



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

**GEOGRAPHY – SPECIFICATION B
UNIT 2(a) (Foundation Tier)
4242-01**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

UNIT 4242/01 – Foundation Tier – Question 1

Question		Rationale	Expected answer	A01	A02	A03	SPaG	Total
(a)	Study the maps 1 and 2 below. Map 2 shows the location of major cities in Vietnam. Vietnam is a Newly Industrialised Country (NIC) in South East Asia.							
	(i)	The table below contains three correct statements. One correct statement has already been ticked. Tick the other two correct statements.	Skills marks based on use of scale, latitude and longitude and use of compass directions. One mark per correct statement.	Ho Chi Minh City is approximately 1100km from Hanoi. Ho Chi Minh City is 11 degrees north of the equator.		2		2
(b)	(i)	Match each type of industry with the correct definitions below. One has been done for you.	Knowledge of definitions of secondary and tertiary industry (Primary definition already completed). Both must be correct for one mark.	Secondary Industry – Involves manufacturing of products. Tertiary industry – Provides services to other people or industries.		1		1
	(ii)	The pie charts below show the percentage of people in Vietnam working in each type of industry. By how much did secondary industry grow between 1990 and 2008?	Credit this response only for one mark.	6%		1		1

Question		Rationale	Expected answers	AO1	AO2	AO3	SPaG	Total
(c)	Location factors are important to secondary industries when choosing to build factories in NICs. The photograph below shows a new factory in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.							
(i)	For each of the location factors below, explain why it may be important to the secondary industry shown in the photograph.	<p>Knowledge and understanding of location factors applied to the context of Ho Chi Minh City.</p> <p>Do not credit <u>factor</u>. Accept two distinct reasons for each factor, or one developed reason. Accept 2+2 or 3+1 (for one fully elaborated answer)</p>	<p><u>Availability of land</u> Room for expansion / plenty of space (1) car parking (1)</p> <p><u>Transport links</u> – enables ease of transport of raw materials / products (1), reduces costs of transport (1) accessible for workers (1)</p>	2	2			4
(ii)	Samsung make electronic goods. Use the words from the box below to complete the passage.	<p>Knowledge and understanding of reasons for MNCs locations in NICs and application to the Vietnam context. One mark for each correct answer. Credit these responses only.</p>	<p>Costs (1) Wealthier (1) Spend (1) The internet (1)</p>	3	1			4

Question		Rationale	Expected answer	A01	A02	A03	SPaG	Total
(d)	The photograph below shows footloose industries near Cambridge in the UK.							
	(i)	Tick the correct definition of footloose industry in the table below.	Credit this answer only.	Industries that are not tied to a particular location.	1			1
	(ii)	Suggest advantages of this location for those who work there. Use the photograph to support your answer.	Application of ideas to location shown. Allow 3x1, or 2x1 plus one developed idea. Must be more than one idea – question requires advantages . Must be more than one advantage.	Easily accessible (1), as near major road junctions (1) and on the edge of town (1) near residential area (1). Spacious location (1) therefore plenty of parking (1). Lots of green space (1) therefore a pleasant place to work (1). Clean / less polluted environment (1).		3		3
(e)	(i)	Complete the divided bar for 2011 using the figures below.	One mark for correctly plotting the line between secondary and tertiary industry on the graph. Bars must be labelled or shaded correctly according to the key provided.	Lines drawn accurately and boxes shaded / labelled according to the key.			1	1
	(ii)	Describe two changes in employment structure in the UK between 1990 and 2011. Use figures in your answer.	Credit two unelaborated statements or one elaborated statement. Reserve the third mark for appropriate use of figures. Do not credit lifting from the resource – expect some evidence of processing.	Primary industry has decreased (1) by 4% (1). Secondary industry has decreased (1) by 13% (1). Tertiary industry has increased (1) by 17% (1). Greatest change has been in secondary industry (1) Smallest change in primary industry (1).			3	3

Question		Rationale	expected answer	A01	A02	A03	SpaG	Total	
(e)	(iii)	<p>Study the photograph below. It shows the closed LG factory in Newport, South Wales. Suggest the problems the closure of a multi-national company (MNC) might cause for the local area.</p>	<p>Levels of response marking. Work upwards through the levels.</p> <p>Award 0 marks if the answer is incorrect or irrelevant.</p> <p>Level 1: Unelaborated statements. (1 mark)</p> <p>Level 2: Statements that are briefly elaborated. (2 / 3 marks)</p> <p>Level3: Detailed and specific elaboration of initial statements. (4/5 marks)</p>	<p>Description: Simple statements describing lack of jobs, derelict buildings, social unrest.</p> <p>Simple elaboration: Elaboration of the simple statement which may relate to cause or effect. For example lack of money for basic needs due to lack of jobs. Derelict buildings may make the area unattractive. Loss of jobs may lead to protests / need for intervention by police.</p> <p>Detailed elaboration: As above. Plus will refer to wider implications such as derelict buildings may discourage investment, e.g. from smaller businesses which may cause a negative multiplier. Loss of jobs may be large scale which again will cause a negative multiplier in the area. People may not have the skills to acquire alternate jobs in the area. Derelict buildings being unattractive may attract crime / vandalism which may make people unsafe / may move away / negative multiplier.</p>	1	4			5

Question		Rationale	Expected answer	AO1	AO2	AO3	SPaG	Total	
(f)	(i)	<p>CASE STUDY: Either: A case study of a water supply issue crossing international boundaries (trans-boundary water issue).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the issue. Explain why people have different views about attempts to resolve the issue. 	<p>Levels of response mark scheme. Work upwards from the lowest level. Award QWC as an integral part of a best fit decision. Award 0 marks if the answer is incorrect or irrelevant.</p> <p>Level 1: Unelaborated statements. <i>Communication is basic: there is little or no structure and / or ideas are communicated in brief statements / bullet points.</i> (1 mark)</p> <p>Level 2: Gives a range of generic descriptive or explanation points either of which is briefly elaborated. <i>Information is communicated by brief statements. There is a basic structure. There is reasonable accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</i> (2/3 marks)</p> <p>Level 3: Provides an elaborated account which includes some description or explanation specific to the place. <i>Communication is clear and logical. Spelling, punctuation and grammar have considerable accuracy.</i> (4/5 marks)</p> <p>Maximum level 2 for inappropriate case study, e.g. Not international scale.</p>	<p>Appropriate case studies might include the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, or disputes in Catalonia. However there are numerous contemporary disputes occurring for political or development reasons; accept any example that fulfils the question.</p> <p>Expect opposing views based on those who will benefit, e.g. From improved supply and financial gain, and those who lose, e.g. Loss of livelihood, home, land, reduced supply, objections based on environmental concerns.</p> <p>Attempts to resolve the issue might focus on international agreements, alternative job creation, improvements in local power supply (HEP) and infrastructures, use of military force, protests.</p>	2	3			5

Question		Rationale	Expected answer	AO1	AO2	AO3	SPaG	Total
(ii)	<p>Or</p> <p>A case study of the management of climate change at an international scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe attempts that have been made to manage climate change at an international scale. Explain why there are different views about how climate change can be managed at an international scale. 	<p>Levels of response mark scheme. Work upwards from the lowest level. Award QWC as an integral part of a best fit decision. Award 0 marks if the answer is incorrect or irrelevant.</p> <p>Level 1: Unelaborated statements. <i>Communication is basic: there is little or no structure and / or ideas are communicated in brief statement / bullet points.</i> (1 mark)</p> <p>Level 2: Gives a range of generic descriptive or explanation points either of which is briefly elaborated. <i>Information is communicated by brief statements. There is a basic structure. There is a reasonable accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</i> (2/3 marks)</p> <p>Level 3: Provides an elaborate account which includes some description or explanation specific to the place. <i>Communication is clear and logical. Spelling, punctuation and grammar have considerable accuracy.</i> (4/5 marks)</p> <p>Maximum level 2 for inappropriate, e.g. Local scale case study.</p>	<p>International agreements to tackle climate change are likely to focus on the Kyoto Protocol / Doha amendments may also focus on Rio +20 / summits on sustainable development. Expect some detail on agreements reached. E.g. Reduction in CO2 emissions. Different views may relate to level of development / impact on economies, views about causes of climate change – natural or anthropogenic, the extent of climate change. May refer to specific interest groups, cost of developing alternative energy.</p>					
			TOTAL	10	13	7		30

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