

GCE GEOGRAPHY G2

MARK SCHEME – SUMMER 2015

Q.1 (a) Use *Figure 1* to describe the population structure of China in 2012. [5]

Allow 1 mark for a comment about population structure with an extra 1 mark for information from the resource to support that comment. For full marks there must be descriptive comment about the figures quoted from the pyramid.

Allow a broad tolerance for quoted figures from the pyramid.

Suggestions

Young people 14 years and below

More males than females: e.g. 10–14: 44 million boys, 37 million girls.

More males are born than females: e.g. 0–4: 42m males, 37m females.

Approximately 20m more males in total: 127m v 108m.

Adult population 15–64

Contains age ranges in which total population is considerably in excess of those in both the young group and the old group, e.g. 40–44: 65m males and 61m females with this age group being the modal one.

Males continue to dominate the gender structure.

Old population 65 and above

At 65–69 there appears to be equality between male and female with each having 22m.

As the population ages further so females begin to dominate: so 80–84: only 6m males to 7m females.

Some candidates may comment on the general shape of the pyramid, which is a valid approach.

Q.1 (b) Explain differences in fertility between countries or regions. [10]

The question is on **fertility** and some recognition of actual fertility rates and/or birth rates should be appreciated for a Level 3 response.

NB. Total fertility rate: the average number of children a woman has throughout her childbearing years, 15 to 49.

Birth rate: the annual number of births per 1,000 total population.

Suggested approaches

- Using the stages of the demographic transition for selected countries.
- Developing case studies, appropriately focusing on selected countries or regions.

Any valid alternative strategies should also be accepted.

Some helpful statistics follow.

DTM	Region/country	TFR	BR
	World Average	2.5	20
	More Developed	1.6	11
	Least Developed	4.4	34
Stage 2	Niger	7.6	50
	Angola	6.3	47
Stage 3	Paraguay	2.9	24
	India	2.4	22
Stage 4	UK	2.0	13
	Canada	1.6	11
Stage 5	Germany	1.4	8
	Romania	1.4	9

DTM = Demographic Transition Model; TFR = Total Fertility Rate; BR = Birth Rate

The outline below, using the demographic transition, is given as to suggest a possible structure for the answer and candidates may achieve full marks by any other valid route.

Reasons for relatively high fertility in **stages 1 and 2** of the demographic transition:

- Children needed to help on the farm.
- Children needed as a pension.
- Children needed as a health care service.
- More children needed to replace those who die young (high infant mortality e.g. Sierra Leone 128).
- Contraception not widely available.
- Contraception not culturally accepted.
- Lack of education regarding family planning (high school fees).

Stage 3 countries would have lower fertility due to the following developments:

- Establishment of medical centres with health checks and vaccinations against malaria and diarrhoea reducing infant mortality.
- Contraceptive advice available at health centres.
- Education is more affordable with fewer children in the family.

e.g. Total population of India is 1.27 billion. In Kerala, fertility has dropped from 7 to 1.7 due to:

- Sterilisation of women.
- Health care.
- Contraceptive advice.
- Education on family planning.
- High (90%) literacy rate amongst women.
- Education gives women confidence to take control of their own lives.
- Economic changes bring stability to society such as a minimum wage, owning property, the establishment of trade unions to argue for workers' rights.

Government incentives to reduce fertility by introducing anti-natal policies such as those practised in China where laws were introduced in 1979 not allowing more than one child per couple. Recently, some adjustments of the one child policy have occurred to make it more flexible and less harsh.

Stage 4 and 5 countries have low fertility; some factors encouraging this are:

- The baby boomers (1946–1954) have reached pensionable age: by 2021 20% of the population of the UK will be pensioners. Pensioners tend not to have many babies.
- Infant mortality is low, (UK 4.2); so not much pressure to replace those dying.
- The introduction of the pill and other efficient contraceptives since the 1960s has enabled choices about babies to be made.
- Many women have chosen to follow a career, delay marriage and delay a family so giving less time to produce many babies.
- People can choose a more materialistic lifestyle instead of babies.
- Government incentives to increase fertility by introducing pro-natalist policies such as those practised in France, Japan, Singapore and Russia, where some kind of tax and or cash incentive is provided to encourage procreation together with social changes in maternity and paternity work patterns.

(Figures from www.prb.org data sheet 2013.)

Allow answers that take a regional approach to define region flexibly, for example: inner city versus outer suburb; rural versus urban. Also allow credit for good responses that look at factors such as the role of women, education levels, nutrition etc.

Level 3 8–10 marks	Good knowledge and understanding of why there are differences in fertility between countries or regions. Good development of examples.
Level 2 4–7 marks	Some knowledge and understanding of why there are differences in fertility between countries or regions. Examples are evident and enhance the explanation.
Level 1 0–3marks	Basic knowledge and understanding of why there are differences in fertility between countries or regions. Little use of examples.

Q.1 (c) Outline some of the impacts of migration on a country or region. [10]

The impacts of migration are varied and will often be determined by the type of migration.

Voluntary

- Retirement to a more pleasant climate (UK to southern Spain).
- To find employment (North Wales to Liverpool).
- To avoid taxation (UK to Monaco).

Forced

- Refugees and asylum seekers: reasons include famine/war (Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria).
- Environmental (Soufriere Hills volcano, Montserrat).
- Slum clearance in UK inner cities.

Migrations can be **permanent** (UK to Australia) or **temporary** (second homes).

Circulation, i.e. movement on a daily basis, (commuting, shopping) is acceptable.

Migrations can be **internal** (from the NE USA to the “Sunshine” southern states) or external (eastern Europeans to western Europe).

The impacts of migration on exporting countries/regions can be local, regional and/or national.

Economic

- Skills shortages as the younger and dynamic people leave.
- Lack of workers to effectively develop the economy.
- Wage rates increase to keep and attract workers.
- Money flows back to the origin country/region from workers who have migrated.

Environmental

- Abandoned villages and farmland cause dereliction.
- Hill slopes are no longer maintained by farmers so terraces collapse and mass movement of soil down-slope occurs.

Demographic

- Population will decline or increase less quickly, perhaps relieving population pressure.
- An exporting country will often receive migrants back when much older having spent their productive life and paid taxes elsewhere and now requiring lots of medical care.
- Birth rates will fall.
- Lack of young adults in society, particularly males.

Social

- Families separated: this leads to social and emotional issues.
- Lack of teachers and doctors cause a strain on the education and health services.

The impacts of migration on receiving countries/regions can also be local, regional and/or national.

Economic

- Skills shortages are reduced.
- Original out-migrants return, now skilled, and help to improve the economy.
- Wage rates are moderated as migrants are willing and able to work long hours for less pay, often in 'less glamorous' and/or more 'arduous' industries.
- Money flows back to the origin country/region so reducing some of the economic benefit to the local community.

Environmental

- Land degradation in refugee areas of the Sahel.
- Pollution in informal settlements.
- Pressure to build new accommodation on rural land.

Demographic

- Total **numbers** of people will increase which may lead to over population.
- The **gender ratio** will change where a migration is dominated by either male (construction workers from India to Dubai) or females (Philippine females out-migrating to MEDCs).
- **Age** structures will change as people of different ages move in.
- **Birth rates** will increase as younger fertile people move in.
- **Death rates** will increase as retirement migration increases older people.

Social structure

The arrival ('invasion') of a non-indigenous group into an area, bringing different social customs and habits, leads to unwelcoming attitudes of the host community. Many examples exist involving, for example, Jews, Poles, Mexicans and Turks.

Politics

Political initiatives, laws and agreements to manage migration movements are introduced.

Although an attempt has been made to segregate the impacts, there is a considerable amount of overlap and integration between points.

Level 3 8-10 marks	Good knowledge and understanding of at least two impacts of migration on a country or region. Good development of example(s).
Level 2 4-7 marks	Some knowledge and understanding of at least one impact of migration on a country or region. Example(s) are evident and enhance the explanation.
Level 1 0-3marks	Basic knowledge and understanding of at least one impact of migration on a country or region. Little use of examples.

Q.2 (a) Use Figure 2 to describe the variety of land uses and their locations. [5]

Allow 1 mark for a comment about a land use with an extra 1 mark for information from the resource to support the location of that land use.

Award 2 marks for a basic list of land use.

Award 3 marks for a developed list of land use.

Award a further 2 marks for locational detail e.g.in the foreground, bottom, left, middle etc.

Suggestions

- Trees (deciduous) dominate the photograph in the foreground (bottom).
- In the middle distance, trees still occupy a lot of land, but here they are interspersed with buildings, many of which are large houses.
- Beyond the mix of trees and buildings, toward the top of the photograph, open grassy fields appear, but with some large areas of housing.
- At the very top of the photograph, trees and many open fields appear to dominate the landscape.
- A large car park dominates the built environment towards the bottom of the photograph in the middle.
- To the right of the car park is a rectangular grey building which could be a supermarket.
- To the right of this rectangular building and towards the centre of the photograph there is a dense concentration of buildings of several storeys this area may be the centre of a small town.
- There is a church with tower on the extreme right middle of the photograph.
- The houses mixed in with trees, across the centre of the photograph, appear to be large and detached with plenty of space between neighbours.
- To the left, just above the centre of the photograph is a church with a tower close to open green spaces which could be sports pitches and/or parks.
- Towards the top of the photograph on the right, some out of town developments may be present, a shopping centre or office park in the rural-urban fringe perhaps.

Q.2 (b) Explain why people move away from large urban areas to live in more rural areas. [10]

The movement of both people and business from large urban areas to smaller towns and villages is termed counterurbanisation.

The factors which explain this counterurbanisation movement may be split between push and pull.

Push factors of an expensive, congested, dirty and polluted city with more crime and poorer educational opportunity.

Economic

- Decline in manufacturing industry in the inner city so people have lost jobs and move to newer located industry in the fringe and countryside.
- Filtering out from the inner city to the fringe and countryside with increasing wealth.

Social

- Student districts emerge due to the location of inner city universities and the enormous growth in student numbers. This can be a trigger for the indigenous inhabitants to move out to the fringe and countryside.
- Family life cycle: single person nearer the urban centre, families further out, possibly to fringe and countryside.
- Crime in an urban environment can be perceived as more common than in the fringe or countryside.

Cultural

- Colour/race/ethnicity induced migrations occur often to inner city areas for social, religious and cultural security. The influx of an 'alien' cultural influence can upset the indigenous population who feel "alienated" so decide to move away, possibly to the fringe and countryside.

Environmental

- Noise, smell, and dilapidated, run-down facilities and built environment could play a part in dislodging people from an urban environment.

Pull factors of a more pleasant environment with more open space, more affordable land and fresh air which is safer for children in terms of traffic and crime.

Perceptions of life in the countryside influence counter-urbanisation.

- The traditional rural settlement perception is that there is a good community spirit and a close-knit community where people are very sociable and meet regularly in a socially cohesive and amicable way to enjoy village functions.
- There is less crime in general and less vandalism in particular.

- It is peaceful, tranquil and quiet.
- There is little of any type of pollution.
- Any schools in the vicinity provide good education.
- Houses and gardens are large and people living here are, on average, wealthier.
- **Transport** improvements have increased the accessibility of rural areas and have attracted an influx of jobs and people.
- **Employment** opportunities have increased tremendously in the fringe and non-remote rural areas with the influx of manufacturing and quaternary industry and in particular the service industries of leisure, tourism and retailing.
- **Wealth** Many people, including the newly retired, are investing their growing wealth in more "pleasant" properties in the fringe and countryside.

Level 3 8-10 marks	Good knowledge and understanding of the explanation for the movement away from large urban areas to live in more rural areas. Good development of example(s).
Level 2 4-7 marks	Some knowledge and understanding of the explanation for the movement away from large urban areas to live in more rural areas. Example(s) are evident.
Level 1 0-3marks	Basic knowledge and/or understanding of the explanation for the movement away from large urban areas to live in more rural areas. Little use of example(s).

Q.2 (c) Describe attempts to maintain a vibrant CBD. [10]

In recent years CBDs have had to re-invent themselves to adapt to pressures:

- Competition from out-of-town developments
- Competition from the Internet
- Economic downturn in a recession

Suggestions

- Some CBDs have completely redeveloped with large new-build schemes incorporating leisure complexes and transport hubs.
- There has been much 'beautification' of the street environment with more pedestrianisation, flowers, fountains, hanging baskets and fancy lighting.
- CBD managers have been appointed to encourage events and attractions to draw people back to the CBD such as arranging street entertainers and late night shopping.
- Park and ride schemes have been introduced to encourage easier access than driving and parking in the CBD.
- Pop-up shops have been encouraged to rent empty shops for a short while.
- Growth of residential development, for example young professional and student apartments; the growth of the 24 hour city.

The function of CBDs has changed from one where retailing of goods was paramount to one where the CBD is seen as more of a recreation day out with a growing number of cafes, restaurants, cinemas pubs and clubs. So, many CBDs now have well-developed entertainment districts with, overall, less retailing space. The retailing space that remains has to work hard to maintain customers and profits due to the many afore mentioned pressures.

Answers could ideally select one or more of the themes above and describe, by using one or more case studies, how CBDs have adapted to change.

The specification concentrates on **retailing** in CBDs, but changes in the CBD are often multipurpose, incorporating leisure and recreation functions as well as retailing.

As well as an answer entirely focusing on retailing, allow a broader answer incorporating all CBD changes, as such changes will have an impact on retailing either directly or indirectly and help to maintain a vibrant CBD.

The question requires **description**; so long **explanations** should not be generously awarded.

Level 3 8-10 marks	Good knowledge and understanding used to describe attempts to maintain a vibrant CBD. Good development of example(s).
Level 2 4-7 marks	Some knowledge and understanding in order to describe attempts to maintain a vibrant CBD. Example(s) are evident and enhance the description.
Level 1 0-3marks	Basic knowledge and understanding in order to describe attempts to maintain a vibrant CBD. Little use of example(s).

Q.3 (a) Use Figure 3 to describe the distribution of vacant shop units labelled TO LET. [7]

Suggestions

Brandon Parade East has shop units only on its southern side, seven of which are to let. This represents nearly half of the total units to let of 16 in the entire shopping area. The extremities of the street appear to have the majority of units to let with three being to the east end of the street and three being to the west end. The only remaining unit is in the centre of the street between Coral and Opticians.

Brandon Parade, a pedestrian shopping mall, provides shop units on both sides. To the eastern side four units are to let, again towards the extremities of the Parade, with two in the north and two next to each other right at the very end of the Parade in the south adjacent to Argos. To the west of Brandon Parade there are no shop units to let, although there is a large store to the south which is being refurbished and a third (or all of it) will become B&M.

The short Brandon Arcade has its southern side entirely occupied by Wilkinson, but has 5 units to let on the northern side. These units are in close proximity to each other contained within a block of only seven units.

Each street has units to let and there appears to be a pattern in that the units to let are towards the extremities of a street with the exception of Brandon Arcade, itself a short side street mall on the extremity of the entire shopping area.

Some candidates may comment that in total there are 16 units to let out of approximately 92 units; some may calculate that this makes approximately 17% of the units to let or give an approximate figure of about 20%.

These may also note and possibly give such figures as the malls have approximately 72% of the shop units but only 53% of the vacant units. The shopping street of Brandon Parade East has only 28% of the shop units but has 47% of the vacant units, a much bigger proportion than in the malls.

Level 3 6-7 marks	Developed description of the distribution of vacant shop units with specific references to the resource. Some overall distribution comment.
Level 2 3-5 marks	Competent description of the distribution of vacant shop units. Some generalised references to the resource.
Level 1 0-2marks	Basic description of the distribution of vacant shop units with limited reference to the resource.

- Q.3 (b) Describe and justify other information that may be obtained to investigate vacant shop units in the area shown in *Figure 3*. [8]**

Suggestions

Other information	Justification
Information about shopping facilities out-of-town and in nearby places	To ascertain if competition is a major factor in shop closure
Pedestrian flow for various locations at various times	To ascertain which areas are more popular, so may trade better and to speculate on the impact of vacant shops on the trade of nearby shops
Footfall. The number of people entering/leaving individual shops	To ascertain the popularity of specific shops and therefore to estimate their likely survival/demise
Questionnaire information from visitors comprising the visitors' home location, mode of transport, when visits occur and why. Can include a question on the impact of vacant units	This provides information on sphere of influence, frequency of visits here compared to elsewhere, the order in which goods are being purchased and how often and which shops and services are most popular
Unit size	To compare selling areas to ascertain if there is a correlation between size of unit and success/failure.
Rateable value	To compare locational variations
Internet research on individual shops	To ascertain trading results and policies
Information from shop managers	To ascertain the current trading environment
Information from town centre and/or shopping centre managers	To enquire about policies to maintain a vibrant retailing experience
Photographs	To demonstrate the range of shops available and to show those shops juxtaposed to vacant units
Research from old Goad plans	To discover how retailing has changed
Completion of a Clone Town Survey	To discover if this area has characteristics of a clone town, which may impact on its attractiveness to shoppers
Classify type of shop and service present	For comparison with other centres
Locate certain shop categories	To analyse locations and perhaps complete a nearest neighbour exercise

The question does **not** require descriptions of methods of collecting information.

Level 3 7-8 marks	Good knowledge and understanding used to describe and justify other information that may be obtained to investigate shop vacancies in the area shown in Figure 3.
Level 2 4-6 marks	Some knowledge and understanding used to describe and justify other information that may be obtained to investigate shop vacancies in the area shown in Figure 3.
Level 1 0-3marks	Basic knowledge and understanding used to describe and justify other information that may be obtained to investigate shop vacancies in the area shown in Figure 3.

Q.3 (c) Describe how you collected information for your investigation into a changing human environment. [10]

You should state clearly the question that you have investigated.

Marking will depend on the quality of response and must be adjusted to suit individual studies presented.

An expectation would be a variety of ways in which information has been collected. However, one intensive description of one collection method, such as a questionnaire, would be acceptable for a Level 3 mark.

Primary information collection

- May involve personal observation in the field such as environmental quality surveys, traffic counts and questionnaires.
- Primary data can be regarded as being deprived from websites in its raw form as a table of statistics or a map; then the figures in the table are subjected to statistical manipulation and the map is simplified and/or annotated.

Secondary information collection

- This can be acquired from published sources such as books, directories, maps journals, newspapers and websites. Names of websites and what information was derived are required for the more intensive description.

A research investigation would not require the elements involved in primary fieldwork collection, but an intensive description of the secondary resources used would be required, including the names of websites and what information was derived.

Credit highly any valuable, positive and geographically appropriate comments within the context of a valid geographical enquiry.

Credit with caution simplistic, self-evident, generalised and vague comments.

Level 3 8-10 marks	Developed knowledge and understanding of how information was collected. Good development using the context of the investigation
Level 2 4-7 marks	Competent knowledge and understanding of how information was collected. Some development using the context of the investigation.
Level 1 0-3marks	Basic knowledge and/or understanding of how information was collected. Basic development using generic and generalised concepts of information collected.