



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3031 Full Course

Specification A Post-Standardisation

3031/2H Paper 2 Higher Tier

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY ASSISTANT EXAMINERS

Quality of Written Communication

Where candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, they will be assessed on the quality of written communication.

Candidates will be required to:

- *present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;*
- *ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate;*
- *use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.*

Levels Marking - General Criteria

Where answers are assessed using a level of response marking system the following general criteria should be used.

Level 1: Basic

Knowledge of basic information
Simple understanding
Little organisation; few links; little or no detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms
Reasonable accuracy in the use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible.

Level 2: Clear

Knowledge of accurate information
Clear understanding
Organised answers, with some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses a good range of specialist terms where appropriate
Considerable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Text is legible.

Level 3: Detailed

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale
Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars
Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors
Clear and fluent expression of ideas in a logical form; uses a wide range of specialist terms where appropriate
Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible
Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

Annotation of Scripts

One tick equals one mark, except where answers are levels marked (where no ticks should be used). Each tick should be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit worthy.

Where an answer is levels marked the examiner should provide evidence of the level achieved by means of annotating 'L1', 'L2' or 'L3' in the left hand margin.

The consequent mark within this level should appear in the right-hand margin.

Ticks must not be used where an answer is levels marked.

Examiners should add their own brief justification for the mark awarded, e.g. *Just L3, detail and balance here.*

Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

General Advice

Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totaled in the 'egg' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover of the question paper. These should be totaled. The grand total should be added to the top right-hand corner of the front cover. No half marks should be used.

It is important to recognize that many of the answers shown within this mark scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally creditworthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardization Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

Diagrams are legitimate responses to many questions and should be credited as appropriate. However, contents which duplicate written material or vice versa should not be credited.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC) is part of the award of marks in levels marked answers only. In levels marked answers the quality of the geography is assessed and a level and mark awarded according to the geography. As is sometimes the case, the geography may be sound at a particular level but the examiner may not be sure as to whether there is quite enough to raise the mark within that level. In this case the examiner should consider the QWC of the answer. QWC that fulfils the criteria for the level should lead to the rise in the mark but where the QWC does not fulfil the criteria, the answer should remain at the mark first thought appropriate. In cases where QWC has been used in the award of marks, the examiner should indicate this with QWC and arrows that indicate either an upward or downward trend according to its impact on the final award of the mark.

3031/2H

POPULATION

Question 1

- 1 (a) (i) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 Marks** **4 marks**

The question is about the SHAPES of the population pyramids. Simple statements with no attempt to compare the two pyramids. The information can be about the shape or details taken from the pyramid.

Pyramid A has a wide base. There are lots of children. The age range with the greatest number is between 10 and 14. There are relatively few people living beyond 60. It is narrow at the top.

Pyramid B has a narrow base. The sides are relatively straight. The age range with the greatest number is between 50 and 54. Relatively large numbers live to old age.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 Marks

There must be some attempt to compare with at least two clear differences to reach the top of Level 2.

Pyramid A has a wider base than Pyramid B. More people live beyond 70 in Pyramid B.

The highest age range in Pyramid A is 10-14, whereas in Pyramid B it is 50-54.

- 1 (a) (ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 Marks** **4 marks**

Simple statements with little attempt to relate shape of pyramid to reasons why it can be placed in a particular stage of the DTM.

Pyramid A is in Stage 1 or 2. Pyramid B is in Stage 4/5.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 Marks

Statements showing link between the shape of the pyramid and reasons why it can be considered to be in a particular stage of the DTM. For 4 marks must refer to BOTH pyramids.

Pyramid A is in Stage 2, because the wide base suggests a high birth rate. The narrow top suggests a high death rate, which is typical of this stage. Pyramid B's narrower base suggests the use of contraception and so a lower birth rate typical of Stage 4/5. The better medical facilities mean that there is a lower death rate and so more people are living to older ages. Pyramid A has reached Stage 3 as there is a reduction in the number of children in the 0-10 age group so the birth rate is beginning to drop.

- 1 (a) (iii) 2×1 **2 marks**
 Upside down pyramid/wider top/narrower bottom/ageing population/fewer children/more elderly females/dependency if related to elderly/greater life expectancy.
- 1 (b) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**
 Simple statements listing things that government have done.
They have built more care homes. There is an increase in taxation. People have to work longer / older retirement age.
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements showing some development.
People have to work longer so they can go on paying taxes that can be used to pay for increased social service provision. Money is put into care homes rather than into education because there are fewer children.
- 1 (c) (i) Number of people per unit area / per sq. km per sq. mile/per unit area. **1 mark**
 Accept equation i.e. people divided by area .
- 1 (c) (ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **6 marks**
 Does not have to use Brazil. Can be MEDC. Simple statements, which are largely lifts from Figure 2. Limited explanations. Maximum Level 1 if not related to photo.
It is sparsely populated in the forest. It is densely populated in the cities on or near the coast. There are few people living in the interior.
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements with attempt to explain. There is no requirement to have specific knowledge of the geography of Brazil. But accept reference to any such knowledge such as the Amazon Forest.
The forested areas (of the Amazon) are sparsely populated because the climate is too hot and wet. It is very difficult to have good communications in a densely forested area. The interior is mountainous/hot and dry and so it is difficult to grow crops for food. Industry has grown up near the coast and so the area is densely populated.
- Level 3 (Detailed) 5-6 marks**
 Linked statements with attempt to explain and showing evidence of going beyond Figure 2. Needs to refer to at least two of the areas.
Farming conditions are difficult in the forested areas because the vegetation is very dense and so it is difficult to clear. It is difficult to build communications and so remains very remote and, therefore, population is sparse. Along the coast communications are good with good contacts with overseas. In the mountains the climate may be too cold and the relief too steep making it difficult to grow crops for food.

- 1** (c) (iii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**
Simple statements showing little or no explanation. Can give reasons for high population density.

There is a mining area. There is an area of irrigated farmland. There is a skiing area. It is a tourist honeypot site. There is a defensive or strategic settlement.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements with attempt to explain. Must be **localised** area of high population density.

In the desert there are areas where minerals are found and so there is a supply of jobs. Where land is irrigated people can farm and grow food. In a mountainous area there may be a skiing resort with many hotels and shops.

Total 25 marks

**Question 2
SETTLEMENT**

- 2 (a) (i) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 4 marks**
 Simple statements with no attempt to compare the distributions of the two types of shops.
- The newsagents are distributed throughout the city / some found along the main roads / some concentrated in the city centre / some away from main roads.*
The shoe shops are close together / mainly in or near centre / a few further out but nearly all on a major road.
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 There must be some attempt to compare.
- The newsagents are more spread out than the shoe shops. Both types of shops found in the city centre, but there are very few shoe shops found in the outskirts. Those shoe shops, which are not in the city, are nearly all on main roads but while some newsagents are found along main roads many are nowhere near a main road.*
- Don't credit reference to numbers of newsagents or shoe shops.
- 2 (b) (i) Ranking settlement in order / putting settlements in order of importance. 1 mark**
- 2 (ii) 2 × 1 2 marks**
 Can refer to number, type or range of shops but maximum 1 for each aspect and therefore no credit for direct opposites. The more shops in a settlement the higher up it would be in the urban hierarchy. A settlement low in the urban hierarchy will only have convenience / low order shops. A settlement with many different types of shops will be higher up the urban hierarchy.
- 2 (c) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 4 marks**
 Must relate to a CHANGE in function.
 Simple statements consisting largely of a list.
- A fishing port becomes a tourist centre. An agricultural village becomes a dormitory settlement.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Link statements with some attempt to explain.
- When fishing is no longer profitable, the fishermen take holidaymakers out, encouraging the village to become a tourist centre.*

- 2 (d) (i) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**

Simple statements consisting largely of a list.

Crime and vandalism. Traffic congestion. Growth of out-of-town shopping centres. Office developments on business parks in rural-urban fringe. High rents and rates.

Restrict to L1 if the problem is not relevant to CBDs in MEDC.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements showing some development. Need more than one problem for 4 marks.

Crime and vandalism with a large amount of people congregate in the city centre often leading to shoplifting and drunkenness at weekends. Few people live in the CBD so it is dangerous at night. Outer town shopping centres mean the shops in the CBD are losing trade and so close down. Office developments on business parks in the rural-urban fringe mean offices are moving out from the CBD to the cheaper sites. Shops have to pay high rents and rates in the CBD and pass this on to the customer. Customers find cheaper prices elsewhere.

- 2 (d) (ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**

Simple statements with no specific reference to a named area.

Pedestrianisation / CCTV cameras / indoor shopping areas / flat over city centre shops.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Must refer to a named location / town.

In Gloucester they have pedestrianised the main shopping centres so there is risk of traffic congestion. CCTV cameras have been set up to discourage crime and vandalism. In York / Chester / Cambridge and Bath the historical aspects of the city centres have been developed to encourage tourists as well as shoppers. Running entertainment in the centre of Birmingham brings people into watch. Established themed areas such as the gay area of Manchester encourages more people into the centre. Encouraging a wider range of leisure facilities, such as café bars, restaurants, music venues, theatres and cinemas that people would visit in the evening as in Leeds.

Question 3
AGRICULTURE

3 (a) (i)	Type of Farming	Map	2 marks
	Dairying	A	
	Mixed	C	
	Hill sheep	D	
	Market gardening	B	

3 (a) (ii) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks **4 marks**
Simple statements without any attempt at explanation. No credit for human factors.

It needs flat land. It needs high sunshine totals. It needs cold winter.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements showing a degree of explanation covering at least two physical factors, and shows link to farming. (Two aspects of climate are acceptable.)

It needs flat land in order to use machinery. It needs high sunshine totals to ripen the crops. It needs cold winters to break up the soil / to kill pests. It needs low rainfall totals so that there is plenty of sunshine/ the crops do not suffer from fungal diseases.

3 (b) (i) E.g. set aside / arable area payments / woodland grant schemes / guaranteed price, single farm payment quotas, subsidies, only named grants (1 of). **1 mark**

3 (b) (ii) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks **4 marks**
Simple statements without any attempt to show the effect on farming. E.g. arable area payments.

Farmers are given money to grow a particular type of crop.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements showing the effect of the policy on farming.

The government will pay a higher price to farmers to grow a particular crop, which is short supply such as linseed. A lower price will be paid for crops like wheat where there is a surplus.

- 3 (c) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **6 marks**
 Simple statements, without reference to a named farming system at a location in the EU outside the UK, or refers to a location in the UK or an LEDC. Accept a systems diagram.
- They grow vines. They grow flowers in green houses.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements with reference to a named farming system to a part of the EU outside the UK. The description will be largely generic but there must be a named location e.g. Horticulture in the Netherlands. Vine growing in France. Dairy farming in Brittany.
- In the Netherlands they grow flowers such as tulips. It is intensive form of farming where they get high yields from a small area. The making of wine is important in France. The vines are grown in the south of the country where they get a lot of sun to ripen the grapes. Accept account under headings – inputs, processes, outputs.*
- Level 3 (Detailed) 5-6 marks**
 Case study evidence showing detailed factual information.
- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetable, flowers and bulbs is important in the Netherlands. There are several areas, including the bulb fields of the Haarlem area and the greenhouses growing salad crops in the Westland. It is capital and labour intensive. The farms are very small, and therefore, they have to produce high yields of high value crops to be profitable. They make great use of technology, making use of heated greenhouses so the crops are not dependent on the weather.*
- 3 (d) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**
 Simple statements or does not cover both physical and human factors. Max L1, if specifically related only to MEDC.
- Over-grazing. Cultivating down a slope. Deforestation. Over-cultivation. Loss of fallow period. Torrential rainfall, drought.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements covering both physical and human factors. Max 3 marks if only one aspect covered – needs both physical and human for 4 marks.
- Keep too many cattle on an area so that the vegetation is destroyed and so the soil can be blown away. Cultivating crops down a slope so that the rain can cause gullies and wash the soil away. Removing the trees which provide shelter for the crops and also bind the soil to stop it being subject to wind erosion.*

3	(e)	Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks Simple statements largely consisting of straight lifts from Figure 6 with little link to why the techniques are considered appropriate. <i>Water can be held in the furrow by the plough. The donkey can pull the plough more easily than a man.</i> Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks Statements that go beyond Figure 6 and are linked to suggestions on why the techniques are appropriate. Max 3 if appropriateness is not related and a plough or a donkey. <i>Water is often scarce in LEDCs and so it is good if it can be kept in the furrow made by the plough. This means less of it flows away. If the donkey wears the soft harness he is likely to go on working longer for the man. The use of scrap metal is cheap and it is easy to obtain.</i>	4 marks
			Total 25 marks

**Question 4
INDUSTRY**

4	(a)	(i)	Type of Industry	Advertisement	2 marks
			Primary	A	
			Secondary	C	
			Tertiary	D	
			Quaternary	B	

4 (a) (ii) High-tech Service industry (not high-tech on its own) for health and education / Service industry for banking and insurance / information services / ICT / research and development. 1 mark

4 (a) (iii) Level marking. This can be answered either explaining the growth of the tertiary / quaternary sector or the decline in primary /secondary or a combination of both. 4 marks

Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Simple statements.

Exhaustion of raw materials. Outdated machinery in secondary industry.

Competition from LEDCs. Improved education.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

There has been a decline in the manufacturing sector due to competition from LEDCs and NICs. Secondary industry has become inefficient and local raw materials have run out. Working conditions are much better in the service industries compared with manufacturing.

4 (b) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** 4 marks
Simple list of government policies without any attempt to show how they have affected the location of industry.

Assisted area status / retraining grants / enterprise zones / interest free loans / improving the infrastructure / moving government agencies to areas of high unemployment.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements showing how government policies can influence the location of industry.

South Wales was an area of high unemployment after the closure of the coalmines and the steel works.

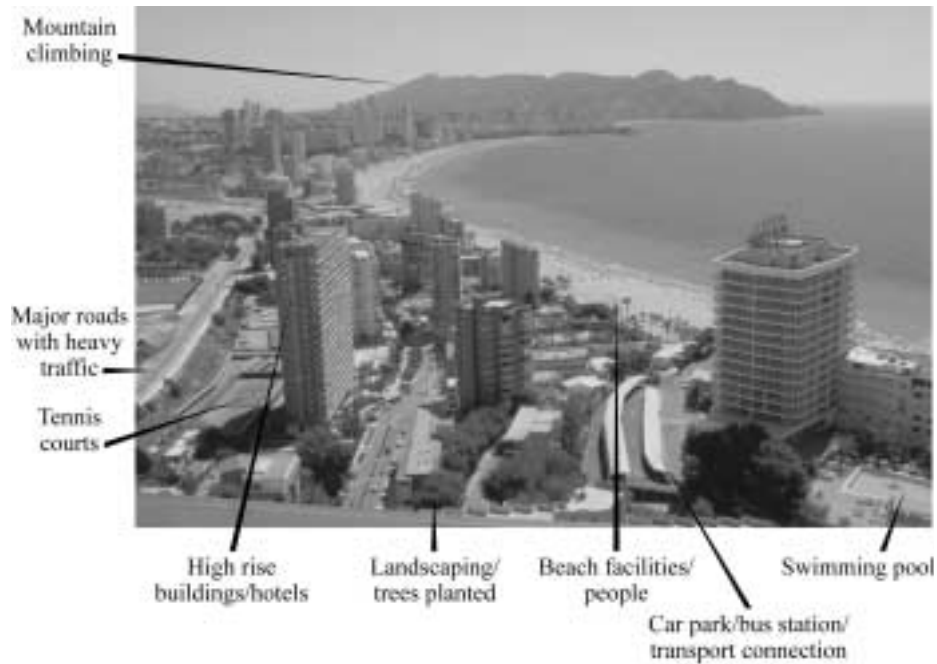
The area was given assisted area status, e.g. an enterprise zone was set up. e.g. MVLA to South Wales DHSS to North East England.

- 4 (c) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 4 marks**
 Simple lists of methods used to attract industry to NICs without any development. No marks for cheap labour.
Tax incentives / subsidised loans / long working hours/ free trade zones / strikes illegal / TNCs.
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements showing how methods used can encourage industries in NICs. Accept reference to the Olympic factor in China.
Tax incentives and subsidised loans making it easier and cheaper for foreign companies to set up in the country / helps pay for set up costs. There are long working hours, which reduce the cost of production / Free Trade zones for foreign companies so businesses are not subject to taxes / they can produce their goods more cheaply and so they are encouraged more to the NIC. Strike actions made illegal so there is continuous production / do not lose money due to stoppages.
- 4 (d) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 6 marks**
 Simple statements, without reference to an industry at a named location in the EU outside the UK, or refers to a location in the UK or an LEDC. Accept a systems diagram.
They make iron and steel. They make cars.
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements with reference to an industry in a named location in the EU outside the UK. The description will be largely generic but there must be a named location e.g. iron and steel in Ruhr. Car making in Northern Italy (Turin). Petrochemicals in Rotterdam.
They make iron steel in the Ruhr using iron ore, coal and limestone. Cars are made at the Fiat factory in Turin. Petrochemicals are made from oil imported into Rotterdam.
- Level 3 (Detailed) 5-6 marks**
 Case study evidence showing detailed factual information.
Iron and steel developed in the Ruhr because originally there was local coal, limestone and iron ore. Coal is produced on the concealed coalfield and limestone from the Sauerland, but the iron ore is now imported from places like Sweden and Brazil along the Rhine via Rotterdam. The iron and steel is the basis of the many engineering works in the area.
 Accept account under headings inputs/outputs/processes.

4	(e)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks Simple statements largely consisting of straight lifts from Figure 8, with little evidence of how the methods can be used to attract new industry. Information that takes no use of the information in Figure 8 remains in Level 1.</p> <p><i>Housing is cheaper / there are 17 universities nearby / a strong economy equal to London</i></p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks Statements that go beyond Figure 8 and are linked to suggestions on how industry can be attracted to the area. Max 3 marks on one advantage.</p> <p><i>Housing is cheaper than other parts of the UK so the people will be able to afford to buy a house. There are universities nearby that can undertake research / train workers in the new industry. It is a pleasant area to live in as it is near to beautiful countryside. It has good transport links to other parts of the country including London, which is good for moving materials / manufactured articles.</i></p>	4 marks
		Total	25 marks

Question 5
MANAGING RESOURCES

- 5 (a) (i) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**
 No overall pattern recognised. Simple lifts.
- In North America they consume 10-50000 kg of oil equivalent per capita. In North America they produce about 50-120000 kg of oil equivalent per capita. In Africa they consume small amounts of energy.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements showing some kind of comparison between the providers and the consumers.
- The MEDCs produce the most energy but they also consume the most. North America, Europe and Australasia are large consumers and providers of energy. LEDCs like South Africa, which produce a lot of energy also consume a lot.*
- 5 (a) (ii) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**
 Simple reasons with no appreciation of increasing demand.
- Greater wealth. Increased population. Increased technology.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**
 Linked statements showing how changes have lead to increase in demand for energy.
- There is a growing population so more people are using energy. People are getting wealthier and so can afford more cars and foreign holidays. Increased technology has resulted in more machines using a greater amount of energy.*
- 5 (b) (i) 4 × 1** Must have a definite location on the photography by means of a line or arrow or numbered/lettered key. No credit for physical, i.e. 'the sea/beach'. **4 marks**



5 (b) (ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**

4 marks

Accept if applicable to both MEDCs and LEDCs – but no marks if obviously LEDC. Simple statements with little or no development of ideas.

It causes damage to the environment. It creates visual pollution. It leads to crime and violence. It destroys the culture. It creates jobs. It improves the infrastructure.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Max 3 if all for or all against.

Linked statements showing arguments for and against development of mass tourism.

The farmers and the fisherman can provide food for the tourists. The fishermen can take the tourists out on fishing trips. Therefore, they are making money from the tourists. Before the growth of tourism there were not many jobs in farming and fishing.

These jobs provide an income although they are often only seasonal. The pay is better in the tourist industry so people do not want to work on farms in the hot sun and where it is much harder work. The tourists do not like Spanish food so there is a need to import food that they like from abroad, which is expensive. It means that the food the farmers grow is not any use for the tourist trade. The infrastructure has improved in the area, which is better for the people living there. Jobs have been created building the roads. It has caused a lot of traffic congestion. The youngsters are copying the tourists rather than following the traditional way of life. The tourists do not respect our culture. They dress in unsuitable manner, especially when visiting churches.

5 (c) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks**

9 marks

Simple statements with no reference to a named location. Maximum Level 1 for MEDC.

They go to the beach. The climate is hot. They look at wild animals.

Level 2 (Clear) 4-6 marks

Linked statements with at least a name of a named location in an LEDC. Can deal with just the physical or the human attractions. Can

accept a country as a named area.

In Kenya there are beaches where the tourists can go sunbathing. In the Maldives they swim over the coral reefs. The people go on game safaris in Kenya. The West Indies are well known for their beaches which are ideal for swimming and bathing. The tourists go to the West Indies to watch cricket.

Level 3 (Detailed) 7-9 marks

Case study detail covering both the physical and human.

The attractions of the game parks of Kenya are that it is possible to see the 'big five' wild animals in their natural surroundings. The safari guides take the tourist up close to the animals. The temperature on the coast is about 25°C making it very attractive for winter holidays for people from Northern Europe. The culture is very different and it is possible to see Masai warriors in their traditional costumes. The coral reefs and clear seas in the Maldives make them ideal for diving to see the many different species of tropical fish.

Total 25 marks

Question 6 DEVELOPMENT

6 (a) (i) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 4 marks

Simple lifts. No indication of any kind of pattern. Two separate accounts of the providers and receivers of aid remain in Level 1.

The high providers are Japan, Sweden (i.e. referring to individual countries), that give over \$100 per person. The main receivers are Brazil and India.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Indication that the candidate can take an overview and recognise some kind of pattern from the data and recognise the difference between them.

The providers are MEDCs, which are north of the Tropic of Cancer with the exception of Australasia. The receivers are LEDCs in Africa and most of South America.

6 (a) (ii) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks 4 marks

Simple statements, with little or no development of ideas.

Help vital after natural disasters. LEDCs cannot afford to help themselves. Long-term aid can use traditional skills. The aid may be tied or conditional. LEDCs become dependant on aid. Aid undermined local farmers.

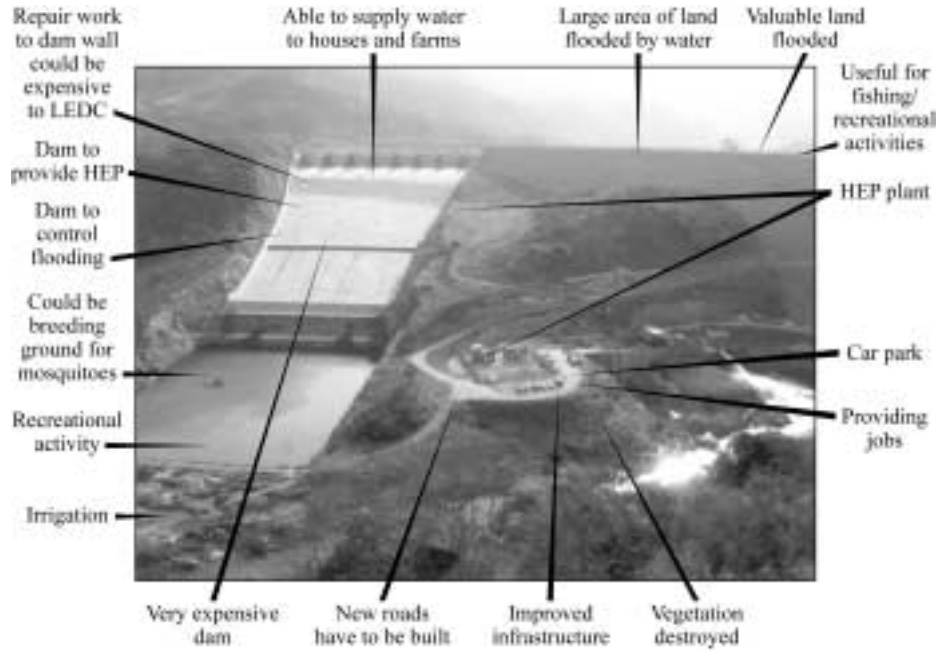
Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements. Max 3 on one opinion. Opinions may be both for a both against.

Immediate short-term aid in the form of blankets, tents and medical supplies is vital immediately after a disaster to help the injured and homeless. People will not bother to work or earn a living to help themselves, because they know that they will receive money from aid. Long-term aid allows people to help themselves over a longer period. LEDCs are poor and their economies are weak so they do not have the necessary funds to improve their health services. MEDCs are rich enough to help these poorer countries. If the help from MEDCs to LEDCs is in the form of food aid, then the local farmers may decide not to bother to grow their own food but become dependent on that being given to the LEDCs. Tied aid means that the aid is only given if the LEDCs are prepared to trade and buy expensive manufactured goods from the MEDCs.

6 (b) (i) 4 × 1.

4 marks



6 (b) (ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**

4 marks

They build wells. They put in pumps. They build dams.

Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements. A location or named scheme not required.

In Sri Lanka villagers have been taught to build a tank that will collect water during the rainy season to use during the dry season. In Kenya simple windmills have been built to pump water from underground. Credit reference to large scale schemes.

6	(c)	<p>Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks Simple statements no reference to an example. <i>They can irrigate the land. They can use HYVs. If used MEDC needs to be appropriate to LEDC.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (Clear) 4-6 marks Linked statements. The example can either be a location, scheme or improved method of farming. <i>Farmers planted HYVs of rice, which give higher yields. The Aswan Dam in Egypt means the land could be irrigated / watered.</i></p> <p>Level 3 (Detailed) 7-9 marks Case study material. <i>High yield crops of rice and wheat have been introduced into many LEDCs as a result of the Green Revolution. The increased yields along with the introduction of irrigation has meant that India can produce all the rice the country needs. There has also been an increase in the use of fertilizer and of pesticides, which has also lead to higher yields. A large area of desert can now be used for growing food in Egypt as a result of the building of the Aswan Dam. This provides water all year and so there can be several harvests a year.</i></p>	9 marks
		Total	25 marks