

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCSE

GCSE Geography (5GB2F) Paper 1

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (i)	D	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (ii)	0-4 age group (cohort) - accept just 0-4, or youngest	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)	Higher life expectancy (1) Lower birth rate/fertility rate (1) Fewer young people (1) Better health care (1) Better living condition (1) In-migration of elderly (1)	Young people are migrating (1) War impacts on younger population (1) AIDS (or similar pandemic) (1)	All incorrect answers	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
1(c)	Strain on (costs) health services (1) Therefore higher taxes (1) Strain on (costs) pensions (1) therefore higher taxes (1) Fewer in the working population (1) so less productive (1) Positive impacts of cheap voluntary labour (1)	Fewer children so reduced costs of child benefit/	Anything that is unrelated to ageing population	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
1(d)	Because of economic forces (1) requiring more or less labour (1) or public opinion (1) especially during an economic downturn (1) because of concerns about 'overpopulation'(1) because of ethnic or racist attitudes/beliefs (1) Taking jobs (1) Quota idea - need to select skilled labour (1)	Because of pressure from the media (1) because of shortage of resources (1)	Answers that are about out-migration	2 1+1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a) (i)	B	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (ii)	Allow any one of: Biomass, Waste, Hydro, Wind, Solar, Tidal, Wood, Hydrogen, Geothermal	1

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
2 (b)	Because less is available (1) Because of conservation policies in many countries (1) Because it becomes more expensive (1) Because of (economic) recession, depression (1) Because alternative fuels are developed (1) Because public transport is developed (1)	All incorrect answers	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
2(c)	Because they cannot afford to buy resources (1) Because they do not have the technology (1) Because they have no industries to utilise resources (1)	Because of the influence of TNCs (1)	Anything to do with skills/labour etc.	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
2 (d)	Malthus argued that population would grow geometrically/faster /exponentially (1) whereas resources (more specifically food production) (1) would only grow arithmetically/slowly (1) so eventually population would collapse because of famine/war/disease (1)	He was wrong as it turned out (1)	Answers that talk about Boserup or other population theories	2 1+1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a) (i)	Spain	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a) (ii)	A	1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
3 (b)	Better weather/climate (1) Cheaper housing (1) Cheaper cost of living (1) Good community (1)	Easier now internet (1) Easier with cheap flights (1)	All inverse response such as - weather is better - weather is worse at home	2 1+1
	Allow opposites but not as a second reason			

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
3(c)	A city that is managed in such a way (1) to reduce its ecological footprint (1) by reducing its waste/emissions (1) e.g. by its transport policies/waste management or similar (1)	Answers that suggest it is an ideal living space - that it will last longer etc.	2 1+1

Question Number	Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (d)	Pressure on transport system (1) because of more people using it (1) Or Pressure on property values/availability (1) because of rising demand (1) Or Pressure on other land uses (use if Greenfield or brownfield sites) (1) because of increased demand for property (1) Pressure on employment (1) because of increased demand (1)	Anything that isn't specifically related to pressure	2 1+1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a) (i)	C	1

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a) (ii)	'Work or die' (suggesting exploitation) (1) 'Remember you are not...' (suggesting exploitation) (1) 'There are plenty..' (suggesting exploitation) (1) Crowded working conditions (1) Allow any one point but expect development beyond simple repetition of slogan	It is a call centre which have a poor reputation (1)	1

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4 (b)	Industrialisation leads to growth of factories (1) therefore a concentration of people (1) More people require services/goods (1) leading to further growth/in-migration (1)	Rural changes/ farming crisis leading (1)	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
4 (c)	An urban area (1) that has previously been developed/used (1) that is available for redevelopment (1)	Opposite of greenfield site	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
4 (d)	Production of waste from industrial processes (1) legitimate example of such (1) leading to more land-fill/incineration etc (1) Or..... Waste produced (1) legitimate example of such (1) discharged into rivers/lakes/ocean (1) Or Gas/smoke emissions (1) legitimate example of such (1) leading to smog/poor air quality (1)	Answers that don't focus on environment	2 1+1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	C = (A house in a suburban area of a developed country)	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Acceptable answer	Mark
5(b)	Little food grown in the city so needs to be grown elsewhere (1) High use of energy in transport, heating and industry (1) High levels of emissions of greenhouse gases from industry and commerce (1)	Large concentrations of people in one area (1)	2

Question Number	Indicative content
5(c) QWC	A wide range of possible strategies might be covered here - answers are likely to cover both individual 'green' consumption and the action of planners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food practising policies - buy local food- thus reducing transport and so emissions • Use of farmers' markets - as above a reduction in imported food demand • Allotments - development of city gardens/farms • Recycling waste - reducing need for landfill/incineration • Using public transport /car sharing reducing greenhouse gas emissions • Bike hiring schemes • Cutting back on electricity consumption reducing energy production • Holidaying at home thus avoiding air-flights • Improved urban design - Masdar style solutions • Changes in the planning system to encourage 'green building design e.g. solar panels

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts an description. Some generalised examples used with little depth. Links with reduction of urban footprints are minimal. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Response explains some ways of reducing energy consumption. Some range but lacks depth or detail. Some examples are located and/or specific. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. A range of strategies explained in detail and well linked to the reduction of energy consumption in a city. Location detail or specific examples are offered to support points. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	B - (Poor communications....)	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
6(b)	Jobs are lost (1) in fishing/forestry/agriculture (1) therefore people move away (1) to seek jobs elsewhere (1) Young people move away to go to university (1) and don't return (1) War and civil strife (1) lead to out-migration (1)	2 1+1

Question Number	Indicative content
6 (c) QWC	<p>A wide range of possible strategies might be covered here according to chosen example(s) - answers may cover specific case-study material, usually from a developing country (e.g. Ethiopia) or diversification/rural regeneration schemes from developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising food production without damaging the environment through education and intermediate technology • Reducing population loss -particularly rural-urban migration by diversifying local employment and providing micro-credit • Improving education and health facilities and empowering women through the education of girls • Intermediate technology applied • Micro-credit schemes • Sustainably managing resources such as water, woodland and fisheries • Developing links with markets beyond the region • A stress on bottom-up development projects is generally emphasised • Rural regeneration material from UK/developed country case studies

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised examples used with little depth. No recognisable location. Links with 'boosting' local economy are minimal. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. At least one local initiatives described . Impact on local economy stated. Some limited use of location detail. Some range but lacks depth or detail on the schemes/projects. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. A range of initiatives described in some detail and good links to boosting local economy. Chosen location is detailed and specific. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable	Mark
7 (a)	'Bottom-up' development	Any synonym of that; for example 'locally based' - 'small scale/local'	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Acceptable answers	Mark
7 (b)	They ignore the wishes of local people (1) They don't work and the economy doesn't improve (1) They cause much damage to the environment(1) They are too large to be sustainable (1) They are very expensive (1)	They are controlled from outside the region (1) They have large amounts of foreign investment (1)	2 1+1

Question Number	Indicative content	
7 (c) QWC	<p>Top-down schemes are planned and, generally, managed by central or regional government. Local people may be consulted but they do not drive the decision making process. In developing countries they are frequently large-scale and involve major corporations and foreign agencies and funding. They often employ advanced technology. Examples offered may include major dam schemes such as the Three Gorges.</p> <p>Different groups of people might include a wide range of local 'players' including inhabitants , businesses, farmers, construction workers and many others. Other 'groups' might include local government/planners, central government and foreign business interests.</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised examples used with little depth. The scheme is partially described but the different 'groups' are barely visible. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Response describes the impact of a scheme with some description of varied impacts on different groups. Some range but lacks depth of explanation about why groups impacted differently. Some detail is located and/or specific. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. Good explanation of a project and clear recognition several different groups. Varied impact for at least two groups well explained. Location detail or specific examples are offered to support points. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational Companies • Transnational Corporations • Multi-national Companies • Multinational Corporations Allow any of above	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
8(b)	They might involve significant tax breaks and/or subsidies (1) They are conveniently located for export markets (or imports) (1) They might provide cheap labour (1) Health and safety may not be on great consequence thus cheaper costs (1) They might provide subsidised power/infrastructure minimising costs (1) They might provide new markets for goods	2 1+1

Question Number	Indicative content
8 (c) QWC	<p>A wide range of possible developments might be covered here - answers are likely to cover changes brought about but TNCs moving in, the transformation of rural areas in developing countries, outsourcing of back-office work, call centres and many other recent developments. Good answers will focus on 'changing employment structure'</p> <p>Benefits: More money being made leading to (multiplier) effects on local communities. Better living conditions. Improvements to infrastructure. Reduction in rural poverty. 'Development' promoted. More political power for ordinary people.</p> <p>Problems: Exploitation in sweat-shops, poor working condition, long hours and reduction in family life. Rural-urban migration disrupting traditional life-styles. Environmental issues likely to figure largely - smog, water pollution, waste.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised statements about employment changes. No focus on benefits and problems of the employment structure. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Response describes some of the impacts of employment changes but no balance. Some range but lacks depth or detail, likely to be a list of problems. Limited focus on change. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. A range of changes described in detail and well linked to both problems and benefits which are explained. Location detail or specific examples are offered to support points. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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