

Paper 2: People & Society

Y11 February 2020 Exam feedback

Explain **one** way an economic hub has changed (4)

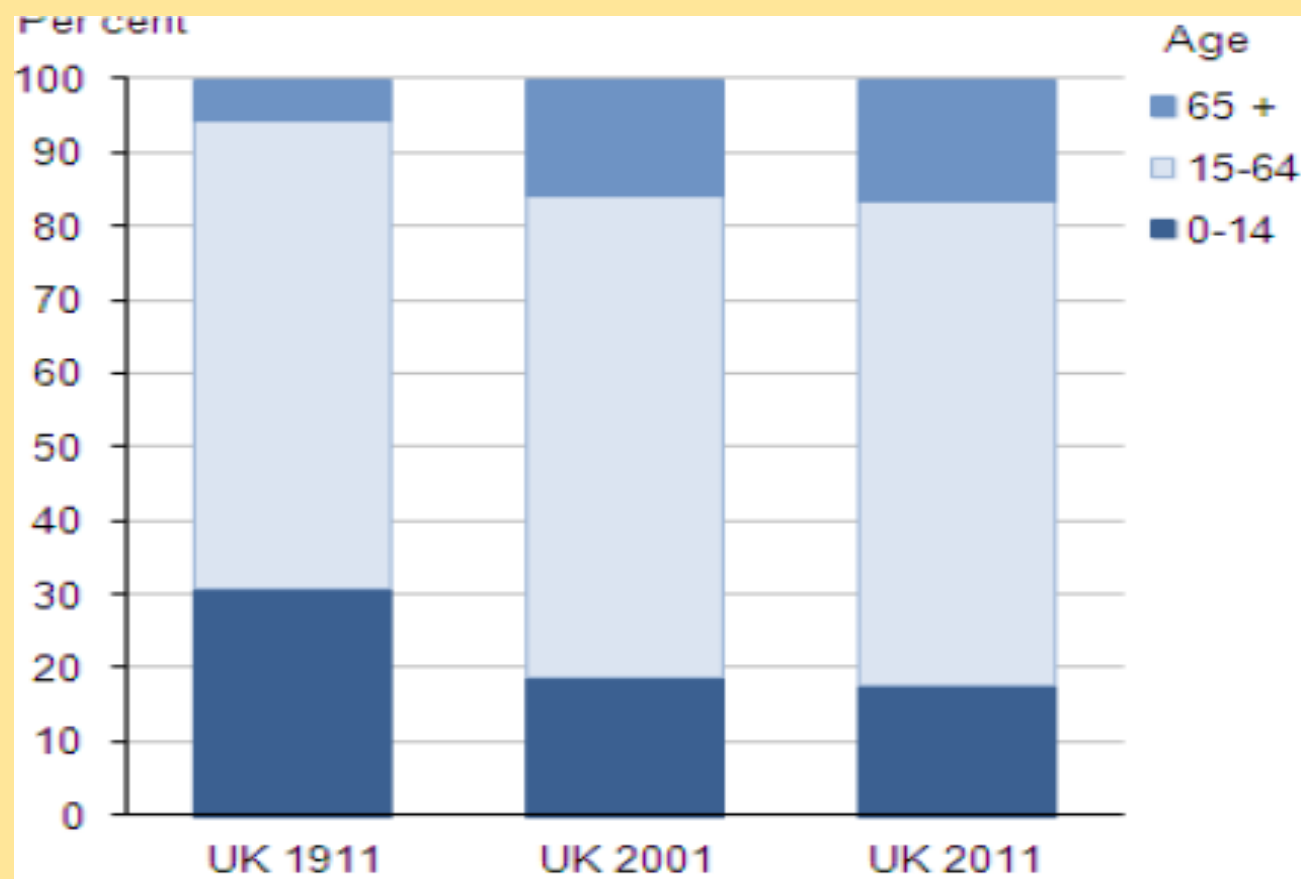
- What is our **economic hub** case study?
- How has it changed since the 1970s?

1 × 1 (✓) for identifying a change in the economic hub selected
3 × 1 (DEV) for explaining how the economic hub has changed

Cambridge as an economic hub has seen changes to its infrastructure (✓) as the new guided bus routes have enabled people to travel to the city for work (DEV) OR Cambridge as an economic hub has seen changes to its infrastructure (✓) as the new cycle lanes have enabled people to travel to the city for work in a healthy way that also avoids congestion (DEV).

The city is still seeing a growth in businesses, so the A14 and A1309 have been upgraded (DEV) to ease congestion around the Science Park on the edge of Cambridge (DEV).

Study the graph below which shows changes to the UK's population structure. Use the following data to complete the divided bar for 1911.



Which of the following statements correctly describes a change shown in the graph above?

- A The percentage of population aged 0–14 increases
- B The percentage of population aged between 15–64 increases
- C The percentage of population aged over 65 increases
- D The percentage of population aged over 65 decreases

Write the correct letter in the box

C: The percentage of population over 65 increases (✓)

0–14 = 30 % 14–64 = 65 % over 65 = 5 %

1 × 1 (✓) for correct division of 1911 bar to show 0–14 at 30%
1 × 1 (✓) for correct line to show 14–64/over 65 division at 95%

Discuss the contribution ethnic groups make to the cultural life of the UK through **either** food **or** media **or** fashion (6)

Indicative Content

Contribution should focus on either food or media or fashion within the UK. Place focus should be at a national level. The ethnic groups should be identified.

If the candidate response includes more than one focus (food, media and / or fashion), credit the highest level ideas.

Examples of **developed** ideas.

Ethnic groups in the UK have contributed to cultural life through their food. Curry is now a popular food throughout the UK.

Some places are famous for curry, such as the Balti Triangle in the city of Birmingham. Migrants to Birmingham brought this style of cooking.

There are a lot of restaurants serving this type of food as well as cooking sauces available in shops. Other ethnic groups have also contributed to the UK's cultural life through their food. Examples include food from India, China and Italy.

Examples of **well-developed** ideas.

Ethnic groups in the UK have made significant contributions to cultural life through their food. Curry is now a popular food throughout the UK. Some places are famous for curry, such as the Balti Triangle in the city of Birmingham. Balti is a style of curry, cooked and served in an iron wok. Originally, Balti was brought to Birmingham by immigrants from the Kashmir region of Pakistan.

There are now over fifty restaurants serving curries in the Balti Triangle. Balti style curries are now widespread across the UK, including cooking sauces in most UK food shops and supermarkets. Other ethnic groups have also contributed to the UK's cultural life through their food. Examples include food from India, China and Italy.

Example of **simple** ideas.

We eat a lot of different kinds of food in the UK which can be curry or pasta. Some places like Birmingham are famous for their curries. People have moved to the UK and brought these different types of foods.

- **Discuss = summarise the main points**
- Ethnic groups in the UK = ?
- Food, media or fashion – which of these have we studied?
- What food have they introduced?
- What examples from our urban fieldwork can you use as PLC?

Which of the following statements best describes the advantages a Trans National Company (TNC) can bring to an LIDC's development?

- A** Encourages reliance on the TNC by supplying economic aid
- B** Has a political role and works to influence the government
- C** Provides management jobs for foreign workers
- D** Supports progress through trade links and building transport networks

Write the correct letter in the box.

[1]

D: Supports progress through trade links and building transport networks (✓)

Read the question carefully –
Advantages TNCs can bring to an **LIDC's development**

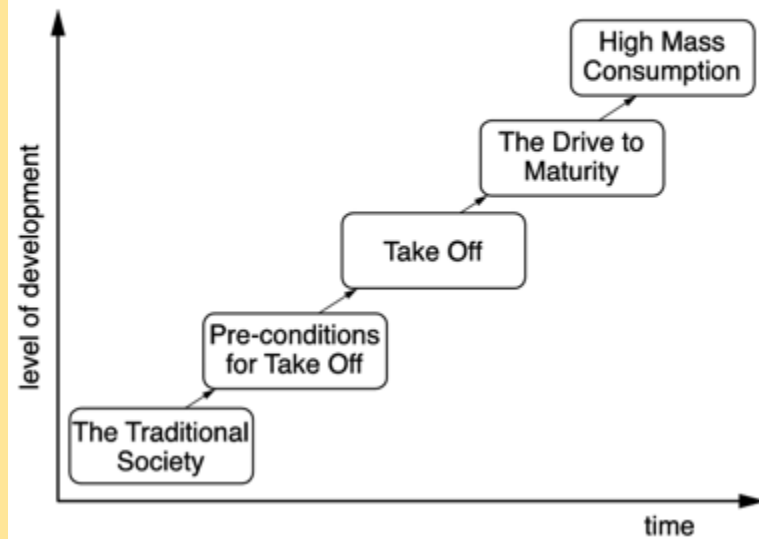
TNC = ?

LIDC we have studied = ?

For an LIDC you have studied, suggest which stage of the Rostow Model it has reached and give reasons for your answer (4)

CASE STUDY – LIDC development.

Study the diagram of Rostow's model of economic development.



Zambia is in the second stage - pre-conditions for take off (✓). There is some commercial farming, for example maize (DEV) and also mining for copper but 85% of exports is copper (primary product) and 85% of people are employed in farming, so the economy needs to develop further (DEV).

However, Zambia currently receives a lot of investment from China, suggesting a more complex economy is developing and Zambia is ready for take off. (DEV)

1 × 1 (✓) for correctly linking the selected country to the correct stage of Rostow.
3 × 1 (DEV) for reasons suggested

For an LIDC you have studied, evaluate how successful a development strategy has been (6)

- Evaluate = +ve AND –ve of a strategy
- This question – can be either top down or bottom up
- LIDC projects we have studied?
- 1 x PLC needed

Indicative content

LIDCs are those as defined by the IMF. The strategy chosen should be linked to the named LIDC. A large, top down or a smaller, bottom up strategy could be used.

Example of **developed** ideas:

Kenya Vision 2008–2030 aims to develop Kenya into a middle income country by 2030 through a series of 5 year plans covering economic, social and political actions. The plan has had some successes, for example in increasing the % of children attending primary school to 96% but less in other areas as 45.5% of the population still live in poverty.

Example of **simple** ideas:

Kenya Vision 2008–2030 has brought improvements in the numbers of children attending primary school. However many people are still poor.

Which of the following is a factor which makes it hard for countries to break out of poverty?

- A** Good trade links
- B** No debt
- C** Plentiful natural resources
- D** Political unrest

Write the correct letter in the box.

[1]

D: political unrest (✓)

Read the question carefully –
What makes it hard to break out of poverty?

Evaluate the success of **one** technological strategy to sustainably improve food security (6)

- **One strategy needed**
- **Technology we could use to increase food security?**
- **Positives and negatives of your chosen strategy!**

Example of **well-developed** ideas: Level 3: 5-6 marks

The amounts of GM crops (such as rice) produced has increased over the years in an attempt to provide enough food to feed growing populations (social sustainability) and to produce crops adapted to changing climatic conditions in drier areas such as sub-Saharan Africa (environmental sustainability). However whilst GM crops have increased yields and meant adaptations could be made, they have also been criticised for producing mono-cultures which threatens crop diversity.

Example of **developed** ideas: Level 2: 3-4 marks

There are more types of GM crops grown (such as rice) to provide food for a growing population. They are not always good for the environment and people's health but more food has been produced and that has helped starving populations.

Example of **simple** ideas: Level 1: 1-2 marks

GM crops are bad for the environment but can be helpful if people are hungry

Which **two** statements best describe an ethical consumer?

- 1 Someone who does not consider the source of products they buy
- 2 Someone who always buys the cheapest products
- 3 Someone who chooses products made with minimal environmental damage
- 4 Someone who prefers to buy fairly traded food products

- A** 1 and 2
- B** 1 and 4
- C** 2 and 3
- D** 3 and 4

Write the correct letter in the box.

[1]

D: 3 and 4 (✓)

CASE STUDY – food security

For a country you have studied, explain how food security is achieved by **one** method at a local scale (6)

Named country can be AC, EDC or LIDC.

Credit Goat Aid, Tanzania as an example of food security at a local scale.

Level 1 max (1-2 marks) for large scale projects e.g. GM crops, Fairtrade, ethical consumerism

- Country studied =
- **Local scale**

Example of **simple** ideas:

Tanzanian villagers buy a goat. This gives them milk so that they can be healthy and live longer

Example of **well developed** ideas:

Goat Aid is a local scale method of achieving food security in Tanzania. This involves rural villagers in the Babati District buying, on credit, a Toggenburg goat for £400 from a UK charity, Farm Africa.

Villagers are taught how to care for their goats, which provides them with skills. The goats produce 3L of milk every day so this contributes to a healthy diet. The villagers are able to sell any extra milk, which could pay for a more balanced diet and also improves their quality of life. Goat manure fertilises soil and allows more crops to be grown = more food to go round.

Example of **developed** ideas:

Goat Aid is a scheme in Tanzania. Villagers buy a goat from a UK charity and they learn how to care for them on their land, increasing their skill set.

Therefore people can drink the milk and this contributes to their food security because they have access to safe and nutritious food.

Using evidence from **Figs 6, 7a, 7b and 7c**, write a conclusion to the hypothesis: *'Transport provision in Norwich is causing problems now and will do so in the future'*. Develop your answer. (8*)

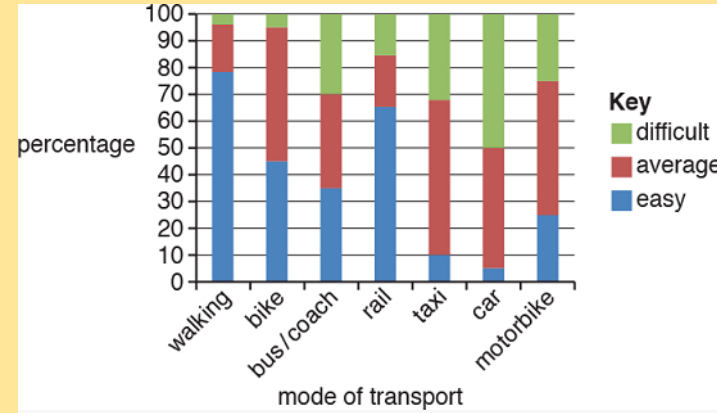


Fig. 7c – Residents' opinions on ease of use of different transport types

Fig. 6 – Traffic congestion in the city of Norwich.

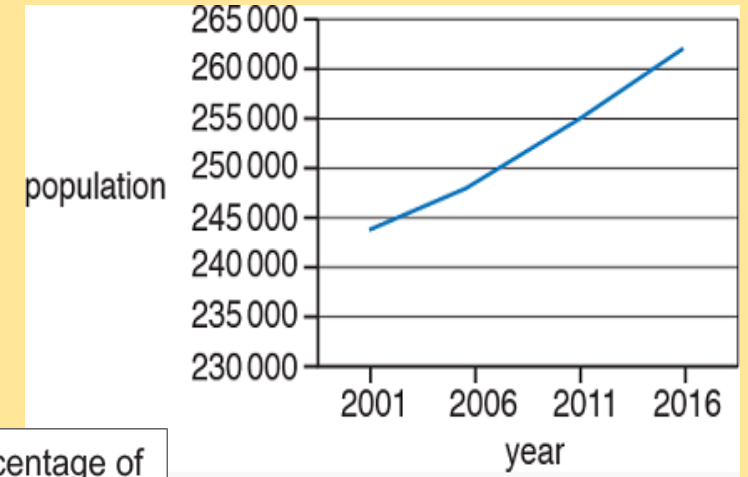


Fig. 7b – Population change in the city of Norwich

Mode of transport	Percentage of journeys
Walking	17%
Bike	5%
Bus/Coach	7%
Rail	3%
Taxi	2%
Car	65%
Motorbike	1%

Fig. 7a – Resident journeys into Norwich.

Using evidence from **Figs 6, 7a, 7b and 7c**, write a **conclusion** to the hypothesis: *'Transport provision in Norwich is causing problems now and will do so in the future'*.
Develop your answer. (8*)

Conclusion = brief summary and suggest some consequences

What does Fig 6 show?

7a?

7b?

7c?

How can you link the data together?

Examples of **well-developed** ideas:

The data might suggest that traffic provision is causing problems with 65% of residents travelling to work by car but only 4% rating this journey as 'easy'. This is clearly shown in the traffic congestion seen in Fig.6. This is unlikely to improve in the future as the population has been rising from just under 245,000 in 2001 to over 260,000 in 2016, which will add pressure to the road network. However, over 20% of residents either cycle or walk to work, and a much higher proportion find this easy, suggesting that if this trend continues there may be fewer traffic problems in the future.

Examples of **developed** ideas:

The data suggests that people think travelling by car is not easy, with over 90% of residents classing it as 'average' or 'difficult'. The traffic in the photograph shows this. This is a problem as most people travel to work by car. This is unlikely to improve in the future as the population has been rising in recent years and therefore more people in the future will travel by car.

Examples of **simple** ideas:

I think that transport provision is a big problem as too many people travel by car and don't find it easy. The population is getting bigger too.

The information was used for a human geography fieldwork investigation into the quality of life for different places in the city of Derby.

- Study **Fig. 4a**, a fieldwork visit record sheet used for the area of Osmaston in Derby.
- **Suggest** (✓) an additional **quality of life** factor that could have been observed and recorded. **Explain** your choice (DEV).

What does Q of L mean?

How can relate this to **urban fieldwork**?

Amount of vandalism (✓) as this could show if the area has a high rate of anti-social behaviour (DEV)

Houses with burglar alarms (✓) as this could show evidence of crime prevention (DEV)

Green space (✓) for showing whether people have access to this for leisure activities (DEV)

Play areas for children (✓) to show who is using this facility in the urban community and when (DEV)

Urban Quality of Life Observation Sheet 3:

Residential Area: Osmaston v Sinfm ward

Street a = Glossop Street

Street b = Abingdon Street

Street c = Crowshaw Street

Housing type(s)
2-3 bedroom semi-detached, 1950s, council houses

Other Observed Evidence:

Positive factors	Negative factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large park nearby with play area • 20 mph limits and speed bumps • Showcase Cinema + food places nearby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • busy main road (A511 - ring road) • derelict land • some empty shop units

QOLF Scores:

	1	2	3	4	5
Housing condition					
Garden size					
Pedestrian safety					
Litter					
Graffiti					

* 1 = worst score
5 = best score

QOLF Total =
QOLF = quality of life

Fig. 4a – Fieldwork visit record sheet for Osmaston, Derby

City of Derby Ward	Average House Price	Unemployment Rate	Primary Pupils Achieving Level 4 or above in English & Maths	Number of calls to police for anti-social behaviour
Alvaston	£112,035	10.4%	54%	1,439
Arboretum	£89,134	18.4%	56%	5,372
Boulton	£102,472	9.6%	63%	1,211
Chellaston	£173,056	5.7%	na	1,127
Normanton	£85,194	16.8%	67%	1,656
Sinfm	£99,224	13.3%	54%	1,599
City of Derby Average	£141,906	9.3%	69%	1,175

Fig. 4b – Neighbourhood profile data for wards in Derby