ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
2019

Geography

Assessment Unit AS 2

assessing

Human Geography

[SGG21]

TUESDAY 21 MAY, MORNING

MARK
SCHEME

General Descriptions for Marking Criteria

Knowledge and Understanding	Skills	Quality of Written Communication	Level
The candidate will show a wide-ranging and accurate knowledge and a clear understanding of the concepts/ideas relevant to the question. All or most of the knowledge and understanding that can be expected is given.	The candidate will display a high level of ability through insightful analysis and interpretation of the resource material with little or no gaps, errors or misapprehensions. All that is significant is extracted from the resource material.	Excellent quality of written communication. The candidate will express complex subject matter using an appropriate form and style of writing. Material included in the answers will be relevant and clearly organised. It will involve the use of specialist vocabulary and be written legibly and with few, if any, errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.	3
The candidate will display an accurate to good knowledge and understanding of many of the relevant concepts/ideas. Much of the body of knowledge that can be expected is given.	The candidate will display evidence of the ability to analyse and interpret the resource material but gaps, errors or misapprehensions may be in evidence.	Good quality of written communication. The candidate will express ideas using an appropriate form and style of writing. Material included will be relevant and organised but arguments may stray from the main point. Some specialist terms will be used and there may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Legibility is satisfactory.	2
The candidate will display some accurate knowledge and understanding but alongside errors and significant gaps. The relevance of the information to the question may be tenuous.	The candidate will be able to show only limited ability to analyse and interpret the resource material and gaps, errors or misapprehensions may be clearly evidenced.	Basic quality of written communication. The candidate will have a form and style of writing which is not fluent. Only relatively simple ideas can be dealt with competently. Material included may have dubious relevance. There will be noticeable errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Writing may be illegible in places.	1

1 **(a)** The fact that Nigeria has over 200 spoken languages will impede data collection. Firstly, the forms will need to be produced in each language and this will be an expensive process. Secondly there will need to be enumerators that can speak all the languages. This will add expense to the data collection in a country that is poor. [2]

Other issues affecting the reliability of the census in LEDCs may include:
- Literacy levels in LEDCs: poor education means that few people can read and write, and many would be unable to complete a written census form.
- Lifestyles: nomadic tribes and families can be difficult to find.
- Size: many countries are vast, stretching across difficult terrain.
- Mapping inaccuracies: households might be left out if mapping of areas is incomplete.
- Transport difficulties: it can be difficult for enumerators to gain access to some places, which can be made worse by seasonal rains or weather patterns.
- Language barriers: tribal/ethnic languages can sometimes cause obstacles.
- Cultural traits: in some areas men are not allowed to interview women. [4]

At least two other problems are needed for [4].

(b) **(i)** The resources support Boserup's theory on population sustainability [1]. We can clearly see that the world's total population has been growing. Boserup believed that population growth would trigger and create new technological advancements that would increase food production and allow the population growth to continue [2]. We can see in the resource that the hectares of land used for biotech crops has increased globally. All of this means that we have increased food production to keep up with the world population growth [2]. [5]

Figures should be quoted for full marks, no figures maximum [4].

(ii) One other theory of population sustainability is Malthus. If the students have selected the incorrect theory in **(i)** then credit the alternative theory in this section. Malthus believed that population growth would reach a ceiling, carrying capacity. He believed that growth could not occur beyond this point [2]. When the celling is reached positive and negative checks would occur to reduce the population totals [2]. [4]

15

2 **(a)** **(i)** Overall London saw a population decrease from 1939 to 1991. It appears the city experienced counterurbanisation at this stage. From 1991 to 2015 the population increases and is predicted to continue increasing, this would be through urbanisation. However, there are differences between inner and outer London. From 1939 to 1991 inner London was experiencing reduced population numbers while outer London was growing in numbers. This would be through suburbanisation. From 1991 to 2015 inner London experiences increases in numbers and outer London also experiences growth. [3]

Figures should be quoted for full marks. Two processes should be named for full marks

(ii) The question asks for two impacts so mark as 2 by [2]. It asks only for effects on the rural area so do not credit any effects on the urban area. These are not mark worthy. Place reference is needed for full marks.

Some effects may include:
- Loss of rural character
- Loss of farmland
- Increased commuter traffic
- Conflict between newcomers and original inhabitants
- Pressure on services in the rural area, e.g. primary schools.

This is not a definitive list so mark any valid effects on individual merit. No place reference, maximum [3]. **[4]**

(b) (i) Gentrification is the movement of high income groups into previously lower status accommodation in inner city areas [2]. Do not confuse gentrification with redevelopment. When high income groups move into these inner city areas the house prices will increase with the change in socioeconomic status of the newcomers. We can clearly see this in the resource as in both Brooklyn and Manhattan house prices have increased [2]. No resource use, maximum [3]. **[4]**

(ii) The question asks for the negative effect of gentrification so do not credit points outlining the positive impact. These are not mark worthy. Some points that may be considered are:
- Increase in house prices so the original inhabitants will be forced to move as they cannot afford the prices.
- Change in the local services, many of which the locals could not afford to use
- Change in employment opportunities. **[4]**

At least two issues are needed for [4].

3 (a) (i) Candidates should offer a range of observations from the Resource. Some valid observations would include:
- The least improvement appears to have been made in Sub-Saharan Africa. In all the goals Sub-Saharan Africa is furthest away from the UN target.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has made greater improvements in reducing extreme poverty and reducing malnourishment but less improvements in infant mortality, maternal mortality and sanitation access.
- All regions except Sub-Saharan Africa achieved the goal for reducing extreme poverty.
- In all regions, the most success has been in improving drinking water access. **[4]**

At least two valid observations are needed for [4].
Only one region dicussed, maximum [3].

(ii) The aims of Agenda 2030 are:
- To complete the work set out in the MDGs: Special emphasis will be placed on those MDG goals and world regions where targets were not achieved. Examples include poverty reduction, hunger, maternal health care, secondary education and unemployment. The MDG displayed considerable regional variations, with Sub-Sahara Africa and South Asia together accounting for 80% of the world's extreme poverty. The MDGs programme aimed to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and in hunger but Agenda 2030 has built upon this and hopes to try and eliminate poverty and hunger completely.
- To safeguard human rights and gender equality: Human rights were not included in the MDGs and many saw this as a weakness so Agenda 2030 hopes to build upon this.

AVAILABLE MARKS

15

- To implement policies that will promote sustainable development: all projects surrounding all resources must incorporate economic, social and environmental considerations.
- To stimulate action in areas of importance for people and the planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships: this is a very broad aim to direct action towards global partnerships and conflict resolution. [6]

4 aims, maximum [6]
3 aims, maximum [5]
2 aims, maximum [3]
1 aim, maximum [2]
List of targets, maximum [2].

(b) (i) The most developed areas of Africa appear to be in the south. There are three countries here with high HDI scores [1]. The lowest scores and therefore the least developed regions appear to be in central and west Africa. These areas have very low HDI scores [1]. [2]

(ii) The evaluation will depend on the composite indicator chosen. [1] for naming a correct composite indicator, [1] for a positive and [1] for a negative point in its evaluation. No reward if HDI is used. [3]   15

Section A   45

4   An outline of the DTM is needed. A diagram may help but they are not required to draw one. Candidates need to address the birth rate, death rate and the total population in each stage. They need to also reference place in their answer. Below is a skeleton outline, but accept other reasons offered on individual merit.

Stage 1: High stationary: At this stage, the birth rate and death rate are high (typically 35 and 40 per thousand). Total population is low. This was UK before 1750, there are no countries reported at this stage currently.
- Medical care was limited and many died of infectious diseases and from frequent epidemics.
- High birth rates are due to a lack of family planning, high infant mortality rates and the need for children to work in farming.

Stage 2: Early expanding: This is a period of continued high birth rates but the death rates fall typically to about 20 to 25 per thousand. In the UK, this was between 1750 and 1850. At present, LEDCs such as Afghanistan and Libya are at this stage. Total population growth is very high.
- Medical advancements, e.g. the discovery of vaccinations.
- Sanitation and health care improved.
- High birth rates for the same reasons as stage 1.

Stage 3: Late expanding: The death rate continues to fall but gradually establishes itself between 15 and 10 per thousand. However, the birth rate now begins to fall to about 20 and 25 per thousand. The UK passed this stage by 1950. Total population continues to grow because the population structure was youthful, Currently, the more affluent LEDCs such as Brazil and Argentina are in this stage.
- Changes in the perception of children as a source of labour supply.
- The emancipation of women and improved status of women.
- Greater access to contraception.
- Lower infant mortality rates.

Stage 4: Low stationary: Birth rates continue to fall to about 10 per thousand. The death rate remains stable and total population stabilises. In the UK, this situation has been in place since 1950:
- Greater opportunities for women in work.
- Increased access to contraception and abortion.
- Increased materialism.
Only MEDCs are well established in this stage.

Stage 5: Decline: Here the death rate exceeds the birth rate. Italy and Germany are thought to have reached this stage. The total population will decline.

Level 3 ([11]–[15])
A very well developed answer that has addressed birth rates and death and offered explanations for the trends given for each stage. They have related this to the total population and have also successfully referenced place.

Level 2 ([6]–[10])
All the elements to the question are still discussed but they may lack depth in some areas. Candidates who omit one part of the question, for example, total population or place reference, would be limited to this level. Candidates who do not use figures cannot get more than Level 2.

Level 1 ([1]–[5])
A less coherent outline of the DTM with many omissions made or inaccuracies offered. The geographical terminology may also be poorly used.

Award [0] for a response not worthy of credit   [15]

15

5 The issues facing LEDCs named in the specification are: growth of informal settlements, service provision and economic activity. All three need to be addressed but a balance is not needed. The factual detail offered will depend on the case study chosen, but they need to offer specific case study facts and figures.

Economic activity: Migrants will arrive in the cities with few of the necessary skills required for the limited number of jobs available and are very often unsuccessful in finding full time employment. The pace of urbanisation is such that the demand for jobs rapidly outstrips the supply. The lack of employment opportunities in regulated or formal sector jobs has driven many into working in the informal sector – street sellers, shoe shiners, beggars and prostitution.

Service provision: The large number of people moving into the cities puts added demands on essential services such as clean water supply, sewage, waste disposal, health care and education. These services require money and expertise and these are often not readily available.

Growth of informal settlements: These settlements are built using whatever materials are available – corrugated iron, timber, even plastic sheeting. They are not served by services. The people living there have no legal right to occupy the land and local authorities do forcibly remove them on occasions. It is the absolute increase in numbers of people living in these settlements that poses the greatest risk. One third of city dwellers in LEDCs live in informal settlements.

The outline above is generic for all LEDCs, but the candidate will need to offer specific factual detail, depending on their case study for Level 3.

Level 3 ([11]–[15])
A well-developed answer that has addressed all the issues. They have clearly understood the issues discussed and have illustrated each with specific factual case study information. A good range of facts and figures has been offered.

Level 2 ([6]–[10])
Candidates may only offer generic comments about all LEDC cities at this level, omitting good case study information. Candidates who omit one issue will also be limited to this level.

Level 1 ([1]–[5])
There is evidence of some understanding of the issues but this is limited and/or it may contain inaccuracies. Geographical terminology can be poor.

Award [0] for a response not worthy of credit   [15]

6 Points to consider when looking at the role of globalisation:

Possible advantages of globalisation:
• Globalisation has resulted in the relocation of manufacturing industries to LEDCs, offering employment. People are employed directly but they also are employed in spin-off services. Wages are generally higher than local companies.
• There will be some technological developments associated with the new factories, this will enhance the skill level of the population.
• TNCs establish links with the international economies.
• It encourages communication between different countries and racial groups.
• Countries around the world can share the same sporting activities, music, films and television programmes.

15

Possible disadvantages:
- Mistreatment of workers, very low wages and inhumane working conditions.
- Decisions are made at headquarters with no regard for the branch factories or its workers.
- Environmental issues have been raised, some have been accused of creating dangerous chemicals. Many TNCs work in countries with less stringent environmental protection laws.

This are the general points that could be made in relation to globalisation, it is not a definitive list, so mark on individual merit. Positive and negative are both needed but they do not need to be balanced. The candidates need to relate their points to their case study and offer specific factual detail. Those who do not should be limited to Level 2. Candidates are also required to relate this information to the effect this has had on development within their country. Those who fail to do so will also be limited to Level 2.
Do not credit material on aid.

Level 3 ([11]–[15])
A well-developed answer that has looked at the negative and positive effect of globalisation on their country with specific information and detail. They have also related this to the effect on the level of development within their case study.

Level 2 ([6]–[10])
Still a good answer but candidates who only discuss the positive or the negative effect will be limited to this level. Also, students who fail to address the connection to the effect on the level of development are also restricted to this level. Candidates who have no case study are also limited to this level.

Level 1 ([1]–[5])
The quality of communication is poor. Candidates who address all parts of the question but do so poorly, with inaccuracies, could also be limited to this level.

Award [0] for a response not worthy of credit   [15]

	AVAILABLE MARKS
	15
Section B	**30**
Total	**75**