

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	Circle on Fig.5.1	1
5(a)(ii)	There is a <u>positive</u> relationship/say what the relationship is; However, it is not perfect/they are anomalies/weak/not a straight line 2 @ 1 mark	2
5(a)(iii)	Ideas such as: (With a higher GNP) more money can be spent on education/can afford to send children to school/more schools built/more teachers/more adult education; Education is compulsory in most countries with high GNP; So skills are learned/people become more qualified; People are more productive/can earn more money; Farming becomes less important so children can attend school; Better healthcare so children can attend school; Less time spent collecting wood and water so children can attend school; 3 @ 1 mark	3
5(a)(iv)	Ideas such as: (The percentage of working population in each sector) can be compared with other countries; (The change in percentage of working population in each sector) can be compared over time; Primary sector is smaller as a country becomes more developed; Secondary sector grows as country becomes developed; Secondary sector decreases as it becomes even more developed; Tertiary sector grows as a country becomes more developed; Quaternary sector grows when countries have very high GNP etc. 4 @ 1 mark	4
5(b)(i)	Ideas such: Variations are relatively small/goes between 0.806–0.889; Areas with the high HDI are La Pampa, Cordoba, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego or centre or south; Areas with the low HDI are Formosa. Santiago del Estero and Chaco, Misiones or north or border of Paraguay; Areas with moderate HDI are in the west/Chile border/coastal areas or other valid description (not named states) Note: Accept valid statistics as an alternative to highest and lowest area. 3 @ 1 mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(ii)	<p>Ideas such as:</p> <p>Some areas have more natural resources; E.g. oil, coal etc.;</p> <p>Soil fertility varies within the country; Climate variations result in variation in food production; some areas are more accessible than others;</p> <p>Coastal or inland location E.g. ports are likely to develop as a result of overseas trade;</p> <p>Core area will develop more than periphery due to greater investment; Area close to capital city/cities/urban area will develop more; (Migration will result in) overpopulation in some areas thus poverty;</p> <p>Flat land; Variations in healthcare and education; Civil war/conflict; Natural disasters; Industry and TNCs; More employment opportunities; Tourism; Government policy/corruption</p> <p>Note: Accept points that focus on variation between countries.</p> <p>5 @ 1 mark or development</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	<p>Levels marking</p> <p><u>Level 1</u> (1–3 marks) Statements including limited detail which describe a transnational company and/or its global links.</p> <p><u>Level 2</u> (4–6 marks) Uses named example.</p> <p>More developed statements which describe a transnational company and/or its global links.</p> <p>(Note: Max 5 if no named or inappropriate example)</p> <p><u>Level 3</u> (7 marks) Uses named example. Comprehensive and accurate statements which describe a transnational company and its global links, including some place specific reference.</p> <p><u>Content Guide:</u></p> <p>Answers are likely to refer to: Products produced/services offered Sources of raw materials Where production occurs markets transport of raw materials/products 'home' country/base etc.</p> <p><u>Place specific reference is likely to consist of:</u> Locational details/named areas/countries Statistics etc.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	An industry/factory where components/materials are put together	1
6(a)(ii)	<p>Ideas such as: There are relatively few workers/job not done by people; There is machinery/assembly line/robots etc.</p> <p>2 @ 1 mark</p>	2
6(a)(iii)	<p>Input = things/what is needed for production to take place Processes = things which are done to convert raw materials to products Output = finished products</p> <p>Note: not individual examples – look for definition</p> <p>3 @ 1 mark</p>	3