

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Geography B

Paper 1: Global Geographical Issues

Specimen papers for first teaching
September 2016
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
1GB0/01

You must have:
A calculator.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- You must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Hazardous Earth

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 Study Figure 1a which shows four locations in the African continent

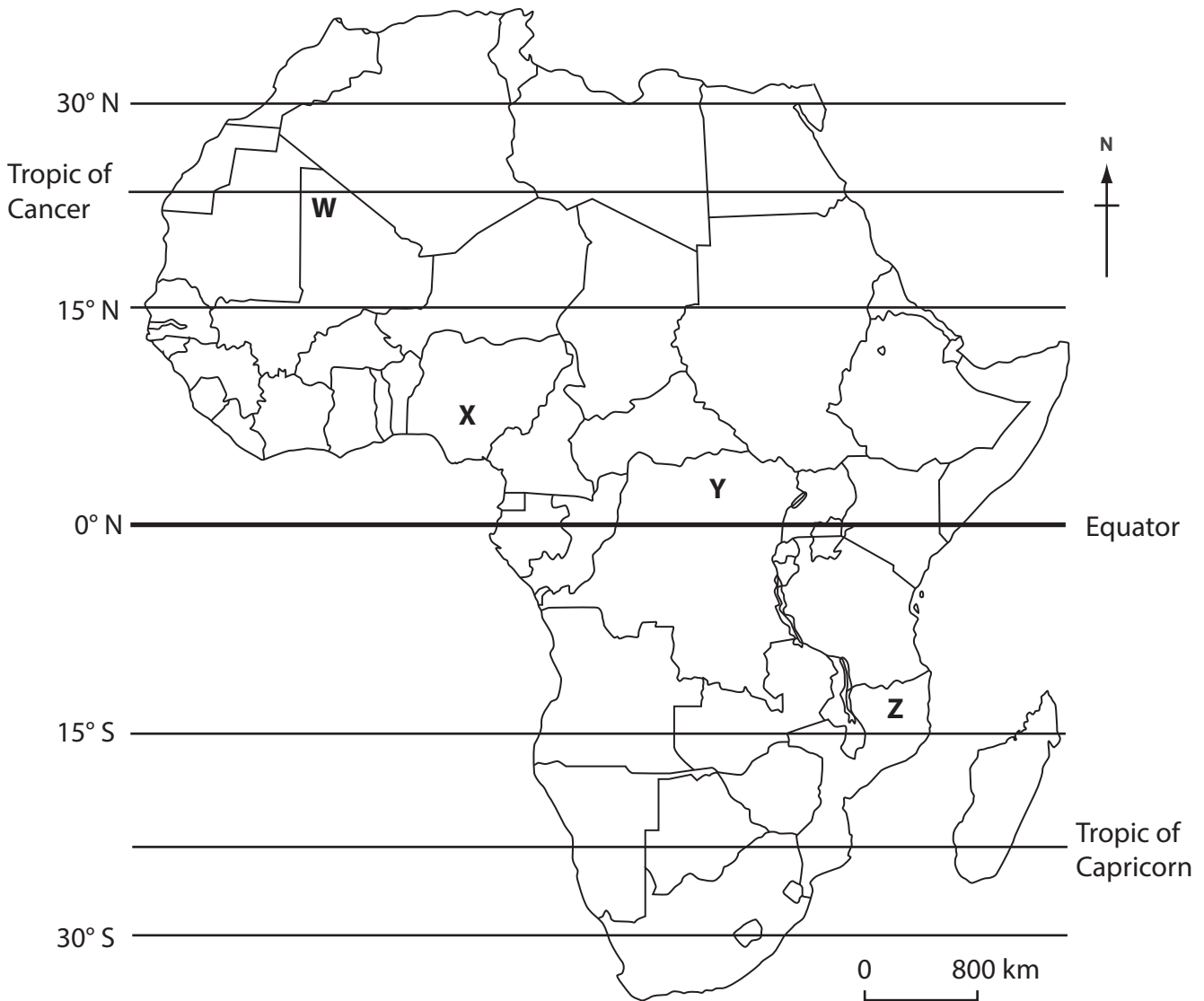


Figure 1a

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(a) (i) Identify which **one** of the following is the location of an arid area.

(1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A W
<input type="checkbox"/>	B X
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Y
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Z

(ii) Identify which **one** of the following statements describes the movement of air in a Hadley Cell?

(1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Warm air rises at the tropics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Warm air rises at the Equator.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Cool air rises at the tropics.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Cool air rises at the Equator.

(iii) Explain **one** role of ocean currents.

(2)

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(b) Food prices can be influenced by changes in climate.

Study **Figure 1b**, which shows the changing global price of sugar and meat from 1990 to 2015.

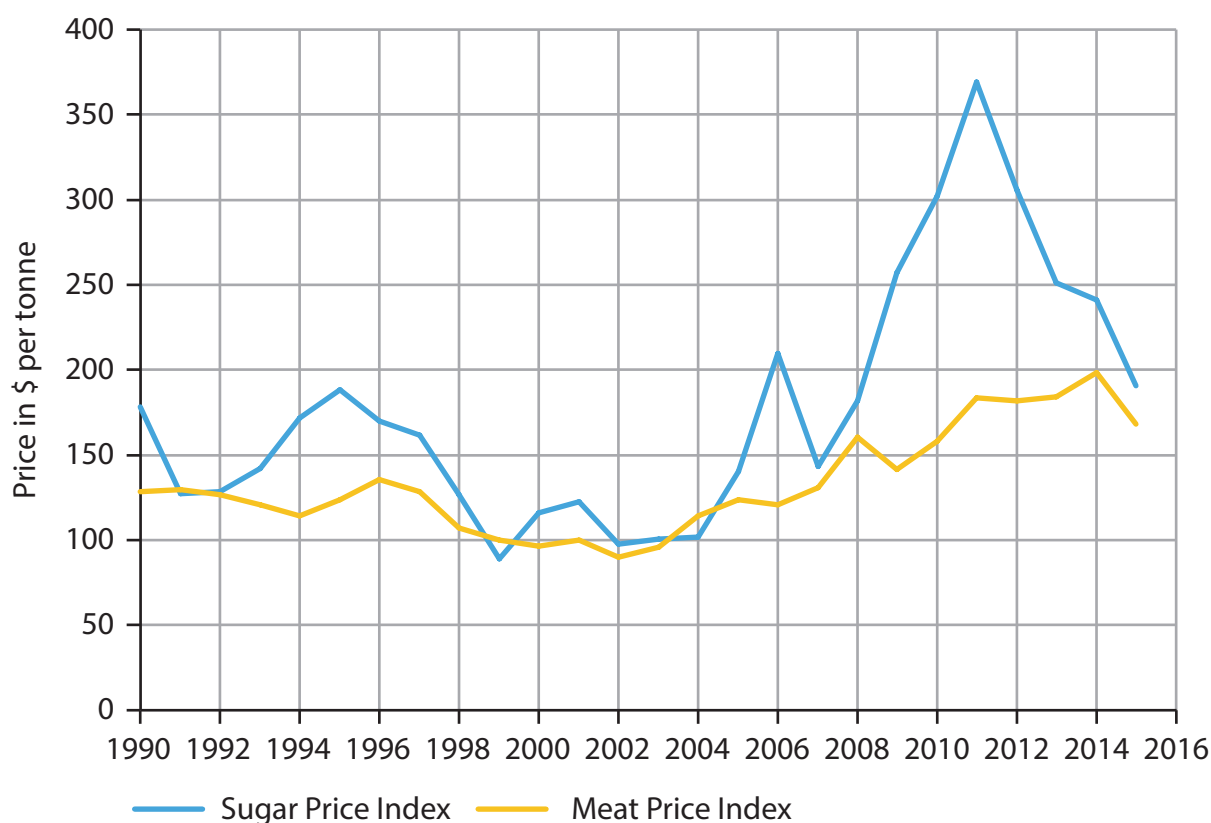


Figure 1b

(i) Compare the changes in the price of meat and sugar between 1990 and 2015.

(2)

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(ii) Explain **one** reason why climate change might affect the price of food.

(2)

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(c) Tropical cyclones can cause coastal flooding.

- (i) Identify the most useful source of information to help predict the spatial extent of a tropical cyclone event.

(1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Storm surge data
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Social Media
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Satellite images
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Socio-economic data

- (ii) Identify the **two** skills most frequently used by countries to prepare for tropical cyclones.

(2)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A GIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Line graphs
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Cost-benefit analysis
<input type="checkbox"/>	D Flow-line map
<input type="checkbox"/>	E Geological cross-sections



Study **Figure 1c**, which shows areas at risk from flooding in Manhattan, New York (USA).

Where Manhattan is at Risk of Flooding

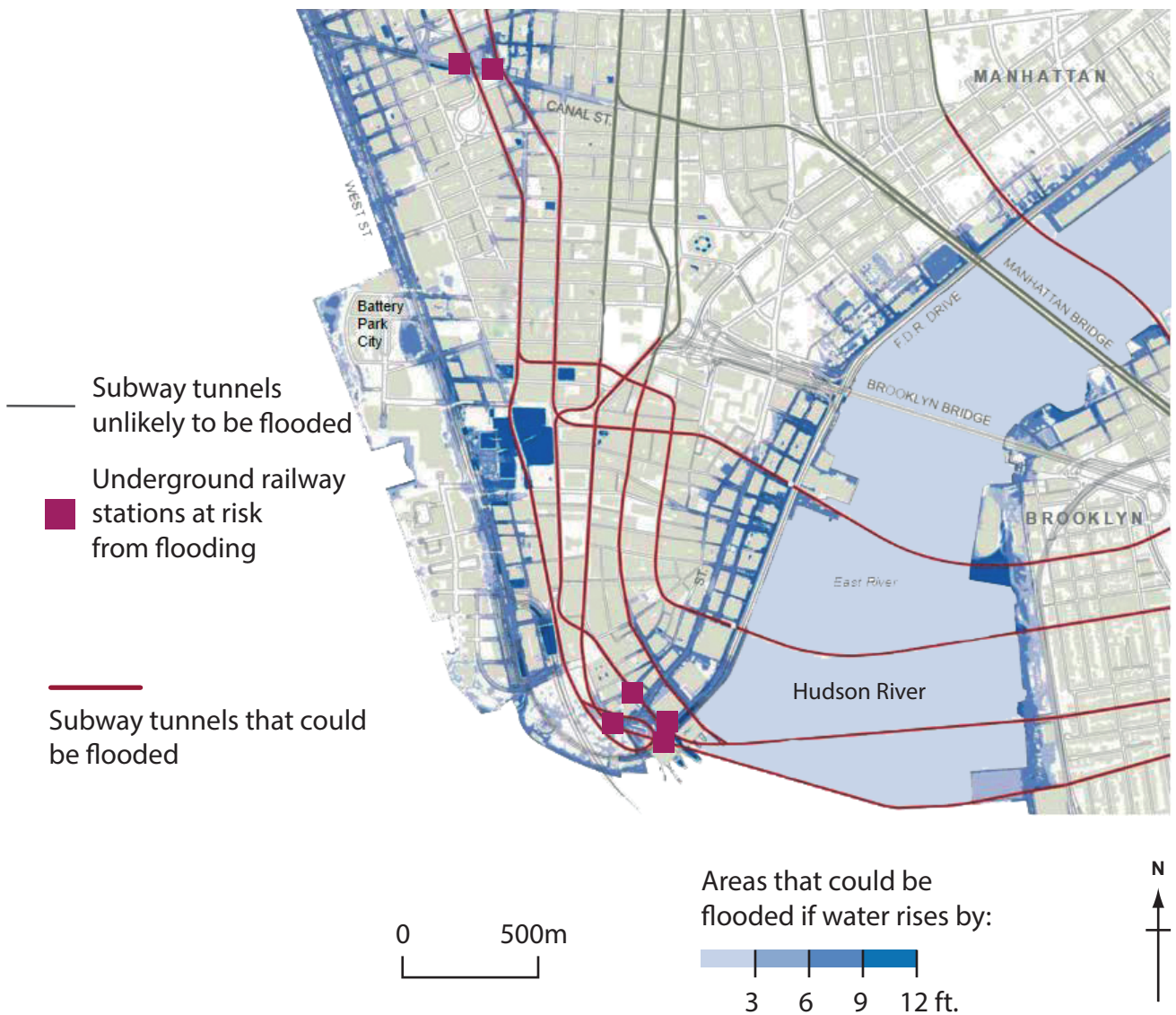


Figure 1c

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(iii) Suggest **two** reasons why some areas of Manhattan are more vulnerable to coastal flooding than others.

(4)

1

2

(iv) Explain **two** ways a map like **Figure 1c** is useful when countries prepare for a tropical storm.

(4)

1

2

(d) Explain **one** cause for the movement of tectonic plates.

(3)

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SECTION B**Development Dynamics**

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in 2 (f).

- 2 (a) (i) Rostow's modernisation theory is a series of stages of development.

Identify which stage is characterised by rapid growth of the secondary sector?

(1)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Age of mass consumption
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B Drive to maturity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C Take off
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D Traditional society

- (ii) State **one** feature of colonialism.

(1)

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- (b) Explain **one** advantage of top-down development strategies.

(2)

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- (c) Analyse **Figure 2a**, which shows information about the development of air transport infrastructure in three countries.

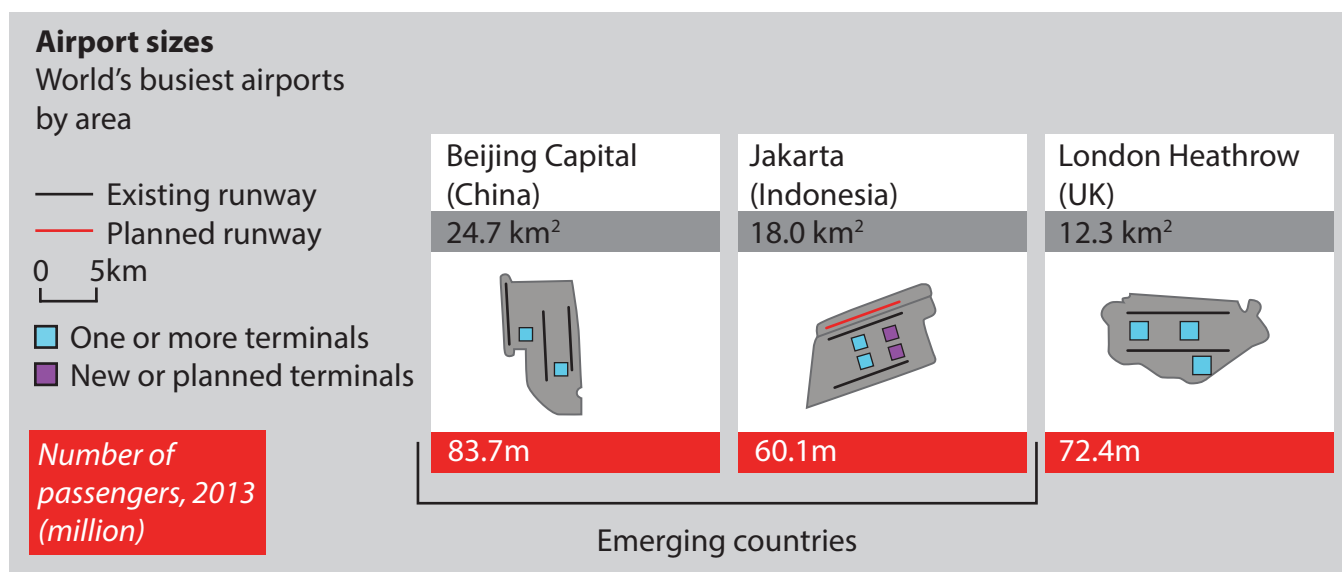


Figure 2a

- (i) Calculate the difference between the number of passengers using Beijing Capital and London Heathrow.

(1)

- (ii) Explain how the transport developments shown in **Figure 2a** may have helped cause rapid economic change in emerging countries.

(3)



(d) Study **Figure 2b** which shows the fertility rate for different states in India.

State	Fertility rate 2013
West Bengal	1.60
Punjab	1.70
Tamil Nadu	1.70
Delhi	1.70
Kerala	1.80
Andhra Pradesh	1.80
Gujarat	2.30
Assam	2.30
Rajasthan	2.80
Uttar Pradesh	3.10
Bihar	3.40

Figure 2b

(i) Calculate the mean fertility rate.

(2)

(ii) Describe what the data in Figure 2b indicates about population growth in India.

(2)

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(iii) Explain how the economic growth in an emerging country such as India could lead to demographic change.

(4)

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(e) Study Figure 2c which shows the contribution to Turkey's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from different sectors of the economy from 2002 to 2013.

Contribution to Turkey's GDP by different economic sector in 2002 to 2013

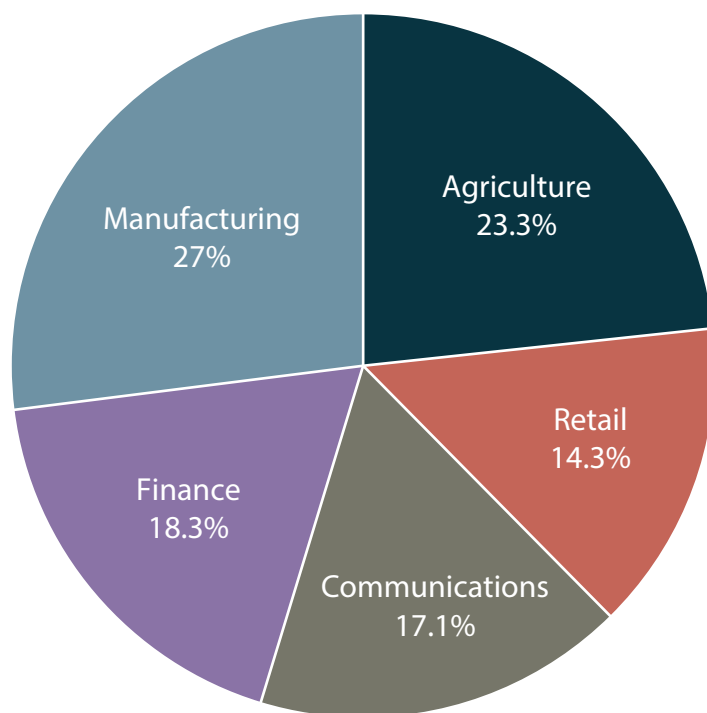


Figure 2c

(i) Identify which economic sector made the largest contribution to Turkey's GDP?

(1)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Primary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B Secondary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C Tertiary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D Quaternary

(ii) Describe a data presentation technique to show the change in Turkey's economic sectors over time.

(2)

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(iii) Explain **one** way in which outsourcing affects economic development in an emerging country.

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In this question, 4 additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation and grammar, and for your use of specialist terminology.

*(f) For a named emerging country, assess how far its development has been influenced by its location.

(8)

Named emerging country:

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**(Total marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 34 marks)**

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS



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SECTION C

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 3 (a) Identify which **one** of the following continents has the most megacities. (1)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	B Africa
<input type="checkbox"/>	C Europe
<input type="checkbox"/>	D North America

- (b) (i) Define what is meant by the term **urban primacy**. (1)

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- (ii) Explain **one** challenge of rapid population growth for people in megacities. (2)

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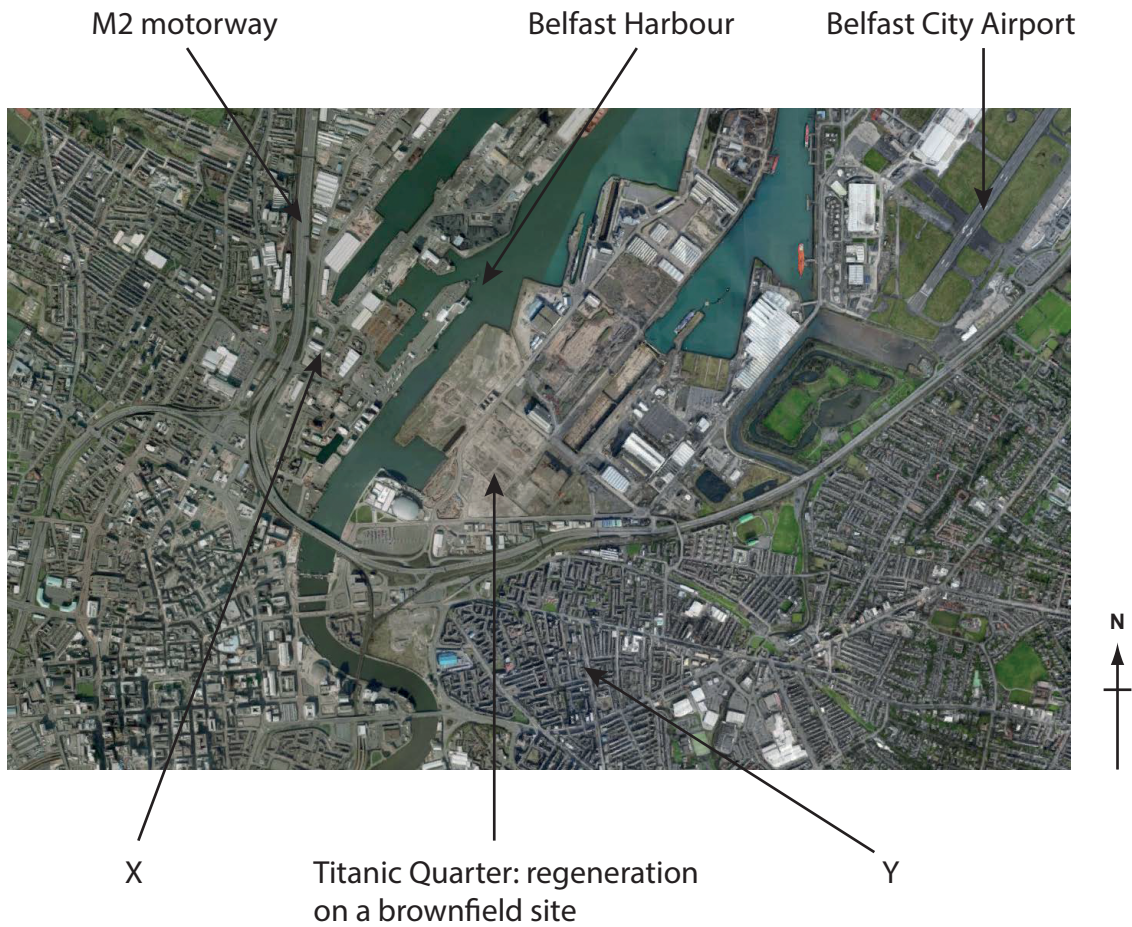
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(c) Study Figure 3, a satellite image showing different land use types in Belfast.



(Source: Map data ©2016 Google Imagery ©2016, DigitalGlobe, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Landsat)

Figure 3

(i) Identify the land use found at locations X and Y by completing the table using the list below.

(2)

- A Residential
- B Motorway
- C Industrial
- D Farmland
- E Recreational

Location	Land use
X
Y

(ii) State **one** factor that influences land-use in an urban area.

(1)

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(iii) Describe the pattern of transport infrastructure in Belfast shown in Figure 3.

(3)

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(iv) Suggest how the land use in Belfast (Figure 3) may encourage migration at a national and international scale.

(4)

National

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International

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(d) (i) For a named megacity in a developing or emerging country, state one way that site and one way that situation are significant in a national context. (2)

Named megacity

Site

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Situation

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(ii) For the megacity named in (d)(i), explain the building age in the urban-rural fringe. (2)

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(iii) For the megacity named in (d)(i), explain **two** opportunities for people living there as a result of its rapid growth. (4)

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(e) Assess whether economic development always leads to urban growth.

(8)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to question (e).

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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Paper 1 Mark scheme

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	A	(1)

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(ii)	B	(1)

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying a role (1) and a further mark for development or exemplification (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement / redistribution of heat energy (1) to regulate uneven global temperatures / high temperatures at the equator / moderate colder temperatures away from the Equator (UK / North Atlantic Drift) (1) • Counteract extreme temperatures at the equator (1) due to uneven distribution of solar radiation at the Earth's surface (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(i)	<p>Award 1 mark for each comparative statement (1)</p> <p>eg. Sugar is generally more expensive/higher priced than meat (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prices of both rose after 2004 (1) • Between 1990 and 2004, the changes in price for meat and sugar were similar (1) • Between 2007 and 2011 the price of sugar rose much faster than the price of meat. (1) • Between 2011 and 2014 the price of sugar fell whilst the price of meat continue to rise (1) • Sugar shows more changes and fluctuations than meat / has a bigger range of prices than meat (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response. Do not double credit mirrored answers.</p>	(2)

Question	Answer	Marks
1 (b) (ii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying one feature of climate change linked to crop change, and a further mark for explaining why this affect the food price, up to a maximum of 2 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower rainfall causes drought (1) so less successful harvest limits supply of food / pushes up price of food (1) • Higher temperatures destroy some crops (1) limiting supply of food (1) • Higher temperatures also improve growing conditions in some regions (1) increasing supply of food / lowering prices, e.g. grapes in Southern England • Extreme weather events wipe out food harvest (1) limiting food exports and supply (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question	Answer	Marks
1 (c) (i)	C	(1)

Question	Answer	Marks
1 (c) (ii)	A C	(2)

Question	Answer	Marks
1 (c) (iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for each correctly identified physical or human feature of Manhattan, and a further mark for a justification of how that might cause increased vulnerability, up to a maximum two marks each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower-lying land along the coast / Manhattan waterfront (1) is more exposed to the ocean / funnelling of water into New York harbour / associated storm surges (1) • Higher concentration of infrastructure in southern Manhattan / many underground railways below sea level so flood easily (1) damage stops commuters getting to work / takes longer to repair and return to service / financial cost of high-value repairs (1) • Higher density of people in some areas (1) puts higher pressure on emergency services / infrastructure on the water front to remain operational (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Question	Answer	Marks
1 (c) (iv)	<p>Award 1 mark for each correctly identified feature of the figure and 1 mark for a reason / justification why this feature is useful for preparation, up to a maximum of 2 marks each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows affected subways that might be closed (1) encourages commuters to consider alternative plans for getting to work / evacuate from areas that are likely to be cut off (1) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows low-lying areas that might be flooded (1) might encourage funding to be allocated for storm surge defences Shows threat to vulnerable and high value infrastructure (1) so planning permission might not be given (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)
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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying one way plates move and a further 2 marks for explanation up to a maximum of 3 marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convection cells in the Earth's mantle (1), initiated by the heat / created by the breakdown of radioactive isotopes in the core (1) causes hot upflowing rock weakens the lithosphere resulting in rifting / sea floor spreading (1) At convergent boundaries, gravity (1) causes denser oceanic crust to subduct (1), dragging the rest of the tectonic plate down (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(3)

Question	Indicative content
1(e)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>AO2 (4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact are worse because of high vulnerability – e.g. population or building density on either low-lying land (tsunami) or hill-slope locations. Impacts can also be economic, e.g. damage to high value buildings particularly in developed countries, loss of economic earnings. Impacts can be worse because of low capacity to cope – e.g. lack of medical care, awareness of who is affected, lack of communication limits effectiveness, lack of government planning or legislation over building design Countries may or may not be on or near plate boundaries. Countries on plate boundaries may be on different plate boundaries and therefore maybe affected by different tectonic hazards (at different levels of severity). Hazards also happen away from boundaries/ have different areas of extent e.g. coastal locations (tsunami) or hillslopes (landslides), possibly hotspots/ global effects of volcanoes (ash clouds). <p>AO3 (4 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judgement about whether impact is measured by economic or social loss (e.g. number of deaths) Judgement about long-term vs. short-term impact – how long (and is it possible) to rebuild, and what is the impact on people during the interim period.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgement about whether impact on the environment compared to people, e.g. does a EQ lower the strength of a landslide prone slope • Comment about traditionally designed buildings being able to survive tectonic events, e.g. Dharji Dewarri design in Kashmir survived). • Judgement about relative impact of an economic/social loss (e.g. the same economic cost may have less impact on a developed country). • Judgement about whether the impact is higher because of magnitude or vulnerability, e.g. a high-magnitude event in developed country can still be worse than low-magnitude in developing. • Judgement about whether impact is worse because of physical environment, e.g. plate boundary location or human environment (vulnerability).
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No acceptable response
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(a) (i)	C	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(a) (ii)	<p>Any one feature from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of a country into a new territory • Exploitation of the ethnic majority by the colonial power • Exploitation of local resources / labour / plantation colonies • Slave trade • Forced changes to the lives of colonized people Imposing new country boundaries <p>Creating new maps of the world showing Europe at the centre.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>Award 1 mark for correctly identifying a characteristic of top-down development projects, and a further mark for the advantage of that characteristics, up to a maximum of 2 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital investment is available from the government (1) making possible large scale projects that are otherwise unaffordable (1) • They can help fund projects (1) making possible additional services (health / leisure / safety) / or compensation for local people (1) • Investment creates large numbers of jobs (1) and increased spending power supports other services (1) • Large infrastructure projects become viable (1) improving travel / trade / access / regional development (1) • Successful delivery of large projects can enhance a country's reputation (1) attracting further investment by other companies (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(c) (i)	<p>Award one mark for the correct final answer. (83.7 – 72.4)</p> <p>11.3 (million)</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(c) (ii)	<p>Award one mark for identifying each change using data / information from figure 3, and a further mark for a correct economic impact, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heathrow only has 2 runways, compared to 3 in Beijing / planned in Jakarta (1) higher airport capacity encourages global shift of TNCs / outsourcing of business (1) • Jakarta plans to build two more terminals / will have four in comparison to Heathrow's three (1) capital investment creates jobs and multiplier effects (1) • Larger airport size in Beijing / Jakarta (1) allows continued increase in flow of goods / people into / out / within emerging countries (1) • There are roughly 10 million more passengers travelling through Beijing than Heathrow (1) reflects an increased market for making / selling goods in emerging countries (1) 	(3)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(d) (i)	<p>Award one mark to reflect each stage in the calculation (totalling of fertility rate and division by 11.</p> <p>Final answer = 2.2</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(d) (ii)	<p>Award 1 mark for each statement about population growth, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is considerable variation of population growth regionally / across different states (1). • The population growth is just below replacement level (1) so population growth overall has probably slowed (1). • Fertility rates for most countries are less than 2.2 (1) showing that population growth might be slowing (1). • Fertility rates in some states are significantly higher than 2.2 (1) where regional population growth is higher. <p>If candidate refers to an incorrect average from (d)(i) give marks for correct statements based on this value.</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(d)(iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying a way in which economic growth might affect demographic change and a further mark for how this would happen, up to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher economic growth leads to lower fertility rate (1) as families become used to the idea that children will survive / women choose careers over children (1) this could lead to lower population growth. Higher economic growth leads to decreased fertility rate(1) because of improved medical care / agricultural technology (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(e)(i)	C - Tertiary	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(e)(ii)	<p>Award 1 mark for each data presentation technique and a further mark for how it would help judge, up to a maximum of 2 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compound bar graph / line graph (1) would show the relative share of each sector (1) Could accept pie charts over time. <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
2(e)(iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identification of a reason, and a further two marks for an explanation of this reason, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital investment by TNCs for infrastructure (electricity / rail / telephone) (1), encourages multiplier effects as other companies co-locate (1) creating further job opportunities (1) Increased manufacturing / production (1) could grow bilateral trade links with surrounding countries (1) providing income for government spending (health / education etc) • Training and education upskills the labour force making them more employable (1) over time demand higher wages (1) which might in turn raise consumer spending power (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(3)

Question number	Indicative content
2* (f)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Style of government is an important factor – most emerging countries are market orientated, or might be classified as Federal Republic, or certainly democratic • History – particularly ex-colonies had their resources exploited, but since independence political freedom has resulted in surge of growth. • Current civil conflict slows the potential for growth and development (by average of -3%/yr) • Rights of workers and other groups in society promotes social development but can slow economic growth • ‘Good governance’ promotes political support, aid and financial assistance from other countries and tackles corruption • Countries interact within trade blocs facilitating investment, trade, or sometimes promoting manipulation of emerging countries by developed economies. <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other influences include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social context – divisions between different social groups (e.g. ethnicity) can lead to corruption as political leaders preference one group over another (e.g. Nigeria) ○ Cultural context – the attitudes and mindset towards work and economic growth; people and leaders in some countries have more desire for development and change, ○ Environmental context – geographical location influences control over trade (E.g. UAE), influence over neighbouring countries (e.g. Indonesia), availability of natural resources (e.g. Nigerian oil), climate as a limiting factor (e.g. more temperate Turkey), or the geography of the country encourages the country to exploit and export its resources (E.g. Yellow River, China). • Political context often shapes the social and cultural context – sometimes reinforcing it (e.g. India’s caste system), sometimes counteracting (e.g. China challenging corruption) • Political context can be shaped by geographical situation, e.g. Turkey is positioning itself as a bridge between East and West • Sometimes the environmental context is a more powerful limiting factor, e.g. continued flooding in Bangladesh

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)

Marks for SPGST		
Performance	Marks	Descriptor
SPaG 0	0	<p><i>No marks awarded</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners write nothing. • Learner's response does not relate to the question. • Learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
SPaG 1	1	<p><i>Threshold performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall. • Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
SPaG 2	2–3	<p><i>Intermediate performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall. • Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
SPaG 3	4	<p><i>High performance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy. • Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall. • Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(a)	A	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(b) (i)	<p>Definition of urban primacy with some reference to disproportionate relationships with other cities e.g. Bangkok</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A city that has the disproportionate role in politics/economy/population than other cities in a country. <p>Accept any other appropriate answers.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(b) (ii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identification of a negative impact (1) with a further mark for development or exemplification (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing shortages (1) lead to the development of squatter and slum settlements Inadequate water supply (1) leads to poor health Inadequate waste disposal (1) leads to spread of disease Poor employment opportunities (1) leads to growth of informal job sector / black market / crime Limited service provision (1) leads to increased prices / poor health Traffic congestion (1) causes respiratory illness / loss of economic growth <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(c) (i)	<p>X = C. Industrial Y = A. Residential</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(c) (ii)	<p>Any one from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility Availability Cost Physical geography features Planning regulations <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(1)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(c)(iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for each correctly described feature of communications infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belfast is dominated by harbour (1) in the centre / towards the NE (1) • A motorway runs through the centre of the city from East to West (1) around the harbour mouth (1) • There is an airport to the North East of Belfast (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(3)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(c)(iv)	<p>Award 1 mark for each identified change due to land use and a further mark for a linked extension to that reason, up to a maximum of 4 marks.</p> <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield site being regenerated might lead to reurbanisation (1) as young graduates decide to continue living in the city centre (1) • Motorway proximity to city centre / airport might encourage counter-urbanisation (1) as families decide to move to rural areas but maintain easy commuting (1) <p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of port / airport allows easy access (1) for economic migrants, e.g. A8 • Proximity of commercial land to the airport might encourage TNC investment (1) with workers moving to live / visit (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(d) (i)	<p>The chosen megacity should be in a developing or emerging country. Clarify which points are site & which situation- must do one of each Award 1 mark for an identified aspects of a named city's location and 1 mark each for a link to why this makes the city significant within the national context, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal locations might be vital for exporting goods manufactured in that country (1) – e.g. Shanghai / Karachi • At critical / nodal points where transport infrastructure meet (1) (e.g. Delhi) • Along major navigable or trading rivers (1) (e.g. Kinshasa, Shenzhen) <p>Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to key trading markets (1) (e.g. Moscow) • At geographical divides between different cultural groups (1) (e.g. Istanbul) • Home to relatively well performing stock exchanges (1) (e.g. Tehran) <p>Answer should refer to named aspects of the site and situation of the named megacity.</p> <p>Accept any other reasonable ideas</p> <p>Do not accept ideas that are outlined in relation to developed countries, e.g. world governance (e.g. New York)</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(d) (ii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying the type/age of buildings on the urban fringe and a further one mark for explanation of the age, up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Features (of cities in an emerging or developing context) might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spontaneous / squatter settlements will be newly constructed (1) because new migrants to the city set up homes on any patch of land that they can find, e.g. Lagos / Kinshasa (1) • Newest buildings are on urban fringe (1) where land is considerably less expensive / organic city growth, e.g. Lahore (1) • Slum resettlement projects are newly built on the fringe (1), because of lack of available land in the city centre e.g. Chandivali resettlement complex, Mumbai (1) <p>Answer should refer to an actual feature of the named megacity.</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Marks
3(d)(iii)	<p>Award 1 mark for identifying a correct opportunity found in a developing world megacity, and a further mark for expansion, up to a maximum of 4 marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities (1) because TNCs often encourage industrial growth / build infrastructure (1) • Food availability is higher (1) than subsistence-based villages where the risks of crop failure is high (1) • Income (1) because cash-flow is higher with greater people and businesses operating (1) • Water (1) because there is better infrastructure than in rural areas • Internet / Telecommunications (1) because the number of people makes it cost-effective for cables to be laid (1) • Health care (1) because specialist services are justifiable in areas of high demand (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response</p> <p>Max 3 for answers that contain no specific details about the chosen megacity?</p> <p>Do not accept answers that relate to opportunities found only in developed world megacities.</p>	(4)

Question number	Indicative content
3(e)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)/AO3 (4 marks)</p> <p>Candidate responses may be based on either developed, emerging, or developing world locations.</p> <p>AO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanisation is a gradual increase in the number of people living in urban areas, typically looking for economic opportunities – i.e. spatial growth. • Industrialisation creates jobs in urban areas, causing rural urban migration. Service sector jobs are often also created as a result. • Suburbanisation at the fringes of urban areas causes spatial growth – and is caused by increased use of technology (commuting / telecommunications), a by-product of global economic change. • Increased wealth of workers over time leads to counterurbanisation; the movement of people from urban to rural areas, also because of inner-city deprivation and overcrowding in urban areas . <p>AO3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although suburbanisation causes spatial growth of the city boundaries, it often leaves urban decay in the inner city. • Post war deindustrialisation has led to industrial jobs moving away from some urban areas in Western Europe and N America, to others, for example in South Asia. • Shrinking cities have been a post-recession phenomenon, where there is particularly quick migration away from urban areas, e.g. huge competition for car sales led to rapid decline of Detroit. • Global economic change to quaternary and knowledge-industries in cities like London has caused economic growth, but regeneration of inner-city areas – i.e. not spatial growth. But improved transport infrastructure might cause workers to live away from the cities, in suburbanised villages. • Although counter-urbanisation leads to decline of cities, it also causes new urbanism in rural areas – and some smaller cities are now growing faster because of stronger community institutions / shorter commutes. • Larger cities sometimes drive global economic change – e.g. large pool of cheap labour in some cities attracts major TNCs away from the West.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2) • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)