

Examiners' Report
June 2014

GCE Geography 6GE01 01

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Introduction

The June 2014 paper was largely accessible to candidates across the ability range, with almost all candidates completing the full paper. The majority of answers were completed in the spaces in the booklet, but a number of candidates seemed to have deliberately written a single sentence on extra paper. It should be noted by centres that scripts with additional sheets are still scanned and marked in the normal way.

Question 7 was the most popular question as it has been in previous series (approximately 46%), followed by Question 8 (approx. 21%), Question 9 (approx. 17%) and Question 10 (approx. 16%).

It was notable that a wider ability range tackled Question 9 than is sometimes the case, perhaps candidates were attracted by the globalisation images in the resource for part 9(a). Unfortunately not all were able to respond effectively to part (b) where knowledge of the role of both TNCs and International Organisations was required.

Question 4 provided the greatest range of responses, with some candidates achieving full marks but many misunderstanding the demands of Questions 4(a)(ii), 4(b)(i) or 4(b)(ii), or indeed, all three.

Centres and candidates are to be commended for some outstanding answers across the whole paper.

Question 1 (a) (i)

Several candidates were not able to identify this as a destructive/convergent plate boundary.

Knowledge of plate boundary types is prerequisite knowledge from GCSE and examiners were surprised that, to a number of candidates, these were unfamiliar.

Question 1 (a) (ii)

This was an unfamiliar diagram but most candidates were able to apply their knowledge and gain marks. Most knew the term "subduction" and some were able to offer explanation but there is room for further development of understanding of process both in this question and elsewhere in the paper.

A comparison of densities was a helpful way forward, as was a discussion of the role of convection currents. An example with a detail was also helpful. Many candidates mentioned that explosive volcanic eruptions occur at destructive plate boundaries but few identified the 1991 Pinatubo eruption as a magnitude VEI 5.

This answer scored 3 marks.

(ii) Describe how plate tectonics cause volcanic activity in the Philippines.

(3)

The Eurasian plate is subducted by the dense Philippine sea tectonic plate which then leads to melting of the subducted continental plate. This melting causes pressure which builds up and leads to the upthrust of magma through the earth surface. These volcanoes such as these at destructive plate boundaries are explosive.



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Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded for subduction (1) by the denser plate (1) and melting resulting in an explosive volcano (1).



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Make sure you use terminology appropriately and check your understanding of processes at plate boundaries.

Question 1 (b)

There is still some confusion over hydro-meteorological and geophysical hazards which meant a few candidates lost easy marks on this question.

Question 1 (c)

This question gave the opportunity for many candidates to score 4 or 5 marks. The Philippines compulsory case study is now well known and most candidates were able to select relevant knowledge and apply it to the question. Both flooding and cyclones needed explaining for full marks and discussing how flooding resulted from intense rainfall associated with cyclones was an obvious way to do this. Only the la Nina part of the ENSO cycle brings intense rainfall to the Philippines and some candidates were uncertain here. Human factors could be credited as long as they were linked to the question. There was confusion over the correct latitudes required for the Coriolis force to trigger rotation of typhoons (5- approx. 20 ° North, N.B. not South). Typhoon Haiyan (November 2013) was used in depth by several candidates, which was pleasing to see. The study of recent examples always pays dividends and could be used both here and in Question 7(b).

This example scored 5 marks.

(c) Explain why tropical cyclones (typhoons) and flooding **both** occur frequently in the Philippines.

(5)

The Philippines has a sea temperature of above 26°C and is between 5-30° of the equator. This increases the frequency of tropical cyclones. Tropical cyclones can also bring small storm surges which lead to flooding. The most of the Philippines is low lying making it susceptible to flooding, especially with sea-level rises. The Philippines is a LDC meaning it has less money to spend on coastal defences and prediction increasing the chance of flooding.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Marks were credited here for above 26 °C, between 5-30 degrees North resulting in typhoons which cause storm surges. Further credit was given for "less money to spend on coastal defences" and recognising that parts of the Philippines are low lying.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Don't just state the facts you have learnt. In this example the candidate has used them to link to this question about the frequency of hazards.

Question 2 (a) (ii)

This question proved a challenge for some candidates, yet others competently scored 4 marks in a few lines of writing. The key was to recognise that melting sea ice makes little contribution to rising sea levels so land ice needed to be mentioned specifically or else a clear source of ice such as a glacier or named ice sheet (Greenland/Antarctica).

One examiner suggested "Teachers may like to try the ice in a beaker of water demonstration (mark the water level before and after) to disprove this notion". "Arctic ice" is too vague for a mark. Most candidates were able to recognise that thermal expansion also causes SLR but fewer correctly explained that this was due to greater kinetic energy or movement/vibration of water molecules. It is a concern that several candidates stated that global warming causes more rainfall so sea levels are rising.

This response was awarded a clear 4 marks.

(ii) Explain **two** ways in which a warming climate can lead to a rise in global sea level.

(4)

1 Water expands when heated to take up more space as the molecules vibrate faster, a property of water known as the 'thermal expansion of water'. A warmer climate means an increase in sea temperatures and causes the sea to expand, raising sea levels.

2 The melting of polar ice caps and land ice stores, such as mountain glaciers. This reduces the overall albedo of the Earth's surface and causes more solar radiation to be absorbed raising surface air temperature and melting more ice, causing a positive feedback loop.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded for identifying that water expands when heated because water molecules (note: not particles) vibrate. Further marks were awarded for mentioning the melting of land ice stores, such as glaciers, and the subsequent reduced albedo. This is a strong answer that goes beyond the 4 marks allocated.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This candidate has a succinct style and uses terminology competently to demonstrate a clear understanding of the topic.

This response scored 2 marks.

(ii) Explain **two** ways in which a warming climate can lead to a rise in global sea level.

(4)

1 The melting of sea ice and glaciers means that more water enters the ocean and consequently causes the sea level to rise, eg Arctic tundra (ii) lost

2 Thermal expansion - the temperature of the water increases due to a warming climate, and the particles in the water expand (due to the heat), which causes the sea level to increase.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

1 mark was awarded here for glacier ice melting, and 1 mark for thermal expansion. There was no mark for saying particles expand. Water contains molecules and they do not expand.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

A common mistake is to refer to sea ice; the contribution it makes to rising sea levels is minimal. Always state you are referring to land ice and ideally give a located example (e.g. Larsen B ice shelf, Antarctica).

Question 2 (a) (iii)

The question was one of the most poorly answered in the paper. It required a reason for increased risk in an already risky location. "Physical" is still misunderstood.

A great many candidates repeated the question stating that low lying areas were at risk of flooding because they were low lying. Once the question is understood, there are multiple possibilities. Some were able to return to the Philippines case study and say that a location in the typhoon belt was a factor contributing to storm surges, or that rising sea level linked to low pressure caused floods. Another successful approach used the familiar Bangladesh example commenting that sediment in deltas subsides. Simply stating that a large percentage of the country is at a low height above sea level did not score a mark. Many candidates mentioned a lack of mangroves, a natural sea defence, which was credited.

This response scored 2 marks.

(iii) Suggest one physical reason why the risk of increased coastal flooding is very high for some low-lying coastlines.

(2)

Physical make up of a country eg. ~~the~~ a river delta can increase ~~the~~ coastal flooding risk as there is a greater chance of storm surges travelling up the river delta and ~~effect~~ flooding the low land. For example, Brahmaputra river delta in Bangladesh 70% of land is below 1m above sea level



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Storms surges and the river delta are the physical factors behind increased risk here; a named river is given.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure you do not just repeat the question. You need to think of a reason why some low lying coasts are more at risk than others.

Question 2 (b)

Quite a few candidates were unable to distinguish the coastal aspect required for this question from the well-learned case studies about African regions. In addition, "economic" was ignored by many, and there was drift into social/environmental impacts, which could have been relevant if cost implications were explained. There was some confused thinking about mosquitoes, drinking water and increased access to irrigation water as candidates seemed to forget that salt water was involved. Many realised that salt water brings its own problems to farming and large numbers scored 2-3 marks by discussing subsistence/cash crop farming and reduced yields and income. Health aspects were commented on (not always accurately) and also "loss of tourism" but specifics about loss of infrastructure and investment in coastal hotels were lacking. Locational detail varied with centres, with the Nile delta and urban centres in coastal west Africa being well used. As with Arctic case studies in this and previous series, a focus within a lesson on economic impacts in a specific area would be worthwhile.

This response scored 3 marks.

(b) Suggest possible **economic** impacts of **rising sea levels** on **developing countries**, such as those on the African continent.

(4)

In countries such as Egypt there could be a high ~~ecomic~~ economic impact as 70% of employment is based on agriculture in the Sahel region. If sea level increased crops would be flooded and agriculture would be ruined leaving thousands of people in countries such as Egypt unemployed. Housing would be damaged in countries such as Nigeria which would be a great economic loss. Spread of malaria or mosquitoes carrying malaria spread as they are habitable to water. (Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)
areas may increase putting a strain in healthcare so government would need to spend more on health healthcare.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Agriculture loss, housing loss and healthcare strain each scored a mark. The malaria point is unconvincing as it is associated with freshwater flooding not salt water.

This answer was awarded 4 marks.

(b) Suggest possible **economic** impacts of rising sea levels on developing countries, such as those on the African continent.

(4)

An economic impact of rising sea levels is that it will cause more frequent flooding in places such as Egypt which will effect them economically as they will have to spend more money in repairing damaged areas or invest large amounts of money to build sea defences. Another economic impact is that when flooding occurs it will cover crops with sea water which contains salt which will kill the crops making them unable to sell which will mean the loss of money for farmers and traders.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

There are many creditable points: Money spent repairing damaged areas (1) and building sea defences (1). Crops ruined by salt water (1) so there is a loss of money for farmers (1).

The Egypt reference is just enough for the answer not to be capped at 3 for "general economic impacts" and also these are specific to salt water.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

As has been said before, remember that Africa is a continent not a country and there are tremendous variations. Study a real place and learn some specifics about it to use in answers to these questions.

Question 3 (a) (i)

The definition of carbon footprint caused some issues with candidates confusing it with ecological footprint or stating it was linked to carbon, rather than CO₂ and/or other greenhouse gases.

Question 3 (a) (ii)

This question required interpretation of map data, and asked for reasons for the differences, not merely description. It was important to appreciate that data was provided per person, rather than for the area as a whole. Many candidates confused the urban and rural areas of Scotland, (or even assumed the map showed the whole of the UK) and incorrectly explained about dense populations in the Highlands resulting in higher CO₂ levels. There were vague comments about it being colder "up north" which were not credited, nor were points about the industrialised highlands.

It is important to note that "mirror" comments are not credited on this paper. Here 2 marks could be obtained by explaining that car use was greater in the Highlands leading to high CO₂ emissions, because of the limited availability of public transport. However, an answer that explained that car use was high in rural areas but low in cities would only score 1 mark. Fewer candidates than expected commented on green initiatives, such as recycling, being a strategy more readily used in urban areas.

In part (b) almost all candidates correctly identified "using nuclear power instead of coal" as the correct answer.

This response scored 2 marks.

(ii) Suggest reasons for the variations in carbon footprint per person shown in Figure 3.

(4)

Edinburgh & Glasgow have a low carbon footprint per person because it is an urban area so all amenities and services are close by so they don't have to use cars which to get to places which would increase their carbon footprint.

In contrast, the Highlands have a high carbon footprint per person as each person it is a rural area so people have to travel further to get to services, i.e. shops and amenities by using cars which adds to their carbon footprint.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

2 marks were scored here for recognising that urban areas have amenities close by so cars are not used. However the rest of the answer is a "mirror" so scored no further marks. (People have to travel further by car in the Highlands.)

A comment about the availability of public transport reducing the carbon footprint would have scored an additional mark.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

If you find you are writing a similar thing twice it is best to stop and think as you are unlikely to get credit for both.

Question 3 (c)

Generally mitigation was well understood, and many candidates used the "carbon sink" idea alongside an explanation of trees absorbing CO₂. However, the adaptation section often repeated the mitigation point or just generally defined/described "adaptation" with no links to afforestation. A few candidates were confused about the difference between the two so wrote them in the wrong boxes. The most popular explanation focused on how flood and/or landslide risk might be reduced through trees improving interception and infiltration.

Maximum marks were awarded for this response.

(c) Explain how the planting of new forests (afforestation) could assist with:

(4)

climate change mitigation

New forests act as a carbon sink as trees take in CO₂ from the atmosphere. This reduces CO₂ levels so also reduces the enhanced greenhouse effect so radiation can escape the atmosphere and global warming is reduced.

adapting to climate change

Trees such as mangroves can act as a barrier against flooding in places such as the Philippines. This is adaptation as it reduces the impacts of flooding and cyclones that are caused by global warming due to rising sea levels and high sea surface temperatures. Trees also act as interception to heavy rainfall caused by extreme weather. (Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



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Examiner Comments

This candidate has a clear understanding of the differences between mitigation and adaptation.

"Planting forests lowers CO₂ in atmosphere" scored 1 mark, with an additional mark for the carbon sink comment.

In the second section, mangroves are a useful starting point (a specific type of tree) and then two "how" statements follow which scored a mark each ("Help stop runoff" and "absorb the water").

It is good to see a candidate using their Philippines case study in an applied way to answer a question about climate change.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

PLEASE make sure you learn the difference between these terms when applied to climate change. Mitigation means reducing greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. use renewable energy or reduce landfill) and adaptation means living with the consequences (build a house on stilts or use drought resistant crops).

Question 4 (a) (i-ii)

a)(i) Many candidates did not read this question or the map carefully enough, and failed to identify India as the country receiving the most remittances. This may have contributed to the restricted range of ideas for (a)(ii), as few candidates discussed post-colonial migrants sending money home from India.

(a)(ii) Candidates found this question quite challenging. Some misunderstood remittances (there was a definition on the map). There were lots of answers which focused on why people migrate (mainly generic reasons), or why money was sent home, rather than discussing the global pattern of remittance flows. Better responses utilised situations such as higher wages for Indian workers in the NHS, post-colonial links or the proximity of Mexico to the USA to explain flows of remittance money. Some also made a link to the role of NAFTA. Finally, a lot of candidates struggled to get more than 1 mark because they only gave one reason for the global pattern. Centres are reminded of the importance of exposing candidates to a range of information sources, including flow-line maps to aid their ability to recognise information presented in a different form.

This response scored 3 marks.

(ii) Suggest reasons for the global distribution of remittance flows shown in Figure 4.

(3)

America and Mexico are close share large border so easy to send money and people to cross into America.

people moving from poorer nations such as ~~USA~~ ^{India} to find jobs / better pay in richer nations such as United Arab Emirates.

- natural disasters areas such as Philippines suffer badly so family in America may send money back.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

1 mark was awarded for flows from nearby countries (here Mexico to USA but other similar patterns can be seen on the map).

A second mark was given for "better pay in richer nations". This point was the one that was most frequently mentioned by candidates.

The point about disasters resulting in remittance flows was an unusual but valid idea.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make sure you check which way the arrow is going! Use all your geographical knowledge to offer explanations of what you observe.

No marks scored here.

(ii) Suggest reasons for the global distribution of remittance flows shown in Figure 4.

(3)

- International migration which means that ~~people~~ people send money back home to families and friends
- Cultural values - For some cultures like in places like India it is the norm to send money back to relatives, ~~and for~~



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate has not identified a remittance flow from the map and is discussing migration and consequences rather than explaining the global distribution.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

For flow questions, one approach is to study the map carefully, identify a flow or a trend and then to offer explanations.

Question 4 (b) (i)

Reasons for switched-on locations are clearly outlined in the endorsed textbooks so it was not a surprise that this item was generally answered well. Most candidates were able to identify that a coastline was particularly beneficial or specific resources with high value (e.g. oil).

A number were also able to access marks by writing about the reasons why some places remained switched-off (e.g. landlocked or mountainous relief).

A significant number of candidates lost a second mark by not purely focusing on "physical" or indeed wrongly identified causes such as "arable land". Finally, no marks were given for answers such as "better climate" or "more hazardous" since there are plenty of examples of switched-on global hubs in both cold and hot areas, wet and dry, as well as in hazardous locations (e.g. San Francisco).

This response scored 2 marks, one for each reason.

(b) (i) Identify **two physical** reasons why some places become more 'switched-on' than other places.

(2)

- 1 They have have greater natural resources such as oil and gas resources in Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan
- 2 They location such as Saudi Arabia has two coastal areas meaning shipping can be easily done and in China:



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded for oil, a high value resource. The location was helpful but not required in this case.

The coastal point also scored a mark, and here the location is important as it extends the idea and demonstrates that the candidate realises that not all coastal locations are equally valuable for helping a place become "switched-on".



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Reasons are frequently required for AS level. Make sure you demonstrate how or why a factor is important, for example, merely stating "coastal site" or "flat ground" is too brief.

This response scored 2 marks for explained reasons.

(b) (i) Identify **two physical** reasons why some places become more 'switched-on' than other places.

A country with a coastline can transport ⁽²⁾ goods
1 ~~Along~~ ~~coast~~ ~~country~~ ~~seamless~~
with more ease via ship and is then more connected
places
2 ~~Country~~ with flat ground can easily build internet
+ telephone
and ~~mobile~~ lines therefore will be more connected
with other countries and switched on



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Examiner Comments

Coastline and flat ground are both clearly explained as factors facilitating connectivity and development.

Question 4 (b) (ii)

This proved a challenging question for many candidates who struggled to get to grips with different types of information (news, ideas, music and financial transactions) and the networks that facilitate and depend on them.

Facebook and Skype were frequently mentioned but not all candidates identified the flow of conversation, photos, video or "news" that made up the network. Others had convincing links to TNCs, but tended to write about flows of money, goods or people, rather than information about the companies, for example to inform investment decisions. Better answers also referred to stock markets and the financial sector. Some candidates were unable to move beyond the mobiles/computers that were the way the information flowed.

4 marks were awarded to this response from a candidate who had grasped what the question is about.

(ii) Using examples, explain how flows of information create global networks.

(4)

The internet plays a big part in creating global networks. Flows of information that come under it include online banking and shopping and social networks like Facebook and Twitter. From these factors, areas around the world feel closely connected, for example ~~international~~ ~~is~~ through Facebook you can message someone in another continent. The internet has also brought video conferencing which is used by many businessmen and professionals to keep in contact. Perhaps the most decisive is the information flow through mobile phones, as they encompass so many different forms of communication.

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



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Examiner Comments

The candidate has examples of flows (shopping, banking and business) and networks (internet and video conferencing) as well as social media with named examples.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Flows of ideas, goods and people are an important part of globalisation. Make sure you are able to use the terminology of networks and hubs with confidence.

This answer scored 3 marks.

(ii) Using examples, explain how flows of information create global networks.

(4)

Global networks are created by flows of information.
• For example the Global stock exchange is a global network created by huge amounts of economic information being exchanged and shared.

The ~~the~~ Global stock exchange has created extremely strong flows of information which have helped to form global networks.

~~As an example of a global network~~ The internet has been the main cause of information flow on huge levels.

(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Global stock exchange is the network (1 mark) and economic information is the associated flow. The internet is another network.

Question 5 (a)

Almost all candidates scored 2 marks here, and those that did not often made slips with putting the same letter in twice.

Question 5 (b)

Generally OPEC was better understood than OECD. More candidates were able to give the basic characteristics of members but struggled to articulate the purposes of the groups, even though there was flexibility allowed in transferring marks. There is still room for some centres to ensure a secure understanding of the purposes of these and other global groupings (this was apparent in the International Organisations section of Question 9(b) as well). Some candidates left boxes or the whole table blank. As only 1 mark was available, a basic answer about "improving economy/ development" was sufficient. Few candidates mentioned collecting data (such as the PISA comparisons of global education systems) or combatting bribery. For OPEC, several candidates gave limited answers such as "sells oil" or "controls prices" and so did not really understand the aims of the group.

At the top level candidates were able to discuss the idea of a cartel.

This answer was awarded 4 marks.

(b) Complete the table below. (4)

	Main characteristics of member country	Purpose of group
OECD	Usually very developed, MEDC's eg. Netherlands	for economic development and co-operation between members
OPEC	usually very rich countries from petrodollars, with a large wealth gap eg. UAE	for a group the oil and petroleum countries to work together to bring wealth



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

All correct. The bottom right "work together" phrase implies a cartel. This is a sophisticated answer that shows understanding of both groups. However note the OECD definition is basically a rewrite of the meaning of the OECD's initials.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

A 1 mark definition of a massive organisation like the OECD or OPEC is always going to be a summary. Ensure you have a clear definition of each of the main global groupings or international organisations.

3 marks were awarded for this response.

(b) Complete the table below.

(4)

	Main characteristics of member country	Purpose of group
OECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mainly developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helping LDCs to increase grow through agriculture advice etc.
OPEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries such as the USA UAE and Saudi Arabia, Qatar etc who all have a big oil/petro-leum industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulate global oil prices / market.• Meet to help fair oil market trading.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded for the correct OECD purpose i.e. aid commitment, but the members are inaccurate. OPEC characteristics and purpose are also right.

Question 5 (c)

Most candidates gained marks for free trade/ reduction in import or export tariffs/ cheaper prices/ free movement of people in EU. NAFTA was well known but not well applied to the question, and often descriptive points were made that did not score. Those that attempted to discuss NAFTA often focused on the exploitation of Mexico. Misconceptions included the fact that people are able to travel from Mexico to the USA without any restrictions. The idea of economies of scale was seen in the better responses and the idea of cooperation for other aspects, such as the environment, was seen by a notable number of candidates. This question seemed to be accessible and candidates understood the question and its requirements.

This answer was awarded 3 marks.

(c) Explain why countries join trade blocs, such as the EU and NAFTA.

(5)

Countries join trade blocs due to better trading and easier trade; for example, countries in the EU get free movement of people, goods and services. This means free trade can happen between them reducing costs for countries and people can get jobs anywhere within that trading bloc. People in the UK can retire in Spain due to the country being in the EU. NAFTA is similar with trade between only 3 countries: USA, ~~Canada~~ Canada, and Mexico, in comparison with the 28 countries in the EU. However, the same ~~the~~ sort of theory behind the trading bloc - because it makes trade between countries cheaper and easier.

(Total for Question 5 = 11 marks)



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded for easier trade, with the extension of free movement of people, goods and services. This results in reduced costs for countries. The exemplification is not detailed enough for additional marks.



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Examiner Tip

Keep the focus here on WHY countries join trade blocs. It is not about the consequences of migration.

This short answer scored 5 marks.

(c) Explain why countries join trade blocs, such as the EU and NAFTA.

(5)

It opens up a new market for their goods eg. Tesco in Poland. It reduces tariffs between member countries so greater trading can occur, helping their economies. In the EU it allows the movement of economic migrants so they can go to where there ^{is a} demand for workers. In NAFTA it allows the spatial division of labour as US TNCs can make their goods cheaper in Mexico and so sell them on for greater profit.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

New market for goods with an extension point gained 2 marks. Reduced tariffs, plus free movement of workers scored another 2 marks. The Mexico example of spatial division of labour was also worth 2 marks but the response had already gained full marks.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

The lines provided do give some indication of the number of lines of writing expected. However, writing styles vary and it is more important to score the marks than fill the space. Long answers that stretch way beyond the lines can take up time and may mean you have lost focus on the question.

Question 6 (a)

The majority of candidates correctly identified that there are predicted to be two megacities in 2025 but there were some misinterpretations of the size of a megacity (a clue was given in the resource).

Question 6 (b) (i)

This question revealed that misconceptions remain about push, pull, economic and social factors. In addition some candidates did not read the question carefully and wrote about developed world examples which could not be credited. Others discussed non-economic pull factors of urban areas (e.g. access to healthcare and education). This was sometimes compounded by a description of the social push factors in rural areas ending up as being the pull factors of the urban areas (e.g. the chance of a better education in urban areas being used as a push factor). Another slip was to focus on economic push factors in rural areas. A careful focus on the demands of the question was essential.

At the top levels candidates extended their answers with specific examples of wars, food shortages, TNCs located in particular cities creating job opportunities as well as the informal economy.

This answer scored 4 marks.

(b) (i) Suggest how population growth in developing world megacities is caused by:

(6)

employment pull factors in urban areas

The jobs in urban areas have higher wages meaning

the person can gain a disposable income which in turn leads
to a better standard of living; ^{and more people migrating to the city} ~~attracting~~ people

also gain the chance to become educated in or business

and this increases the likelihood of a better life ~~the~~ and

have more money thus accounting for population growth in
mega cities.

social push factors in rural areas

~~The countryside~~ The countryside has smaller communities and people may want to be involved in bigger ones. Therefore they can gain socially thus pushing people away from the rural areas. There may also be pressure from parents which forces the child away from the rural areas. Sanitation and education is of a much lower quality meaning there is a poorer standard of living in the rural areas meaning people are pushed away. Crime in the rural areas can also push people away.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

There were marks here for "higher wages" and the chance to be educated about running a business in part (a).

For part (b) marks were awarded for identifying smaller communities and low quality education as social push factors.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Ensure you know the meaning of basic key geographical terms.

Suggestions are: human, physical, economic, social and political.

Also read the question carefully. Here the setting for the question is "developing world megacities", so exemplification about rural UK or London is not relevant. Ideas about few young people and lack of leisure activities might be true for both areas of course.

This answer scored maximum marks.

(b) (i) Suggest how population growth in developing world megacities is caused by: (6)

employment pull factors in urban areas

Megacities have economic opportunity as TNCs have offices providing jobs such as cheap labour which pays more than agricultural jobs.

For example in China the Beijing Olympics created thousands of jobs that need little or ~~more~~ expertise.

The opportunity of 'working up the ladder' to have a well-paid salary is very appealing to some migrants.

social push factors in rural areas

There ~~are~~ is a lot of rural overpopulation.

This means there are bad hygienic conditions.

There are less doctors and less hospitals in rural areas.

People have to travel further for water in rural areas.

High infant mortality rate
Lower life expectancy



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This candidate recognised that TNCs create jobs which pay more and then developed this by using the Beijing Olympics as an example. The point about promotion opportunities also scored a mark in the pull factor section.

For social factors, high infant mortality was extended by reference to lack of medical care, and distance for water was also worth a mark.

This candidate had a range of ideas and clearly understood the question.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

A series of short phrases can be a good way to ensure a range of ideas are covered.

Question 6 (b) (ii)

Most candidates knew this but there were lots of mentions of migration (already in the question) and also increasing wealth and falling infant mortality.

Question 6 (c)

Mumbai was the most common choice of megacity, followed by London and Los Angeles. Some excellent key terms were used (e.g. 'gentrification', 'doughnut city', 'counter-urbanisation' etc) and good answers had lots of relevant specifics. A few candidates named countries, municipalities or slum areas (Dharavi) instead of megacities.

There were numerous acceptable approaches. It was noticeable that few candidates were able to discuss physical growth; historical or economic developments were more common themes. Few were able to mention recent changes or specific locations in London or LA (though many knew about the role of the growth of railways), and generally the Mumbai answers scored higher marks. Bollywood/Hollywood were often mentioned but not usually well integrated into the answer.

2 marks were awarded for this response.

(c) Describe how one named **megacity** has grown and developed over time.

(4)

Named megacity Mumbai

Mumbai has had a lot of rural-urban migration. This means that the population will increase. Also, in Mumbai there is Bollywood which ^{will attract} a lot of people ^{staying} ~~will go to~~ to Mumbai. ~~because~~ Also there has been a growth in TNCs in Mumbai, which leads to an increase in population as people want jobs. and TNCs can make Mumbai a global hub.

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 65 MARKS



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

1 mark was awarded for Rural Urban Migration and a second for TNCs providing jobs. Bollywood isn't a place or developed as a point to show economic change and so was not credited.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This answer has the information for a 4 mark answer but is poorly focused on the question set. Think through how rephrasing could stretch the score.

Question 7

(a) Most candidates answered the question with a reasonable structure using the resource booklet format. Most made the connection between "heavy rainfall / saturated ground" and commented that tree roots help to bind the soil, but few knew about the mechanics of landslides and the use of terminology was limited, for example, there was limited discussion of either shearing forces or liquefaction. Some candidates mentioned specific landslides (e.g. La Conchita or Guinsaunon or the recent examples in Washington or Afghanistan) though there was often little explanation of why these occurred.

Few candidates linked the hazard into any sort of "distribution", indeed this part of the question was ignored by many. The most popular distribution explanation was "along plate boundaries". Most candidates managed to discuss physical factors (heavy rain, or steep slopes) and human factors (deforestation and use of marginal land being most common).

(b) The majority of candidates were able to deal with both sides of the question but there were some that seemed to have prepared a different answer (MEDC vs LEDC) or else compared social and economic impacts.

Responses to this question were heavily biased towards "causing fewer deaths". There were lots of generalised answers with references to "increasing technology" as a reason but with limited detail/exemplification. Those who went further typically mentioned aseismic buildings, and annual Japan/California drills, and improved prediction with hurricane monitoring as an example. Relatively few candidates were able to give specifics such as satellite tracking, cyclone shelters in Bangladesh etc.

The majority focused on population growth for affecting "more people". Stronger responses went on to discuss this idea in NICs and some disaster-prone areas thus having a high population density, therefore more people were vulnerable with examples of California and Manila. Another approach was to consider the role of global warming resulting in more hydro-meteorological hazards, with Typhoon Haiyan usefully explored as a case study. Some candidates then went onto the disaster risk equation or discussed the idea of rising affluence.

This response scored 6 marks for part (a) and 4 marks for part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

A	Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

As you can see in picture one deforested slopes have caused landslides this is due to the saturation of the soil. When trees were located here. The roots would absorb moisture ~~the~~ and the root would hold the soil together to make it stronger. ~~when~~ ^{land} Humans deforest the ~~sett~~ in order to gain land for agriculture and economic benefit. However this is off setting hazards such as landslides.

The Devon Coastline is more of a physical factor. By being located near the coast the cliff faces suffers from

Coastal erosion: This undercuts the ~~step~~ cliff, leaving a over-hung edge. When the cliff gets ~~saturat~~ saturated from precipitation the weight becomes too ^{heavy} and ~~slumping~~ a landslide occurs.

Los Angeles is located ~~en~~ close ~~to~~ to the San Andrei Fault which is a conservative plate boundary. Earthquakes occur here. Landslides can be ~~se~~ triggered by earthquakes putting pressure of the land, which is a physical factor. However Los Angeles is a developed megacity which has building built up on unstable stepped edges ~~caus~~ causing higher risk, which is a human contribution.

Another way landslides occur is due to erratic climates eg flooding and Typhoons, this creates more saturation.

Globally hazards are becoming more frequent due to climate change. Flooding is becoming more common because of rising sea levels. Due to Antarctic and ~~gr~~ Greenland ice sheets are melting. If all this ice melts sea rise could rise by 60-80m. Also thermal expansion is contributing ^{to the} rising air temperature cause oceans to expand. Every 1°C temperature rise sea level rise by 8-80cm. This is causing more flooding in Bangladesh and the Maldives, which are 80% low ~~the~~ lying areas.

Drought is another hazard which is on the rise, due to erratic climate. For example the Sahel, Africa, which is receiving less rainfall and shorter growing seasons. Effect 70% of people because they are losing their jobs.

More tropical cyclones are occurring also because of the increase in temperature. ^{An} Ocean being over 26.5°C means cyclones can travel more than 30° north & south of equator. This increases the amount of cyclones.

However less people are becoming effected and there are fewer deaths due to mitigation and adaptation strategies. Flood barriers are getting enhanced for example the Thames Flood barrier, which has been modified 4 times.

Also people are moving away from coastal zones to urban areas to get away from the flooding. Furthermore more developed countries can afford to build flood defence systems and warning systems so action can take place to reduce damage. For example Dawlish Warren which has spend millions on wave return walls and other methods.

An adaptation which has took place in Africa is ~~crops~~ a change in crops that can cope with the erratic climate. This reduce malnaurishment and Starvation in LDC'S such as Africa's Sahara Desert.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

(a) This sticks closely to Figure 7 and focuses on the locations of specific landslides with the reasons suggested. It is a typical answer that covers both human and physical factors but fails to consider the overall "distribution" of landslides.

(b) This lacks focus on the question. It misses more people through over emphasising hazards linked to climate change. It does attempt an explanation of trends and received credit for this.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Make a plan before you start listing briefly your ideas to respond to the question. Many part (b)s have two parts to them and you should try to spend approximately equal time on each. In addition, make sure you link back to the overall question at the end of each section/paragraph and add a conclusion summing up your argument/response.

Question 8

(a) Figure 8 provided a useful structure for answers, and good candidates used this information with reference to key terms such as extinction, habitat, food chains, migration paths, and primary producers. Extra examples were a useful extension, such as specific details about the hunting seasons for polar bears, or competition between the red fox and the Arctic fox.

Weaker answers moved into environmental changes without linking these to ecology. There was also some drift into impact on people which was irrelevant to this question.

(b) Weaker answers focused on the "we don't know enough about it" angle of the question without being able to say why. Answers scoring highly explained feedback loops and tipping points as well as global growth of population and economy, the rise of the BRICs and global agreements. Those that did these and supported the points with dates, names and figures were able to move up the mark scheme very quickly as they demonstrated good understanding. Some answers took a purely "natural causes" approach, while their points gained some credit they often failed to explain them clearly enough and also included ideas about Milankovitch and axial tilt which are too long-term to be credited here. Few candidates managed to distinguish between "amount" and "rate" of global warming.

This answer scored 5 marks for part (a) and 5 marks for part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7 Question 8
Question 9 Question 10

8a) The Arctic is warming at a rate double the amount of anywhere in the world. Temperatures have increased by 5°C since 1900 in Siberia and some parts of Canada and is expected to rise rapidly (by ~~5-7~~³⁻⁵°C) by 2100.

Warming will melt many ice sheets and glaciers which will increase sea levels dramatically, this will also make the Arctic vulnerable to exploitation from TNC's which bring in commercial shipping which causes pollution and will exploit resources such as oil and fish, this will also reduce food supplies for indigenous people putting them at risk.

Melting land ice will also damage marine species such as Polar Bears which depend on ~~sea~~^{and} ice as their natural habitat and will therefore become endangered. Species that have adapted to the Arctic conditions like the Arctic Fox will have to adapt again. Moreover, species will flow North with the forests where they live and will struggle to cope with the changes.

Many environmental factors are also happening now, such as thawing permafrost has damaged over 40% of Siberian environment as well as this heating has caused land ice to melt which reduces the albedo which means more UV radiation is reaching the earth's surface which destroys Phytoplankton, the start of the food web and is increasing the amount of forest fires.

b) It is difficult for scientists to predict climate change because it requires a successful modelling of the future by scientists at the IPCC and many things can happen in that time which changes their thinking of ~~how~~ what will happen in the future. As well as this it may require technology that hasn't even been invented yet to predict accurately at what rate the climate will continue to warm.

A massive natural disaster may change the way in which countries think about climate change, they might decide for all countries to mitigate by reducing carbon emissions and switching to renewable energy much like the Kyoto protocol that's in order today. Whereas on the other hand global

groupings like the EU may decide we cannot change what is happening and we will adapt to climate change by ~~predict~~ building coastal defences (managed retreat) like

sea walls or decide to farm drought resistant GM crops so we can survive to the conditions climate change will bring. The problem with mitigation is that it would require a global solution to combat climate change and all countries would have to agree on the same solution which is unlikely.

As well as that, scientists cannot yet disprove the Gaia hypothesis which states the earth is a self-regulatory system and the climate is becoming warmer because of that and not due to the increased burning of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide or methane.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

(a) The candidate has some ecological language (habitat, endangered, species, food web) and examples (Arctic fox, phytoplankton, permafrost). The section on TNCs is irrelevant and the opening paragraph does not make the link to ecology.

(b) Again there is some useful terminology, but it is poorly focused on the question and drifts into irrelevance about mitigation and adaptation. The modelling section is sound but needs further detail and explanation.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Choose your Section B question carefully and always check you can tackle the longer essay in part (b).

This response scored full marks on both part (a) and part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

warmly climate ecology.

A) The Arctic region, shown in ^{the map} Figure 8, is located 66.5° north and contains both floating ice caps and land-based ice such as the Greenland ice sheet, which is 200 metres thick and measures 2000 km north to south. The Arctic is described as a 'canary in the coalmine' due to its fragile ecosystem that will be greatly impacted by the 8° increase in temperature that is predicted to occur by the year 2100.

Increasing temperatures will cause the tree line to shift to higher altitudes, further north and as a result will cause the loss of certain species. Further more, the delicate tundra ecosystem - a layer of sub-soil layer that remains permanently frozen - will be at risk as warming temperatures ~~can~~ result in lichens and mosses dying out and being replaced by trees. This will also put certain species who depend on this habitat at risk.

warming climate will also cause an increased frequency of boreal forest fires as the climate

will be warmer and drier. Not only will this cause large amounts of CO_2 to be released, but it will result in habitat destruction and the loss of a carbon sink that accounts for 37% of the Earth's carbon sink.

Animal species will also be affected eg. geese migration paths will change and invasive species such as the fox beetle may appear.

The complex Arctic foodweb will also be affected as the ^{numbers of} primary producers - phytoplankton - will decrease as decreased ozone will mean more UV reaches the earth's surface and destroys them.

This will impact the whole web, from lobster and crab to the seals and most significantly the top predator the polar bear. Polar bears will risk starvation as thinning ice results in a shorter hunting season. Over summer polar bears have lost 80kg of fat - meaning they are at risk of disease and reproductive problems.

In conclusion, the rapid rate of warming due to the ice albedo feedback will impact on both plant and animal species and could lead to the extinction of many species.

b) There are many reasons why it is difficult to predict future climate change firstly because of feedback systems, secondly the emission of big countries such as china are difficult to predict and thirdly it is hard to know whether the global agreements will be effective.

Many complex feedback systems are involved in climate change that make the extent of

warming - ice complex to calculate. The positive Albedo Feedback system - whereby ice has a high Albedo reflecting 90% but water only reflects 10% is key and responsible for the rapid rate of warming in the arctic. Another mechanism is the Arctic Permafrost melt in Siberia, which covers 24% of the northern hemisphere and is predicted to melt. This release of tonnes of methane (CH_4) which is 27x as powerful as CO_2 as a greenhouse gas, therefore speeding up the rate of global warming.

The role of China & India (China & India) is also involved as they are experiencing rapid economic growth - China's GDP per year is known as a 'fast-track economy'. It is predicted that China will, through this massive industrialisation

(dependent on burning fossil fuels), overtake USA as the largest economy by 2030.

This makes China a huge emitter of greenhouse gases - in 2007 China built 2 coal fired power stations per week for 3 years and in 2013 they produced 7.7 billion tonnes of CO_2 . This, and the high population size - 3.1 billion - makes predictions about future emissions hard to predict and therefore it is difficult to predict future climate change.

Another difficulty is knowing how much mitigation will occur and how quickly. The 1997 Kyoto protocol involved 175 countries but disappointingly the major emitters such as the USA, China, Australia and Russia didn't sign. Despite Greenpeace

lobbying for an immediate 60% reduction, the average target was a 5-2% decrease in climate change by 2012. Following this Copenhagen 2009 also failed to involve all the major players, and the next summit at Paris December 2015 needs to involve all the players, and set higher targets and be legally binding in

order to be effective but it is unknown where whether this will occur. Mitigation is occurring at a local scale eg. the Maldives pledged to go carbon neutral and the BedZED, South London Development is also carbon free but global agreements must occur.

This also makes predictions difficult and has resulted in the IPCC (Intergovernmental panel on climate change) having four scenarios of possible outcomes depending on how much mitigation occurs.

Finally, the involvement of long term cycles such as the 100,000 year cycles - Milankovitch cycles that go through periods of ice ages and

interglacials and well as other oscillations eg
make predictions more difficult still.

overall, there are many possibilities for
future predictions: many variables involved in
making predictions such as complex feedback
systems, the amount of industrial growth of
major polluter eg. China, and the ~~an~~ effectiveness
of mitigation strategies and finally the
involvement of natural cycles all of
which make predictions ^{on rate and amount of warming} harder to make.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

(a) This section is fully focused on ecology and there are many different species named. The consequences of global warming for them are explained in full. There are clear links to Figure 8.

(b) This is well structured (set out clearly in the introduction), and answers the question. It is full of data and up-to-date (reference to the Paris summit in 2015) and it links back to the question throughout. Both amount and rate are covered, though this is not done explicitly. The Milankovitch section is less relevant to the question though.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Please check how to spell Arctic!

Question 9

(a) There were many descriptive examples of glocalisation, which could be repetitive with slightly different case studies.

The majority did not progress beyond describing the adaptation of products to increase markets and make profit.

Some lower level answers confused globalisation with glocalisation and scored very low marks. Better answers explained in some detail how specific strategies were appropriate for particular cultures or climates, with reference to examples. They also discussed the strengths of local sourcing in terms of price, in generating good will and employment, and examined how cumulative causation could result in a new market for the product locally. McDonalds and veggie burgers were the most commonly used example.

(b) The best candidates made good use of examples of both TNCs and international organisations, and were able to go beyond explaining their role in globalisation and focus on how they had accelerated it. Weaker responses focused on the description of TNCs using examples. Some candidates gave the pros and cons of TNCs rather than answering the question set, suggesting that they needed more examination question practice. Many weaker candidates ignored international organisations altogether or were unsure as to how they differed from TNCs.

Stronger responses were more balanced and imaginative, tackling the concept of accelerating the globalisation process with technology and exploring ideas of loans, aid, dependency and environmental globalisation with relevant examples. Popular choices of TNCs were Facebook, MTV and Apple as well as Tesco, Coca Cola and Walmart. The most common IOs were trade bloc, particularly the EU (many reproduced the idea of free trade and movement of migrants between countries from Question 5(c)), alongside an overview of the World Bank, WTO and IMF.

This response scored 5 marks for part (a) and 8 marks for part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7 Question 8

(a) Question 9 Question 10

Glocalisation is an important strategy for TNC's in order for TNC's to be a success in different countries. The ingredients in foods may need to be changed to suit local taste's. for example ~~the~~ the TNC Tesco changes the flavour of its food in China and Thailand to suit the tastes of the Chinese and Thai public. Tesco also changes the layout of its store in Thailand to suit the ~~st~~ traditional shopping techniques of the Thai public e.g. They introduced markets

Within Tesco so people could choose and pick their own food. TNC's such as Tesco also employ locals to work in their stores this helps to prevent any tension amongst people e.g. It stops the public thinking TNC's are taking over their country and stealing their jobs. Therefore stops people having a negative perception of the TNC's which are being set up in their country.

As part of Globalisation TNC's also incorporate local businesses into their business e.g. Tesco may purchase products from farmers

e.g. vegetables, fruit to sell in its stores. TNC's therefore help to put money back into the economy to help developing countries develop their infrastructure and reduce poverty.

TNC's such as Tesco may also purchase clothing materials from Bangladesh and other textile countries.

b) TNC's provide help provide to create bridges between countries by introducing its stores into countries worldwide e.g. McDonalds has its ~~stores~~ restaurants in 120 countries. TNC's also help to turn LDC's into MEDC's for example China, thanks to TNC's China now has one of the largest economies in the world. They therefore help to reduce poverty.

Improvements in transport e.g. cheap airlines such as easyjet allow people to become more mobile and venture outside their country of origin. Advancements in ~~technology~~^{transport} mean people can now travel around the world in 31 hours instead of 2 years in the 1700's.

Organisations such as Google allow people to communicate across the globe

This is now a global village as the world is becoming more westernised. Facebook and Skype also allow people to communicate across the world. Events such as Christmas are now global events, thanks to the promotion of Toy Industries.

The ~~the~~ \$100 laptop in which eBay and Google invested into allows developing countries e.g. Kenya to become more switched on.

Containerised cargo transport allows huge amounts of products to be shipped around the world to ports based in numerous countries e.g. the transport of cars.

The mini car is an example of a product whose parts are built in numerous countries e.g. the ~~best~~ Netherlands, Brazil and Germany. Therefore money is being invested into countries across the globe

and into LDC's which are in greater need of money (FDI) and not just from one source country e.g. The UK.

TNC's are helping to reduce global poverty and helping to link ~~global~~ local businesses into the global economy.

TNC's such as eBay allow people to buy and sell goods world wide and as a result is sharing out money across the globe.

International organisations such as the UN allow aid to be dispersed worldwide & to countries suffering from natural disasters e.g. The USA and UK and United Nations (UN) provided aid to sufferers of Typhoon Haiyan which struck the Philippines.

Also the War on Terror and War in Afghanistan and Iraq meant services e.g. the Royal Navy, British and United States Army were deployed to fight together against terrorists.

TNC's such as Burger King mean people are eating the same kinds of foods.



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Examiner Comments

(a) Some valid ideas here on reasons for adapting products/stores but employing locals is not relevant. The response considers taste and culture as well as local sourcing. Explicit reference to the resource is lacking.

(b) This drifts away from globalisation and into general impacts and changes resulting from development. It is a descriptive account of ways TNCs operate and fails to make links to how globalisation may be accelerated. The points imply TNCs are important but do not go on to explain their role. The essay appears to be structured but it is a list of points in places. It is weaker on International Organisations and mentions the UN and its role.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

When preparing for exams, plan answers to questions from previous papers. Make a list of bullet points, then number these to help structure your answer logically and ensure each point links to the essay title.

This answer scored 8 marks for part (a) and 13 marks for part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7 Question 8

Question 9 Question 10

a) The main purpose of globalisation is for TNCs to maximise their profits. Globalisation means adapting products to suit local markets and there are several reasons why this must be done. One of these reasons is in order to suit local cultures and religions. These vary in every country and affect the type of products people will purchase. For example, as seen in the figure McDonald's opened a vegetarian restaurant in India, as Sikhs do not eat meat, and as the majority of visitors will be Sikhs they must respect this and maximise sales. Similarly, in the Middle East all ~~food~~^{meat} sold by McDonalds is halal meat, as their religion requires them to eat this.

Another reason they may need to adapt products is just for local tastes, which vary all over the world. This means products are more likely to be bought by target markets. For instance, in China Cadbury's chocolate is made sweeter, as local people prefer this and are more likely to buy it again. In the UK, people are very concerned about the environment, so McDonalds uses organic beef and milk from British farms and advertises this to encourage them to buy their products, as they know they are causing less moral and environmental issues.

Lastly, another reason why it is necessary is that different countries have different amounts of

wealth. TNCs cannot sell the same products in HEDCs like the UK as in LEDCs like Egypt, for the same prices. Therefore, in some countries prices are made lower in order to allow more people to buy it. The ~~quality~~ quality of the product may have to be decreased slightly to make this financially viable, but it will maximize sales and increase overall profits for TNCs.

b) One main reason why globalisation has occurred so rapidly is due to TNCs. They create global connections; primarily through outsourcing jobs from the developed world to the less developed/developing countries e.g. NICs. They have invested in emerging hubs, such as, Bangalore and provided over 200,000 jobs there. Also, investment has increased in China from \$4 billion in 1991 to \$94 billion in 2009. This has improved their economies and meant countries are growing at faster rates. This has led to increased numbers of consumers in countries, which has led to larger markets for TNCs, as people are more affluent; hence, there is more demand. For example, in China there are now 30 million consumers and TNCs can sell goods in these countries. Therefore, TNCs grow larger, e.g. Walmart now has over 8,500 stores in 15 countries due to increasing their global connections. This means more countries are part of the global network and there are more flows between them. Lastly, as there are branch plants in different countries there is increased communication between them, strengthening the idea of increased connections.

Furthermore, international organisation play

a huge role in accelerating globalisation. The creation of political groupings e.g. G20 have led to increased communication between countries and countries making global decisions on global problems together. This has made them more interdependent and interconnected. Also, there is an international organisation - called the World Trade Organisation - which encourages the creation of trade blocs. This creates blocs like the EU, ASEAN and NAFTA which has led to a massive increase in trade ~~from~~ between member countries of services, and goods, ~~as~~ as well as of people, encouraging demographic globalisation. Due to trade blocs ~~countries~~ countries experience more economic power, as China's ~~trade~~ trade means their earnings increased from \$200 billion in 2000 to \$1200 billion in 2009. This leads to countries experiencing shifts in economic power and gradually becoming MEDCs, showing the effect globalisation

has. Also, an example of how they have increased migration is that due to the A8 joining the EU there were more than a million Eastern European migrants in the ^{UK} ~~EU~~ by 2008. (who increased the culture). Therefore, international organisations ~~lead to cultural, economic, political~~ lead to globalisation through the creation of political groupings and trade blocs.

In conclusion, ~~both~~ both TNCs and international organisations accelerate globalisation, however, international organisations can be seen as more important as they increase economical, political, environmental, cultural and demographic globalisation.

TNCs, on the other hand, are also crucial, but only cause economical and some cultural globalisation.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

(a) This candidate has a range of reasons why globalisation is necessary and ways in which specific products have been adapted. The link to increased sales, profits and attitudes to the company are explored as reasons why these strategies are adopted. It does not consider the wider issue of local sourcing and Figure 9 is not to the fore.

(b) This essay has precise detail and excellent focus on the question, with accelerated globalisation referred to throughout. The role of TNCs is examined with reference to Walmart and the G20, IMF and trade blocs are used as examples of IOs. There is some use of terminology but the answer lacks the depth of understanding needed for full marks. The conclusion compares the role of the two in accelerating globalisation, which is not a requirement but is credited.

Question 10

(a) There were some good responses to this question which relied on candidates being able to combine their knowledge of global hubs with reasons for global migration, including A8 migration to the UK. There was not an expectation for London to have been taught for candidates to score well. Weaker answers tended to focus on generic pull factors for cities and migration. However, many others picked up on the presence of 150,000 Poles and had good suggestions for why megacities (rather than cities) attract migrants for specific reasons such as those outlined in the textbooks. The very best answers suggested how migration of transnational elites (e.g. Russian oligarchs) created a need for service-sector jobs in hotels, bars, restaurants, in turn filled by other migrants, creating a two-tier workforce – cumulative causation.

(b) Candidates showed a good understanding of both population structure and how migration has changed over time. Inevitably some answers drifted into a discussion of the impacts of structural change (e.g. elderly population) but many focused on birth and death rates and remembered to relate migration to changes in birth rates. The best answers recognised specific years of change in UK history such as the Suffragettes and consequent emancipation of women to alter fertility. Equally, others pointed to H & S legislation and its impact on death rates. However, most answers that didn't score well seemed to be due to lack of time and explanations of social change not being developed fully.

The following is a strong answer, which scored 9 marks for part (a) and 15 marks for part (b).

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

10 a) London has been a global hub for international migrants such as from Italy, USA and France due to high ed free education and free healthcare in the UK. Since the NHS in 1948 there has been free healthcare for ~~the~~ everyone. ~~less fewer things~~ There may be few or less language barriers between migrants from countries such as USA ~~eg~~ example from figure 10, 67% of the UK's residents were born in the USA. Most US citizens are English speaking and it may be their first language so it may be easier for them to migrate to ^{the} UK as it is easier to study and find a job. As ~~the~~ the UK is part of the EU it means people from other EU member countries are allowed to migrate ^{to the UK} here such as from Greece and France example from figure 10,

there are 309,000 French citizens living in the UK.

It may mean easier access to the UK as EU members can work or live in ~~any~~ ^{any} other country part of the EU, freely. Such as when Poland first joined the EU in 2004, there was an influx of Polish migrants with half a million Polish people migrating to the UK as UK allowed an unlimited number of people from Poland to migrate here. There are political reasons for why London has become a global

hub ~~at~~ ~~other~~ ~~as~~ they allowed an unlimited number of migrants ~~at~~ ~~the~~ during that time ~~at~~ due to shortage of labour in the UK for tradesmen sector jobs such as plumbers. London provides large employment for some of these migrants as many jobs are available in sectors such as tradesmen. There are also economic factors as to why London has become a global hub. Other economic ~~social~~ reasons may be as there are already family members reasons are that UK has a global hub for foreign investors especially in the central region with headquarters of HSBC bank located so many tertiary and quaternary sector jobs are available.

London has improved communication ~~and~~ systems and transport links which means the world appears to be shrinking as people can ~~at~~ connect with anyone, anywhere in the world. Transport systems such as high-speed railways and many airports such as Heathrow.

b) UK's population structure has changed over time.

~~Such~~ Factors include dietary improvements in the 1900s ~~as~~ as people were more ~~educated~~ educated and aware improving their diet and standard of

living. ~~Other~~ ~~the~~ Other factors such as the establishment

of the NHS means healthcare was free for everyone thus improving lifestyle and increasing life expectancy. During the ^{early} 1940s and 1960s due to World War 1 and World War 2 ~~led to~~ led to high death tolls and people couldn't afford to raise a child. However after the World War 2 ~~at~~ ~~husbands~~ many men returned from war there was a baby boom ~~with~~ as husbands returned from war more ~~the~~ women were having children. This has meant that population ~~structure~~ structure of the UK is ^{now} increasing to an ageing population - ~~now~~ as babies born ~~at~~ during the baby boom are reaching ~~a~~ ~~retiring~~ ~~age~~ ~~the~~ retiring age.

Due to improved healthcare and lifestyle life expectancy has increased from men's life expectancy being 50

during the 1950s to ~~7~~ 76.9 for men and 81.2 for women today. As life expectancy is increasing,

more people are living longer therefore increasing aging population. During 1950s India gained ~~their~~ ~~in~~ their

independence which meant there was an ~~influx~~ influx of migrants from previously colonised ~~the~~ countries

that used to be part of the British Empire. This increased the birth rate as people migrating at the time was mostly

of working-age population. There are currently over 2

million British citizens living in the UK that claim

themselves as Indian.

~~In~~ In 1967 there was the legalisation of abortion

and other factors such as the introduction ~~of~~ of the suffragette movement in the early 20th century

has meant ~~women fewer~~ ~~to~~ that less women are

having children. As women have more freedom and

are educated they choose to work ~~in~~ instead of staying at home to become a ~~housewife~~ housewife and bear a child. This social change has led to decreased birth rates in the last few decades.

Since the 1950s the fertility rate has decreased from 2.5 to ~~the~~ estimated 1.5 or less women are choosing to not bear and raise a child.

Other reasons are the economic oil crisis ~~at~~ during the 1960s, ~~and~~ ~~of~~ the great depression and the recent "credit crunch" over the past few years have meant families cannot afford to raise a child as they are too expensive to raise as ~~the~~ raising a child up to the age of 18 can cost ~~over~~ up to £100,000. This has decreased the birth rates of the UK whilst death rates continue to decrease therefore UK ~~is~~ has an ageing population.

The baby boom during the 1940s and 1960s has meant that babies born during that time are reaching a retiring age of 65 and above. ~~is added~~



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

(a) This is a very good Level 3 answer. The specific use of the resource and figures shows understanding. It addresses both general migration factors for the UK/London as well as the specific attractions of London as a hub. It lacks an overview so did not score full marks. (b) There is a consideration of a whole range of different aspects that influence population structure. There are specifics about UK social changes with supporting statistics. Reasons for changes in birth rates, death rates and migration and their impacts on structure are explored.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates and centres are offered the following advice:

- The following questions appeared the most challenging and centres may wish to ensure candidates are more fully prepared in the following areas:
 - Question 2(a)(ii) Explanation of thermal expansion
 - Question 3(a)(ii) Meaning of “footprint per person”
 - Question 3(c) Adaptation to climate change
 - Question 4 Flows generally
 - Question 6 Differences between push and pull, and between economic and social factors.
 - Question 9 Examples and roles of International Organisations
 - Question 10 London as a hub
- The resources used in both Section A and Section B could form a starter for lessons to help build familiarity. In particular flow diagrams (Question 4), map distributions (Question 3) and descriptions and explanations of distributions (Question 4 and Question 7) should be a focus.
- In addition, to achieve Level 3 or 4 in Section B part (b), candidates should be encouraged to write a concluding short paragraph focused on the demands of the question.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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