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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

GEOGRAPHY **9696/21**

Paper 2 Core Human Geography **May/June 2026**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme contains the instructions and marking guidance that our examiners used to mark candidate responses for this component.

Before they start marking, examiners complete a standardisation process. They review a range of candidate responses and discuss the mark scheme in detail to agree which answers can and cannot be accepted. Examiners award marks where it is clear that candidate responses have met the requirements of the mark scheme. These requirements may vary between different components or different versions of the same component, depending on the exact requirements of the question and the candidate responses seen during the standardisation process.

Sometimes, our mark schemes may allow marks to be awarded to responses which contain elements that are factually incorrect or for content not covered by the syllabus. We do this in response to the demands of a specific question to support candidates and make sure that our assessments are fair. However, these allowances should not be used as a guide for teaching and learning.

We cannot discuss the mark scheme with schools, and we recommend that schools read the mark scheme together with the assessment material and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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General marking principles

All examiners must apply these marking principles when marking candidate responses.

1	Examiners must award marks for each response in line with: • the specific **content** defined in the mark scheme • the specific **skills** defined in the mark scheme or in the level descriptions • the **standard of response** required as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.
2	Examiners must award **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).
3	Examiners must award marks **positively**. This means that: • marks are not deducted for errors or omissions • marks are awarded for correct/valid answers as defined in the mark scheme and also for **other valid answers** which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme referring to your team leader as appropriate • the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar are judged **only** when the mark scheme indicates that these features are **specifically assessed** in the question. However, the meaning of all responses must be unambiguous.
4	Examiners must **consistently** apply the requirements of the mark scheme and any rules for what to do when candidates have not followed instructions correctly.
5	Examiners must use the **full range of marks** defined in the mark scheme, unless limited by the quality of the candidate responses seen.
6	Examiners must award marks according to the mark scheme and **must not** award marks with grade thresholds or grade descriptions in mind.

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Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning	Use
	Correct point	Point-marked questions only: Section A, Section B part (a)
	Incorrect	Point-marked questions only: Section A, Section B part (a)
L4	Level 4	Levels-marked questions only: Section B part (c)
L3	Level 3	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
L2	Level 2	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
L1	Level 1	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
0	Level 0 – No creditable response	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
Highlighter	Creditworthy part of an extended response	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
EVAL	Evaluative point	Levels-marked questions only: Section B part (c)
^	Omission or further development/ detail needed to gain credit	All questions
	Unclear or validity is doubted	All questions
DEV	Developed point	All questions

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Annotation	Meaning	Use
EG	Appropriate example or case study given	All questions
IRRL	Irrelevant	All questions
NAQ	Material that does not answer the question	All questions
	Highlighting a significant part of an extended response – to be used with another annotation e.g. IRRL or EVAL	Levels-marked questions only: Section B parts (b) and (c)
SEEN	1. Diagram or essay plan has been seen but no specific credit given 2. Additional page has been checked	1. Any diagrams or essay plans 2. All blank pages in the provided generic answer booklet and/or extension answer booklet(s).
R	Rubric error	Optional questions only (place at start of question not being credited): Section B (Candidates answer one question)

Examiners must consider the following guidance when marking the essay questions:

Candidates are free to develop their own approach to the question and responses will vary depending on the approach chosen. Whichever approach is chosen, essays which address the question and support their argument with relevant examples will be credited. There may be detailed consideration of a case study/one or more examples, or a broadly conceived response, drawing on several examples to illustrate the factors involved.

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Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section. All questions are worth 10 marks.

Population

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	**Table 1.1 shows average daily calorie consumption per capita for selected countries and the world in 2021**. **Using Table 1.1:** **Calculate the difference in average daily calorie consumption between the USA and Ethiopia. Show your working.** 3911 – 2470 **(1)** = 1441 **(1)**	**2**
1(a)(ii)	**Suggest why Japan could be considered an anomaly to the pattern shown.** • Relatively low / lower kcal intake compared to other HICs (e.g. 2659 v next lowest which is 3362) • Ranked 7 out of 9 in the table • Lower than MICs in the table / similar values to LICs/MICs /Peru/Ethiopia • Below the world average • Would expect high calorie consumption to match high economic status **1 mark** for each suggestion.	**2**
1(b)	**Suggest <u>two</u> reasons why people in HICs tend to have a high calorie consumption.** Reasons could include: • Wealthier so can afford more food • Consume a lot of high calorie fast food / processed foods • High levels of food security in HICs / technology and food processing, storage and distribution enable high levels of food supply / do not suffer food shortages/famines • Import food from other countries so greater choice of food/more luxury high calorie food • More eat out at restaurants / takeaways • Exposure to mass marketing of food / influence of TNCs e.g. McDonalds Credit a simple explanation for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	**Explain why average daily calorie consumption for a country may not indicate the food security of that country.** Food security exists when everyone has physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences. It is a critical global priority that balances agricultural production, supply chain stability, and fair economic access. • Hides inequalities between groups/areas etc e.g. urban/rural • Hides differences over time so potentially hiding short term food shortages (e.g. caused by a climatic event) • No idea what constitutes the calories – e.g. Japan has low consumption due to fish/plant-based diet, but high food security as a HIC; diet may be calorific but not nutritious. • It is a snapshot for a given year • Food aid may mask underlying food security issues Credit a simple explanation for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**3**

Migration/Settlement dynamics

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	**Figure 2.1 shows the sources of migrants to the USA from countries in Central and South America in 2021.** **Describe the pattern of sources of migrants to the USA shown in Figure 2.1.** • Countries with highest number of migrants are nearest to USA (Mexico and Central America) • There is a clear distance decay with low sources of migrants at a distance to the border • Western countries in South America have fewer migrants • There are some anomalies – Belize, Ecuador, Cuba No credit if no pattern is described. Credit a simple point for **1 mark** or a point with development (such as detail, accurate use of scale on the map) for **2 marks**.	**3**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	**Suggest two reasons why there were low numbers of migrants from Argentina.** Reasons could include: • It is furthest from the border – too far to travel by land. • Too expensive to travel that far – requires air travel. • Less need to travel out of the country as fewer pushes (e.g. less unemployment/poverty/gang crime/political instability etc) • Less knowledge of pull factors as few existing migrants in USA/fewer social media contacts. • Availability of permits/work visas. • Argentina is a large country, low population density – internal migration more likely, perhaps step migration to other regions or countries first. • Argentina is relatively wealthier than other South American countries, so less reason for people to emigrate. Credit a simple reason for **1 mark** or a point with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**3**
2(c)	**Explain why climate change may lead to an increase in international migration.** Factors may include: • Rising sea levels may reduce living area e.g. Caribbean and Pacific islands • Loss of farming jobs as weather extremes limit farming in the tropics • More extreme climatic/weather events e.g. drought, flooding, tropical storms, wildfires • Crops fail/destroyed and impact on food security • Habitability issues caused by temperature extremes • Water shortages • Increased disease outbreaks • The issues indicated above may lead to civil unrest • Some countries may benefit from climate change as northern latitudes become milder • A wealthy country (like the USA) has more resources/technology to cope with climate change Credit a simple explanation for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**4**

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Settlement dynamics

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	**Figure 3.1 shows a manufacturing area (area A) in a city in an HIC in Europe.** **Using Figure 3.1, suggest <u>three</u> reasons for the location of the area of manufacturing shown in area A.** Reasons could include: • Large area of flat land for expansion / construction of large buildings • Large area of cheap land (on edge of urban area, evidence of former wetlands) • Transport – main roads/railway • Local labour supply in city and surrounding areas • Away from residential areas – less disturbance **1 mark** for each reason.	**3**
3(b)	**Using Figure 3.1 suggest <u>three</u> problems the manufacturing area may cause for the surrounding area.** Problems could include: • Possible air pollution from fumes /factory and vehicle emissions. • Noise – HGV traffic, factory production, rail links • Water pollution/damage to fluvial ecosystems • Visual pollution • Traffic congestion • Future expansion into greenbelt / agricultural land **1 mark** for each problem.	**3**
3(c)	**Explain why manufacturing industries may change location within an urban area.** Reasons could include: • Need more room for expansion • To find a cheaper site • Improve accessibility/transport availability • Government action such as land use zoning/planning controls/urban redevelopment • Increased automation so less need to be near labour supply • Change in work practices (e.g. machinery/technology) requiring new buildings fit for purpose • Pollution controls/laws Points must relate to changes <u>within</u> an urban area. Credit a simple explanation for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**4**

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Section B

Answer **one** question from this section. All questions are worth 30 marks.

Population

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	**Define the term 'infant mortality rate'.** The number of deaths under the age of one year **(1)** per 1000 (live) births **(1)** per year **(1)**	**3**
4(a)(ii)	**Explain <u>two</u> reasons why infant mortality rates are falling in MICs.** Reasons could include: • Better healthcare (benefits mothers/babies) • Greater education/national campaigns on baby care/safer living for families e.g. feeding, smoking, sleep, hygiene • Better diets for mothers/babies (quality and quantity) • Improved housing/sanitation/services e.g. electricity, clean water supply • More population live in urban areas where services are better • Fewer births so more care possible • Greater preventative medicine e.g. inoculations against childhood diseases. • Cultural/social shift that values children (girls particularly) • More government/NGO support for expectant women and young families Credit a simple explanation for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks**.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	**With the aid of examples, explain why death rates in urban areas are often higher than death rates in rural areas.** High urban DRs could be due to: • Greater density of populations so infections spread more easily • Greater extremes of wealth – poor have a higher DR • Air pollution (traffic, industry) increases respiratory diseases • Greater traffic congestion so more accidents • Less healthy lifestyle – more stress, less physical activity etc • Greater chance of violent crime • Lower income housing areas concentrated in cities - poor housing quality leads to ill health Lower rural DRs could be due to: • Skewed data due to rural affluence, hiding areas of poverty • Healthy environment – fresh air/less pollution • Fresher better quality local food • Slower pace of life • Less violence/crime Examples may include specific diseases, causes of death, statistics, types of industry. **Max. 4 marks** if no valid examples. Award marks based on the quality of explanation and breadth of the response using the marking levels below. **Level 3 (6–8)** Response clearly explains why death rates in urban areas are often higher than in rural areas. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. **Level 2 (3–5)** Response explains why death rates in urban areas are often higher than in rural areas. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. Examples may lack detail or development. **Level 1 (1–2)** Response is largely descriptive about differences in urban and rural death rates. Knowledge is basic and understanding may be inaccurate. Examples are in name only or lacking entirely. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	**8**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	**With the aid of examples, assess the extent to which increased wealth of a population is the main cause of falling birth rates.** Increased wealth is an important cause of falling birth rates, but it is not the only factor and may not always be the main one. Falling birth rates are usually caused by a combination of economic, social, cultural, and political changes that often accompany development. Reasons why increased wealth may cause falling BR: • Children become more expensive to raise because of education, housing, and healthcare costs. • More women enter education and employment, delaying marriage and childbirth. • Investment in healthcare lowers infant mortality, so families do not feel the need to have many children. • More investment in education about and provision of family planning, contraception etc. Candidates may link this to the demographic transition model, where birth rates fall as countries industrialise and develop. Candidates may consider other factors (social, demographic, political) that lead to falling BR: • Greater access to contraception and family planning • Increased female education and gender equality • Changing cultural attitudes toward family size • Later marriage and delayed parenthood • Government policies, such as family planning campaigns • Ageing population • Political upheaval or war Although some of these may also be linked to increased wealth, some less wealthy populations also have these characteristics. Candidates may argue that there are wealthy societies where birth rates remain relatively high because of cultural or religious influences, government support for families, or immigration patterns (if BR tends to be higher in immigrant populations). Award marks based on the quality of the response using the marking levels below. **Level 4 (12–15)** Response thoroughly assesses the extent to which increased wealth of a population is the main cause of falling birth rates. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic.	**15**

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	**Level 3 (8–11)** Response assesses the extent to which increased wealth of a population is the main cause of falling birth rates but may be unbalanced. Examples may lack detail or development. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. **Level 2 (4–7)** Response shows general knowledge and understanding of the extent to which increased wealth of a population is the main cause of falling birth rates. Response is mainly descriptive or explanatory with limited use of examples and understanding of the topic may be partial or inaccurate. Some concluding remarks. General responses without the use of example(s) will not get above the middle of Level 2 (6 marks). **Level 1 (1–3)** Response may broadly discuss falling birth rates but does not address the question and does not come to a convincing conclusion. Response is descriptive, knowledge is basic, and understanding is poor. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	

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Migration

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>5(a)</td><td>
With the aid of examples, compare the characteristics of rural-urban migrants in HICs with the characteristics of urban-rural migrants in HICs.

Characteristics that could be compared:

<table>
<tr><th>Characteristic</th><th>Comparison</th></tr>
<tr><td>Age</td><td>R-U tends to be younger than U-R</td></tr>
<tr><td>Family structure</td><td>R-U more likely to be single individuals, U-R may be couples or families</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment status</td><td>R-U may be looking for work or in early stages of job/career whereas U-R may be in later stage of career or retired.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Income</td><td>R-U may have lower income (because at early stage of work/career); U-R may have higher incomes as later in careers/promotion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of education</td><td>Mixed, but R-U may include students</td></tr>
<tr><td>Motivation</td><td>R-U seeking city life; U-R seeking more peaceful (‘healthier’) environment.</td></tr>
</table>

Comparisons could be differences or similarities.

Credit a simple comparison for 1 mark or with development (such as detail or an example) for 2 marks.

Max. 4 marks if no comparison.
</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	**With the aid of examples, explain why improvements in technology have led to increased rates of international migration.** Improvements in technology could include: • Advances in transport technology – e.g. air and train travel. • Budget airlines have reduced the cost and time of travel. Also greater personal mobility – more use of cars. • Better communication technology; the internet, smartphones, and social media help migrants stay in contact with family and friends, learn about opportunities abroad, find jobs and housing. Apps and platforms also allow migrant communities to share advice and support networks. • Increased awareness of opportunities through television, social media, and online news • Easier access to information enables people to quickly research visa requirements, universities, employment opportunities. • Easier transfer of money – online banking and digital payment systems allow migrants to send remittances home and support family members abroad. • Safer migration networks • GPS, mobile phones, and online communication help migrants navigate journeys, contact emergency services and stay connected during travel. Award marks based on the quality of explanation and breadth of the response using the marking levels below. **Max. 4 marks** if no valid examples. Examples may include specific technologies. **Level 3 (6–8)** Response clearly explains why improvements in technology have led to increased rates of international migration. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. **Level 2 (3–5)** Response explains why improvements in technology have led to increased rates of international migration. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. Examples may lack detail or development. **Level 1 (1–2)** Response is largely descriptive about improvements in technology with limited linkage to increased rates of international migration. Knowledge is basic and understanding may be inaccurate. Examples are in name only or lacking entirely. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	**8**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	**'The characteristics of urban areas are the main reason for internal migration within countries.'** **With the aid of examples, how far do you agree with this statement?** Urban area characteristics are a major reason for internal migration within countries, but they are not the only or always the main reason. Internal migration usually happens because of a combination of pull factors attracting people to urban areas and push factors driving them away from rural or less developed regions. Candidates may consider counter-urbanisation where people move out of cities because of congestion, pollution, or expensive housing. Candidates may consider differences between HICs and MICs/LICs. Cities often offer: • More jobs and higher wages • Availability and cost of housing • Good transport systems • Better education and universities • Improved healthcare and services • Better transport and infrastructure • Greater entertainment and lifestyle opportunities • The reputation of a city might also be a factor These features make urban areas especially attractive to young adults and skilled workers. However, internal migration is often also caused by other factors: • Rural unemployment or low farm incomes • Mechanisation reducing agricultural jobs • Natural disasters or drought • Conflict or political instability • Housing shortages or high living costs in some regions • Family reasons – stage of life cycle, marriage, or retirement In some countries, government policies and planning may encourage or discourage internal migration. Award marks based on the quality of the response using the marking levels below.	**15**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	**Level 4 (12–15)** Response thoroughly assesses the extent to which urban areas are the main reason for internal migration within countries. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. **Level 3 (8–11)** Response assesses the extent to which urban areas are the main reason for internal migration within countries but may be unbalanced. Examples may lack detail or development. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. **Level 2 (4–7)** Response shows general knowledge and understanding of how urban areas are main reason for internal migration within countries. Response is mainly descriptive or explanatory with limited use of examples and understanding of the topic may be partial or inaccurate. Some concluding remarks. General responses without the use of example(s) will not get above the middle of Level 2 (6 marks). **Level 1 (1–3)** Response outlines internal migration within countries but does not address the question and does not come to a convincing conclusion. Response is descriptive, knowledge is basic, and understanding is poor. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	

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Settlement dynamics

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)(i)	**Describe the characteristics of a 'world city'.** A world city (or global city) is a city that has a major influence on international affairs and is highly connected to other important cities through the global economy, culture, and communication. Common characteristics include: • Economic influence: financial powerhouse; headquarters of multinational companies and banks; major financial markets and stock exchanges • Political importance: influence on global decision-making; centre of government of powerful countries; HQs of international organisations / government institutions • Major transport hubs and global connectivity: major international airports and ports; advanced public transport systems; advanced digital and telecommunications networks • Cultural influence: international media/fashion/music/film/art industries; famous museums/theatres/universities; global sporting events **1 mark** for each characteristic.	**3**
6(a)(ii)	**Explain <u>two</u> causes of the growth of world cities.** The growth of world cities is mainly caused by economic globalisation, improvements in transport and communication, and the concentration of powerful businesses and services in major urban centres. Causes could include: • Globalisation and increased interconnectivity • Growth of TNCs (HQs in world cities) • Expansion of financial services • Improved transport links - major international airports, ports, and rail systems make world cities highly connected • Advances in communication technology allow businesses in world cities to manage activities across the world instantly • Migration – migrants from many countries because of job opportunities, higher wages, higher education and healthcare • World cities often host major cultural events – theatre, music, sports, art, fashion. Credit a simple cause for **1 mark** or an explanation with development (such as detail or an example) for **2 marks** to the maximum.	**4**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	**With the aid of examples, explain the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs.** Indicative Candidates may consider growth in terms of area or population. The rapid growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs is mainly caused by a combination of rural-to-urban migration, natural population increase, and economic change. Rural-to-urban migration: This is one of the biggest causes. Candidates may consider a push v pull approach and could consider core v periphery. Push factors • Lack of jobs in farming • Low incomes and poverty • Poor healthcare and education • Drought, famine, or crop failure • Mechanisation reducing the need for farm workers • Conflict or environmental problems Pull factors • More job opportunities in factories and services • Higher wages • Better schools and hospitals • Access to electricity, water, and transport • More entertainment and opportunities Urban populations in LICs/MICs also grow because of high rates of natural increase. Cities in MICs/LICs also grow because of wider economic development factors: • Factories and industries are often built in cities • Cities become centres for manufacturing and trade • More service jobs • Industrial growth attracts both domestic and foreign investment • Improved infrastructure Some governments encourage urban growth by concentrating investment in cities, creating industrial zones, building new housing and infrastructure. Award marks based on the quality of explanation and breadth of the response using the marking levels below. **Max. 4 marks** if no valid examples.	**8**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	**Level 3 (6–8)** Response clearly explains the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. **Level 2 (3–5)** Response explains the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. Examples may lack detail or development. **Level 1 (1–2)** Response is largely descriptive about the growth of urban areas in LICs/MICs. Knowledge is basic and understanding may be inaccurate. Examples are in name only or lacking entirely. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	
6(c)	**'Some cities have grown too large to be managed effectively'.** **With the aid of examples, to what extent do you agree with this statement?** Indicative Issues could include: • Transport issues – overcrowding, congestion • Water and power shortages • Housing shortages • Wealth inequalities exacerbated by proximity of rich/poor areas • Rapid growth brings informal settlements (shanty towns) in LIC/MIC cities • Uneven access to healthcare, schools • Crime; difficulties in policing • Environmental stress - air pollution, heat island effects, waste management • Political issues: corruption, paralysis in planning, inability to enforce regulations Candidates may argue that with effective governance, infrastructure investment and long-term planning big urban areas can be managed effectively (e.g. Tokyo? Singapore?). It could be said that very large cities benefit from economies of scale because they concentrate talent, tax revenue, innovation, and infrastructure. Large cities can deliver services more efficiently per person than sprawling suburban or rural systems — if governed well. It could also be argued that greater population diversity creates more opportunities. Candidates may distinguish between LICs/MICs and HICs, and argue that the issues of urban areas in MICs/LICs are more likely to make effective management more difficult e.g. managing informal housing areas (shanty towns), traffic, pollution etc.	**15**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	Award marks based on the quality of the response using the marking levels below. **Level 4 (12–15)** Response thoroughly assesses the extent to which cities have grown too large to be managed effectively. Examples used are appropriate and integrated effectively into the response. Response is well founded in detailed knowledge and strong conceptual understanding of the topic. **Level 3 (8–11)** Response assesses extent to which cities have grown too large to be managed effectively but may be unbalanced. Examples may lack detail or development. Response develops on a largely secure base of knowledge and understanding. **Level 2 (4–7)** Response shows general knowledge and understanding of how cities have grown and their management. Response is mainly descriptive or explanatory with limited use of examples and understanding of the topic may be partial or inaccurate. Some concluding remarks. General responses without the use of example(s) will not get above the middle of Level 2 (6 marks). **Level 1 (1–3)** Response outlines the growth of cities but does not address the question and does not come to a convincing conclusion. Response is descriptive, knowledge is basic, and understanding is poor. **Level 0 (0)** No creditable response.	

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