

G2

Q1. (a) Describe the patterns of population growth shown in Figure 1. [5]

A selection of population *figures* in millions, with a selection of *dates*, starting from 1991, and a mention of *all four countries* would be ideal.

Suggestions

In 2009 the population of the UK is 62m made up of approximately:
 52m in England
 3m in Wales
 5m in Scotland
 2m in N Ireland

By 2031 the population projection is for 71m, an increase of 9m, representing an increase of 14.5 %
 England 60.5 m
 Wales 3.5m
 Scotland 5m
 N Ireland 2m

England is predicted to have by far the largest increase (16.5%) whilst the other three countries remain fairly stable. The pace of population growth quickens in England after 2009 compared with the other three countries.

2 marks for the use of statistics.

2 marks for using a variety of countries.

1 mark for some meaningful general statement of change.

(b) Outline the consequences of the inflow of refugees and asylum seekers into countries with developed economies. [10]

It would be useful if candidates distinguished between refugees and asylum seekers as an elaborative point in their outline, but as they haven't been specifically asked to do so then no specific marks can be allocated to this point.

The consequences can be local, regional and/or national.

Economic

- It puts extra economic pressure on social services, social security, NHS, police, education.
- The status of refugees can sometimes be dubious; are they really refugees because they fear for their life in their own countries or are they economic migrants using refugee status as an excuse to migrate? The authorities must spend much time and effort and resources on sorting out the genuine from the false.
- From a government economic viewpoint in-comers are good for the economy as wage rates can remain competitive.

Social

- It maintains low living standards in already deprived areas.
- The issue of repatriation is often an emotional one in which human rights lawyers have become involved!

Cultural

- Indigenous people may be upset by different habits of the in-comers.
- Religious differences and respect for the law in the new homeland may be an issue.

Demographic

- In-comers tend to have higher birth rates than the indigenous population; this can cause resentment and extra pressure on the NHS.
- Social issues of repatriation may occur.
- Asylum seekers need to be located somewhere whilst their application for asylum is processed. This can lead to tensions between the local community who have an asylum centre in their area and the asylum seekers themselves.
- Migrants could be good for the demographic make up of a country which may be entering Stage 5 of the DTM.

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

Level 3: 8-10 marks	Wide ranging consequences realising the varied and interrelated nature of the issue. Some specific information is used.
Level 2: 4-7marks	Consequences are adequate, but do not recognise the broader issues with limited specific information. Maximum if refugees and asylum seekers are not specifically addressed.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Consequences are generalised with little depth or illustration.

(c) Explain the reasons for variations in mortality rates between countries at two different stages of the demographic transition.

[10]

Two countries to be chosen from any two demographic transition stages from 2 to 5.

Mortality influences in Stages 2 and 3.

High and increasing e.g. Botswana 27

- AIDS, especially in Africa;
- Lack of medical care;
- Drought, famine, wars.

Also high, but declining: e.g. Tanzania 15

- medical advancement;
- government initiatives in health care;
- better diet, with a more sustainable food supply;
- international aid.

Mortality influences in Stages 4 and 5

Death rate is historically low, but above birth rate and increasing: e.g. Germany 10.

Lifestyle

- Obesity caused by ill-advised diet choice and lack of exercise (heart attacks).
- Sedentary occupations, lack of exercise (heart attacks).
- Personal abuse: drugs, alcohol, smoking (cancer).
- Unprotected sex (STDs, Aids)
- Suicides.
- Murders.
- Industrial accidents and road deaths.

Lifecycle.

- Medical technology can keep more people alive into their 70s, 80s and 90s so the number of older people increases, but then all these old people die together in their 70s, 80s and 90s. With so many old people dying, this leads to a relatively high death rate for a country.

World War II

- The baby-boomers of the late 1940s to early 1950s are within the pensioner bulge predicted and entering the higher death rate cohort of the population.

Candidates should be awarded credit for DR differences between the sexes.

Level 3: 8-10 marks	Uses good specific information to contrast the reasons for the differences in mortality in at least two appropriate countries.
Level 2: 4-7marks	Demonstrates a range of points which are well structured, but individual description dominates to the detriment of explanation and with limited case study input. Imbalance.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Demonstrates some aspects in general terms with little depth nor illustration.

Q.2 (a) Describe the pressures shown in Figure 2 on the Green Belt south of London.

[5]

Suggestions:

- Pressures are derived from the encroaching *urban land uses* into the rural area on the edge of London.
- A recognition of land uses of benefit to urban areas is required such as:
Transport: the M25 Motorway and the numerous A roads.
Leisure and recreation: theme park; race course; Country Park; golf course.
- Urban services of great value to urban dwellers: (disused) quarry; college; prison; cemetery.
- Commuter / dormitory / counterurbanised / sub-urbanised settlements; such as Leatherhead; Tadworth; Dorking; Redhill; Reigate.
- *Rural land uses* will include lots of farms, including the stud-farm; Banstead Wood; Epsom Wood; Banstead Common...

Answers should recognise that the traditional rural uses are being invaded by land uses to serve the urban community. This puts *pressure* on the managers of this fringe area and hence its designation as a *green belt*. Thus the competing land uses are considered thoroughly by the planning system before any new developments are allowed.

Up to 4 marks for recognising a variety of land uses with examples specifically from the resource.

1 mark for recognition of the conflict (pressure) situation between land uses.
 Max. 3 if a simple list of land uses is given.

(b) Outline how perceptions of rurality have led to changes in the nature of rural settlements.

[10]

The rural idyll: a chocolate box-top picture of the traditional rural pre-intensive farm-based economy often deludes people into moving out of a city environment and into a counter urbanised village, small town or isolated cottage.

Such *perceptions* are often shattered.

The perception of rurality is responsible for a large growth in counter urbanisation.

Availability of cheap transport and a greater disposable income are contributory factors, but should not be dwelt upon in the answer.

The *nature* of rural settlements has changed as urbanites with their urban lifestyles and perceptions have moved into a different cultural set up.

Changes may be demographic, environmental, social/cultural, political, and/or economic.

Demographic

- The structure of the village population will change with a younger age range.
- Local schools will also change in their number of pupils.

Environmental

- Noise disturbance from extra traffic and partying from the newcomers.
- The built environment will change as urban estate-like regimented housing styles infiltrate the more traditional rural architecture.
- Commuting will cause more traffic with associated congestion and atmospheric pollution.

Social / cultural / political

- There will be conflicts about future village development.
- Language issues may arise in certain parts of the UK.

Economic

- The local economy will change with either more or less retail outlets.
- Village services such as the post office and bus services may change.
- Recreation and leisure providers will benefit.

Perceptions could also cause villages to *decline in population* as second home buyers reduce the permanent population causing a decline in local services, resentment and an older permanent population.

Answers may focus on perception being responsible for population increase or decrease or examples of both.

The question asks about the *nature* of changes and not the process of change.

Level 3: 8-10 marks	Wide ranging suggestions based on good descriptions with reference to real located examples.
Level 2: 4-7marks	Suggestions are adequate, but quite descriptive with limited reality inclusions.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Suggestions are generalised with little depth or illustration.

- (c) **Explain why redevelopment has taken place within Central Business Districts in recent years.** [10]

CBDs have had to reinvent themselves to come to terms with many changes.

Economic

- People have more disposable income and a shopaholic society has developed.
- CBDs have changed from suiting a society with needs to a society with wants.

Social

- Younger people are delaying settling down with a partner and family and are spending money on entertainment, so CBDs have responded by creating entertainment sectors with lots of bars, clubs, cafes

Environment

- CBDs have improved their environment with pedestrianisation, flowers, trees and fountains as people expect a more pleasant shopping experience to suit their greater disposable income.

Out-of-town developments

- CBDs have had to compete vigorously with out-of-town developments.

Inner city redevelopments

- Reurbanisation and studentification have provided a larger purchasing power within walking distance of the CBD.

Internet

- CBDs have to compete with internet shopping so have to encourage people with a much more pleasurable experience than clicking a mouse button!

This question is about CBDs. It is likely that examples of inner-city regeneration schemes may be given. It is debatable whether such schemes have incorporated what was once inner city into an expanded CBD. If a candidate recognises expansion of the CBD in this fashion then a Level 3 answer is achievable.

One or more case studies of one or more CBDs is expected to include a selection of explanations similar to the above. It would be expected that description of changes would accompany explanations, but purely descriptive answers cannot reach Level 3.

Level 3: 8-10 marks	Wide ranging explanations based on good descriptions with reference to real located examples.
Level 2: 4-7marks	Explanations are adequate, but quite descriptive with limited explanatory points.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Explanations are generalised with little depth or illustration.

- Q.3 (a) Figure 3 was used in an investigation into inner city change. Describe the variety of land uses seen on the photograph and their locations.** [7]

Transport

- A major road, possible dual carriageway; SW corner.
- A railway running east to west at the extreme southern edge.
- Grid road pattern in housing estates in the centre and north.

Industrial

- A factory or warehouse, SE corner, with lorry parking at the rear and staff car park to the west; unit is over 10,000 square metres (from scale).
- Old train shed to south of factory /warehouse, between it and the railway.

Retail

- A shopping centre with perhaps 8 units in SE corner; large car park to NE of shopping centre.

Residential

- Terraced houses, probably Victorian, no front or back gardens, narrow streets; in centre.
- More spacious housing, possible 1930s; regimented, but with gardens; towards NW.
- Very spaciouly laid out estate of houses, NE corner, possible 1930s council?

Allotments

- North of the factory/ warehouse.

Recreational space

Level 3: 6-7 marks	Recognises at least four land uses with good detail from the photograph and can appropriately locate the land uses.
Level 2: 3-5marks	Recognises several land uses, but the depth of photographic interpretation and/or location are patchy.
Level 1: 0-2marks	Limited information from the photograph with little coherent attempt to locate adequately.

(b) Suggest and justify how you would plan a questionnaire survey to investigate one of the following aspects of inner city change: [8]

- (i) environmental;
- (ii) economic;
- (iii) social.

The key points about questionnaires are that they should:

- have a pilot;
- avoid bias;
- consider a sampling strategy;
- have tick boxes wherever possible;
- consider where, when and how: face to face, door to door, by post, by email;
- consider what may affect the results: the weather, time of day, day of the week, season;
- risk assessment.

Candidates may attempt to construct a questionnaire as part of their answer which may prove a valuable inclusion.

Which of the three elements of change is chosen for the focus of the questionnaire is not as important as fieldwork process of constructing and conducting the questionnaire activity. Max. Level 1 if only the questions are given without justification.

Level 3: 7-8 marks	Full appreciation of how to construct and conduct a questionnaire survey. Perhaps a relevant example of a questionnaire has been included.
Level 2: 4-6marks	Imbalance between construct and conduct. Unsure about all the necessary steps. Adequate in parts, but incomplete procedures.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Sketchy response. Thin and missing several vital steps.

(c) Evaluate an investigation that you have undertaken into a changing human environment. [10]

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

A summary of the outcome of the research could be present.

The evaluation should include limitations with the methods of data collection. Any extensions to the study, any changes if the study were to be repeated and any links with the broader field of geography would all be relevant inclusions.

See below for what the specification expects a candidate to appreciate.

- critically reflect on and evaluate the potential and limitations of approaches and methods used both in and outside the classroom. AO3 Spec p11

- realise that further research may be necessary and be able to suggest further avenues of investigation and/or questions to be answered. Spec p16

Level 3: 8-10 marks	A full, comprehensive, logical and coherent evaluation.
Level 2: 4-7marks	A very good account, incorporating a broad range of points.
Level 1: 0-3marks	Sketchy and perhaps confused,

	Knowledge and Understanding	Application	Skills	
Question 1				
a	1	1	3	5
b	7	3		10
c	7	3		10
	15	7	3	25
Question 2				
a	1	1	3	5
b	7	3		10
c	7	3		10
	15	7	3	25
Question 3				
a	1	1	5	7
b	2	1	5	8
c	3	2	5	10
	6	4	15	25

GCE Geography MS (New) MS (Summer 2009)
8 August 2009



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