. fertility rate has fallen by 0.19 children per woman and the age of the mother at birth has risen by 2.4 years. Otherwise the second mark can come from noting anomalies to the overall trend, e.g. the FR rose in 1991.

2 marks

(ii) The number of children has fallen and age of birth of mother risen because increasingly women choose university and careers over marriage and childrearing (up to 2). Children are expensive, so many people delay starting a family until they can afford the cost. Some people choose greater personal wealth and material possessions over children (up to 2). It is possible to control family size and birth in the UK as birth control and abortions are available (1). Older females are less fertile so those delaying starting a family are less able to conceive (up to 2).

3 marks

(b) (i)



Level marking

Level 1 (Basic)

(1-3 marks)

2 stages accurate but no labels/labels but no lines (1)
 Overall shape correct but stages 2/3 not absolutely accurate/2 stages accurate with labels (2)
 2 stages accurate with more detailed and correct annotation throughout (3)

Level 2 (Clear)

(4-5 marks)

An accurate sketch of all 4/5 stages, with some labels e.g. name of stage (4)
 4/5 stages correctly sketched and labelled in more detail e.g. names of stages and examples of countries (5)

- (ii) Strengths include:
- The model provides a useful generalisation of population change over time.
 - It can be used to compare rates of growth between different countries at a given point in time.
 - Can be a useful predictive tool, so that future changes can be forecasted.
 - It can be used to estimate population structure.

Weaknesses of the model:

- The model is Eurocentric, and assumes that all countries will pass through the same stages. Some LEDCs appear to skip stages, e.g. China's one child policy implemented in 1980 resulted in a rapidly declining birth rate.
- It does not take migration into account as a component of population growth/decline.
- Some LEDCs appear to be stuck in stage 2. Their death rates have fallen, but their birth rates remain high, due to cultural or religious reasons.
- The relationship between population growth and economic development, seen in MEDCs, has been much more tenuous in the LEDW.
- Some countries in the LEDW had a much larger base population than those in Europe at the start of the transition, so the impact of population growth during stage 2 and early part of stage 3 has been far greater.
- Model irons out major fluctuations caused by natural disasters, wars etc.
- Originally no fifth stage in the model

Level marking

Level 1 (Basic)

(1-5 marks)

A simple response, which probably states that the model can be used to predict or describe vital rates and population growth over a period of time. Answers unlikely to differentiate between MEDCs and LEDCs.

Level 2 (Clear)

(6-8 marks)

Rather unbalanced, probably towards the weaknesses of the model, there will be mention of both strengths and weaknesses of the model. The answer will demonstrate a clear understanding of the usefulness or limitations of the model. Reference will be made to MEDCs and LEDCs but there will only be implied differentiation. Substitute breadth for depth.

Level 3 (Detailed)

(9-10 marks)

A well-balanced response, with some good use of detail, e.g. relevant countries might be used as support. Both strengths and weaknesses will be considered equally in MEDCs and LEDCs.

Question 2

- (a) (i) The article mentions that the site was a disused railway goods yard, such a site provides potential for redevelopment of housing (up to 2). The site is also described as a brownfield site; these are mainly found in urban areas and are suitable sites for redevelopment (up to 2). **2 marks**

- (ii) In a typical suburbanised village, most of the inhabitants work, shop and socialise outside of the village (1). In this development there will be places of work, shops and community facilities (1), so the population will have all they need close to home, and there will be a strong community spirit (1). (up to 3).

In a typical suburbanised village, the population tends to be relatively wealthy. As a result of this the price of housing is often high and local people find it difficult to afford housing (this particularly affects young adults) (up to 2). In the proposed village affordable housing is planned, including properties to rent for those on a lower income (1). (up to 3).

In this village, the streets have been designed for people, so the environment is being considered (1). In a suburbanised village, many households own two or more vehicles and the roads suffer and parking can be a problem (1).

One point well elaborated could be worth full marks, so long as the contrast is clear. **3 marks**

- (b) Advantages include:
- It is easier to build on a fresh surface; on a brownfield site it might be necessary to spend money on clearing the site first.
 - Availability of space for larger houses, gardens etc.
 - A pleasant, healthy, unpolluted environment.
 - Lower crime rates away from the inner cities.
 - Less congestion on roads.
 - Lower land values.

Disadvantages include:

- Lack of services, shops and public transport in the suburbs, so residents need to be car owners.
- Loss of green space and wildlife habitats.
- The need for a new infrastructure, on a brownfield site water, electricity etc. will already be in place.
- Extension of the urban area can have a knock-on effect on the local hydrological cycle, leading to increased flood risk as fields are tarmaced over and built on, creating impermeable surfaces.
- Difficulty in obtaining planning permission.

Level marking**Level 1 (Basic)****(1-3 marks)**

Either the answer will be one-sided or it will provide basic points, such as the loss of open space and animal habitats. One advantage and one disadvantage (3).

Level 2 (Clear)**(4-5 marks)**

A balanced response, which demonstrates a clear understanding of the advantages and disadvantages. (At least a 2/1 split).

(c)

In the first half of the twentieth century urbanisation was occurring most rapidly in the MEDCs. By 1940 most cities with more than 1 million inhabitants were found in the temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

Since 1950 the rapid growth in the worlds 'million cities' has been further south, within the tropics and other developing regions. By 1990 only 26% of cities with over a million inhabitants lay north of 40°N. In 1950 this figure was 71%. Reasons for more recent growth of 'million cities' in such areas include:

- Rural-urban migration away from often extreme poverty in the countryside, this has largely ceased in MEDCs.
- The lure of the city and all the opportunities it might hold in the LEDW. In the LEDW industrialisation has not always accompanied urbanisation, as it did in the MEDW.
- Rapid rates of natural increase, most in-migrants are of reproductive age and in many LEDCs birth rates are falling more gradually than they did in the MEDCs, so they appear stuck in the late stage 2 / early stage 3 of the demographic transition model.
- In LEDCs most growth is unplanned/spontaneous, urban growth continues unchecked, as governments are unable to enforce planning as in MEDCs.
- Primacy is a feature in many LEDCs, where most investment occurs in the core, usually the capital city.

In MEDCs,

- the process of counter-urbanisation has occurred in the last 50 years, in many MEDW cities growth has leapfrogged the cities.
- Planning legislation has curtailed urban growth in European cities, e.g. Green Belt Acts in the UK.
- Improvements in transport mean that people can live further from their place of work.

Level marking

Level 1 (Basic)

(1-5 marks)

A simple account giving general reasons for urbanisation/the growth of large cities, in recent years, with little/no distinction between MEDCs and LEDCs.

Level 2 (Clear)

(6-8 marks)

A clear distinction will be made between MEDCs and LEDCs but the answer will be unbalanced. The growth of million cities will be covered more usefully than the stagnation or even decline of city growth in MEDCs. Substitute breadth for depth.

Level 3 (Detailed)

(9-10 marks)

A well-balanced answer, which covers both LEDCs and MEDCs equally. It is likely that relevant countries will be used in support.

Question 3

- (a) (i) Mainly in most westerly European countries (1) exceptions are Sweden, Greece, Poland and Austria (1) (OR) Mainly in the most economically developed European countries (1) exceptions are Portugal and Poland (1). Mainly on the borders (1). Concentrated in the core of Europe (1).
All in countries which are members of the EU (1).

2 marks

- (ii) Located in countries with a long history/tradition of secondary industry (1). Located close to raw materials, e.g. manufacturers of steel and other components (up to 2). Located where transport networks easily enable cars to be transported (1). Located close to major markets (1). Located close to skilled labour (1). Located in areas where government / EU financial assistance is granted (1).
(up to 2 marks for an elaborated statement).

3 marks

- (iii) Companies that operate globally have operations in different countries, activities based on a country's comparative advantages. These days there are examples of MNCs in all sectors of industry (primary, secondary and tertiary). Such companies generate huge sums of money; in 1993 General Motors (the largest company in the World in the 1990s) turnover was \$131 billion, more than Norway's total GDP. MNCs play a very important role in the World's economy and have increasing political power and influence. Generally, research and development and decision making are concentrated in the core areas of developed countries, while assembly and production are concentrated in developing countries or depressed, peripheral regions in MEDCs, where labour costs are lower than average. Branch plants suffer in times of recession.

General Motors has taken over smaller companies, such as SAAB and some of the production operates in locations with a long history of vehicle manufacture. Such operations have been rationalised. MNCs tend to locate R & D and head offices in the most economically developed areas or in their home countries e.g. GM is an American company, its headquarters are in the USA. (Allow other sensible points).

Level marking**Level 1 (Basic)****(1-3 marks)**

A simple description of a multinational company, which recognises that the various sectors operate in different types of country. Do not double credit basic information taken from Figure 3, if related to Figure 3, but allow for reference to head office, sales / marketing and technical development centres.

Level 2 (Clear)

(4-5 marks)

A fuller description of a typical MNC, which clearly engages with the global aspect of the question. There may be reference to a case study. Allow sensible use of Figure 3.

(b)

New industries have emerged to replace the old declining ones in certain areas of the UK. This process is known as re-industrialisation.

- In the UK there has been massive investment from foreign companies, particularly SE Asian companies. This occurred because firms were eager to set up business in the EU to avoid the constraints of the Single EU market. Such companies tended to locate in the traditional industrial areas, taking advantage of Government and EU financial incentives, (e.g. Nissan, Washington). JIT methods of production have encouraged the development of linked industries, supplying component parts, and so the multiplier effect comes into play.
- In the 1980s many small firms prospered in the less industrialised rural areas such as East Anglia.
- Growth of Hi-Tech industry, which developed predominantly in the less-industrialised areas, in particular the M4 and M11 corridors. Science parks, usually develop where: there are well-developed communication networks; there is a good scientific infrastructure, access to a skilled and educated workforce. Cambridge is one of Europe's hottest growth spots. There are around 650 science and technology based firms in the area employing around 23,000 people.

Candidates can choose to concentrate on one type of area only.

Level marking

Level 1 (Basic)

(1-5 marks)

There will be general reasons for the growth of industry in a vague area, such as Wales or 'the North'.

Level 2 (Clear)

(6-8 marks)

The answer will demonstrate a clear understanding of the main reasons why secondary industry has grown in importance in the area chosen. The place(s) named is likely to be located as South Wales, NE England or the M4/M11 corridors, but the reasons given for growth will be somewhat generic. Substitute breadth for depth.

Level 3 (Detailed)

(9-10 marks)

The area(s) used will be well known so that there will be more precision regarding named towns and companies. The reasons for industrial growth will be more precisely focused on the area(s).

