



## **General Certificate of Education**

# **Geography GGA2** *Specification A*

## **Mark Scheme – *Post-Standardisation*** *2008 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.

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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**

- 1 (a) (i) Must refer to both MEDC's and LEDC's for 2 marks. There will be an increase in population aged over 60 in both MEDCs and LEDCs (1) of the same amount / by 12% (1) although in LEDCs the percentage of elderly is still much lower by 2050 (1).

**(2 marks)**

- 1 (a) (ii) Award marks for differences; both percent living alone and percent in labour force must be referred to for full credit.

- Greater proportion / percentage of elderly live alone in MEDCs (1) although there is a much greater sex imbalance in MEDCs, with a greater percentage elderly females living alone than men (1), use of values e.g. in MEDCs 23% more women live alone than in LEDCs.
- Greater proportion / percentage of the elderly work in LEDCs than in MEDCs (1) although there is a greater sex imbalance with many more men in the workforce (1) use of values (1)

(Allow sensible alternative use of values e.g. comparison of percentages between men in LEDCs and MEDCs).

**(3 marks)**

- 1 (a) (iii) Economic impacts are negative and positive. Negative impacts include:

- Cost of pensions and the subsequent burden on the taxpayer, the possibility that taxes might have to rise
- Cost of providing services for the elderly, in particular health and support services
- As the population ages a shrinking workforce might result in a decline in the economy
- In some areas, (inner cities), there are significant concentrations of very poor elderly, which puts particular financial strains on some local authorities who must provide services.

Positive impacts include:

- Certain sectors of the economy will boom, e.g. companies providing mobility equipment, specialist insurance/travel e.g. Saga
- There will be more jobs in the social services / health service to care for the increasing elderly population
- In some areas there are many wealthy old people, with money to spend. New homes / housing estates/retirement villages are being built so the building trade is profiting.

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

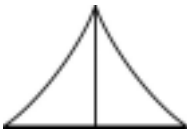
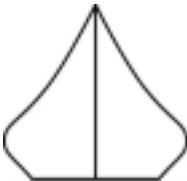
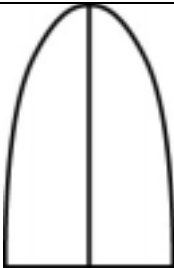
*A one-sided answer, that deals with a limited number of positive or negative economic impacts. Responses at this level will not differentiate between economic and social impacts.*

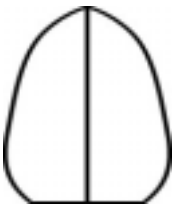
**Level 2 (Clear) (4-5 marks)**

*A clear response, which concentrates on economic impacts. Allow full marks for an answer with just positive or negative impacts so long as*

*more than two points are covered.*

- (b) **How and why does population structure change as a country progresses through the stages of the Demographic Transition model?**

<b>St 1</b>	<b>How</b>	The typical pyramid for a country at stage I would be its low height and erratic distribution of age groups.	
	<b>Why</b>	Epidemics and famines would lead to fluctuations in the death rate but the birth rate would be consistently high. This structure no longer relates to particular countries because all have progressed beyond stage 1 of the DTM.	
<b>St 2</b>	<b>How</b>		A pyramid with a wide base suggests a rapidly growing population with high BRs. Concave sides, and a narrow apex.
	<b>Why</b>		Many children are needed in LEDCs to work in subsistence economics. There may be little access to birth control and women may fulfil traditional roles. Low life expectancy is indicated by the narrow apex / small percentage of elderly. In countries at low levels of development life expectancy is low because of limited medical care.
<b>St 3</b>	<b>How</b>		Countries at stage 3 will still have a high percentage of their population in the young dependent group but a contraction in the base of the pyramid. Concave sides. A good example would be China. The pyramid is likely to bulge in the middle age bands and show an increased proportion of the elderly.
	<b>Why</b>		Decreasing BRs will result in the contracting base, increase in the elderly linked to economic development and improvements in medical care helping to increase life expectancy. The bulge in the working population indicates BRs were higher in recent years.
<b>St 4</b>	<b>How</b>		By stage 4 the pyramid is taller with straighter sides reflecting more equal numbers of people in each age group.
	<b>Why</b>		Birth and death rates have fallen to a low level, as a result of continued economic development, improvements in medical care and general wealth.

<b>St 5</b>	<b>How</b>		At stage 5 the base of the pyramid will narrow further.
	<b>Why</b>		When birth rates fall below death rate the population starts to contract. Continued improvements in general wealth and medical care result in further longevity.

**Level 1 (Basic) (1-5 marks)**

*There may be an understanding that birth and death rates have fallen over time and a simple description of the DTM (1-3). Sketches of one or two pyramids or description of structure (youthful and ageing) although links between them and stages of the DTM will be tenuous.*

**Level 2 (Clear) (6-8 marks)**

*The demographic transition model will be known (both BR and DR changes) / described and 2 stages of the DTM will be referred to. It is likely that stages 2 and 4 will be used. Either **how** or **why** will be clearly addressed with reference to two stages.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) (9-10 marks)**

*The model will be described and population structure will be related clearly to at least two stages. Better answers might be able to relate their answers to changes in the UK's population structure over time. The answer will consider **how** and **why** the structure has changed as a country passes through its demographic transition.*

**Question 2**

- (a) (i) Evidence of new building (1). The canalside looks smart/well-kept, not run down (1). Old factory buildings have been turned into a pub (1). Elaboration using photo (1). **(2 marks)**

- (ii) Brownfield sites became prime sites for re-urbanisation (1). Government policy more recently has encouraged re-urbanisation (1). Waterside/canal has been an important factor-attractive/fashionable location (1). Old factories provide opportunities for development (1). Near to centre of town - good location for business/young professionals (1) Elaborated statement (+1) **(3 marks)**

- (iii) Consequences of gentrification can be positive or negative. Gentrification is a process of housing improvement associated with a change in neighbourhood composition. Positive consequences include:

- An increase in the general prosperity of the area as wealthy residents move in
- New businesses open providing services for wealthy incomers creating employment in inner cities
- The social balance of the population in inner cities becomes more mixed, crime rates may fall
- An improvement in the housing stock as wealthy newcomers regenerate old housing

Negative consequences include:

- A decline in the social quality of neighbourhood life for the original residents, friction may occur between the gentrifiers and the original residents
- Lower income people may be driven into poorer quality accommodation as the privately rented sector shrinks
- A decline in shops and services used by the original residents who have less purchasing power

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

*A one-sided answer, that considers either a limited number of positive or negative consequences of gentrification in a basic fashion. Some may not focus on the residential aspect of the question.*

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

*The focus of the response is clearly gentrification and either positive and / or negative consequences of the process are considered using two or more bullet points from the mark scheme. Must have +ve and - ve for 5 marks*

(b) **Examine the reasons why counter-urbanisation has continued to occur in the twenty-first century.**

Counter-urbanisation (decentralisation of people, industries and services from the central and inner cities to much smaller urban settlements and to villages within rural areas) has continued to occur because:

- Continued increases in private car ownership and mobility have resulted in even more people being able to live further away from their place of work in major cities.
- Housing stock in the cities is higher density, and in the inner cities is often old. It houses the less affluent members of society. As people continue to become more affluent they may prefer to move to a 'greener' environment; houses in the villages near to towns have more space and a garden.
- A continued reaction against the urban lifestyle, with a perceived better quality of life in the rural areas.
- Improvements in technology have resulted in greater numbers of people working from home. Additionally, firms no longer need to locate in cities due to improved communication / IT, and most work these days in tertiary industry. Employment opportunities have dispersed / decentralised.
- New housing estates have been built in many smaller market towns and in those villages with good communication links to nearby towns as a consequence of government policy, particularly in the SE
- Tight planning controls limit development in greenbelts but encourage it beyond.

**Level 1 (Basic) (1-5 marks)**

*Focused on suburbanisation max 3. A simple response, which outlines the need for more housing. The reasons given why more housing has been necessary will be basic. There may be some confusion between counter-urbanisation and sub-urbanisation.*

**Level 2 (Clear) (6-8 marks)**

*At least two factors encouraging the growth of counter-urbanisation will be covered in a clear fashion. Although the growth of residential areas will still be the main focus, the reasons why this has occurred will be more specific. Substitute breadth for depth here.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) (9-10 marks)**

*There will be reference to reasons other than residential and the response will demonstrate more specific knowledge of the subject content. Most level three answers will refer to examples of places where counter-urbanisation has taken place or will use more detailed knowledge of the subject content.*

**Question 3**

- (a) (i) Variable pattern (1), motor production fell in 6 countries yet rose in 4 countries or motor vehicle production fell in more countries than it rose (1). Motor production fell mainly in the Western European countries / most economically developed European countries but rose in Eastern European / new EU countries (up to 2 marks) Germany and/or Slovak Republic are anomalies (1). **(2 marks)**
- (ii) De-industrialisation has affected industries in Western Europe (1). Cars may be too expensive to produce in some countries such as the Netherlands (1), where labour is expensive, Government may not be providing incentives etc (up to 2 elaboration points). Alternatively, credit reasons why industries are being attracted to Eastern Europe. Germany is an anomaly because it produces high value prestigious cars such as BMW, Audi, Mercedes, for which demand has remained stable. Higher production costs can be absorbed at the top end of the market. (up to 2 marks). **(3 marks)**
- (iii) Impacts could be both positive and negative but in this case candidates are likely to concentrate on the latter. The impacts will be localised, some towns have traditionally been associated with the motor vehicle industry e.g. Coventry in the West Midlands.

Economic impacts include:

- Unemployment in both car manufacturing and in linked industries
- Knock-on effect on local shops and services as people have less money to spend.

Social effects might include:

- Increased strain on social services, higher crime in towns where the car industry was a major employer
- Out-migration of younger workers in some towns leaving an ageing population behind.

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

*The answer will concentrate on one type of effect, probably economic, and will relate to the national scale in a general fashion.*

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

*More than one type of impact must be covered clearly, i.e. economic and social impacts.*

(b) **Explain why Newly Industrialising Countries have been successful in their industrial development.**

Countries that have industrialised sufficiently to be classed as NICs usually have less than 30% of their workforce employed in the primary sector. Examples of NICs that have experienced successful industrialisation include Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia, China and Thailand. Indeed some of these countries have progressed further so that the main sector of employment is tertiary industry. Outside of the Far East, Brazil, Mexico and India would also be valid examples.

Reasons include:

- Well-motivated and educated workforce in many East Asian countries, low wage economies / societies
- Government policy encourages inward investment from TNCs
- Historical / colonial links with MEDCs
- Improving trade / transport links, (harbours / airports / road and rail networks), particularly in Asian tiger economies.
- Supportive national and local governments

**Level 1 (Basic) (1-5 marks)**

*At this level, the answer will provide a general account of industrial development in a region such as East Asia, based on one or two of the bullet points, probably cheap labour and / or the influence of TNCs.*

**Level 2 (Clear) (6-8 marks)**

*The answer will relate predominantly to NICs, and there will be a clear explanation using at least two of the bullet points. Relevant countries will be named in support but will be used generically.*

**Level 3 (Detailed) (9-10 marks)**

*The response must be country focused, if just one country is used as an example max 9 marks. The reasons why NICs have experienced successful industrialisation will be well known and there will be accurate and precise reference to a particular country or countries, such as Malaysia or China.*