

General Certificate of Education

Geography 5036 *Specification B*

GGB3 The Human Options

Mark Scheme

2005 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.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

General Guidance for GCE Geography Assistant Examiners

Quality of Written Language

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 clear style of writing which clearly addresses the terms of the question
 - demonstrate a degree of organisation and use of specialist terms.
 - demonstrate sufficient legibility of and quality of spelling, grammar and punctuation to communicate meaning clearly.

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/or 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 a '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

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.

GGB3

Question 1

- (a) The photograph demonstrates the two main elements of urban growth in LEDCs.
The rich - the tall apartment blocks / offices, densely packed together and covering an extensive area, (the horizon must cover a large distance of high-rise buildings). These are areas of high-class residential property as well as places of employment.
The poor- the favelas in the foreground. Ramshackle, made of timber and old doors with corrugated iron roofs. Despite this, there are aspects of permanence- the roadway, the electricity lines, maybe telephone lines. Even gardens appear to have been laid out.

Level 1

Simple identification of features on the photograph with no attempt to describe or categorise.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

Description and/or categorisation of features in the photograph. Some indication that the candidate has looked at, and analysed the photo in detail.

(4-8 marks)

- (b) (i) Suburbanisation is the outward growth of urban development that engulfs surrounding villages and rural areas. It has been enabled by the growth of public and private transport systems, by which the inhabitants of the new areas were able to commute to the main town/ city. The transport systems that have enabled this over time are railways, trams, buses and the private car.
Counterurbanisation is the process of depopulation from major urban areas to smaller urban centres, largely due dissatisfaction with urban living in such large centres. The rise of new communication technologies, especially in electronic systems, may have encouraged this movement. Credit egs, but must have start/finish point.
- (ii) The impact of suburbanisation/ counter – urbanisation taking place in an area - only on receiving area.
- The increased use of a commuter railway station nearby.
 - The increased value of houses in the area.
 - The increased construction of council/ Housing Association housing.
 - The increase in the construction of “executive housing” in the area.
 - The increased rate at which conversions of farm buildings to exclusive housing takes place.
 - Changes to a variety of services e.g. shops, schools.

1 mark for each correct statement.
(0-3 marks)

Level 1

Simple generalised statements of impact with no depth or detail, and not attributed to any named area.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

More specific statements of impact which may be attributed to a named area, or demonstrate greater depth of understanding and/ or knowledge.

(4-7 marks)

- (c) (i) Gentrification is a process of housing improvement associated with a change in the neighbourhood composition when low income groups are displaced by more affluent people, usually in professional or managerial occupations. Gentrification involves the rehabilitation of old houses and streets on an individual basis, but is openly encouraged by other groups such as estate agents, building societies and the local council.

Property - led regeneration involves the regeneration of an inner city area by changing the image of the area, improving the environment, attracting private investment and improving confidence for further investment. In many cases, it involves “flagship” projects such as at Canary Wharf in the London Docklands. UDCs are the main form of property-led regeneration.

Partnerships represent a major switch of funding mechanisms towards competitive bidding. Local government have to think of imaginative projects but also have to form partnerships in the local inner city area with the private sector and the local communities. The partnership then submits a five-year plan to central government in competition with other inner city areas. The most successful schemes combine social aims with the economic and environmental outcomes.

Credit egs.

3 marks for each term
(0-9 marks)

- (ii) **Level 1**

Generalised statements of the role of chosen method with no specific references to named examples. Links to regeneration projects are restricted. Evaluation comments are simplistic.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

Specific statements about the role of chosen method in named areas access this level. Clear reference to regeneration projects. Precise evaluative comments are provided.

Housing Associations are not valid.

(4-8 marks)

- (d) Annotations could include:

- Creation of huge areas of car parking
- Landscaping of the area around the development.
- Other leisure based activities attracted to the same locale.
- Provision of purpose built transport termini.
- Newly built motorway access routes.
- Creation of recycling depots.
- Loss of large areas of farmland.

Level 1

A recognisable sketch with two of the above features identified.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

More than two annotated features as given above. Credit high quality annotations.

(4-8 marks)

- (e) Important: Effects **MUST** be on the CBD, not on the area around out- of – town- centre. They will include:
- Decline of city centre shops- shop closures- job losses
 - Reduction in pedestrian densities.
 - Increase in number of charity shops in former premises of chain stores.
 - Greater emphasis on office developments and other services.
 - Move to “fight back” by many CBDs- improvements to pedestrian areas and shopping malls, CCTV systems, more Sunday/ late opening, special events.

Level 1

A simple list of effects with no real development of any; or one well developed effect only.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

More than one effect clearly developed. References to specific case studies access this level. Credit both positive and negative impacts.

(4-7 marks)

Question 2

(a) New Building materials and technologies being used in the photos include:

- Use of steel girders to support buildings- internally and externally.
 - Use of cladding materials.
 - Use of breeze blocks.
 - Use of reinforced glass
 - Sheet steel or plastic being used to allow curves, and circular windows in design of building.
 - Concrete in the actual body of the building as well as bricks.
 - Use of multi-purpose vehicles, JCB and mobile cranes.
- Not scaffolding. Felt roofs. Allow lifts (internal)

Level 1

Identification of materials/ technologies being used but with no description of use; or one good description of use only.

*(0-3 marks)***Level 2**

More than one good description of use.

(4-8 marks)

(b) For example, Milton Keynes:

- Neighbourhood unit principle of housing areas- some uniform housing, plus some individuality of houses to meet the variety of demands from different structured families.
- Housing modern and fully provided with features such as indoor toilets, double glazing, and central heating.
- Industrial areas isolated from the rest of town- near major transport routes- railway, but more so M1 junction.
- Manufacturing industries are low level, single floored warehouse type constructions.
- Service industries (financial, legal) in purpose built maisonette type structures square/ block-like growth of town – planned from outset.
- Housing and industry connected by road network clearly designed within the town- use (excessive?) of roundabouts.
- Railway station, bus station and major road junctions all in proximity.
- Variation in style of streets – some curvilinear, some rectilinear, but each design confined to square blocks within road pattern – e.g. Fishermead, Bradwell.
Central shopping area (an industry) is definitely central to urban area.
- Housing and industry separated by planned open spaces – woods, parks, lakes.

Level 1

A list of features with no development as to how these demonstrate the characteristics of a New Town; or a good discussion of one feature only.

*(0-3 marks)***Level 2**

More than one discussion of features of a New Town, which clearly demonstrate the characteristics. For higher marks within the range, candidates must refer to planning of both housing and industry within the New Towns. Specific comments relating to named New Towns access this level.

(4-8 marks)

- (c) (i) Classic Georgian/Regency features of buildings:
- Rectangular plan, with symmetrical façade.
 - Sash windows with thin glazing bars.
 - Smaller windows on upper floors - servants quarters.
 - Crenellated pattern around edge of building and lower floor windows – use of stone rather than brick.
 - Ornate portico above front door, with columns at side of door.
 - Ring window at top of building.
 - Parapeted edge of roof.
 - Use of decorative wrought iron outside windows, and at entrances to buildings.
 - Steps down to basement of buildings.
 - In terms of Bath (or any other example), candidates may also refer to crescents of three storey town houses, carved friezes above buildings, terraces of houses such as Great Poulteney Street, garden squares and parks.

Level 1

Two features identified and described in some detail. No reference to specific buildings or areas of named examples.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

More than two features identified and described. Use of specific case study material also accesses this level.

(4-8 marks)

- (ii) In general terms evidence could range from Roman baths, castles, city walls, market places, old cathedrals, and so on.

*1 mark for
each piece of
evidence
(0-3 marks)*

- (d) Characteristic features of the open-field landscape
- 2/3 field system
 - strip cultivation – 22 x 220 yards.
 - Central village, with manor house.
 - Church, rectory and glebe land.
 - Common pastures, meadows and grazing rights.
 - Surrounding areas of woodland – swine pastures, coppicing/pollarding.
 - Outlying squatters / woodman cottages.
 - Winding lanes from village.

Level 1

A recognisable sketch with two of the above features identified.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

More than two annotated features as given above. Credit high quality annotations.

(4-7 marks)

(e) Enclosures: Any of the following changes in the landscape would be relevant.

- Creation of small fields – walled, fenced, hawthorn hedges.
- Lines of trees used to mark boundaries – often irregularly spaced within hawthorn hedges.
- Regular layout of straighter roads, some right-angled bends in new roads, grass verges.
- Dispersal of farmsteads into midst of farmland(individual ownership of land)
- Enclosure of waste and common land.
- Enclosure Acts

By-law housing: Housing regulated by local authorities in the 19th century which had

- Lower density housing – no back to back
- Local regulations regarding room sizes, window sizes, size of back yard, sanitary provision and other requirements in houses.

Preservation; is the maintenance of a landscape such that its current state is as close as possible to its original condition. In the context of a rural landscape, field layouts and building types are concerned, whereas in an urban context historical remnants and listed buildings.

(3 marks per term)

(f) The main aspects of the growth of 19th century towns concerned the establishment of factories or mills, and large areas of cheap housing around them. The factories and mills tended to be located on lower flatter ground, near to canals and railways so that raw materials could be brought to the factory/mill and products taken away. Rivers were also a major locational factor, providing a power source early on, but also a place where waste products could be discharged. Later railways were used for the transportation of raw materials and produce. Many of these were bulky items and had to be offloaded straight from the vehicle (barge/train). Credit ribbon growth along transport routes.

Level 1

Simplified statements of description that could apply to any industrial town.

(0-3 marks)

Level 2

Description clearly related to a named town or towns.

(4-7 marks)