

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCSE Geography B 5GB2H
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	Acceptable Answer	Mark
1(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That two children are enough (1) • That it doesn't matter if you have one or two girls (1) • It doesn't matter if you don't have son (1) • Allow deconstruction of poster: not enough food –one apple (1) only one umbrella symbolizing lack of resources for shelter (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That limited to two your children will be happy! 	2

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

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	<p>Allow 1 mark for birth rates and death being unpredictable (1)</p> <p>Birth rates might vary/be unpredictable Because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing economic conditions/rate of development (1) - Changing social conditions – attitudes to marriage etc. (1) - Other legitimate reasons for BR changes (1) - Technology might facilitate population growth (1) - Government policies might change (1) <p>Death rates might vary/be unpredictable Because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catastrophes might occur such as natural disasters (1) - Resources might run out causing famine/wars etc (Malthus) (1) - Pandemics might occur (1) <p>Allow 1 mark for unpredictable because data collection is inadequate/poor</p> <p>Only allow to 4 if both death rate and birth changes are covered</p>	<p>Do not credit; Some countries are growing, some are not so it is difficult to work out the future trend</p>	<p>4 1+1+1+1 Or (1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2 (a)	<p>Look for basic idea (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example (1)</p> <p>Famine (1) because of shortages of food – demand exceeding supply(1) Pressure on powerful countries to grab more territory for food production (1) resources wars (1) Riots and civil disturbances (1) as a result of food shortages (1) Rise in food prices (1) leading to rationing/conflict (1) Population collapse (1) data/detail</p>	It might stimulate technical changes to increase food production (1) as people become more inventive (1)	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Reject	Mark
2 (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>	*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.	2 1+1

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
2 (c)	<p>Depends on the choice of resource: just description required. Do not credit explanation. Allow 4 basic points or, more likely, 2 basic ideas each with a development</p> <p>Wealthy/developed/MEDCs/western countries are high consumers (1) legitimate example of same (1) data to support this idea (1)</p> <p>Poor/developing/LEDCs are low consumers (1) legitimate example of same (1) data to support this idea (1)</p> <p>Other countries may be somewhere between (1) legitimate example of same (1) data to support this idea (1)</p> <p>There may be variation within global regions/countries (rural-urban) (1) legitimate example of same (1) data to support this idea (1)</p>	<p>4 1+1+1+1</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	It is uneven (1) mostly coastal (1) south and/or east coasts (1) islands are popular (1) Allow negatives as in where they aren't!	1

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
3(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)</p> <p>Mark on legitimacy of basic idea.</p>	<p>3 (1+1) +1</p> <p>Or 1+1+1</p>

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
3 (c)	<p>Allow 4 basic points or, more likely, 2 basic ideas each with a development (2x2)</p> <p>Allow any legitimate idea that might cause pressure (1) and a development that exemplifies that pressure (1)</p> <p>Causes of pressure:</p> <p>In-migration from the city/commuters (1) Urban sprawl (1) Outmigration (of the young) (1) Growth of second homes/tourism (1) Economic decline (1)</p> <p>Possible development/impact :</p> <p>Loss of services, shops etc (1) Rising house prices (1) Destruction of habitat (1) Lower incomes (1) Drought/famine etc. (1)</p>	<p>4 1+1+1+1</p> <p>Or</p> <p>(1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)	<p>Deindustrialisation (1) Old/rundown (1) inefficient (rationalisation) (1) Company bankruptcy (1) Foreign competition (1)</p> <p>Allow any legitimate cause</p>	1

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
4 (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)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1+1) + 1</p> <p>or</p> <p>1+1+1</p>

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
4 (c)	<p>Allow 4 basic points or, more likely, 2 basic ideas each with a development (2x2)</p> <p>Accept a broad interpretation of the word diversification – candidates may see this as change in terms of population structure/landscape changes etc.</p> <p>Accept a broad interpretation of 'factors' – 'Paintballing has been introduced...this makes it more diversified'.</p> <p>In context of above allow any legitimate examples of diversification; Organic farming (1) holiday lets/tourism (1) farm shops (1) small business ventures recycling old farm buildings (1) and so on.....</p> <p>Allow up to 2 marks for examples of diversification</p> <p>Fundamental causes of rural change may include:</p> <p>Falling farm incomes (1) therefore decline in traditional agriculture (1) Growth of agribusiness (1) decline in employment in farming/small family farms (1) Changes in government policies – funding, subsidies etc (1) as above- decline in income, employment (1) Technological changes – transport (1) allowing more commuting Technological changes - computers (1) growth of broadband allowing more homeworking (1) Climate change (1) affecting crop patterns/yields</p>	<p>4 1+1+1+1</p> <p>Or (1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	Car sharing schemes (1) use of bicycles (1) better public transport (1) congestion charging (1) Allow any viable method	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Reject	Mark
5(b)	<p>Look for basic answer (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example (1)</p> <p>Basic idea traffic/congestion /more traffic/loss of Greenfield land causes pollution (1)</p> <p>For 2nd mark expect legitimate development extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health problems - Legitimate recognition of problematic emissions e.g particulate matter, smoke etc - Example of impact – loss of habitat, - <p>Allow other legitimate impacts</p>	Idea that CO2 is 'harmful' to urban environment unless linked to longer term problems	2 1+1

Question Number	Indicative content	
5(c) QWC	A wide range of possible planning strategies might be covered here. All depends on the chosen 'case-study'. Explanation involves linking policies to reduction of energy consumption. • Changes in transport policy – 'biking' schemes as in Barcelona that reduces use of cars thus reduces fuel consumption • Urban planning as in Singapore plus heavy investment in public transport reduces travel distances and times • 'Green' building regulations – many cities reduce energy usage by better building design And so on....	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Very limited structure. Attempts a description, probably individual behavior changes. Chosen case-study very transparent. Links with reduction of energy consumption are absent. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.

Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Response explains some ways cities might use to reducing energy consumption. Some range but lack clear links to reduced energy consumption. Some case-study examples are place specific. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. A range of planning strategies explained in detail and well linked to the reduction of energy consumption. 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)	Rising property prices (1) reduction in availability of property for local people (1) reduction in demand for local services (1)	1

Question Number	Correct answers	Mark
6(b)	<p>Look for basic answer (1) with an extension/development through more detail or perhaps an example (1)</p> <p>Basic/mechanical reasons for depopulation: Out-migration – usually of the young (1) Ageing population and higher death rates /low birth rates (1)</p> <p>Reasons for above include: Decline of agriculture and other primary industries (1) Second-home owners are forcing out long-term residents (1) Cities offer so much more in way of jobs/attractions etc (1) Cost of living is high (1) Facilities are poor and expensive (1)</p> <p>Rural focus can be delivered through the nature of the issues (e.g. agriculture) used or by explicit locations used as examples.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1+1</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
6 (c) QWC	<p>The explanation of the challenge might involve;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why for example 'isolation' is challenging' answer no transport = isolated 2. More fundamental – 'why no transport? – why poor?' <p>Each of the points below can be developed through examples and in better answers an explicit explanation of why these challenges arise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural depopulation as migration to cities takes place • Crisis in agriculture because..... • Lack of basic services – water especially • Lack of basic health care • Lack of education • Inappropriate development projects <p>Limited political influence – maybe ethnic issues</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. Some generalised examples listed with little depth. No relevant specific locational detail. Challenges not properly addressed. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Response describes some of the challenges faced in rural areas. Some limited use of location detail. Some limited 'explanation' of the challenge. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. A range of rural challenges described in detail. Several coherent explanations of these challenges. Chosen location is detailed and specific. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7 (a)	Urban incomes always higher than rural incomes (1) Gap narrowed 1984 -1990 (1) variable 1990- 1995/6 (1) widened 1995/6- 2007 Data to support any one point (1)	3 1+1+1

Question Number	Indicative content	
7 (b) QWC	<p>Much depends on choice of case-study but;</p> <p>Advantages are likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and so relatively easy/cheap to set up • Use home grown technology – not dependent • Involve local people thus more chance of acceptance/success • Specifically designed to meet local needs <p>All of the above may invoke comments about sustainability</p> <p>Disadvantages may include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to address national issues on their own • Lack of control from centre may mean lack of co-ordination with other schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Dependent on strength of local community and its leadership • 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. A project is identified but little or no specific material about bottom up schemes. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Some detail and data about bottom up scheme(s) but limited range or depth to explanation of advantages or disadvantages. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. Good detail and data about bottom up scheme(s) and good explanation of why these are advantages/disadvantages. Good detail of project or specific examples are offered to support points. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Correct answer	Mark
8 (a)	<p>'Less influence' has risen sharply (1) any variation in that trend (1) and data to support that trend (1)</p> <p>'Keep influence the same' has declined (1) any variation in that trend (1) and data to support that trend (1)</p> <p>'More influence' has declined (1) any variation in that trend (1) and data to support that trend (1)</p> <p>Have to mention all 3 trends to receive 3 marks</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1+1+1</p>

Question Number	Indicative content	
8 (b) QWC	<p>A wide range of possible case studies of TNCs is possible but the focus here is on the division of the company and/or its global reach. Common points will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for overseas resources – oil, minerals etc. • Cheap overseas labour in EPZs and through contracts • Increase market share therefore profit through mergers and acquisitions • Avoid domestic restrictions in labour law/health and safety restrictions – seek more flexible 'business environments' • HQs in MEDCs for skilled work force • Similar fro R and D/design • Seek to expand into new overseas markets (especially retailing) 	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Attempts a description. Some statements about TNC but not linked to question directly. Company details are either absent or generic. No explanation of why 'global'. Basic use of geographical terminology, spelling punctuation and grammar.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure. Relevant statements about TNCs, some directly linked to question. Company details are present but a little thin. Some limited explanation about the advantages of a global operation. Clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Structured answer. Full description of specific TNCs global reach. Good explanation of at least two of those points. Detail or specific examples from company 'history' are offered to support points. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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