

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

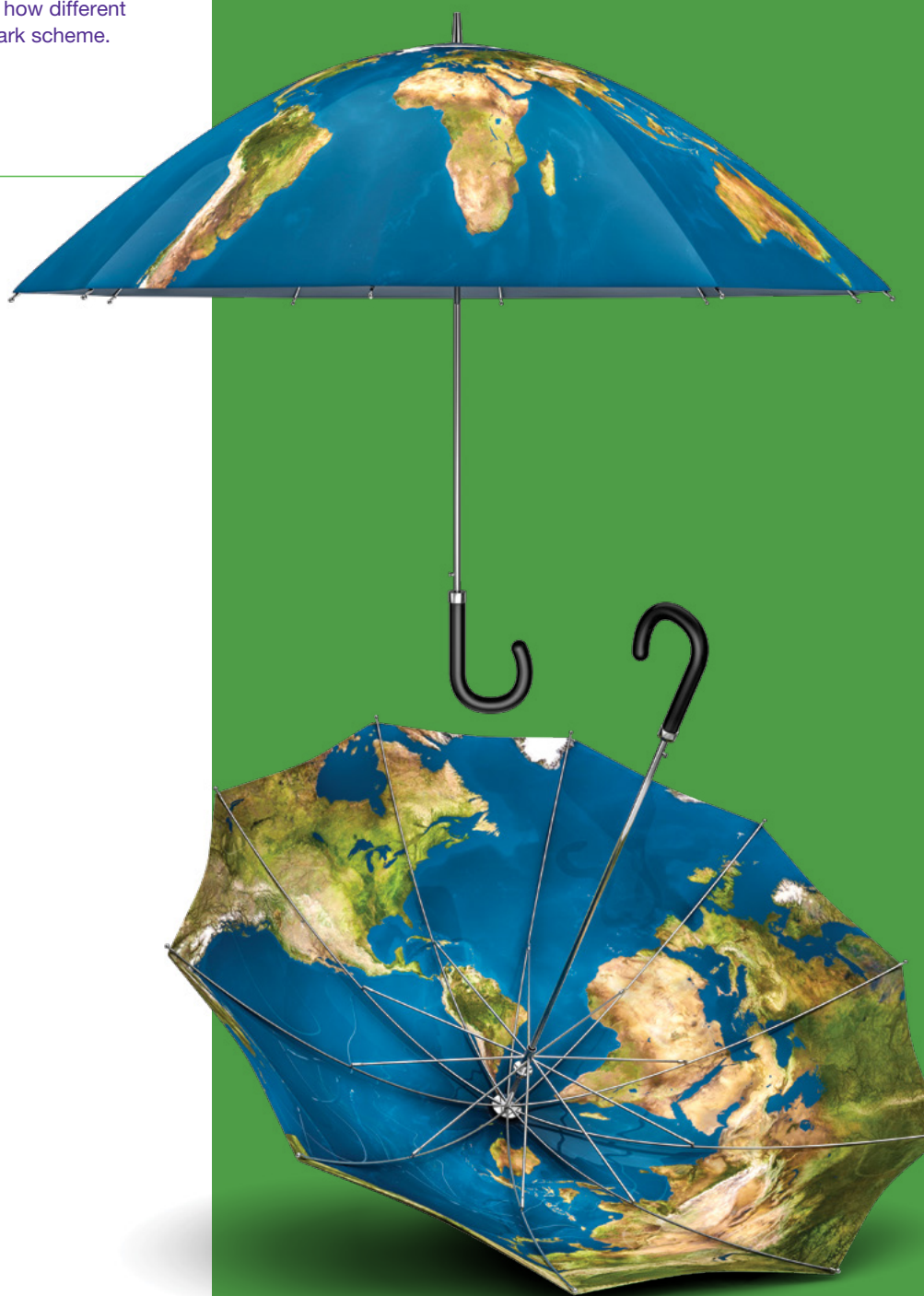
(8035)

Paper 2
8035/2

See a range of responses from the first two sets of specimen assessment materials for Paper 2. Understand how different levels are achieved and how to interpret the mark scheme.

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EXAMPLE RESPONSES



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Please note that these responses have been reproduced exactly as they were written and have not been subject to the usual standardisation process.

Specimen paper (set 1), question 1.4

Question

To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LIC) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people?

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	5-6	AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding to the issue of opportunities for people in urban areas in LICs and/or NEEs. AO3 Demonstrates reasoned evaluation of the extent to which urban areas in LICs or NEEs provide social and economic opportunities for people.
2 (Clear)	3-4	AO1 Shows clear and accurate knowledge of places and processes in urban environments. AO2 Demonstrates sound understanding of how urban areas provide both social and economic opportunities.
1 (Basic)	1-2	AO1 Shows limited and partially accurate knowledge of places and processes in urban environments. AO2 Demonstrates some understanding of how urban areas provide both social and/or economic opportunities.
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Emphasis should be placed on social and economic opportunities. No direct credit for environmental aspects unless they impinge on living standards/economic opportunities.
- The command 'to what extent' requires an appraisal of the degree to which urban areas in LICs/NEEs provide social and economic opportunities for people.
- Answers may refer to a named city (although this is not essential) such as Rio de Janeiro in Brazil where people can earn more money and have regular jobs. Construction provides a big source of employment for large numbers of unskilled workers, and many work in manufacturing, such as food, and making shoes and textiles. People can then afford to have better housing, which includes a clean water supply, sanitation and electricity. This increases the chance of a healthier life and reduces the risk of disease.
- Urban areas also have education and health opportunities; children can go to school, which gives them a better opportunity to get a job.
- Credit responses which take the view that opportunities are restricted and that there is often a mismatch between perceived opportunities and the reality of life in urban areas in LICs or NEEs. Unplanned urbanisation may bring risk of social instability, pressure on infrastructure, potential water crises and the potential for spread of disease.
- While moving to a city offers people more opportunities to improve their living conditions, the high cost of living and competition for jobs can also trap people in poverty.
- Rapid and unplanned urbanisation can also contribute to urban violence and social unrest, particularly where there is inequality, competition for resources such as land, and weak government.
- Responses may take a balanced view, recognising that there are both opportunities and challenges.

Student responses

Student response 1

To a certain extent urban areas in NEES such as Brazil provide social and economic opportunities for people.

One social opportunity in Rio, Brazil is improvements to water supply. For example, seven new treatment plants were built between 1998 and 2014 and over 300km of pipes were laid. This meant that by 2014 95% of the population had a mains water supply. This is a social opportunity because it means more people have improved access to quantity and quality of water especially in favelas such as Rocinha. Also, this would help to improve average life expectancy in districts such as Cidada de Deas where average life expectancy is only 45 years and this will increase because less people will drink dirty water so less people will contract water borne diseases such as cholera so a lower mortality rate. However, this has only helped 95% of Rio's population so it is not providing an opportunity for 5% of its population.

One economic opportunity is the development of education. For example, in Rio authorities have improved access to education by giving school grants to poor families to meet the cost of keeping their children in education. This is an economic opportunity for families in favelas such as Rocinha because its means there is a lower financial burden on their income to provide an education for their children. Also, if less children drop out of school at 14 due to cost there will be more educated people in Rio leading to higher qualifications and more job opportunities in the tertiary (finance) sector. This will then help Rio's economy to produce more than 5% of Brazil's GDP.

Balanced between social and economic with clear assessment of opportunities. Place knowledge and understanding of processes, aim clear. NB: Students would need to avoid writing so much for 6 marks as it could compromise their time available for later questions.

L3 = 6 marks

Student response 2

There are jobs which will provide an income. There are jobs in places like Rio. Some of these jobs are dirty and low-paid.

There are more opportunities to go to school. This means they could get a job.

Very basic statements/assertions of opportunities. Unclear whether any social opportunities are covered.

L1 = 1 mark

Specimen paper (set 1), question 1.6

Question

Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment.

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	5-6	AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding to analyse geographical information as shown on the Ordnance Survey map. AO3 Demonstrates application of knowledge and understanding to provide a well-developed discussion by analysing the issues relation to urban sprawl and its effects on people and the environment.
2 (Clear)	3-4	AO1 Demonstrates accurate knowledge of locations, places and environments. AO2 Shows sound geographical understanding of the effects of urban sprawl on people and environment.
1 (Basic)	1-2	AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of locations, places and environments. AO2 Shows limited geographical understanding of the effects of urban sprawl on people and/or environment. May give generic statements about the effects.
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Urban sprawl is the expansion of an urban area into the countryside. Answers may concentrate on negative effects but expect positive effects as well. Discussion is likely to focus on the relative merits and demerits of urban sprawl and its social, economic and environmental repercussions.
- The question requires analysis of the Ordnance Survey map, and responses should be supported by a case study in the UK.
- Advantages might include benefits to companies who have the opportunity to locate their companies in edge-of-town shopping centres and to people who can live in pleasant semi-rural areas. There may be cheaper land than in urban locations and better access to motorways and airports.
- Disadvantages include loss of agricultural land and public open space, loss of trade in traditional city centres, increasing pollution and traffic congestion in rural–urban fringe. Accept ideas such as: loss of woodland/deforestation, loss of hedgerows and fields, habitats or ecosystems being destroyed, reclamation of wetlands/swamps leading to loss of species, air/water/river pollution, more commuting which increases journey time and congestion.
- Expect reference to evidence from the map which shows the growth of Dundee into the countryside to the north of the city. Several housing estates have been built and land uses such as industry, hotels and dual carriageway roads have developed close to country parks and farmland, eg in 3632. Around the fringes of Glasgow smaller towns and villages have been swallowed up into a large urban conurbation, including Clydebank and Bishopbriggs. Credit negative aspects such as loss of farmland due to new housing developments and road construction, and atmospheric pollution from increased traffic, eg along the M8 and M77. Also credit positive impacts of urban sprawl, eg people can live in pleasant rural surroundings with quick access to services around the edge of Glasgow.

No credit for methods of controlling outward spread of cities such as creating green belts and using more brownfield sites.

Student responses

Student response 1

London is getting bigger. Animals will die. There will be more litter and pollution. Country parks may become under threat. Noise pollution from cars. Pollution might cause health difficulties for asthmatics and contribute to global warming.

Simple statements and listed points about a UK city and Figure 3 implicitly only, 'country parks', only noise pollution is specified. Knowledge very limited and very generic understanding.

L1 = 1 mark

Student response 2

In Leeds, urban sprawl has negative effects on the environment because more buildings are being built, meaning that there will be less green space for people to socialise in. Plus, people who are living in the countryside are forced to leave their houses because new houses are replacing the old ones.

Limited knowledge and understanding with generic statements regarding UK city and no reference to figure 3.

L1 = 2 marks

Student response 3

Urban sprawl is the growth of the city into the rural areas. Dundee is very largely urbanised and also Swarcliffe in Leeds, this could lead to the highly densely populated areas which could lead to lack of jobs available and prices of housing to go up. It could affect the environment as green spaces would be removed and been replaced by building streets and cars would have a negative effect on the environment.

Weak generic statements regarding both figure 3 and the case study.

L1 = 1 mark

Student response 4

From Figure 3 and from the study of Leeds it is evident that some areas of Dundee, and from my own knowledge of Swarcliffe, are becoming commuter settlements. From figure 3. Brownfield seems to be a commuter settlement. As the cities grow the individual settlements on the outskirts of the city are losing their sense of community, losing businesses and losing greenspace. However there are positive impacts of urban sprawl. For example these commuter settlements (e.g. Swarcliffe) have lots of transport links to the city centre. In the city centre there is a greater range of cultural, recreational and entertainment venues and activities (e.g in Leeds: Leeds art gallery, Leeds Royal Armouries, gigs and concerts and a range off takeaways and restaurants.)

Accurate knowledge regarding UK city with sound geographical understanding with some discussion attempted. Whilst figure 3 is stated, its use is not explicit and there is drift – CBD at the end.

L2 = 4 marks – to achieve Level 3 more specific detail/discussion and reference to figure 3 needed.

Student response 5

In Swarcliffe in Leeds, urban sprawl created many problems like businesses became unsuccessful, green space became very scarce, housing prices increased and people couldn't afford to move back. However, it's now more easily connected therefore offering more job opportunities, more cultural diversity. From figure 3, we can also see that in Dundee, urban sprawl was decreased amount of greenspace, the estates have increased in number, the city has become more national (an airport). To conclude, urban sprawl can have very negative effects on cities.

Names UK city and makes some reference to figure 3. Knowledge and understanding show some clarity with largely generalised statements.

L2 = 3 marks

Specimen paper (set 1), question 1.8

Question

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied.

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks, AO3 = 3 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	7-9	<p>AO1 Demonstrates thorough and detailed knowledge of an urban transport scheme(s).</p> <p>AO2 Shows a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) by demonstrating a detailed and balanced appreciation of its advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s).</p>
2 (Clear)	4-6	<p>AO1 Demonstrates reasonable knowledge of an urban transport scheme(s).</p> <p>AO2 Shows a clear understanding of the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) by demonstrating some appreciation of its advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates reasonable application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s).</p>
1 (Basic)	1-3	<p>AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of</p> <p>AO2 Shows limited geographical understanding of the effects of urban sprawl on people and/or environment. May give generic statements about the effects.</p>
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Answers should evaluate the effectiveness of a specific transport management scheme(s) and how successful it has been in helping to reduce the number of cars on the road, ease congestion, or improve efficiency of the transport system.
- Transport management might include improving public transport (eg the trams of Manchester), introducing park and ride schemes (eg Oxford), pedestrianisation (eg Exeter and Oxford), encouraging people to share cars into work, building ring roads (eg Watford), introducing congestion charging (eg London), vehicle-exclusion zones and permit-only parking schemes, bus lanes, increasing car park charges, introducing flexitime and staggered working times.
- Exemplification is likely to refer to a named place(s) but may be a single scheme.
- Expect a range of strategies to be described in the context of the chosen city such as London, including the introduction of a congestion charge where drivers are now charged to drive into the centre of London. The idea is to discourage people from using cars and encourage them onto public transport. Bike hire means that people can borrow bikes for a short period at minimal cost. Bike lanes are being created to make using a bike safer and easier. Trams that run on train tracks in the road have been reintroduced to south London. They are environmentally good because they run on electricity and do not release greenhouse gases. In the underground system new lines have been recently built or upgraded. The Jubilee Line was the latest big extension and extends from central London out to east London. London is currently undertaking one of the biggest engineering projects in Europe by building a railway from east to west London under the city. This railway, called Crossrail, will decrease travel times and cut congestion as more people use public transport.

No credit for simply describing the problems.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)	Marks
<p>High performance</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 	3
<p>Intermediate performance</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 	2
<p>Threshold performance</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 	1
<p>No marks awarded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner writes nothing • The learner's response does not relate to the question • The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning 	0

Student responses

Student response 1

Crossrail/London tube line. These are good because they are cheap and take people around London quickly. However the underground is old and it can become crowded. It reduces the number of cars on the road. Cycling might be a better option such as borris bikes. Crossrail is fast.

Some limited knowledge re underground/Crossrail which is understood in simple terms with some implicit/partial evaluation 'however'...and through suggesting an alternative. This does demonstrate how a less able student can still secure marks by ensuring they have addressed all the components of these larger questions.

L1 = 3 marks
SPaG= 1 mark

Student response 2

The London Underground system is an example of an Urban Transport scheme used in a megacity; this is effective to meeting the demands of London to a certain extent.

The Underground is effective because it is efficient and quicker than other transport types, for example 4.8 million people are transported daily through the 400km of lines to places such as Buckinghamshire and Essex which means commuters have the opportunity to get to many places of work. Therefore it is efficient and can meet the demands of commuters economically as commuters can arrive at places of work on time which allows them to get to work on time and earn money for their businesses. Also it is efficient socially because the 4.8 million people can commute every day and the lines can stretch across many parts of London to cater to a larger amount of people. However this can make it less effective as it can become cramped in the station due to the 400 people trying to access the facilities every minute during rush hour and these people will still have to travel above ground as the lines are only to certain places meaning there is a possibility to be late to work. Therefore this would mean the underground is less effective as the commuters are less productive because of the risk of being late and it can harm London's economy. It could harm the economy as the commuters would be late to work and unable to earn money for their companies and the costs of the building of the tube means London will have to pay much more to keep it safe as it is underground meaning the tube is less effective than it could be as the commuters are at risk of being late. From the evidence I have studied I believe that the underground is a very effective transport scheme due to its ability to carry 4.8 million people daily and the prices of the tube being relatively cheap at roughly £5 a day means many people have the opportunity to get to work on time and earn money for their economy. Therefore it doesn't only help socially, it also helps economically.

An extremely well-focused answer which makes evaluative comments based on detailed knowledge and understanding from the outset. Ideas are well developed and linked with useful explanation reference is a variety of benefits and issues. The conclusion is the only weakness as it seems to contradict the opening lines and/or doesn't follow the preceding argument.

L3 = 8 marks
SPaG = 3 marks

Specimen paper (set 1), question 2.3

Question

Explain how one of the indicators of development in Figure 5 shows the differences in the quality of life between the three countries.

[4 marks]

Figure 5

Country	GNI (US\$)	Life expectancy (years)	Adult literacy rate (%)
China	3 650	75	95
Sierra Leone	240	45	43
Italy	35 110	83	99

Mark scheme

AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

Level	Marks	Description
2 (Clear)	3-4	AO2 Shows sound understanding of one relevant measure of development. AO3 Demonstrates sound application of knowledge and understanding in interpreting how one indicator of development shows differences in quality of life.
1 (Basic)	1-2	AO2 Shows limited understanding of one relevant measure of development. AO3 Demonstrates limited application of knowledge and understanding in interpreting how one indicator of development shows differences in quality of life.
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Responses should show understanding of one of the three indices in making comparisons between different countries. Expect direct interpretation of Figure 5 with developed ideas based on the data provided. Students should then apply their knowledge and understanding to explain how one indicator shows differences in quality of life.
- Eg life expectancy is the average lifespan of someone born in a country. This can be affected by factors such as wars, natural disasters and disease. The higher the life expectancy the higher the quality of life as it may indicate better medical care. Rising living standards, environmental improvements, lifestyle changes and education are also important drivers. Countries with high life expectancies such as Italy tend to be more developed, reflecting higher-quality diet and nutritional standards. Life expectancy increases due to healthcare improvements such as the introduction of vaccines and the development of drugs. China has an average life expectancy just 8 years less than Italy. By contrast, Sierra Leone, an LIC, records a low life expectancy (almost 40 years less than Italy) and therefore has a poor quality of life.
- Adult literacy is the percentage of the adult population able to read and write. Higher literacy rates tend to be associated with higher levels of development, and can be linked to economic growth, rising living standards and higher quality of life. Italy, with higher literacy rates, is more developed and the population is more likely to have higher quality of life. Countries such as Italy and China tend to invest more in education, and if more and more citizens of a country are literate, the country can cope with the fast changing world and with developing technology. Literacy has an impact on people's ability to participate in society and to understand important public issues. Illiteracy, however, is an obstacle to a better quality of life, as people are excluded and unable to exchange ideas. By contrast Sierra Leone has a low literacy rate. Lack of educational opportunity results in poor quality of life.
- No additional credit for considering more than one indicator.

Student responses

Student response 1

Adult literacy rate shows how well educated people are in the country. It is evident that the best education is in Italy (49%) of the 3 and the worst is in Sierra Leone (43%). This also can represent how well funded education services and needs are. We can infer that the reason Sierra Leone doesn't invest in education as much as Italy does is because perhaps their priorities are healthcare as they probably aren't as developed as Italy.

Sound understanding of one measure applied to development rather than AOL.

L1 = 2 marks

Student response 2

From this table you can see which country/place is more developed. The life expectancy will be larger in Italy than Sierra Leone due to having more advance hygiene and better medical care. Another example would be China having a better Adult literacy rate than Sierra Leone as they have better education systems in China.

Sound understanding of one measure applied to development rather than QOL.

L1 = 2 marks

Student response 3

For life expectancy, Ital has the highest years (83) because they are a developed country. This means that people can live longer as the health care is good and they have enough food and water. Whereas, Sierra Leone, their life expectancy is low (45) meaning that they are more likely to catch diseases because the health care isn't as good.

Sound understanding with partial application of knowledge and understanding.

L2 = 3 marks

Student response 4

The life expectancy indicator shows that life is better in Italy than Sierra Leone. It shows this as you are expected to live nearly double the length in Italy. This indicates that Italy has better healthcare than China and Sierra Leone. It could also show that less diseases are found and child birth is more successful in countries like China and Italy. This is shown as people are not dieing young.

Limited understanding and application. No clear link to QOL or use of figures.

L1 = 2 marks

Student response 5

Adult literacy rate in Italy is 99% this means there are more job opportunities for people, who will contribute to the countries economy. The adult literacy rate in Sierra Leone, on the other hand is 43%. This means do more people are working in the agricultural sector, only creating independent wage and not contributing to the economy.

Sound understanding of one measure which is then linked to SOL rather than QOL, so the application is missing.

L1 = 2 marks

Student response 6

Adult literacy rate shows the amount of adults that can read or write, and is useful because it shows how many people can go to school, if there is one. The stats tell us that only 43% of adults in Sierra Leone can read and write which shows that there aren't many schools which are a basic part of infrastructure. In Italy though 99% can read and write, which shows development as there are many schools. If adults are illiterate it would be hard to get a high paid job, lowering quality of life.

Level 2 as does begin to establish the link between indicator and QOL.

L2 = 4 marks

Specimen paper (set 1), question 2.10

Question

'Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your decision.

[9 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks, AO3 = 3 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	7-9	<p>AO1 Demonstrates comprehensive and specific knowledge of the characteristics of one or more TNCs.</p> <p>AO2 Shows thorough and accurate geographical understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs for host countries.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates effective application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the issues and reaching a substantiated conclusion. Justification is detailed and balanced.</p>
2 (Clear)	4-6	<p>AO1 Demonstrates reasonable knowledge of the characteristics of one or more TNCs.</p> <p>AO2 Shows clear geographical understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs for host countries.</p> <p>AO3 Includes reasonable application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the issues and reaching a conclusion. Justification is clear and well supported.</p>
1 (Basic)	1-3	<p>AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of the characteristics of one or more TNCs. Answers may be largely generic.</p> <p>AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of TNCs for host countries.</p> <p>AO3 May either include limited application of knowledge and understanding in making a judgement about the issues and/or reach a conclusion. Justification is limited to one or more simple points.</p>
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Responses will apply knowledge and understanding of the issues associated with TNCs and their effects, making a judgement based on relative advantages and disadvantages.
- The command word is 'justify', so answers should reach a conclusion and substantiate the choice made. Credit responses which highlight one side of the argument, as well as those which take a more balanced approach before reaching a conclusion.
- Advantages to the host country might include improvements to education and work skills, development of mineral wealth and energy production, better roads and airports, improved services, provision of employment and money trickling into the local economy.
- Disadvantages include poor wages/exploitation of labour, little development of industry as raw materials are exported, limited development of skills for local people, most profits go abroad, unpredictability of TNCs suddenly pulling out, lack of attention given to health and safety, environmental problems caused by air and water pollution.
- Expect specific discussion of issues in relation to named countries and/or companies. Eg Coca-Cola in India, drop in level of water table due to considerable extraction for manufacturing process, with knock-on effects for local people, who now have to walk long distances to fetch water. However, there are some economic benefits to India. Coca-Cola offers training and education to those who have received little already. The company runs some community schemes and has invested large amounts of money in the economy; this includes the construction of manufacturing plants and improving the local infrastructure. Many of the bottling firms are local companies, so much of the profit stays in the host country.

No credit if impacts on source country are discussed.

Student responses

Student response 1

My decision is based on that fact that the TNCs bring advantages and disadvantages to the host countries, particularly LEDCS, such as Nigeria. Nigeria has 40 TNCs operating within it and one of the biggest is Royal Dutch Shell, an oil TNC. There are definitely advantages, so some of the statement is true. The extraction of oil has led to major contributions to the taxes and export revenue Nigeria. Another economic benefit is to the Nigerian people. Shell employs 65,000 Nigerians directly and another 250,000 work in related industries. This means that these employees have more money to spend in shops etc., which increases the advantage of the TNC to the wider community. However, I have disagreed with the statement due to the range of disadvantages TNCs can bring. In Nigeria, the disadvantages are largely environmental. Oil spills in particular impact agriculture and fishing industries via soil degradation and water pollution. As well as this much of the money generated within Nigeria returns to the home nation (The Netherlands), limited the advantages to Nigeria. Therefore, I must agree with the statements as TNCs won't only bring advantages.

A well-focused answer with detailed knowledge of a TNC which is used to demonstrate thorough understanding of the issues. An argument is presented with advantages/disadvantages and a clear conclusion.

Mid-L3 = 8 marks – for top marks, detail in disadvantages/stronger conclusion to balance points made.

Student response 2

TNCs do only bring advantages to these countries because they bring lots of money. TNCs are companies that are in more than one country and they go to poor countries because things are cheaper there and they can take things like oil that the countries have. When they go into a country they will bring jobs and money and this is a good thing. They might also teach the people new skills. But the company just want to make lots of money and this can be bad for the country.

Some limited knowledge expressed very generically with limited application/judgement.

Mid-L1 = 2 marks

Student response 3

TNCs can be a brilliant way for a country to reduce the development gap. Shell Oil has one of its biggest plants in Nigeria bringing jobs and taxes for Nigeria. Also, Nigeria's plentiful oil and gas supply would be otherwise wasted if it did not use up these resources. This interest in Nigeria has brought other TNCs to Nigeria as well.

However, Shell has also brought many disadvantages to Nigeria. Exploitation of resources has led to oil leaks and other oil-related incidents. The sudden boom in the economy has brought many economic migrants to Nigeria, meaning that some money that could have been paid to Nigeria's Government has been whisked off to another country. Also, large oil drills ruin the view that people may pay to see, meaning Nigeria's beautiful spots will be ruined which may reduce tourism. Many oil-related incidents have brought a negative reputation to Nigeria.

In conclusion, Shell has brought advantages to Nigeria in the form of jobs, taxes and development, but has brought more disadvantages to the nation but have also worsened their reputation, meaning there will be less interest in the TNC so it will have to do work to continue to bring advantages to Nigeria.

AO3 stronger than AO1/2 – effective and organised judgement with reasoned conclusion. Knowledge and understanding are clear if a little generic/generalised.

L3 = 7 marks

Student response 4

An example of a transnational corporation is Shell, who operate doing oil extraction in Nigeria, particularly in the Niger Delta where there are vast oil reserves. Shell have brought 65,000 permanent to Nigeria and 250,000 jobs in related industries. This has triggered the multiplier effect, because all of these workers will have money to spend on services and in shops for example. This cycle of monetary increase is known as the multiplier effect and increased GNI in a country effectively. Similarly 91% of Shell's oil contracts went to Nigerian companies which has also contributed to reducing the development gap.

On the other hand, Shell has brought many environment and sound issues to Nigeria, caused by oil spills and the oil flares which happen constantly, Oil spills have ruined many fishing places that Nigerian people have relied on. This increase of unbalanced wealth has also increased corruption and the gap between the rich and poor.

The wealth brought by Shell has also caused controversy about where money has been disappearing to, and many gangs have stolen oil for themselves which doesn't benefit normal, hardworking Nigerians. The host country isn't the only one to have benefitted though, England and the Netherlands have also benefitted from success in the Niger Delta which makes investing in Nigeria a more attractive prospect to large companies overseas, such as the Chinese investors in building that are increasing wealth in Abaya and creating jobs.

Precise knowledge which is thoroughly understood regarding advantages/disadvantages and balanced judgement leading to considered conclusion.

L3 = 9 marks

Student response 5

In India, Coca Cola set up a factory which caused both advantaged and disadvantages to the host country. Some advantages of the factory was that many people were able to get a job and therefore, learnt new skills which they can use for themselves but also other jobs later in life which can help India develop. This also means that the countries GDP could rise and make the country more popular for other businesses. On the other hand, Coca Cola could have been using India to take advantage of low pay and poor working conditions. It also isn't very reliable as it could leave the host country if the company wanted to and potentially cause debit in India – most money is sent back to USA not kept in India.

Generic knowledge and understanding some effort to reach judgement without conclusion.

Mid-L2 = 5 marks

Specimen paper (set 2), question 1.7

Question

Study Figure 3, which describes part of the Central Govan Action Plan, a project to improve conditions in the Govan area of Glasgow. This area is shown on the Ordnance Survey map extract in Figure 2.

Figure 3

The **Central Govan Action Plan** is part of the River Clyde Waterfront Urban Regeneration Project.

The **Central Govan Action Plan** will include:

- the development of two new hospitals which will serve the whole of Glasgow
- 500 new homes and improvements to run-down housing areas
- restoration of historical buildings and the development of a riverside museum
- improved shopping and recreation facilities
- the clearing of derelict industrial areas.

Using Figure 3 and your own knowledge, explain how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation.

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	5-6	AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in interpreting geographical information and giving detailed explanation of how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation. AO3 Makes full analysis of the resource, using evidence to support the response.
2 (Clear)	3-4	AO1 Demonstrates clear knowledge of how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation. AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of the effectiveness of an urban regeneration project in reducing levels of urban deprivation.
1 (Basic)	1–2	AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation. AO2 Shows limited geographical understanding of how urban regeneration projects can reduce levels of urban deprivation.
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Own knowledge can be based on an example or an understanding of deprivation.
- Urban regeneration projects can be seen at any scale and can be seen within the context of other urban projects (eco projects/sustainable urban development, etc).
- Urban deprivation can be considered in relation to socioeconomic and environmental conditions.
- Reducing deprivation can be seen as improving conditions.
- At the higher levels it is expected that students will show an appreciation of specific deprivation indicators and suggest how regeneration projects will improve these.

Student responses

Student response 1

The Central Govan action plan states that 'two new hospitals will serve Glasgow'. More health services means that illness can be treated, death rates are lower and life expectancy increases. In London, the Olympics regenerated East London which was deprived. The Olympic Village after the games was used as an affordable housing estate which homes 750 families. Also, the river Lea's water quality was improved in time for the games therefore, wildlife such as newts now live in the River Lea which runs through the Olympics Park. Urban deprivation also declined in London because a school opened up. This school teaches many children who live in Newham who would have had a poor education if it wasn't for the Olympics funding a new school. GCSE have improved dramatically in Newham and Hackney.

Detailed knowledge and clear use of figure showing some clear understanding. Application and development of ideas towards urban deprivation is implicit/partial and drifts into environmental.

L2 = 4 marks

Student response 2

Urban deprivation is the lack of important. High unemployment and low income. By situating two new hospitals, more people can be served and less people ill. Building new homes will rise the income for Glasgow, and less people will be homeless. The development of a riverside museum and restoration of historical building can offer jobs, therefore more people will have a job and unemployment will be lower. Also improved shopping and recreational facilities can also offer jobs. Also if the shopping centre is improved, therefore tourism will rise and income will increase.

Basic use of figure 3 and very basic reference to own knowledge though simplistic understanding of deprivation. A logical approach dealing with the points in turn, however, in trying to address all the points, the coverage is very simplistic.

L1 = 2 marks

Specimen paper (set 2), question 1.8

Question

Study Figure 4, showing information about a ‘Sustainable Urban Living’ project.



Using Figure 4 and your own knowledge, discuss how the features of the Greenhouse development will make for more sustainable urban living.

[6 marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 2 marks, AO3 = 2 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	5-6	AO3 Demonstrates thorough application of knowledge and understanding in interpreting geographical information and giving detailed explanation of how the features of the Greenhouse Development make for sustainable urban living. AO3 Makes full analysis of the resource, using evidence to support the response.
2 (Clear)	3-4	AO1 Demonstrates clear knowledge of the features that make for sustainable urban living. AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of how particular features of urban development will make for sustainable urban living.
1 (Basic)	1–2	AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of the features that make for unsustainable urban living. AO2 Shows limited geographical understanding of how particular features of urban development will make for sustainable urban living.
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- There are a number of factors identified on Figure 4 which could be considered as important to the sustainable development of urban areas.
- Figure 4 highlights socio-economic and environmental aspects of sustainability.
- Students can show evidence of their own knowledge by introducing other aspects of sustainable urban management or by developing the ideas expressed on Figure 4.
- At the higher levels it is expected that students will show an increasing awareness of why the identified factors are important in creating sustainable urban areas, consequently, an understanding of “sustainable” in the context of urban areas is important.
- At Level 3 an appreciation of ‘sustainable’ which goes beyond environmental factors should be expected.

Student responses

Student response 1

The greenhouse development uses renewable energy. This means that fossil fuels are not being used up. Fossil fuels are in short supply and will one day run out therefore using renewable energy like solar and wind energy means that the earth will become more sustainable and self-sufficient. The cycle links and car share schemes make for more sustainable living because they reduce the amount of cars on the road which reduces the amount of CO₂ emitted from car engines, which reduces air pollution. It reduces the amount of petrol and diesel used and so fossil fuels. Cycling also has health benefits too. Additionally, the allotments where people grow their own veg means that they are not relying on supermarkets to produce food, which makes tenants self-sufficient and sustains their eating.

There is generally clear understanding and knowledge of sustainability in broad terms without full explanation, with a number of aspects covered. The urban context is similarly only partially developed.

L2 = 4 marks

Student response 2

The greenhouse development is close to the city centre and the railway station. So people are able to go to different areas within the community. Making it less likely to use cars.

It produces more energy than it uses, which allows it to sell or store excess energy. This will save money for families and produces little pollution for the environment.

Basic points with limited knowledge and understanding.

L1 = 2 marks

Specimen paper (set 2), question 1.9

Question

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor.

Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or newly emerging economy (NEE).

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Mark scheme

AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks, AO3 = 3 marks

Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)	7-9	<p>AO1 Demonstrates detailed knowledge of urban planning strategies and how they can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO2 Shows thorough geographical understanding of how urban planning strategies can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates sound application of knowledge and understanding in a reasoned way in evaluating the effectiveness of planning strategies in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p>
2 (Clear)	4-6	<p>AO1 Demonstrates clear knowledge of urban planning strategies and how they can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of how urban planning strategies can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates some application of knowledge and understanding in evaluating the effectiveness of planning strategies in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p>
1 (Basic)	1-3	<p>AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of urban planning strategies and how they can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO2 Shows limited geographical understanding of how urban planning strategies can improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p> <p>AO3 Demonstrates limited application of knowledge and understanding and makes a simple evaluative statements about the effectiveness of planning strategies in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor in a LIC or NEE.</p>
0	0	No relevant content.

Indicative content:

- Example must be drawn from a lower income country or a newly emerging economy.
- The term ‘urban planning strategy’ can be interpreted in the broadest sense and include local government schemes, selfhelp schemes and NGO schemes.
- Strategies can be holistic and include a number of socioeconomic and environmental elements or be focused on particular elements of improvement, for example community development schemes or housing improvement schemes, water/sanitation improvement schemes.
- ‘Evaluate the effectiveness’ implies an understanding of what the conditions were like before and a judgement about the extent to which the conditions have improved.
- A descriptive account of a particular strategy with no reference to how it has changed conditions will generally not get beyond Level 1.

Student responses

Student response 1

In Rio they are able to improve the quality of life for poor people with urban planning. For example, they are adding sport and culture activities for young people. This makes children less likely to get involved with gangs and crime.

They are also able to improve the quality of life for poorer people in favelas by bringing in doctors into favelas; since hospitals are often far away many people in the favelas have access to healthcare. This reduces the amount of deaths and allows people to live longer.

There is some basic and generic knowledge of urban planning schemes with an implicit direction to how these improve QOL.

Evaluative statements are also only implicit.

L1 = 3 marks

SPaG is functionally correct, though meaning is hampered by lack of accuracy in paragraph two.

SPaG = 1 mark

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