Example Candidate Responses – Paper 2

Cambridge International AS & A Level Geography 9696

For examination from 2022

Contents

Introduction

The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge International AS & A Level Geography 9696 and to show how different levels of candidates' performance (high, middle and low) relate to the subject's curriculum and assessment objectives.

In this booklet, candidate responses have been chosen from the June 2022 series to exemplify a range of answers for all the questions on the question paper.

For each question, the response is annotated with a clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. This is followed by examiner comments on how the answer could have been improved. In this way, it is possible for you to understand what candidates have done to gain their marks and what they could do to improve their answers. There is also a list of common mistakes candidates made in their answers for each question.

This document provides illustrative examples of candidate work with examiner commentary. These help teachers to assess the standard required to achieve marks beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Please also refer to the June 2022 Examiner Reports for further detail and guidance.

The questions and mark schemes used here are available to download from the School Support Hub. These files are:

> **9696 June 2022 Question Paper 21**
>
> **9696 June 2022 Mark Scheme 21**
>
> **9696 June 2022 Insert 21**

Past exam resources and other teaching and learning resources are available on the School Support Hub.

How to use this booklet

This booklet goes through the paper one question at a time, showing you the high-, middle- or low-level response for each question. The candidate answers are set in a table. In the left-hand column are the candidate answers, and in the right-hand column are the examiner comments.

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
	1 The candidate seems to be comparing Asia and South America which is not the question. When the data given is checked, it is Africa and South America as confirmed at the end. This is a careless slip that could have cost all the marks. Mark for 1(a) = 1 out of 1
	2 The candidate uses terms that make comparison clear, e.g. 'similar trends' and higher/lower. Mark for 1(b) = 3 out of 4

Answers are by real candidates in exam conditions. These show you the types of answers for each level. Discuss and analyse the answers with your learners in the classroom to improve their skills.

Examiner comments are alongside the answers. These explain where and why marks were awarded. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams so you can help your learners to refine their exam technique.

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** A good comparison once the confusion over the reference to Asia was clarified.
- **(c)** A good range of points were given but many were not fully explained or tightly linked to the slow improvement in nourishment. For example, 'lack of investment into farming practices' was not clear on what practices and how this impacted on nourishment. A clear chain of cause and ef[...] [...]ld help points to be developed.

This section explains how the candidate could have improved each answer. This helps you to interpret the standard of Cambridge exams and helps your learners to refine their exam technique.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(b)** Candidates needed to compare changes directly quoting data from the resource. Many did not compare, and others only considered one or two changes.
- **(c)** Many candidates considered Africa to be a single country so gave inappropriate reasons for the slow improvements in nourishment. Many did not link their explanation to the slow improvements in nourishment, instead describing why levels of nourishment were low. F[...] [...]se but then did not say how such events impact on the leve[...] reasons as this was a 5-mark question.

Lists the common mistakes candidates made in answering each question. This will help your learners to avoid these mistakes and give them the best chance of achieving the available marks.

Population

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments

Candidate response (transcribed handwriting):

1 a Asia

b South America and Asia reduced undernourishment by almost the same amount – 2% and 1.9% respectively (South America reduced it marginally more). However, South America fell originally sharply (to 4.4% in 2015) however it then increased again from 2015–2019 by 1.2%. In comparison, Asia had a similar pattern, falling also from 2005 to 2015 and then rising by 0.8% 2015–19. They therefore had similar trends. However, Africa remained with an overall higher % of undernourishment – 19.1% in 2019 compared to far lower at 5.6% in South America.

c The improvement in nourishment for Africa has been slow due to a very difficult climate meaning farming remains difficult and so food is scarce, with regular droughts throughout Africa. It has also been slow possibly due to the geography of the continent, with many countries landlocked and so it being difficult to improve transport infrastructure so all citizens can access food – this. Undernourishment has therefore reduced marginally. Poor governance is also widespread in the region with authoritarian governments having little will to improve nourishment, whilst also with a lack of investment into farming practices, alongside this with very poor citizens providing little funds, such as the Gambia's GDP of $800. On top of this, there may be resistance from populations to change to cultural practices regarding food. Conflict is also prevalent in the region making it very difficult to reduce undernourishment, with poverty and a lack of investment and farm workers, such as the Sudanese civil war.

Examiner comments:

1 The candidate seems to be comparing Asia and South America which is not the question. When the data given is checked, it is Africa and South America as confirmed at the end. This is a careless slip that could have cost all the marks.
Mark for 1(a) = 1 out of 1

2 The candidate uses terms that make comparison clear, e.g. 'similar trends' and higher/lower.
Mark for 1(b) = 3 out of 4

3 Here is the link between climate/drought and food scarcity, i.e. a clear cause/effect link.

4 It is more the lack of transport than being landlocked that is crucial.

5 It is not clear what is meant by 'farming practices'. This is too vague.

6 The candidate gives a lot of appropriate reasons with some examples but the cause/effect link to the slow rate of improvement in nourishment needs greater explanation and therefore only 4 marks are awarded. The answer is more about why nourishment is poor than why improvement is slow.
Mark for 1(c) = 4 out of 5

Total mark awarded = 8 out of 10

6

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** A good comparison once the confusion over the reference to Asia was clarified.
- **(c)** A good range of points were given but many were not fully explained or tightly linked to the slow improvement in nourishment. For example, 'lack of investment into farming practices' was not clear on what practices and how this impacted on nourishment. A clear chain of cause and effect using terms such as 'leading to' and 'resulting in' would help points to be developed.

Example Candidate Response – middle	Examiner comments

1   a)   Asia

     b)   In 2005, African undernourishment was higher than that of South America's at 21% compared to 7·6%. By 2019, undernourishment in both these regions fell. However, undernourishment in Africa was still 19·1% which is greater than South America's 5·6% in 2019. ①

     c)   The improvement in African undernourishment has been gradual. This is due to the harsh, dry climate of the Sahara – which takes up a significant proportion of Africa. This leads to lower crop growth/yield which reduces food supply leading ② to undernourishment. It has also been gradual due to various wars & conflicts, such as those in South Sudan ③ & Democratic Republic of Congo. Undernourishment is still 19% in 2019 due to high levels of poverty which prevent people from being able to afford enough food. Undernourishment also occurs due to poor farming practices in African countries. ④

Examiner comments

Mark for 1(a) = 1 out of 1

①   The candidate only compares the change between the two end dates so only 2 marks are awarded. However, data is used and comparison is clear.
Mark for 1(b) = 2 out of 4

②   There is a clear link to food supply but it is not clear why or how dry climate reduces crop growth/yield.

③   The candidate gives a valid point with an example but it again needs a cause/effect link to slow the improvement in nourishment. The answer is more about why nourishment is poor than why improvement is slow.

④   What are these practices and how do they result in undernourishment? There is limited clarity of explanation and only 2 marks are awarded.
Mark for 1(c) = 2 out of 5

**Total mark awarded =
5 out of 10**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** There was a limited range of changes given in the answer. The candidate only considered the overall change between 2005 and 2019, but there was a sound comparison. More comparisons of changes were needed. If several years are given in the resource, it is possible to give a comparison for each, as well as a general statement.
- **(c)** The candidate only offered two reasons. Much was not developed such as the statement 'due to poor farming practices'. These practices were not stated nor linked to their impact on the slow level of improvement in nourishment. More reasons linked to slow improvement in nourishment were needed. Three well developed reasons would allow the candidate to access all the marks.

Example Candidate Response – low

1	a	The world region which reduced undernourishment the most between 2006 and 2019, shown in table 1.1, is Asia. **(1)**
1	b	There are both similaritys and differences in the changes in undernourishment for Africa and South America shown in table 1.1. Both Asia and south America showed their greatest reduction in **(2)** undernourishment between 2005 and 2010. However, from 2015 to 2019 the undernourishment percentage increased in south America where it didn't in Asia. South America only reduced 2.0% from 2005 to 2015, where as Asia reduced 6.1%. Both South America and Asia reduced close to 1% from 2010 to 2015.
1	c	Improvement in nourishment for Africa, shown in Table 1.1, has been slowed. One reason for this is, that the total number of undernourished population grew from ~~2016~~ 2015 to 2019. Another **(3)** reason is due to Africas development. Due to it being an undeveloped **(4)** country, ~~there~~ there are less resources, like food, this causes undernourishment to rise with the population. Another reason is it has a large population. This means that food is sparse when compared to a smaller ~~undeveloped~~ undeveloped country. **(5)**

Examiner comments

1 Such questions only require a single word answer. Time and answer space is wasted by the candidate.
Mark for 1(a) = 1 out of 1

2 The first two lines again show wasted answer space and time. Unlike example 1, this was irrelevant, so was not awarded any marks, as it consistently focused on the incorrect comparison despite the first sentence.
Mark for 1(b) = 0 out of 4

3 The link to population growth is not clear. The candidate only quotes evidence that there is no improvement in the nutrition.

4 To state Africa is a country is a serious error. The reference to 'resources' needed explaining as to what they are and how they impact on nourishment improvement.

5 There is still no real link as to why there is slow improvement in nourishment. The candidate does not really answer the question so no marks are awarded.
Mark for 1(c) = 0 out of 5

Total mark awarded = 1 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** The candidate needed to read the question more carefully as their answer compared Asia and South America which was not the correct comparison.
- **(c)** The candidate considered Africa as an 'undeveloped country' and hinted at population size as a cause for the slow improvement in nourishment but did not develop that point. Far more specific causes were needed with a clear cause/effect link to the slow improvement in nourishment.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(b)** Candidates needed to compare changes directly quoting data from the resource. Many did not compare, and others only considered one or two changes.
- **(c)** Many candidates considered Africa to be a single country so gave inappropriate reasons for the slow improvements in nourishment. Many did not link their explanation to the slow improvements in nourishment, instead describing why levels of nourishment were low. For example, many correctly identified 'civil war' as a cause but then did not say how such events impact on the level of nourishment. Most candidates needed to give more reasons as this was a 5-mark question.

Migration

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
2 a) i) females aged 15-24 ii males aged 45-64 b 152 -107= 45. ① c More males aged 25-44 migrate than females. As they are more likely to move for economic opportunities such as employments as women (due to traditional stereotypes) are less likely to ② be expected to work. Women may also be unlikely to migrate as they are more likely to have children and family commitments which keep them in the source area; men are less likely to be expected to undertake childcare meaning they are more independent. Women also marry younger than men (at 17 in Niger average) and so may have more commitments; men may instead migrate in order to find a wife. Men, due to having an expectation to provide, may migrate to send back remittances (worth £4bn per year in Poland) finally, higher male literacy rates (compared to women) ③ means they are more likely to migrate for education	Mark for 2(a)(i) = 1 out of 1 Mark for 2(a)(ii) = 1 out of 1 ① These are correct figures. However, the candidate makes an error by not showing that the figures are in thousands. Mark for 2(b) = 2 out of 3 ② This is a good point but an example would have clarified the point. ③ Why do males have higher literacy rates? Overall, the candidate gives a range of points with some development and 4 marks are awarded. Mark for 2(c) = 4 out of 5 **Total mark awarded = 8 out of 10**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** The candidate should have shown that the data was in thousands. Checking the answer would have helped the candidate realise that 45 was an unlikely answer.

- **(c)** A good answer with lots of valid points, but at times, they were not fully explained. For example, it was stated there was higher male literacy rates, but why this was the case and how this impacted their ability to migrate was not explained.

Example Candidate Response – middle

2	ai	The group which had the greatest difference between migration out of the UK and migration into the UK is males aged 25-44. ①
2	aii	One group where migration out of the UK exceeded migration into the UK is males aged 45-64.
2	b	$\begin{array}{r}^{4}\,^{13}\\ 15\cancel{3}\\ -107\\ \hline 46\end{array}$ ② The difference between migration into the UK for males aged 15-24 and females aged 15-24 is 46.
1	c	More males aged 25-44 migrate than females aged 25-44. One reason for this is jobs. Males are more likely to have to, or are willing to, move for a job, compared to a female who may have to take care of her family. Another reason is that more males are forced to migrate in order to get jobs compared to females. This would be in order for them to make money, that would then get sent back to the family. ④ ③

Examiner comments

① This is an incorrect answer. Time and answer space is wasted by answering in full sentences in both a(i) and a(ii).
Mark for 2(a)(i) = 0 out of 1

Mark for 2(a)(ii) = 1 out of 1

② These are correct figures. However, the candidate makes an error by not showing figures in thousands.
Mark for 2(b) = 2 out of 3

③ The candidate needs to mention the reason the males are forced to migrate and why this reason does not apply frequently to females.

④ This is a basic answer around males working and females looking after the family so only 2 marks are awarded.
Mark for 2(c) = 2 out of 5

Total mark awarded = 5 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)(i)** The candidate needed to read the resource more carefully.
- **(b)** The candidate should have shown that data was in thousands. By checking the answer, they would have realised that 45 was an unlikely answer.
- **(c)** Far more reasons were needed to explain the difference in migration rates between males and females. The response focused on the oversimplified notion that men migrate for work and women stay to care for children. A valid idea but it needed more development and/or detail of cause/effect explanation.

Example Candidate Response – low	Examiner comments

2)

a i) Females aged 15-~~18~~ 24

ii) Males aged 45-64

Mark for 2(a)(i) = 1 out of 1

Mark for 2(a)(ii) = 1 out of 1

b) males 15-24 = 45/1000 = 4,500
females 15/24 = 52 = 5,200
difference = 700 **(1)**

$\frac{52}{45} = 7$

$\frac{5200}{4500} = 700$

45 00 +1200
5200
1300
5200
4800
00
4500 +1300
00
5200
4800
1300 +1200
700

(1) This is incorrect as the candidate uses data for those moving out of the UK.
Mark for 2(b) = 0 out of 3

c) Males aged 25-44 tend to migrate more than women aged 25-49 due to factors including job opportunities, military requirements e.g **(2)** drafting or relocating. Men at this age tend to have career focused paths and priortising income. Women however are now able to follow these lifestyles **(3)** and have career focused pathways as-well. However in Countries where the emancapation of women may not be as improved as **(4)** other developed countries such as the Uk,

These lifestyles may be harder to obtain, this causes more men to travel due to work in labor, physical manufactoring &/or agriculture Another factor is women tend to migrate internationally more but overall men migrate nationally & **(5)** internationally due to work&lifestyle, overall showing men migrating more than women especially during their prime economically active years.

(2) It is not clear why more males migrate for jobs than females.

(3) The candidate rather negates the explanation of why males migrate more than females.

(4) This statement needs clarification and an example.

(5) The answer is confused and the candidate negates their explanation. Only 1 mark is awarded.
Mark for 2(c) = 1 out of 5

Total mark awarded = 3 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(b)** The candidate took the figures for migration out of the UK rather than the figures for migration into the UK. The approach to the calculation was correct but they used incorrect data.
- **(c)** There was a lack of explanation. Much was not related to why males and females in the ages 25–44 differ in their ability to migrate. Statements were vague and not well linked to the question. The point about emancipation, for example, was not developed or explained fully to link it to the differing ability to migrate.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Misreading the figures in the resource – a large number gave the wrong sex/age group in **(i)**.
- **(b)** Confusing in-migration and out-migration and giving the wrong calculation. Also, many did not appreciate the data was in thousands so gave an incorrect answer.
- **(c)** Not explaining why males and females may differ in their ability to migrate. Also, many incorrectly assumed that this question referred to the UK, giving explanations based on migrants coming to the UK rather than directly answering the question. Most candidates needed to give more reasons, perhaps aiming for three well-developed points, as this was a 5-mark question.

Settlement dynamics

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments

3 a One piece of evidence is the degradation of the buildings that with smashed windows these would have been maintained if the site was still in use.
There is also a lot of vegetation around the site such as moss on bricks and trees/bushes next to the buildings suggesting the site has been abandoned and on pipes.
The two walkways across the river also looks dangerous and poorly maintained with no barriers, making it unfit for modern use and not complying with health and safety. **1**

b Modern day manufacturing requires good transport links, such as A roads and motorways, which this site looks like it lacks, being in a more rural area with steep topography **2** behind. This may also suggest it lacks good internet and communications infrastructure, this is vital for modern day machinery to run. There is also little space for expansion, being very built cramped buildings and having a river (which is no longer **3** necessary due to electricity) — this may mean there is no space for new manufacturing methods such as conveyer belts. There is also unlikely to be a large population nearby as it looks too rural to be near a city **4**

c) Some manufacturing may stay at an original urban location as there may be nowhere it can move to due to strict planning laws like the green belt. These areas may also have good transport or the right kind of geography, such as in

1 The candidate identifies the evidence well from the resource and explains why this indicates lack of use.
Mark for 3(a) = 3 out of 3

2 A good reference to the resource and link to the needs of modern manufacturing.

3 Another good reference to the resource and link to the needs of modern manufacturing.

4 Another valid point but a tighter link is needed to the requirements of modern manufacturing.
Mark for 3(b) = 3 out of 3

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

Newcastle ~London Thames~ Quayside with the river being necessary to import and export materials. These areas 5 may also be cheaper as they are more degraded due to being brownfield sites 6 with more air and water pollution, cleaner environment elsewhere may cost more. Finally, urban locations often come with an accessible, large and cheap workforce which more rural areas lack — seen in Manchester's centre. 7

5 Good point with relevant example.

6 The answer is confused here – would manufacturing stay to exploit brownfield sites? The urban location is unlikely to be cheaper.

7 The candidate presents a good range of points but becomes confused over the brownfield site and, therefore, 3 marks are awarded.
Mark for 3(c) = 3 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 9 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)**, **(b)** were well answered with both relevant explanation and good reference to the resource.
- **(c)** A range of valid points were given but there was some confusion suggesting that urban brownfield sites were cheaper due to them being 'more degraded' which suggested a misunderstanding of what manufacturing requires.

Example Candidate Response – middle

3	a	There are for pieces of evidence from fig 3.1 which suggest that the manufacturing site is no longer in use. These are g: the broken window, the amount of rusted metal, and the overgrown vegitation. **1**
3	b	The site shown in fig 3.1 is no longer suitable for modern day manufacturing. One reason for this is the outdated technology. This would not allow it to run efficiently. Another reason is its broken **2** structure. This means that before they could start manufacturing, they would have to rennovate it. **3**
3	c	Some manufacturing stays at its original urban location rather than relocating to a new site. One reason for this is the convinence. If the manufacturing best site is in an urban area, it is easier to travel goods to and from it. Another reason is the cost. It would cost a **4** great deal of money to relocate an entire manufacturing site to a new area. Another reason is time. It would take time to find, or build, a new site aswell as it taking time to relocate the equipment. This is time that could be spent manufacturing.

Examiner comments

1 Two valid points are correctly identified from the resource but 'rust' is not linked to why this indicated lack of use.
Mark for 3(a) = 2 out of 3

2 It is not clear what the candidate means by outdated technology. There is no reference to the resource or modern manufacturing.

3 A valid but weak point so overall 1 mark is awarded.
Mark for 3(b) = 1 out of 3

4 It is not clear why urban areas are so easy to access. Congestion leads to access problems in many urban areas so this point may not always be true.
Mark for 3(c) = 3 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 6 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The response was sound but more explanation would have increased the mark. For example, the candidate needed to explain why the amount of 'rusted metal' indicated that the site was no longer in use.

- **(b)** The response needed more reasons why it was no longer suitable for modern-day manufacturing. Reasons that were stated such as 'outdated technology' were not developed or referenced to the site shown in Fig. 3.1.

- **(c)** A number of valid points were made such as cost and time spent moving and availability of transport, but more reasons were needed with more detail and/or development to gain full marks.

Example Candidate Response – low

3	a	There is moss everywhere, overgrown vegetation, and many broken windows. ①
3	b	Well, the site quite honestly looks pretty small. As ② well as that, it is placed with one side on either half of a river or stream with small bridges being used as connectors. Additionally, the site ③ looks quite rural. Compared to manufacturing sites that are being constructed in 2022, it has no urban or modernized features that we would typically see.
3	C	Well, some places simply cannot or do not want to move. For example, the movement of any nuclear energy sites/plants can be extremely dangerous or risky. So, in some cases, it's better to just refrain from relocation. ④

Examiner comments

① The candidate correctly identifies two valid points from the source but 'moss everywhere' was not true or linked to why this indicated lack of use.
Mark for 3(a) = 2 out of 3

② The candidate does not make it clear why this and the next point make it unsuitable for modern manufacturing.

③ This point is not explained in the context of why this makes the site unsuitable. Overall, there is little reference to the question. One mark is awarded for the notion of limited size and split site.
Mark for 3(b) = 1 out of 3

④ This is irrelevant to both staying at an urban location and the nature of manufacturing. This is a limited answer in both length and depth so no mark is awarded.
Mark for 3(c) = 0 out of 4

Total mark awarded = 3 out of 10

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- The response to **(a)** was sound but more explanation would have increased the mark. Why did 'moss everywhere' indicate a lack of use of the site?
- In **(b)**, very little of the response linked to the suitability for modern-day manufacturing. Size of site was mentioned but not developed or related to modern manufacturing requirements.
- The candidate needed to appreciate the significance and context of 'original urban location' in **(c)**. More of the material needed to be relevant to the location and question, for example, the mention of nuclear energy plants was irrelevant. It also demonstrated a lack of understanding of 'manufacturing'.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Not fully explaining why the identified piece of evidence demonstrated a lack of current use of the site. Many struggled to find a third piece of evidence from the photograph.
- **(b)** Many candidates based their responses on the dilapidated appearance of the site rather that the nature of the site itself. Suggesting broken windows are unsuitable for modern workers is a lower-level type response compared to those focusing on site limitations such as lack of ease of access or limited room for expansion.
- **(c)** Not reading 'stays at its original urban location' and looking at reasons for moving to other areas of the world or even into urban areas. Few identified the notion of industrial inertia.

Population

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments
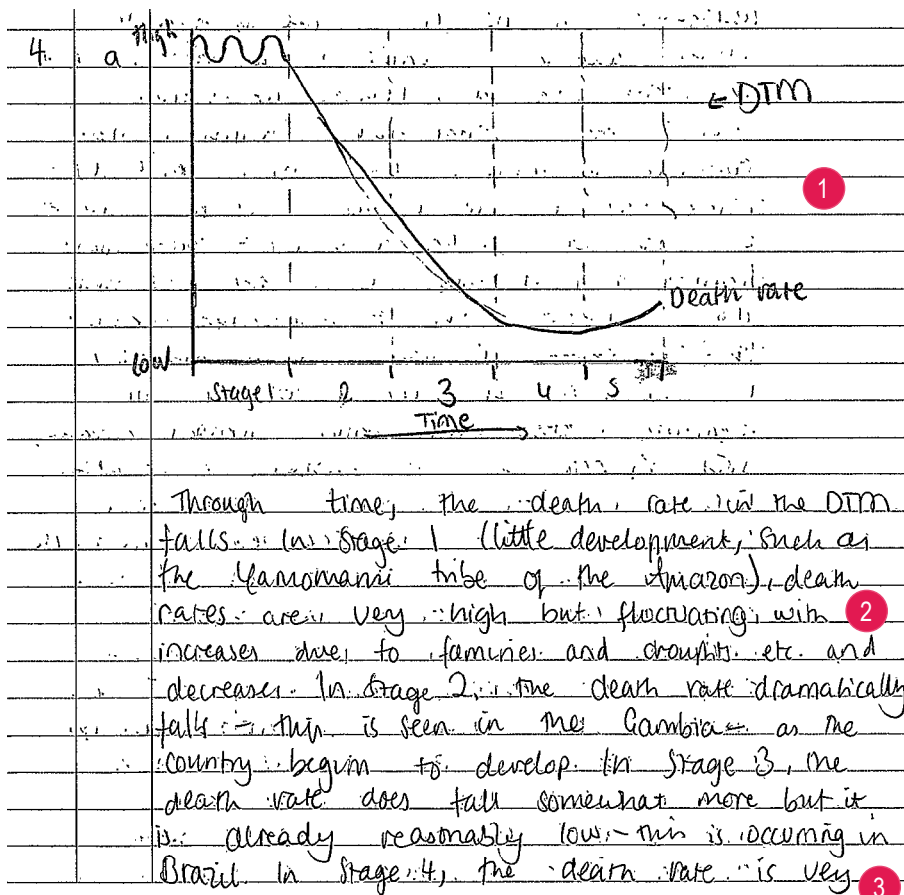
1 The candidate does not mention the rate except high and low.

2 There is good and clear evidence of accurate knowledge and understanding of DTM.

3 Clear and accurate description of the changes in the death rate in the DTM, but there is no data.
Mark for 4(a) = 5 out of 7

| | Example Candidate Response – high, continued | Examiner comments |

low (such as in the UK) but then in stage 5, it may begin to rise somewhat & due to degenerative, lifestyle diseases, though it can potentially remain low. economic

b. Death rates fall with the increased development of an area as the country as a whole gets more prosperous. The original development from an agricultural economy to a more industrialised ones, as occurred in Brazil and China in the **(4)** 1940s–60s, means that work becomes less strenous and safer, leading to fewer deaths due to that. The wages of individual worker increase as they become industrial ones, meaning individual standard of living increases, with better food (that provides more nutrients and more calories) and increased sanitation due to higher quality housing. Along with rising wages, their government also gets wealthier due to increased taxation (yes HCs — in Pakistan, an LC, only 10% of the population paid income tax in 2010), meaning public service provision increases, such as healthcare — it becomes higher quality, with more doctors (in South Sudan there is 1 doctor for every 500,000 people — as an LC it lacks high quality healthcare) and more **(5)** accessibility due to transport infrastructure improving and urbanisation meaning more citizens have access to all services. Knowledge of health and sanitation also increases as economic development is powered by improved education. this means more citizens to have access to vaccines, meaning they are at less risk of preventable diseases such as measles. Aid and investment

(4) The candidate uses good examples and links them clearly to time.

(5) There is a clear range of factors which are well linked to the explanation as to why death rate falls with development.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

from wealthier countries may also lead to decreasing death rates as more citizens have access to healthcare (such as Canadian aid to Serewunda clinic in the Gambia allowing 50 000 to be vaccinated). As it is economic development also often leads to reduced birth rates there becomes less pressure on resources and so less overcrowding for services and less food shortages in general. However, it is important to note (6) that with very high economic development death rates may rise again, due to lifestyle diseases from overconsumption – therefore, the UK has a higher death rate than Brazil. (1k compared to 7).

As Mechanisation of farming and general better agricultural practices will mean more food is produced, also — cereal production in total rose from 200m tonnes in 1960 to 16m in 2000 as it rapidly economically developed.

6. An aging population is one in which the average age is increasing, and with a high and increasing proportion of the population elderly and a low and decreasing proportion young or working age. Driven by high life expectancies along by very low birth and death rates, they create a population that is highly dependent. (7) Although there are some positives to an aging population and these are not economic, they are mainly social, the main impacts of an this are negative and are economic, due to their exponential and causatory nature. This can

(6) This is irrelevant. There is a large range of factors which are well linked to explaining the fall in death rate together with a variety of examples which places the answer at the top of Level 3.
Mark for 4(b) = 8 out of 8

(7) This is a clear introduction that demonstrates clear knowledge and understanding of the topic.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

be clearly seen in Japan but also, in many other NICs, and may lead to the overall decline and demise of the country.

An aging population does have some positive impacts, but few are economic. The importance of these impacts are also reduced by their scale and lack of effect, meaning it is certainly true that the main impact on a country is economic. The only real significant benefit of an aging population is the fact that an increased life expectancy is certainly positive, especially for the individuals involved - Japan's life expectancy is now 84 and this is even higher for wealthy women with many living past 100. Although clearly not economic, this certainly does not contribute to social impact being the main ones as this rising life expectancy has many negative knock on impacts, which are overwhelmingly economic. It does have the secondary social effect of decreasing overcrowding in cities, due to the declining population generally. (Japan's is predicted to decline by 20% by 2055) and also due to the fact that elderly people which increasingly dominate the population* are less **8** likely to live in cities and instead counterurbanise to smaller towns and rural areas. This As well as being positive socially as it provides a more positive experience for the inhabitants of cities, it also benefits the

* (from 23% now to 40% over 65 in Japan by 2055) **9**

Examiner comments

8 An effective evaluation throughout.

9 Good use of data to maximise the usefulness of supporting examples.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
environment, with less air pollution from traffic emissions, and lowered productions of anthropogenic heat and ~~towers~~ and lowered amounts of urban sprawl. Although these are impacts of an aging population which are not economic, they are far less significant than the disastrous, large scale and long term economic effects. Furthermore, although it could be argued the environment benefits as a population ages and less resources are consumed, this cannot be said to be entirely true as overconsumption is a key issue in the rich HICs an aging population occurs in, such as Norway which uses 3.5x the amount of resources it should. Therefore, although there are ~~pos~~ almost no economic positive impacts from an aging population (apart from a boost to niche industries, such as biomedical technologies of Lawson Inc's adult diaper production in Japan), this does not mean the main impacts are social or environmental as these are limited in number, longevity and scale — it is certainly true that the main impacts are economic. The negative impacts of an aging population are overwhelmingly negative and these negative impacts are overwhelmingly economic. Aging populations lead inevitably to a high burden on the working age and the youth as the elderly rarely work (even if the retirement age has been increased in many HICs from 60 to 65 to encourage this) and therefore bring in little tax, whilst	🔟 There is an effective evaluation throughout.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

There are high costs for caring for them. Therefor, Japan's debt burden is 250% of GDP, whilst £12tn is spent on caring for the 420 000 in social care per year – **(11)** This is a great economic impact, due to its scale, inability to fix (despite consumption taxes rising from 5% to 10% in Japan There is an inevitable decline in funds) and causatory nature, as one key driver of low birth rates is the high cost of living. The economic impact of a lack of workers, leading to a limited labour market with 1·6 vacancies per job and 40% of workers part time in Japan, is also a very significant impact as the slowing down of development and innovation poses questions to its role in international economics and politics in 100 years time – this is a very long term and large scale impact. There is also few solutions to it, except **(12)** rapidly increasing migration. Although this had some success in Germany (with 800 000 Syrian refugees accepted) it also did not provide a long term solution as welfare burdens also increased due to only 22% being literate. Some negative impacts are not economic, it can be noted; there is a political imbalance due to declining urban populations (rural votes have 200% of the power of urban ones) and there is also 400 schools closing per year due to a lack of students due to the low fertility rates of 1·37. However, these social impacts are also economic in nature, with closing schools

Examiner comments

(11) Good use of data to maximise the usefulness of the supporting examples.

(12) Solutions are not required.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

leading to a future decline in the workforce and skilled workers and so risking the future development of the country. Clearly, negative impacts are so large scale and exponential, driving down birth rates further and so further increasing the aging nature of the population, meaning they can certainly be said to be the main impact over social and environmental factors.

Overall, the main impact of an aging population on a country, such as Japan, is economic to a great extent. Not only are the only social and environmental impacts positive (which therefore have little value with on aging population being seen as generally negative), economic impacts also far outweigh them in their longevity and scale. The economic impact of an aging population is leading to an exponential crisis for HICs as their development slows, and this is incredibly difficult to solve.

Examiner comments

13 The candidate discusses a range of types of impacts, both positive and negative with detailed examples and sound evaluation throughout and is, therefore, awarded Level 4. However, not at the top of the Level, as the answer was not focused in some places. Mark for 4(c) = 13 out of 15

Total mark awarded = 26 out of 30

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** The candidate correctly described the changes in death rate in the DTM and gave some examples, but these needed to be supported with data demonstrating what the death rate was at each stage. Better use could have been made of the diagram in this respect.

- **(b)** This was very good with a range of sound examples of countries at differing levels of development and a wide range of reasons of why death rates fell with increased economic development. There was good cause/effect explanation.

- **(c)** Another very good answer mostly based on Japan (with appropriate data) which considered the positive and negative impacts on economic, social, environmental and political aspects of the country. The essay had a clear beginning, middle and end and was of a good length for a piece of work that should take about 25 minutes. Evaluation was consistently sound and was evident throughout the response. There was a tendency to wander off focus and consider other, less relevant, impacts such as solutions to the ageing population so it did not achieve the top of Level 4.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

4 a In stage 1 of the DTM, death rate is extremely high and fluctuation occurs, as well as birth rate. The balance **(1)** of both birth and death rate being at similar results in the total population being steady without increases, at a low level. This is due to lack of development and medical advancement and an example country for Stage 1 is the isolated tribes in Amazon, Brazil. In stage 2, the death rate begins to decline while birth rate doesn't. This is due to the introduction of vaccines, and a example is Chad, Africa. But in stage 2 death rates is still considerably high. However is ~~tag~~ in Stage 3, the death rate begins to decline rapidly, **(2)** as well as birth rate, but death rate decreases faster. The decline of death rate in stage 3 is sharp and an example country is India, due to better healthcare and nutrition, so less people die. In stage 4, the rate of decline for death rate slows as death rates comes to an all time low and becomes a flatter line. Example of stage 4 is UK, where deaths are less ~~due to~~ but not zero, healthcare is good and diseases few. In stage 5, the final stage, death rate hasn't increased and **(3)** stays low, with birth rate being less than death rate. E.g Sweden where women choose to work and not have children, which leads to an older population (which in turn maintains the steady death rate).

4 b ~~One example~~
~~In stage 1 of~~

In stage 2 of the DTM death rates begin to fall, but are still very high. An example of a country is Sudan. Sudan, an African country, is not economically developed, hence a high death rate. This is because good healthcare is needed due to diseases and undernourishment in Africa, but cannot be afforded or the population isn't educated enough to improve their health. Any improvements, e.g vaccines, are usually from aid (foreign). **(4)**
An increased economic development means more people are educated in a country, so more people have money, which in turn sustains a good standard of living. For example in India, trade and remittences from migration has rapidly improved the economy of India, making it a BRIC country. This means more Indian individuals can be educated and become doctors, improving the number of doctors available to the population. More development means India has **(5)** better agriculture compared to African countries via machinery, fertilisers and good farming practices compared to soil exhaustion in Chad. Hence, the population of India **(6)** (densely populated) is well fed for most part and can use crops to trade and further economy. Countries like Sweden experience the lowest death rate due to knowledge of a healthy lifestyle + good healthcare but also a cleaner environment. Well developed countries try to reduce pollution, which combats any respiratory health issues. **(7)**

(1) Birth rate and explanation are irrelevant as they are not required by the question.

(2) This is incorrect. The candidate confuses stages 2 and 3.

(3) This is incorrect. Overall, the answer needs more accuracy, detailed examples with data and less explanation.
Mark for 4(a) = 2 out of 7

(4) This was an irrelevant introduction as it does not explain the fall in the death rate.

(5) The candidate does not explain why and how this has an impact on reducing death rate.

(6) The candidate does not explain why and how this has an impact on reducing death rate.

(7) There is little explanation of how or why the death rate falls with development. Examples are limited and they could be more detailed and supportive. Overall a Level 2 answer.
Mark for 4(b) = 4 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

4 c) An aging population is a country or area where the majority of the people living there are aged 65 upwards.

The main impact of an aging pop. may be economic due to the fact that the elderly do not work. For, example in Japan, immigration for labour is encouraged, as its aging population means there are less workers. The dependency ratio for Japan is considerably high compared to India. The government also have to pay out pensions to the elderly, which puts strain on the country economy, especially if there is not young tax payers to compensate. Older people are less likely to go out and shop, so the govt can't receive as much tax income. Older people require quality healthcare, and with a large proportion of population being older, more money needs to be invested into hospitals + ambulance. However pensioners may travel accross their country increasing the income of other areas, rather than their own.

However, the impact can also be social. For example in China, young adults experience the 4-2-1 phenomena, where each youth needs to care for 2 parents and 4 grandparents. This was due to the One Child policy in China. This can be taxing on young adults as a lot of their income will be diverted to their grandparents, but they also miss out on their own enjoyment and social life. People may not get married as they are busy caring for elderly. When elderly pass, they leave an emotional impact on family members.

(8) The candidate misses the opportunity to add detail and data to support the explanation.

(9) It is not clear whether this is a positive or negative impact. It is vague and unsupported.

(10) The candidate recognises other types of impact.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
4 The impact will also be demographic. With more elderly the death rate of a country will be higher. For example the UK has an aging pop, and good NHS healthcare, but death comes naturally, so the death rate is higher compared to other countries. Older people also migrate from urban to Rural area, so may reduce the population of their source country. **11**	**11** This is an odd statement. It is not clear whether this is positive or negative impact and no example has been given.
They also impact the culture of a country. Elderly people are more focused on preserving traditions and religions. For e.g in China, elderly desire grandsons rather than girls, as that is the traditional culture. The country is more likely to be modern if, ~~they~~ there are more young people. This effects their political stance too	
They benefit for a country of an aging population is the ability to avoid over-population, as the elderly die quicker. Economically, elderly still pay tax so gov do recieve income	
Overall, I think the main impact of an aging population is economic due to the money invested in the elderly's health. They do not work so ~~doat~~ don't directly benefit the economy. The elderly can benefit a country as they still pay taxes. **12**	**12** There is some evaluation at the end and the answer looked at a range of impacts but it is poorly arranged with limited examples. This is a Level 3 answer. Mark for 4(c) = 8 out of 15 **Total mark awarded = 14 out of 30**
Older individuals leave an inheritance which is a good social impact for the family but majorly financial.	
Politically, older people are less likely to fight in war or riot against dictatorships, so could be a strain on a country.	

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only two of the stages of the DTM were correct in terms of the death rate changes (stages 1 and 4). The candidate seemed to confuse stages 2 and 3. There was a lot of unrequired explanation of the changes. The candidate needed to be more accurate and focus on describing the changes in the death rate.

- **(b)** The first paragraph was irrelevant as it explained why the death rate was high at stage 2 of the DTM. There was some attempt at exemplification, but this was limited in detail. There was a limited range of reasons for the fall in the death rate. The response needed greater explanation of the cause/effect linkage between factors and why they caused a fall in the death rate.

- **(c)** This was mostly based on Japan but did wander off focus to consider the effect of the one child policy in China. Many points needed more detail and development with fewer unsupported statements such as the 'elderly die quicker' which was seen as an advantage of an ageing population. The candidate did consider economic, social, demographic, and cultural impacts, so with examples and evaluation, limited though this was, it was placed just in Level 3.

Example Candidate Response – low	Examiner comments

4)

a) In the demographic transition model the death rate falls. In stage 1, we can clearly see that there are high birthrates and deathrates, leading to no natural increase or decrease. This is due to the country not being well developed, leading to many people dying to preventable causes. In stage 2 of the DTM, the death rate begins to fall. This is due to increased development allowing for some diseases to be cured and improved healthcare leading to longer life expectancy. The birthrate also remains high. In stage 3, the death rate is very low and so is the birthrate, at this point the country is well educated, and has access to healthcare and contraception. This eventually leads to an aging population, which brings us to stage 4. In stage 4, the deathrates increase due to the aging population in stage 3 dying.

1 The candidate does not fully understand the question and refers to both birth rate and natural increase.

2 The death rate falls rapidly. The candidate goes on to explain which is not required here.

3 This is incorrect.

4 This is incorrect. Overall, there is lack of accurate description and not all the material is kept relevant to the question so 2 marks are awarded.
Mark for 4(a) = 2 out of 7

b) Deathrates fall with increased economic development of an area due to many reasons. One reason is because of improved living conditions. As economic development increases, it nessecities that we need to live also improve. For example water quality could improve due to the government spending more money on improving water infrastructure. Another reason is due to certain jobs being less available. As economic development increases, the workforces shifts from primary and secondary to tertiary and quaternary. Primary and secondary jobs are dangerous, but improved economic development causes them to be automated allowing for people to do safer jobs in the tertiary/quaternary workforce. Another reason is because more money is spent on access healthcare. Increased economic development allows for more money to be spent on healthcare, leading to improved healthcare allowing for diseases to be prevented and people to be able to access health care easier.

5 A valid point but how does an improvement in water infrastructure lead to a fall in the death rate?

6 Examples are needed here.

7 Far too little explanation of the cause/effect factor on the fall in the death rate. There is no attempt at exemplification, as asked in the question, so this is a Level 2 answer.
Mark for 4(b) = 3 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

4

c) I agree with this statement because of many reasons. Aging populations heavily impact the economy of a country because a large aging population means lots of agin elderly dependants. This causes increased tax rates because more dependants need money to support them which puts **(8)** pressure on the working class to pay higher taxes. A large elderly population also means that the government will have to spend more money on healthcare. This is because elderly people need healthcare as they can be hurt easily. One more economic impact would be through implementation of population policies. For **(9)** example to combat an ageing population singapore implemented the "2 or more policy" to allow which etc stated that if people had 2 or more children they would be entitled to compensation from the government. this policy proved effective, all A large agin There are other impacts however. An eg. reduced taxes caused by an aging population can lead to people of working age migrating. This is because they do not want to pay high taxes. Ultimately, I think economic impacts are the largest impact of an ageing population. Though aging populations can also cause later retirements.

(8) It is not clear in what way they could be supported.

(9) It is not clear whether this is a positive or negative impact. It is vague and unsupported.
Mark for 4(c) = 4 out of 15

**Total mark awarded =
9 out of 30**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only two stages of the DTM were correct. Far more detail and accuracy was needed. Birth rate changes and natural increase were included and were not needed. Some examples of death rates were needed.

- **(b)** If questions asked for examples and none are given, as in this response, candidates are limited to a maximum of 4 marks. Far more cause/effect explanation was needed such that impact of an improvement due to economic development was linked to how it impacted on the death rate. For example, improvement in water quality was correctly identified as a factor but it was not linked to how this reduced the death rate.

- **(c)** Again, examples were needed. More of the limited length of this response needed to be kept relevant to the question rather than considering irrelevant topics such as population policies. The response only considered a limited range of economic impacts rather than contrasting these with other impacts to produce a more effective conclusion.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Many candidates did not know, or confused, the stages of the DTM, particularly the changes in rates of change in stages 2 and 3. Too many gave unnecessary aspects such as the birth rate changes and/or total population growth. Few could quote relevant data on the changing death rate. A lot explained the changes ignoring the fact that this was a 'describe' question.

- **(b)** Too many candidates did not give examples or gave simplistic ones such as, 'e.g. Africa'. Cause and effect were often poorly explained with insufficient explanation of how the factor, such as increased education, caused the death rate to fall.

- **(c)** This part was generally well answered but candidates often needed more examples and better evaluation (including evaluation throughout the answer) of why or why not the statement was correct.

Population/Migration

Example Candidate Response – high	Examiner comments

5 c 'The impact of the migration of a population from an area is always negative for the source area.' ①

The impact of the migration of a population from an area can have both positive and negative impacts for the source area, and for some the reasons that the migration took place is much worse than the impact of a migrant leaving. When a migration is forced because of war or natural disaster people leaving will not make too much difference to the ② source area, as it will probably have far worse issues, and people leaving might even be a positive thing when resources are in short supply eg. during the famine in Mali, where the famine was so bad the price of maize rose by 60%. Here people migrating away from the source area had a positive impact on the source area as it put less strain on resources. However when the migration is voluntary the impacts on the source area are much more varied and in many cases negative.

One place where migration was bad for the source area was the is migration from Mexico to the ③ USA, or more specifically Chiapas to Santa Barbra. Many people try each year to cross the border from Mexico to the USA, however it is a trecharous journey and in 2019, 300 people died trying to cross, they leave Mexico fleeing from poverty, and crime, however because so many people have left there has been brain drain and drawn from Mexico. Many young men, have left in search of higher

Examiner comments

① It is not a good idea to start with the last section of a three part question as often parts (a) and (b) feed into part (c). In this case, they did not.

② A perceptive evaluation followed up with an example of famine in Mali.

③ The candidate gives detailed locational information.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

wages in manual, primary/farming and secondary jobs e.g. brocilli farms, however this has led to a lack of people to farm the land and provide food for people, also because 55% of migrants are men, this has meant that there has been a lack of male role models for young men and because of this, this has many led to young boys joining gang e.g. the Lozetos gang. Along with this there has been a brain drain as educated However, not people leave to find better jobs with higher wages, this has left a gap of skilled workers.

are negative

4 However, not all the impacts on the source area of Mexico are bad, remittances make up 3% of Mexico's GDP, then As many f man migrate for higher payed jobs sending money back to their families in Mexico. Having people leave has also been positive as it has helped to reduce overcrowding and over population and therefore the impact of migration from non over Mexico did have negative impact for it but there were also some positive impacts.

4 The candidate supports their example with details. Also, starting the paragraph with 'however' is an indicator of discussion.

Another place where ya

5 Internal migration † also has positive and negative impacts for the source area. Many people have migrated out of London to move to rural areas or smaller towns and cities such as St Ives in Cambridge, Birmingham and Dorest. This has had some negative impacts on London such as a loss of affluent middle class families who pay taxes and contribute to communities, However in this case I would argue that this has had an overall positive impact for the source

5 There is good comparison of international and internal migration impacts although the role of Birmingham is not convincing.

Example Candidate Response – high, continued

Examiner comments

area of London, as there is less overcrowding and over population, less pollution, and house prices although still high have lowered a bit to help people get on the property ladder. London still gets lots of economic avility and foot fall in the CBD as people commute to work and others come on day trips to shop, London also still gets lots of tourism to help it's economy.

One place where the impact has been completely negative is rural to urban migration from declining rural remote areas such as Cornwall and the Western Isles as more and **6** more young people and family leave, the ageing population gets worse meaning that the few people who are actively economic have high taxes ~~and has the highest ageing popular~~ Services shut down, which then means more people leave and this negative spiral continues with negative impacts as more and more people commute out of the area. However in LICs e.g. China even though many rural areas have ceased to exist as people move out some have benifetted from people moving out as they send remittances back helping the source area

In conclusion I do not agree with the statement 'the impact of the migration of a population from an area is always negative for the source area.' although in some cases it is true there are also many positive impacts too. It mostly depends on whether the area is over polluted, over crowded as people leaving is then generally a good thing, however if those people migrating away are economically active and help the community it is normally a loss having them migrate away **7**

6 The candidate gives a different example and a further contrast.

7 A variety of impacts expressed as different types of source areas so providing an interesting evaluation. This is a Level 4 answer but types of impacts needed more detail.
Mark for 5(c) = 13 out of 15

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments

5 a One way of classifying types of population movement is voluntary and involuntary migration. [8] Involuntary migration is when a population has no choice but to flee an area because of a life threatening situation such as war eg. Syrian civil war or natural disasters e.g. Haiti earthquake 2010. Voluntary migration is when a population moves away from there area by choice for a year or more often in search of a higher quality of life, higher wages or better employment.

Another way to classify types of population movements is whether chain migration or step migration. [9] Chain migration is when some people from a population move to a new location and form a bridge head encouraging freinds and family, or people from the same demographic to move there and join them. Another way Step migration is when populations move in steps, toward an end goal location, they might stop to earn money to continue their journey, or because they met a partner and often they will never reach their final destination

Polutation movement can be Internal (with a country) different types of internal population movement include, rural to rural migration, urban to urban migration (eg. London to Birmingham.), urban to [10] rural migration When people move from a city such as London to a rural area such as Cumbria (popular for retirees) and rural-urban migration which is common for young people finding jobs. External migrations are when populations more to another country. [11]

8 This is one clear way of classifying migrating with supporting examples.

9 Another contrasting way of classifying movement. It is well described but the basis of classification is not clear.

10 Another contrasting way of classifying movement with an appropriate example. It is well described but the basis of classification is not clear.

11 The answer offers a range of ways with some examples but does not really describe the basis of each of the classifications. However, there are enough valid points for full marks.
Mark for 5(a) = 7 out of 7

Example Candidate Response – high, continued	Examiner comments
5 b Internal migration has increased in many LICs and MICs as these countries develop away from primary tertiary jobs and towards the secondary sector ⑫ An example of where internal migration has increased is in China where rural to urban migration has increased dramatic. The manufacturing industry by has become massive in China, an example of this is that they now make 43% of the world's clothes. Most rural areas of China are very poor with farmers in Sichuan making less than $2 a day. Because of the massive in shift to manufacturing, there are many jobs in the cities to work in factories earning more money than they can be earned in rural areas. This means many people go to work in the city and send money back to their families, meaning that remittances make up 18% of GDP in rural areas of China. ⑬ Another example of increased international migration in an LIC is in Lagos, which has expanded rapidly, as more jobs become available in the city. A reason for this is globalisation as TNCs move branches of there companies in to less developed countries where tax and regulations are low. Lagos has expand with as the country has gotten richer and this happens in many LIC where increased internal migration is correlating to a higher GDP. ⑭ A final reason is that in many LICs and MICs healthcare and education is better in cities and so families especially move to citys so that they are closer to these better facilities hoping if there children can get a good education they can improve their quality of life.	⑫ There is a clear explanation from the start with an example and details. ⑬ The paragraph is about internal not international migration with an example. ⑭ The answer is limited in range of reasons and is Level 2. There is no conclusion to the overall explanation. Mark for 5(b) = 4 out of 8 **Total mark awarded = 24 out of 30**

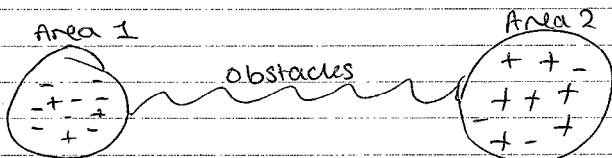## How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** A good range of types of classifying migration with some attempt at exemplification. Ideally, more was needed to describe the basis of these classifications.

- **(b)** The candidate's response was based on China with some detailed data but more of this detail could have been more supportive of the question. The candidate focused on rural to urban migration with a rather limited range of factors causing this movement. The response needed a broader view of why the level of internal migration, not just rural to urban, has increased. As this was the last part of the candidate's response to Question 5, part **(c)** having been answered first, the candidate may have been pressed for time.

- **(c)** A good range of examples supported a discussion of both positive and negative impacts of migration on the source area both at the international and internal levels. There was a sound evaluation which did consider the extent of agreement with the stated view.

Example Candidate Response – middle

Examiner comments

5 a) Forced Migration occurs due to the need to migrate out of the country because of either War, a natural disaster or political persecution. For example, Ukrainians are currently migrating out of Ukraine into Europe as their lives are in danger due to war. Many Ukrainians are also internally displaced as they have moved from Mariupol to safer areas of Ukraine.

Voluntary migration are those who choose to migrate. There are many theories as to why people move. Lees theory compares push and pull factors. Starks model theorises the idea of moving for remitances

Torado's model suggests the idea of moving for money

Lee's model above suggests that people would choose to move from area 1 to area 2 as there are more positive pull factors than there are in area 1 but also less push factors. Obstacles are always going to be in place for migration.

In LICs and MICs Torados and starks models are often the factors which determine the movement

1 Only one type of classification is described with details and example.

2 The answer loses focus here. These models have limited relevance.

3 Only one type of classification is considered and the basis of this classification is not described.
Mark for 5(a) = 3 out of 7

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

5 b) Internal migration is the movement from one area of a country to a different area of the same country. In Brazil there is a migrant stream from rural areas in the Amazon to the city of Rio de Janiero. Rio has a large amount of pull factors regarding why people move. Young people are attracted to Rio due to it's bright life, night life and the many fantastic activities and events the city provides. Compared to the rural areas education is much better, meaning those with educational aspirations tend to migrate to the city from the countryside. Rural areas have limited healthcare available and often people will move in search of medical reasons. Lee's model shows that a person will move from one area to another if there are more positives than negatives your current area and less negatives. It also shows the obstacles that are in place. Obstacles such as travel costs and specialist visas, such as those needed to enter australia, are the reasons which reduce International migration. Hence why people in LICs and MICs travel within their own countries.

I would argue the main reason for internal migration would be for a better job and in Brazils case there are better jobs in Rio than in the rural areas.

However, A large influx of migrants into Rio causes large overcrowding. Pushing people in Rio to migrate to Barra another urban area, so the first form of migration has caused further migration to occur.

Inner city migration also occurs as family's grow.

5 b) Family's will grow meaning that people will move from their small city house to a larger house in the suburbs. This is often called Stepped migration, but this occurs more in MICs.

④ The focus of the response is on rural to urban migration with an appropriate example.

⑤ The answer again loses focus onto models but could have developed the idea of obstacles being reduced. The candidate uses irrelevant international migration example to support the point.

⑥ A fair point but does not explain why overcrowding leads to migration and who migrates. There is little on the link to LICs/MICs and limited in scope therefore is placed in Level 1.
Mark for 5(b) = 2 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

5	c)	The Polish people from Gdansk have been travelling to the UK since the end of World war 2. Poland currently is suffering from large unemployment and housing shortages. Wages in poland are 4 times less than those in the UK, In addition poland does not have a minimum wage. Before Brexit the UK and Poland were both part of the European Union making the UK easily accesibe for a polish migrant. Typically young men of working age would travel to the UK, In search of Jobs and better wages. As a result the migration reduces unemployment, this allows the polish government to spend less money in benefits allowing them to spend more money on their economy. In addition the outward migration reduces the population, making the housing shortages problem less of a problem. However, having large amounts of a working aged male population leave can leave the workers available in the country deskilled, reducing the productivity of labour. In addition It creates a large gender Inbalance. Some would say this is a negative Impact, however, deskilled workers can lead to large amounts of skilled training for the females In the country, Increasing female empowerment and also reducing gender Inequality, which is one of the large aims for modern society. A gender Inbalance also see's a reduction In birth rate, naturally reducing the countries population further. This again leads to more available reasources for the people In Gdansk. Moreover, the workers In the UK may be sending remitances home, Injecting money

7 There is too much focus on the reasons for the migration rather than its impact.

8 Good points on impact but need more details and an example.

9 Good points on impact but need more details and an example.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments
5　C　from the UK into the polish economy. Making poland richer, which is a massive positive for the source area. Yet, in other cases, such as Rural to urban Migration in Brazil, the source area encounters many negatives. The outward Movement of people in **(10)** the rural areas of Brazil, causes underpopulation in a rural area. The forms suffer as no one of working age is able to work there. It seess the population age as the elderly choose to stay. Less Government spending occurs in the rural areas as it is required more in the city. Less Spending occurs in local businesses causing them to close down, resulting in large scale rural degradation For ~~involuntary~~ forced **(11)** migrants. In countries experiencing war, the population that chooses to stay are often males and the elderly. However, large numbers of educated people leave. This causes a brain drain in the Source area. There is then also an ageing population. Resulting in larger amounts of the government budget required to be spent on the elderly In conclusion, I disagree with the question. As shown in Gdansk and poland there are still many benefits for the source area in migration, Despite all the negatives. **(12)**	**(10)** Good change in scale and location. Again, sound points lacking supportive detailed examples. **(11)** Another change in approach. **(12)** The response offers a range of scales and types of migration to contrast their impact but the evaluation was limited. It needs detailed evaluation and exemplification. It is a Level 3 answer. Mark for 5(c) = 10 out of 15 **Total mark awarded = 15 out of 30**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one type of migration classification was considered, forced vs voluntary. More types of classification were needed, together with the basis of the classification. This response considered theories or models that were not made relevant to the question of classification. More detailed examples were needed.
- **(b)** This response was limited in scope and depth. It was largely a limited view of the push and pull factors in rural to urban migration but some of the content was based on international migration and referred to non LIC/MIC countries. Greater focus on the question was needed and fewer unexplained statements such as 'inner city migration also occurs as families grow'.
- **(c)** This was a stronger response with a range of impacts on source areas both at the international level, Poland, and at the internal level, Brazil. The answer needed more detail on both impacts and in examples.

Example Candidate Response – low

Examiner comments

5 (a) FORCED MIGRATION IS AN WHICH INVOLVES THE FORCED MOVEMENT OF A POPULATION AGAINST THEIR CONSENT. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS IS THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE WHICH BROUGHT MILLIONS OF AFRICANS TO THE AMERICAS ON NAVAL SHIPS. LABOUR MIGRATION, IN WHICH A POPULATION FROM THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MIGRATE IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT OR BETTER LIVING WAGES. THIS CAN BE SEEN IN IN THE CHAIN MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION OF MEXICO MIGRATING TO THE USA DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT & LOW WAGES IN MEXICO. IMPELLED MIGRATION IS WHEN A POPULATION IS NOT FORCED, BUT IS THREATENED IN THEIR ORIGIN COUNTRY AND MIGRATES. THIS CAN BE SEEN IN REFUGEE CASES.

5 (b) INTERNAL MIGRATION HAS INCREASED IN LICS AND MICS DUE TO URBAN RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION COMPRISING OF THE HIGHEST RATE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION. URBAN AREAS / CITY CENTERS IN LIC'S/MIC'S ARE MORE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE THAN RURAL AREAS IN LIC'S/MICS. RESIDENTS OF RURAL LOCATIONS THEREFORE FEEL MORE COMPELLED TO MIGRATE INTO URBAN AREAS FOR THINGS SUCH AS EMPLOYMENT & HIGHER WAGES. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS IS IN BRAZIL, WHERE MANY RESIDENTS OF RURAL, LOW-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY REGIONS SUCH AS BAHIA MIGRATE TO RIO IN SEARCH OF LABOUR. IN THIS SCENARIO, EVEN FAVELAS PROVIDE A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE THAN SOME LOCATIONS IN BAHIA. ANOTHER REASON FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION IS RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION OCCURRING DUE TO MORE ACCESS TO FOOD IN URBAN LOCATIONS. THIS IS SEEN IN CHINA, WHERE IN THE 1960s-1970s, MANY RELOCATED TO CENTRES SUCH AS GUANGDONG, THIS IS BECAUSE CHINA AT THE TIME HAD LITTLE FERTILE LAND WITH ONLY 25% BEING ARABLE. GUANGDONG WAS THEREFORE VERY DENSELY POPULATED WITH 95 MILLION IN IT DUE TO MORE ACCESS TO FOOD.

1 A valid type of migration with example but the basis of this classification is not clear.

2 The answer mixes up two different ways of classifying – chain migration is not in the same class as forced migration. It should be voluntary.

3 The answer is limited and there is no real attempt to describe ways of classifying movement.
Mark for 5(a) = 1 out of 7

4 There is an attempt here to explain rural to urban migration with an example but rather limited in scope.

5 More detail is needed on rural pushes factors.

6 This is an odd statement as rural areas produce food. The example is rather simplistic.

7 This is a limited explanation of a very limited form of internal migration. It does not really get to the focus of the question. This is a Level 2 answer.
Mark for 5(b) = 3 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

5 (a) MIGRATION INVOLVES THE MOVING OF A POPULATION FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER WITH BOTH THE SOURCE AND THE DESTINATION LOCATIONS REAPING BENEFITS AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS. HOWEVER, WHETHER OR NOT THE SOURCE AREA ALWAYS RECEIVES NEGATIVE IMPACTS REMAINS DEBATEABLE.

THE SOURCE AREAS DO NOT ALWAYS RECEIVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM POPULATION MIGRATION DUE TO REMITTANCE PAYMENTS. THIS CAN BE SEEN IN THE MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION OF MEXICO MIGRATING TO THE USA. WHILE THESE MIGRANTS SETTLE AND EARN HIGHER WAGES IN THE USA (DESTINATION), THEY THEN SEND MONEY TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE FORM OF REMITTANCE PAYMENTS. IN 2014 $15 BILLION **8** WAS SENT BACK FROM MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS FROM THE USA TO THEIR FAMILIES IN MEXICO (SOURCE). THIS SHOWS THAT SOURCE COUNTRIES SUCH AS MEXICO DOES NOT ONLY RECEIVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS, BECAUSE REMITTANCE PAYMENTS CAN BE USED TO STIMULATE THE SOURCE'S ECONOMY, AND BRING PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY.

THE MIGRATION OF POPULATIONS HOWEVER, CAN BE NEGATIVE TO A SOURCE AREA DUE TO THE ~~LOW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY~~ THIS CAN **9** BE SEEN IN ~~PORTSMOUTH AT DORSET~~ PORTSMOUTH / DORSET COUNTY WHERE MANY YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE MIGRATED TO CITY CENTRES (URBAN AREAS SUCH AS LONDON, RESULTING IN AN OLDER, LESS ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION RESIDING IN DORSET. THIS HAS LED TO INCREASING PRESSURE ON HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS, WHICH DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH EMPLOYEES TO CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE. THIS SHOWS HOW MIGRATION IS DETRIMENTAL TOWARDS SOURCE REGIONS DUE TO LOW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / LESS EMPLOYEES, AS WELFARE SYSTEMS SUCH AS HEALTHCARE, ARE SUBJECT TO INCREASED PRESSURE.

8 There is an attempt here to exemplify with data.

9 This is not a very accurate example – its more the elderly moving into areas such as Dorset.

Example Candidate Response – low, continued	Examiner comments

(10) TO CONCLUDE, IT IS CLEAR THAT BOTH SOURCE & DESTINATION LOCATIONS RECEIVE BOTH POSITIVE & NEGATIVE IMPACTS FROM POPULATION MIGRATION, DEPENDING ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES. HOWEVER, THE ARGUMENT THAT THE MIGRATION OF A POPULATION FROM AN AREA IS ALWAYS NEGATIVE FOR THE SOURCE AREA IS SEVERELY INCORRECT DUE TO ECONOMIC STIMULATION & AID TO IMPOVERISHED PEOPLE IN LICs BEING SUPPLIED BY MIGRANTS IN LICs. ALTHOUGH SOME FORMS OF MIGRATION SUCH AS IN THE CASE OF DORSET COUNTY'S RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION HAS HAD NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON WELFARE SERVICES, THE ARGUMENT THAT IMPACTS ARE ALWAYS NEGATIVE FOR SOURCE LOCATIONS IS UNFACTUAL, AS MEXICAN MIGRATION SERVES AS EVIDENCE OF A SOURCE LOCATION BENEFITTING FROM POPULATION MIGRATION. **(11)**

(10) This is not a good place to start the conclusion when so little has been evaluated.

(11) The answer has very limited range of impacts and their evaluation. Examples lift the response into Level 2.
Mark for 5(c) = 7 out of 15

Total mark awarded = 11 out of 30

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one type of classification was considered and that was not well explained. The question asked for plural 'ways', so a single way did not answer the question. More types of classification were needed.
- **(b)** This was based on rural to urban migration in Brazil and China. Much was vague and not explained such as: 'more access to food in urban locations'. A greater range of reasons why internal migration has increased was needed. Examples needed more detail.
- **(c)** There was a limited range of impacts and, in places, the candidate considered the impact on both source and destination areas. The answer did consider international and internal scales, but much was vague and poorly focused. The response needed more depth and detail, and a more effective concluding evaluation.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Few candidates considered how migration could be classified so offered either a single classification such as forced vs voluntary or could not articulate the basis for the classification. Many merely stated a single type of migration, e.g. chain migration, without any notion of other types in the classification. Examples were often missing or lacked detail.
- **(b)** Many candidates ignored the focus of LICs/MICs and based their answers on HICs, so producing irrelevant responses. Candidates tended to focus on rural to urban migration rather than consider the bigger picture of increased mobility of people, so answers were often lists of rural push factors and urban pull factors rather than a consideration of the role of improved transport, greater media use, etc.
- **(c)** Several candidates produced responses that compared the impact of migration on both source and destination areas which was not the question. Generally, this was a soundly answered question, but weaker responses only considered a narrow range of impacts, usually economic, and considered only one scale, usually the international such as the Mexico to the USA migration stream.

Population/Migration/Settlement dynamics

Example Candidate Response – middle	Examiner comments
6 a) Residential segregation occurs due to racial & economic factors. For example, Brixton London is home to a large Caribbean population. This is due to the migrant stream of the Windrush generation in the decades following WW2. These migrants moved here as there was cheap housing in council estates. As they settled, Caribbean businesses began in the area of Brixton, Peckham & Lambeth. This attracted future Caribbean migrants to this part of London as there was a growing Caribbean community. This would make it easier for future migrants to settle in leading to process of assimilation. Residential segregation can also be religion based. Orthodox Jews are most populous in Golders Green, London. This is because they require specific services such as Synagogues & Kosher meat shops. These facilities are incumbent to the area therefore the Jewish community grows in Finchley / Golders Green. In North-West London – Harrow is – there is a large (Gujrati) Indian community. Typically for some large families, some of its members may be unable to speak English but will be fluent in Gujrati in this case. This means they are more comfortable in Harrow as there is an established Gujrati community that can help new immigrants to assimilate and settle down when they arrive.	**1** This is not the question. The question is about processes rather than factors. The answer does give an example of segregation.
	2 There is a process here but needed more development to be an effective description.
	3 The answer offers a number of types of segregation with examples but there is not enough on process. Mark for 6(a) = 4 out of 7

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

6 b) In an urban area, the variation of land values can be explained by Bid-Rent theory. This (4) applies to London where land in the City of London costs far more than land on the outskirts of the conurbation eg Barnet. This is because firms such as Google are substantially richer than the average person living in London. This means that other firms will compete over central land in London to build their offices. Google / Youtube have their HQ at Kings Cross. This is a central location with excellent transport links allowing them to attract workers from all over the city. In the zone next to CBD is location of factories & manufacturing. This used to be near London Docklands. Again, land values are high because the the buyers are firms with more cash than local people. This allows sellers to raise the price of land enough to price out residential buyers whilst attracting industry. The demand from industry is due to the proximity of the workers & the factory, many used to commute by foot in 1960s. The land is also cheap enough on a brownfield site. Further out, away from the City of London centre lies the rural urban fringe. This is lower price due to its distance from centre. It is also more rural with the least competition for space which allows prices to be lowest out of all three of these land uses. Hence, homes & flats are built in the suburbs of London such as Enfield, Barnet or Watford.

(5)

(6)

(4) The answer is based on Bid-Rent with description of zones of London. There is limited link to question of explaining land values.

(5) This is inaccurate and not used to support the explanation.

(6) There is limited explanation and the answer only considers Bid-Rent and therefore it is only Level 2. Mark for 6(b) = 3 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued	Examiner comments

6 c) The location of activities such as schools, hospitality & retail depend on a number of things. These include social, economic & environmental factors. I will **(7)** now explain how economic factors are more important than environmental in assessing their effect on location of activities in urban areas.

(7) An encouraging start as candidate clearly recognises there is a variety of factors affecting location of activities.

London could be an example of a city that is subject to environmental factors. It began due to its **(8)** location on the River Thames, in Roman times. The river provided a route to transport goods in & out of the city which is why the Romans began development of it. However, in the modern age, this development has shifted and can now be modelled **(9)** by the Bid-Rent theory. This is an economic explanation of the location of different land uses/activity in London. It states that firms such as Google, HSBC locate their offices in central locations such as Kings Cross & Canary Wharf as they are the richest agents demanding property in London. These firms generate £ billions of revenue allowing them to afford expensive high-rise offices in these central locations. For similar reasons of economic advantages, industry is typically located slightly further away from CBD as land is less expensive. There is also good transport links & the factories – such as the ironworks on the Thames in 1929 – are close to their workers in East London districts eg Stratford, West Ham. Hence, this location can be explained by economic & social **(10)** factors rather than environmental. However, the environment in the form of River Thames can also encouraged growth of industry in the 20th century. It served as a means of

(8) There is a clear environmental factor but could have been better linked to its impact on location of activities.

(9) Link to economic factor of Bid-Rent.

(10) It is not clear how social factors fit in.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

6	c)

travel as ships could travel along the river. This lead to Battersea Power Station & London Docklands growing in and developing before being regenerated recently. Hence, the environment can assist in determining location of urban activities.

The Bid-Rent theory also alludes to residential areas growing on the rural-urban fringe of cities such as London. This is an the economic bases of cheaper land prices due to increasing distance from the centre. ~~However~~ It also covers the fact that in rural areas, there is less competition leading to lower prices. (Avg. house price in Barnet is £600k compared to Westminister where it is over £2 millions) This shows the insignificance of the role of environmental factors in determining location of activities in London. **11**

In Rio de Janeiro, there are areas of high relief where land is cheap. This could be due to the steep environment which means it is difficult to receive planning permission for construction. As a result, there is less competition for this land which makes it cheaper. This invites the growth of favelas such as Rocinha or Complexo de Alemaõ. This growth is due to cheap prices of land. These low prices enable rural migrants from NE Brazil to set up. Hence, this example shows how the difficult environment creates the low prices of land that lead to growth of favelas. This shows how economic & environmental factors work in tandem to affect location **12**

11 Good example of where environmental factor overcome due to economic factor or technology.

12 The answer had an interesting approach but had limited factors. There was an evaluation and there were examples so the answer is Level 3.

Example Candidate Response – middle, continued

Examiner comments

6 c) activities within Rio de Janeiro.

Amsterdam is an example of a location that has not been constrained by the environment. (13) Urban sprawl has expanded the city into the sea. Amsterdam has incorporated the sea into the city with canals. There are also a multitude of floating houses & boat houses. This could be due to the economic advantage of the Netherlands which enable this form of urban sprawl to occur. This is because the Netherlands is among top 25 countries ranked by GDP. This highlights its economic ability and can explain how its government began an expensive infrastructure project of over €250 million to expand Amsterdam by way of sea reclamation. This shows how economic reserves can triumph environmental difficulties in location of urban activities in Amsterdam.

Overall, the environment will affect the location of urban activity initially. It serves as the foundation for which a city is built on. However overtime, as the city urbanises & develops, the location of specific activities will depend on economic factors. These become more important than environmental factors as shown by the Bid-Rent theory previously. (14)

13 Good example of where environmental factors are overcome due to economic factors or technology.

14 The answer had an interesting approach but had limited factors. There was an evaluation and there were examples so the answer reaches Level 3.
Mark for 6(c) = 10 out of 15

**Total mark awarded =
17 out of 30**

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** There was no real focus on processes that led to residential segregation. The candidate tended to describe factors, mainly ethnicity and religion, that led to segregation with some appropriate examples. The candidate needed to turn these factors into the more dynamic processes that led to residential segregation. The answer did mention assimilation but needed to develop this more effectively.

- **(b)** This response offered the role of the Bid-Rent model to explain why land values varied within the urban area of London. There was a poorly drawn diagram of the model and some attempt at providing supportive examples. More factors influencing land values were needed and greater accuracy and depth of the Bid- Rent model were also needed.

- **(c)** This response needed to be better arranged as much of the content was sound but presented in a poorly organised way with limited focus on activities. Environmental factors, rivers and relief, were contrasted with the economic factor of Bid-Rent with some appropriate examples from a range of cities. The candidate needed to develop a clearer and more detailed link between the factor and the location of activities in the urban area.

Example Candidate Response – low

Examiner comments

6 | a | There are processes that lead to residental segregation in urban areas. This process starts with affluent people moving to the

(1) hospitable and nice looking locations. This would then leave poorer people in the undesirable areas, typically the far out city. This can then cause people in the far out city to have a lack of services and jobs. This can been seen in places like london where the more affluent people live in the inner city and the poorer people live in the outer. This can also be due to life cycles. Depending on a persons economic (2) standpoint at birth determines how they will move around a city. Middle class tend to go from the outer to the inner city then into the suburbs. Lower class will go from a council house to a small flat then back to a council house if there economic standpoint hasn't changed.

6 | b | Land values vary within an urban area. Urban refers to a built up area, town or city. This can be shown by Alonso's Bid-rent theory. This explins that the inner city is more desirable, meaning more people will bid for it. This causes inner city locations (3) to be more expensive compared to residental areas. Areas like New York can show this. New York city (4) is more expensive to rent in because it is a very desirable area, where as places upstate may be cheaper. The difference in land values causes manufacturing to locate in cheaper residental areas. This also means that upperclass (5) people will live closer to the city, as they can afford it, and lowerclasses will have to live farther out. (6)

1 The candidate identifies a process but is unclear what 'far out city' means. They have an inaccurate idea of segregation in London.

2 The candidate misunderstood the life cycle model and makes some dubious assertions.
Mark for 6(a) = 1 out of 7

3 The candidate does not really explain why inner city (confused with CBD?) is more desirable.

4 This is an inaccurate and over-simplified view of New York land values.

5 This is inaccurate and not used in the explanation.

6 There is very limited explanation. Bid-Rent and examples need more detail and accuracy. Therefore, the answer is Level 1.
Mark for 6(b) = 2 out of 8

Example Candidate Response – low, continued

Examiner comments

| 6 | c | Enviornmental factors affect the location of activities for within urban areas to an extent. urban refers to @a built up area, town or city. Activities in urban areas are: retailing, manufacturing, leisure, and residental. One enviornmental factor is land use. This is the way that the land was/will be used for. Land use affects the location of retail, Manufacturing, and residental, due to them having to be built-up. Another factor is space. The amount of space available greatly affects the type of building or activity that can go in a location. This can cause factorys to be built further out from the city due to the lack of space. This can be seen in areas like orange Park, where there is a water bottle plant in a residental community. Another factor is the weather. If an area is in a flood zone, there is less likely to be retail or |

manufacturing sites there. Typically it is reserved for residential. This can be seen in areas like Black creek where just housing is in the flood zone. However non-enviornmental factors greatly affect the location of activities in an urban area. the expesive inner city locations are typically filled with retail, where as less expesive outer city areas have residentl, leisure, and even manufacturing.

7 The candidate identifies activities but then states one environmental factor is 'land use'.

8 It is not clear what 'space' means and it is difficult to see how the given example fits this idea.

9 Weather is stated as the factor but then flood zone is discussed. Incorrect notion of flood prone areas being reserved for residential land use.

10 The candidate recognises other factors have a role in location of activities but no real evaluation of their role. Examples are very limited. This is a Level 1 answer. Mark for 6(c) = 3 out of 15

Total mark awarded = 6 out of 30

How the candidate could have improved their answer

- **(a)** Only one factor was considered, relative wealth, and there was no real focus on processes. Far more processes were needed. The response needed to be less vague and demonstrate a more accurate knowledge of London.
- **(b)** The candidate needed to go beyond Bid-Rent and consider other economic, social, environmental and political factors that influenced land values. Much was vague and the diagram of the Bid-Rent model needed to be more accurate. The exemplification using New York was too vague and needed specific locational details. The response was relatively short in length for an 8-mark question.
- **(c)** Again, this response needed to be longer to allow the candidate to develop an evaluation. The notion of environmental and economic factors needed to be less vague and greater care was needed over statements such as: 'Flood zone is reserved for residential'. Examples needed to be more detailed. Greater evaluation of the roles of factors as to how and why they affected the location of activities was needed.

Common mistakes candidates made in this question

- **(a)** Candidates did not describe the processes. Instead, they listed factors that led to residential segregation often with examples. By not focusing on processes, such as filtering, candidates missed the dynamic element of the question.
- **(b)** Few candidates went beyond Bid-Rent to consider other physical, social, political and economic factors that explain why land values varied within urban areas. Bid-Rent was not well understood and many of the supporting diagrams were incorrect. Exemplification was limited in depth and detail, typically consisting of the, 'e.g. London' type example.
- **(c)** Many candidates seemed confused by the term activities, so saw it as an opportunity to describe the location of sporting or recreational activities. This was not a well understood topic, so both examples and environmental factors were poorly developed. There was a need to contrast the role of environmental factors with that of other economic, social, and political factors.