



Pearson

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in
Geography B (5GB3F/01)
Unit 3: Making Geographical
Decisions

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1(a)(i)	B = The difference between birth rate and death rate.	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1(a)(ii)	D = The population is increasing at less than 1% a year.	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1(a)(iii)	D = Over 60	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1(a)(iv)	A = England	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answers	Acceptable Answers	Marks
1(b) (i)	All in England (1) exclusively in the south (1) mainly in south-east (1) around London or equivalent idea (1) numeric data and/or example(s) to support (1) Do not accept a list of towns Accept other appropriate responses	None in the north (1) none on the coast (1)	(2) 1+1

Question Number	Correct Answer(s)	Acceptable Answers	Marks
1(c)	More jobs and employment opportunities in some places (1) (1) so people moving in (1) numeric data or example(s) to support e.g. London for finance and business services (1) Better/different services e.g health care, education (universities) housing availability or lack of availability (1) attract specific groups of people (1) numeric data or example(s) to support (1) Deindustrialisation in the north with lost manufacturing jobs (1) so people moving out (1) numeric data or example(s) to support (1) Accept other appropriate responses	Higher birth rates (1) because younger population and/or ethnic differences on birth/fertility rate (1)	(2) 1+1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1 (d) (i)	As you move outwards to suburbs woodland and/or vegetation increases and/or (1) pattern of vegetation is not even and/or many exceptions and/or scattered e.g some in centre (1) data and/or specific locations used to support a point e.g. Richmond Park (1) Accept other appropriate responses	If candidate has mark for more vegetation in suburbs do NOT credit more buildings in centre for a 2 nd mark.	(3) 1+1+1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Marks
1 (d) (ii)	Because there is industry/business in the centre (1) where they can make most profit/money (1) Because the city has grown outwards (1) and invaded surrounding rural areas (1) Because planners have protected the suburbs and/or green areas (1) so lower housing density/more green spaces (1) Because land prices are higher in centre (1) so more incentive/profit to build (1) Planning regulations (1) will control what goes where and what is protected (1) Accept other appropriate responses	(4) (1+1) + (1+1) Or (1+1+1) +1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
2 (a)(i)	C = Most of them are in the south of England.	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable answers	Marks
2(a)(ii)	London or close to London (1) where the finance and business service sector is centred or equivalent idea of London's importance (1)	Because of location (1) detail of same e.g. close to continent (1)	(2) (1+1)

	Growth in some jobs e.g. finance and business services (1) leads to growth in other jobs through multiplier effect (1)		
	Accept other appropriate responses		

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
2 (b)(i)	A = Only London and South West have growth rates greater than the UK average	All other answers.	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answers	Marks
2 (b)(ii)	<p>Many will use bullet 4 on page 7 of the RB which is an examination of the multiplier/cumulative causation</p> <p>Allow 1 mark for general idea of shifting population (1)</p> <p>This can developed through;</p> <p>Because growth of businesses leads to more growth in population or similar idea (1) which in turn will stimulate further growth idea of multiplier so therefore higher GDP (1)</p> <p>Declining businesses/industry and/or deindustrialisation leads to a loss of population (1) which in turn will further decline in demand/output and/or negative multiplier effect (1)</p> <p>Because of government policies (1) encouraging growth in some regions but not others through (macro)-economic policies (1)</p> <p>Accept other appropriate responses</p>	(2) (1+1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
3 (a) (i)	C = It more than doubled between 1990 and 2000.	All other answers	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
3 (a) (ii)	A – 1960s	All other answers	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answers	Marks
3 (b)	<p>UK by far the most (1) 8 countries positive – one negative (1) UK and Spain > 100% (1) Germany only negative (1) data to support any one point (1)</p> <p>Limit to 1 mark if simply a list of country data presented (accurately) but with no idea of relative levels of change e.g. UK increases by 180%, US increases by 30%, Germany is – 10% etc tec. = 1 mark</p> <p>Accept other appropriate responses</p>	(3) 1+1+1

Question Number	Correct Answers	Marks	
3 (c)	<p>Highest ratios on south coast (1) and London (1) lowest in north and/or northeast and/or north west (1) some anomalies and/or example of same – Kent coast/Lake District (1) data to support any one point (1)</p> <p>Accept other appropriate responses</p>	(4) 1+1+1+1	

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
3 (d) (i)	C = Brownfield sites have been developed previously while greenfield sites have not.	All other answers	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answers	Marks
3 (d) (ii)	<p>Brownfield</p> <p>They are expensive to develop (1) because they have to be cleaned up (1)</p> <p>There aren't enough of them (1) to satisfy housing demand (1)</p> <p>They are not in ideal locations (1) because many are in old industrial towns and/or example (1)</p> <p>Greenfield</p> <p>They are on the edge of cities (1) so may not be in 'right' place (1)</p> <p>They are very expensive (1) x 200 of value of agricultural land and/or cost of infrastructure (1)</p>	(4) (1+1) + (1+1)

	<p>There are many who object (1) who live in the area (1)</p> <p>Loss of greenbelt and/or open space and/or habitat (1) thus urban sprawl or similar idea or development through detail of habitat loss e.g. orchids on SSSIs (1)</p> <p>Planning permission is needed (1) which may be refused (1)</p> <p>Accept other appropriate responses</p>	
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Question Number	Correct Answer	Marks
4	<p>Several possibilities</p> <p>Decline in growth or absolute decline in population (1) so no one/fewer people to fill job vacancies (1) so less production or similar idea (1)</p> <p>People spend so much on housing (mortgages) (1) they have little left to spend (1) so (aggregate) demand is low or similar idea (1).</p> <p>Companies obliged to pay more in expensive cities (1) which cuts into profits (1) and reduces profits (1)</p> <p>Housing expensive because limited availability (1) therefore fewer can afford housing and/or they move away (1) this will lead to a decline and/or slowing down of GDP growth (1)</p> <p>Allow: Pressure on businesses (because not enough local custom/labour (1) therefore businesses close (1) Allow any one point to be developed to a maximum of 4 marks</p> <p>Do not credit material on the environmental impact e.g. 'building on greenbelts' unless linked to the economy</p> <p>Limit to 2 marks (for each section) if no explicit 'economic' impact on the UK</p> <p>Accept other appropriate responses</p>	<p>(6)</p> <p>(1+1+1) + (1+1+1) Or (1+1+1+1) + (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Indicative content
*5 QWC i-ii-iii	<p>Students will use the RB and their K and U from Units 1 and 2, largely Unit 2.</p> <p>All three options offer plenty of room for discussion. Any of the options could be considered; there are no preferred/better options although 1 is likely to be most popular choice. Students are asked to 'Explain the advantages of this option' which may lead them to address the other two options.</p> <p>Please note that students are not obliged to offer counter arguments for their own choice but many will choose to offer criticisms of the other two options as part of an explanation of its 'advantages' (in other words it is better than the alternative(s) because....)</p> <p>They need to address the (supposed) costs and benefits for people. If the environment is mentioned it must be linked to people in some way to be relevant here.</p> <p>Broadly, decide levels as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple, undeveloped statements are likely to be indicative of Level 1, e.g. '<i>Option 1 will reduce the demand for housing</i>'. Level 1 also applies to a single developed point without further comment. • Developed statements start the road to Level 2/3. A single well-developed point can be Level 2, e.g. '<i>Option 1 might help the environment because less land will be needed to build on</i>'. • An answer can reach the top of Level 3 using three developed points which are comparative (e.g. from the factors below). Exceptionally, two well-developed points can take a response to the top of Level 3 irrespective of the third point but these points will need to be qualified as in '<i>Option 1 might, in the long term reduce both the demand for land but also lead to a reduction in the rate of house price increases which will benefit people, and the economy</i>'. <p>The justification must follow logically from the argument.</p>
	<p>Arguments for Option 1 include the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country is overcrowded (own K and U) and transport systems are choked (own K and U) • Reducing the population would reduce the demand for housing which (in the long run) might reduce its price (analysis from RB and own K and U)] • This might free up internal migration that would help solve the skill shortages (analysis from RB) • There are precedents here – China one child policy (Unit 2 – Topic 1) and controls on Migration (Unit 2- Topic 1)

- There might be other benefits – national identity arguments (own K and U)

Counter-arguments; (please note that students are not obliged to offer counter arguments for their own choice but may choose to offer criticisms of the other two options as part of an explanation of its 'advantages' (in other words it is better than the alternative because....))

- How would this actually work? What policies? Is this practical and/or possible?
- This is by far the most draconian of the three options with overtones of nationalism and far-right political perspectives.
- It isn't clear that it would solve the problem which is more to do with supply of land than demand (1% of land under houses?)
- Examination might address unpopularity of such measures – China's one child policy is likely to be quoted in this context
- Falling populations are not a good sign of economic prosperity – quite the contrary

Arguments for Option 2 include the following;

- There is a very large land supply available (RB)
- At current densities another 500 km² would be needed to provide enough land for the 2030 housing demand – this is less than 0.2% of the land area of the UK (analysis of RB)
- UK economy revolves around London and South East – it HAS to be allowed to grow (analysis of RB)
- This can be partially but not completely satisfied by brownfield development (RB)
- Not all green belt land is worth preserving – there is a lot of it! (RB)
- Farmers are subsidised so if subsidies were removed would this make more land available? (RB)

Counter-arguments;

(please note that students are not obliged to offer counter arguments for their own choice but may choose to offer criticisms of the other two options as part of an explanation of its 'advantages' (in other words it is better than the alternative because....))

- The UK countryside is unique and should not be built on (own K and U from Unit 2)
- Building on brownfield sites would not satisfy demand and would simply increase housing densities (analysis of RB)
- Feeding more growth in London and South East does not address regional disparities (RB and own K and U) – London is already too important
- It isn't clear that prices would fall – if price inflation is so high would social housing be provided (analysis of RB and own K and U)
- There would be a significant impact on people living in those areas who have bought properties in leafy greenbelt areas who dislike the environmental impact of lost habitat (RB)

Arguments for Option 3 include the following;

- The UK economy is too dependent on London and the South East (RB and own K and U from Unit 2)
- Regional inequalities are a major issue and are socially divisive in the short- and long-term so need to be addressed (own K and U from Unit 2)
- The UK is too centralised with decision making centred on London and so it benefits from that centralisation (own K and U)
- Communications need to be improved such as HS2 so that peripheral regions can benefit from economic growth of London and South East (own K and U)
- There is large housing stock in regions outside London and the South East which would reduce the pressure on housing in London and the South East and increase values elsewhere.

Counter-arguments; (please note that students are not obliged to offer counter arguments for their own choice but may choose to offer criticisms of the other two options as part of an explanation of its 'advantages' (in other words it is better than the alternative because...)

- This is wishful thinking – London is dominant for good reasons (own K and U Unit 2)
- Any attempt to divert resources would not only be a waste of money but also costly if it reduced London's global city role (analysis of RB and own K and U)
- It probably wouldn't work – regional policy has a very uneven track record – improving infrastructure sucks in as much as it devolves - centripetal v centrifugal?
- It would be hugely expensive if government funded in difficult economic circumstances (own K and U from Unit 2)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-3	Outlines at least one simply stated advantage, but this is without detail and limited in range. No obvious focus on the people. Simple assertions that they are advantageous. Limited structure to answer and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	4-6	Sound description of at least two advantages 'for the UK' with a little detail. Some points made most likely from the Resource Booklet, with limited comment or qualification Some evidence used to develop statements beyond RB. Some structure, clearly communicated but with a limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	7-9	Good description of at least two advantages for 'the people of the UK' as a whole. A range of evidence to develop statements fully. Good use of RB to explain advantages of this option, with some imported K and U from Units 1 and 2. May differentiate between different groups of people with 'winners' and 'losers'. Clear structure, well communicated and with a good use of geographical terminology.

SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidates do not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
SPaG Level 2	2	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	3	<i>High performance</i> Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.