

# Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCSE Geography B 5GB2F  
People & the Planet

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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.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

*i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*

*ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*

*iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.*

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>1(a) (i)</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>1(a) (ii)</b>	China, India, allow Singapore	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answers	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1 (b)</b>	Fewer children being born/birth rate falling (1) Life expectancy increasing (1) In-migration of the elderly (1) More fundamental causes – diet improving (1) Improvements in health care (1) Better sanitation (1)  ...and so on.	Death rate reducing (1)	Answers that simply offer up the first one in different words 1. Better health care 2. More Doctors	<b>2</b>  <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(c)</b>	<b>Economic:</b> Strain on health services (1) so costs more (1) Strain on pensions (1) therefore higher taxes (1) Fewer in the working population (1) so less productive (1) Positive impacts (1) of cheap voluntary labour (1)  <b>Social:</b> Grandparents can help (1) with child care (1) Wisdom of the elderly (1) passed onto younger generation (1)	Fewer children (1) so reduced costs of child benefit (1)  Too many elderly in jobs (1) so no jobs for the young (1)	Anything that is unrelated to ageing population  Candidates do not have to specify which they have chosen	<b>2</b>  <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
<b>1(d)</b>	<p>Look for basic idea (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because of economic forces as in agriculture (1) requiring more labour (1)</li> <li>• Lack of educational opportunities for women (1) thus child rearing dominant and early marriage (1)</li> <li>• Because of government policies (1) encouraging higher birth rates for nationalist reasons (1)</li> <li>• Because of lack of welfare system (1) therefore need to have children to help when you are elderly (1)</li> <li>• To compensate/make up for (1) high death rate/infant mortality</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of contraception because of tradition/religion(1) therefore unwanted births (1)</p> <p>Male dominated societies/tradition (1) thus children seen as symbol of male dominance/success (1)</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>2 (a) (i)</b>	A	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>2(b) (i)</b>	Allow any one of: Any fossil fuel but expect oil most frequently, sometimes coal Any mineral resource  Allow Fossil fuel	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
<b>2 (b) (ii)</b>	Wealthy so able to afford consumer goods (1) High energy environment – society runs on power (1) Travel further to work and commuting so high fuel costs (1) Industry and agriculture in these countries consume high levels of resources (1) Much more waste in MEDC(1) Packaging/disposable society (1) Abundant resources available (1)  Other legitimate reasons	All answers about developing country  Answers where the two reasons given are different ways of expressing the less the same idea	<b>2</b>  <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
<b>2(c)</b>	Replacement of fossil fuels for power generation (1) using wind/tidal/solar (1) Replacement of oil/petrol for transport (1) by fuel cells Allow replacement of cars (1) with other, more sustainable transport forms such as bicycles (1)	Answers that reduce use of non-renewables through conservation	<b>2</b>  <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
<b>2 (d)</b>	<p>Look for basic answer (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example</p> <p>It will stimulate the economy* (1) because there are jobs available/to be filled (1)</p> <p>It stimulates technological changes (Boserup) (1) added detail and/or example (1)</p> <p>Underpopulation (1) so resources not fully exploited (1)</p> <p>Ageing population (1) so needs economic stimulus of more workers (Japan) (1)</p>	<p>*Suggestions that imply that extra people will somehow create extra jobs e.g more people will be good for the economy because it will bring money in unless supported by idea of underpopulation and/or job vacancies etc.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>3 (a) (i)</b>	C	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>3 (b)</b>	A romantic view of the countryside (1) that idealises (1) how rural areas really are (1) omitting the 'bad' bits (1)  Any phraseology that implies that an 'idyll' is a dream/expectation but not necessarily a reality	<b>2</b> <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
<b>3 (c)</b>	They are isolated socially (1) Remote from services, such as shops, doctors and so forth (1) Young people find it dull – few social activities (1) Hard to find affordable property (1) Lack of jobs (1) Lack of entertainment (1) Too quiet (1) Rural crime may be high  Allow reasons that identify real drawbacks of rural life as well as the failure of the 'idyll' to come up to expectations.	Answers that do not focus on <b>rural</b>	<b>2</b> <b>1+1</b>



Question Number	Correct answer	Accept	Mark
<b>3(d)</b>	<p>Allow either 3 separate points or 2, one of which is extended for 3 marks</p> <p>This does not have to be about overseas retirement</p> <p>Because they can – have the freedom (1) because views on good living spaces change during a life (1) Because of better climate (1) hotter summers and warmer winters (1) Property is cheaper (1) especially when compared with the UK (1) Expatriate communities (1) which lend support/network/facilities (1) Easier to contact home (1) cheap travel/internet –Skype (1)</p> <p>Allow a mark for Better lifestyles/healthier /peaceful/less polluted (1) Different culture/new experiences (1) Closer to family (1)</p> <p>Mark on legitimacy of basic idea.</p>	Downsizing (1)	<p><b>3</b> <b>(1+1) +1</b></p> <p><b>Or</b> <b>1+1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>4 (a)</b>	D	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Answer	Accept	Mark
<b>4(b)</b>	<p>Look for basic answer (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example (1)</p> <p>Manufacturing has moved overseas (1) example – type of industry Mechanisation has reduced labour demand in many industries (1) as people are replaced by machines robots/ or example (1) Other sectors, such as services, have grown faster (1) more attractive jobs (1)</p> <p>Allow a mark for synonyms for manufacturing decline such as</p> <p>Industrial to post industrial (1) Deindustrialisation (1)</p>	<p>Other sectors, such as services, have grown faster (1) more attractive jobs (1)</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
<b>4 (c)</b>	<p>Wide range possible – Changing farm output – organics etc (1) rural enterprises using old buildings (1) leisure activities – paint balling (1) renting property to holidaymakers (1) farm shops (1)</p> <p>....and so on ..but also allow for students interpret 'diversification' as rural change in a more general sense</p> <p>So..rise of second homes (1) Urban sprawl (1) Etc.....allow legitimate reasons</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
<b>4 (d)</b>	<p>Allow either 3 separate points or 2, one of which is developed for 3 marks.</p> <p>Deindustrialisation often means decline so less money to spend on environment (1)  High toxicity in abandoned plants/factories (1) example of same (1)  Animals may be threatened by ingesting debris (1)  Abandoned factories are a blot on the environment – ugly (1)  Some workers may have to travel further now creating environmental damage (1)  Derelict sites might attract vermin (1)  New factories often built in Greenfield areas (1) damaging habitat etc. (1)  Demolition might create problems –noise/dust (1)</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>(1+1) + 1</b></p> <p><b>or 1+1+1</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>5(a)</b>	D	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
<b>5(b)</b>	Increased loss of habitat for fauna/flora(1) The increase in demand for resources to support the city (1) More waste produced (1) Impact on air/water quality may be negative - pollution(1) Noise pollution increases(1) May lead to longer and more environmentally damaging journeys (1)	<b>2 1+1</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>5(c)</b> <b>QWC</b>	A wide range of possible strategies might be covered here – answers should draw on planning strategies and not individual consumer behaviour. All depends on chosen 'case-study'. Possible policies include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in transport policy – 'biking' schemes as in Barcelona</li> <li>• Urban planning as in Singapore plus heavy investment in public transport</li> <li>• 'Green' building regulations – many cities</li> <li>• Car-less cities as in planned Masdar</li> <li>• City heating from 'green' sources – Reykjavik.</li> </ul> And so on....

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised examples, often about individual behaviour, with little depth. Chosen city not discernible although usually named. Links with reduction of eco-footprint are simple statements – it is reduced. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Some structure. Response describes some ways city planners might use to reduce footprints. Some range but lacks depth or detail of how exactly footprints are reduced by a policy. Some case-study examples are specific. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Structured answer. A range of strategies described in detail and well linked to the reduction of the eco-footprint of the 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
<b>6(a)</b>	B	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
<b>6(b)</b>	Rising prices of property in rural areas (1) Locals cannot afford to live there (1) Second home owners do not use local services such as schools, shops etc. (1) They try to dominate local institutions such as clubs so spoil communities(1) More homes needed leading to loss of land/more pollution (1)	<b>2</b> <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>6 (c)</b> <b>QWC</b>	A wide range of possible challenges might be covered here according to chosen example(s) – answers may cover specific case-study material, usually from a developing country (e.g. Ethiopia)  Each of the points below can be developed through examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural depopulation as migration to cities takes place</li> <li>• Crises in agriculture because.....</li> <li>• Lack of basic services – water especially</li> <li>• Lack of basic health care</li> <li>• Lack of education</li> <li>• Inappropriate development projects</li> <li>• Limited political influence – maybe ethnic issues</li> </ul> <p>This question asks students to describe – they do not need to justify why these are challenges.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Attempts a description. One or two general statements with little depth. No recognisable location. No development through detail. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Some structure. Response describes some challenges faced. Some limited use of location detail. Some range but lacks depth or detail on the challenges or a little depth on one challenge. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Structured answer. A range of rural challenges described in detail; at least two in depth. Chosen location is detailed and specific. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
<b>7 (a)</b>	A	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answers	Accept	Mark
<b>7 (b)</b>	Different range of jobs in urban areas – some of them more skilled (1) Many rural areas dominated by low paid (or subsistence) agriculture in LEDCs (1) Administration and government jobs in cities are well paid (1) Higher demand for labour in cities (1) More foreign employees – sweat shops etc (1) Demographic differences – more working people in cities thus higher average incomes (1)	More people live in cities so total income is higher than in less populated rural areas (1)	<b>2</b> <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>7 (c)</b> <b>QWC</b>	<p>A wide range of possible case studies of bottom-up schemes might appear here. Details covered clearly depend upon the chosen example(s) – answers should cover specific case-study material, usually but not necessarily, from a developing country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locally driven thus empowering inhabitants</li> <li>• Small-scale thus relatively cheaper to establish</li> <li>• Technology often simple, intermediate and sometimes locally derived</li> <li>• Addresses local issues and challenges</li> <li>• Positive reputation, often quite successful in meeting objectives</li> <li>• But limited in scope almost by definition</li> </ul>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised examples used with little range or depth. Location is either absent or transparent. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Some structure. Response describes a bottom-up project with a little detail and more than one feature. Some detail is located and/or specific. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Structured answer. Good description of a bottom-up project with several key elements identified and illustrated. 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
<b>8(a)</b>	D	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
<b>8(b)</b>	Rise in part-time working (1) Rise in temporary employment (1) Changes in employment structure – decline in some sectors -rise in others (tertiary/quaternary) (1) People having several jobs in a life-time (1) Globalisation of employment – mobility of jobs/labour (1) Rise in female employment (1) Significant rise in ITC in work places (1) Rise in homeworking (1)  Other legitimate changes	<b>2</b>  <b>1+1</b>

Question Number	Indicative content
<b>8 (c)</b> <b>QWC</b>	Much depends on the chosen case-study. Stress should be on global operation and the TNC should be clearly identifiable. Points might include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Division of operation with HQ in 'home' country – centre of production perhaps elsewhere</li> <li>• R &amp; D may be in different location again</li> <li>• Maximisation of profit is main goal of all corporations</li> <li>• Activity in LEDCs frequently criticised because of low-wages, sweat shops</li> <li>• ..and/or damage to the environment</li> <li>• Profits frequently enjoyed by different group in different location – shareholders at 'home'</li> <li>• Management divorced form ownership</li> <li>• Powerful 'political' influence</li> </ul>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	Attempts a description. A TNC is identified but very limited specifics about its global operation. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	Some structure. Some detail and about named TNC but limited range or depth to points made, probably outsourcing of manufacturing. Limited focus on global. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	Structured answer. A range of features described in detail and well linked to the chosen case case-study. Good locational 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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