

**Drayton Manor High School**

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| Exam Question |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | Study Figure 1. Suggest **one** reason why people migrate within London. *(3 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | Study Figure 1. Suggest why the pattern of migrants from London varies between different regions in England and Wales. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | Explain why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics of places within the UK. *(6 marks)* | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | Evaluate the view that rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people. *(20 marks)* | |
| **Total:** 35 marks |

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| Source |
| **Figure 1: Migration flows from London to regions in England and Wales, mid 2012**   Source: Office for National Statistics, Statistical bulletin: Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales: Year Ending June 2012, reproduced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0 |

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| Mark scheme |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (i) | 3 marks (AO1 = 2 marks, AO2 = 1 mark)  This question examines why people migrate within a large city, in this case London. You gain 1 mark for analysing the resource and recognising that the majority (59\_of London migrants move within the capital, rather than out of the city. A further 2 marks can be gained for expanding a reason for this, up to a maximum of 3 marks.  For example: Most London migrants (59\_stay within the city itself (1). This more localised internal migration may be because people change their place of employment (1) and want to live either closer to work or better transport connections (1). Also Londoners may choose to move because of changes in their family ‘life cycle’ (1) and may want to move to a larger or smaller home as their circumstances have changed (1).  Other appropriate reasons will be accepted.  **Hints and tips** Make sure you select the correct data from the figure. Why does this movement take place? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (a) (ii) | 6 marks (AO1 = 3 marks, AO2 = 3 marks)  This question examines why some regions attract more London migrants than others. Relevant content that could be included is suggested below. Not all of these points would be needed for maximum marks. Alternative relevant suggestions will be credited.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of the pattern of internal migrants from London**  • Migrants move away from London to different parts of England and Wales.  • Some regions attract more London migrants than others.  • The most popular destinations for London migrants are the South East (over 100,014 migrants) and the East of England (63,712). **AO2 Applying your knowledge to suggest reasons why there are differences in the pattern of migrants from London in different regions of England and Wales**  • Migrants may move away from London to the South East and East but still wish to commute to work in the capital. Proximity to London is gained through road and rail links.  • Young professional migrants may move to large cities in northern regions, e.g. Manchester in the North West, as they are able to find jobs which match their skills and the cost of living is cheaper.  • Recently retired migrants may wish to move to more peaceful coastal regions, e.g. the South West, or to be near friends and family.  • Regions with lower populations, e.g. the North East and Wales, receive fewer migrants possibly because of fewer job opportunities. **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You demonstrate some general geographical knowledge and understanding of why there are differences in the pattern of migrants from London in different regions of England and Wales, but there are inaccuracies. You apply your knowledge inconsistently.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You demonstrate mostly relevant geographical knowledge of why there are differences in the pattern of migrants from London in different regions of England and Wales. In general, you show relevant application of knowledge and understanding to find connections between the source material and the question.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You demonstrate accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding throughout of why there are differences in the pattern of migrants from London in different regions of England and Wales. You apply this knowledge and understanding logically to find fully relevant connections between the source material and the question.  **Hints and tips** Which regions receive the most and fewest internal migrants? Are there any patterns shown on the map? Why might different groups of migrants have different reasons for moving away? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (b) | 6 marks (AO1 = 6 marks)  This question focuses on why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics (e.g. ethnicity, language, religion, attitudes) of places within the UK. You may focus on urban areas, but relevant rural examples can also be included. Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics of places within the UK**  • International migrants can change the cultural characteristics of both urban and rural places.  • In urban areas, international migrants can cluster in particular districts which already have an established community, e.g. Ghanaians in Lambeth. Specialist retailers provide products to meet the needs of the community.  • Urban areas with a large population of international migrants develop cosmopolitan districts with a variety of services needed for their communities.  • Some rural areas have increased their ethnic diversity after the 2004 expansion of the EU. Increased numbers of workers from Eastern Europe, e.g. Poland, work in the agricultural and tourism sectors and may require services that meet their needs in some larger rural settlements, e.g. food shops.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–2 marks):** You show isolated geographical knowledge and understanding of why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics of places within the UK. Part of your answer may be inaccurate or lack detail.  **Level 2 (3–4 marks):** You show mostly relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics of places within the UK. Your ideas may not be fully developed.  **Level 3 (5–6 marks):** You show accurate and relevant geographical knowledge and understanding of why international migrants can change the cultural characteristics of places within the UK. Your ideas are detailed and developed fully.   **Hints and tips** Focus on international migrants, i.e. those from outside the UK. Use your case study knowledge of cities and larger towns. Rural case studies will be relevant too. Cultural characteristics could include ethnicity, language, religion, attitudes. | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | (c) | 20 marks (AO1 = 5 marks, AO2 = 15 marks)  This question focuses on how rural areas are perceived by different groups. These perceptions may vary depending on who you are, how you use the rural space and what type of rural area it is. Some groups may view one particular rural area as an attractive place while others may view the same place more negatively. Suggested ideas are outlined below, but you do not need to include all of these in your response. Other relevant points will be given credit.  **AO1 Demonstrating your knowledge and understanding of how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people**  • The perception of rural areas is different for different groups of people.  • Some groups of people will find rural areas attractive, while others will find them unattractive.  • Some groups will perceive that living in rural areas has advantages, others will perceive that it has disadvantages.  • Perception can depend on images of reality formed from memory, imagination and experience.  • Perception may be different for different social groups, e.g. younger and older people, and may change over time. **AO2 Applying your knowledge of how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people**  • Some groups, such as those who have moved out from cities, may be following their perception of the ‘rural idyll’. They may perceive urban spaces negatively and see rural areas as being less stressful, problem-free, healthy environments.  • The perception of rural places may depend on how accessible they are for certain groups. Accessible rural places include commuter and day-tripper villages.  • Long-term residents in a rural place may have a different perception to newcomers.  • Some rural places in remote areas have suffered from depopulation, leaving residents with fewer services and opportunities. Some people may perceive rural areas as a place to generate income, e.g. tourism.  • Some rural areas have attracted retired people who perceive that these are more relaxing and healthier places to live.  **Answers to this question will be given a mark within a level band  Level 1 (1–5 marks):** You show isolated points of geographical knowledge and understanding of how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people, with some errors and inaccuracies. You show limited understanding and are not able to make connections. Your answer is incoherent and lacks relevant evidence to support your ideas. Your argument is limited, with unbalanced points. Your ideas are concluded in a general manner, if at all.  **Level 2 (6–10 marks):** You show some knowledge and understanding of how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people. You make some inaccurate points. You apply some of your knowledge, but your ideas are not developed or may not be linked to the question. You use some evidence to support statements which may answer only part of the question. You make a conclusion but this is drawn from often unbalanced ideas.  **Level 3 (11–15 marks):** You show geographical knowledge and understanding of how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people. Your ideas are mostly relevant to the question and you make accurate points. You make some connections between ideas. You interpret the question well in general, but there may be some gaps in the use of evidence to support your points. You draw a conclusion which links to your arguments but is not fully supported by evidence.  **Level 4 (16–20 marks):** You make good use of geographical knowledge and understanding to show how rural areas are perceived differently by different groups of people. You use a range of relevant points to create a coherent argument supported by relevant evidence. All of your points are linked to the question. You draw a good, well-balanced conclusion which links clearly to the evidence presented.   **Hints and tips** What are the perceptions of different groups of people of rural areas? How does perception vary with age (e.g. young families and elderly), time spent in the rural place (e.g. established residents and newcomers), employment status (e.g. farmers, commuters and retired people), income level? How do perceptions change over time? | |

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| Student Response A | |
| (a) (i) | Figure 1 shows that most of London’s internal migrants move within London. 59\_160 decide to move within the city. One reason for this is changes in family size. As couples have children, they may need a large home and they may need to move to a different area to find an affordable and suitable place to live. The couple may not want to change jobs and so they may move slightly further away from the centre, but where public transport links are still good. |
| *Examiner comment* | "59\_34   Correct data selected from the map. |
| *Examiner comment* | "changes in family size"  Valid reason given. |
| *Examiner comment* | "may not want to change jobs and so they may move slightly fu ..."  Reason expanded using an example. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer, with accurate use of the map, including figures, and valid reason given, backed up with a supporting statement. 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "regions closest to London, the South East and East have the ..."  Identifies areas with highest migrant numbers. |
| *Examiner comment* | "move away from the capital, the lower the number"  General pattern identified. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Wales"  Possible anomaly, with justification. |
| *Examiner comment* | "more affordable housing or a home to accommodate a growing family"  Justification for large numbers in the South East. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Companies may relocate"  Reason linked to employment change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "less busy or coastal areas, or to be nearer family and friends"  Reason linked to family lifecycle change. |
| (a) (iii) | The map shows the destinations of internal migrants moving from London to other parts of England and Wales. The regions closest to London, the South East and East have the highest numbers of migrants (over 100,000 and 60,000, respectively). In general, as you move away from the capital, the lower the number of migrants. One exception to this is Wales, maybe because there are fewer opportunities for employment in some sectors than in other parts of the country. This pattern varies for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is not surprising that most migrants move to areas which are still within commuting distance from London. The need for more affordable housing or a home to accommodate a growing family may encourage migrants to move into the commuter belt in the South East and East of England. Companies may relocate from London to other major cities such as Birmingham and Manchester and employees may have to move to keep their jobs. Some groups of people, e.g. young families or retired people, may want to relocate to less busy or coastal areas, or to be nearer family and friends for support. This could be a reason for the high numbers in the South West. |
| (a) (iv) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a good answer that identifies the main pattern in Figure 1, supported by specific examples. A range of valid reasons are offered, with clear supporting evidence, linked to specific locations. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| (b) | The ethnic mix of cities and large towns has been increased over time by the arrival of international migrants. These migrants can change many aspects of life, particularly in urban areas. London, for example, has experienced comparatively high levels of international migration. These migrants can concentrate in different boroughs as they want to live within a particular community. For example, the Borough of Brent has a very high level of ethnicity with just over a third of the population identifying as white British, whereas the Borough of Bromley has over 78\_This level of ethnicity can help to explain differences in language and religion, as well as the increase in the number of services which develop locally to meet the needs of the community. Increases in the numbers of people within the Buddhist and Muslim communities have contributed to the diversity of places of worship within the borough. The most common second language in Brent is Gujarati and in 2016, Brent Council worked in local partnership with local businesses and groups to create a two-day festival to promote understanding of Gujarati culture. Also, some parts of cities close to universities can have a large proportion of international students and so areas which have experienced studentification will have a more diverse ethnicity. However, in rural areas the ethnic mix is more diluted as the areas are traditionally mainly ‘white British’. However, this is changing with some Eastern European migrants employed in the hospitality sector in rural areas, e.g. employed in local hotels in rural South Hampshire.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This question could be answered from a range of perspectives. This student has chosen a relevant example, Brent in London, to identify cultural changes, supported with evidence. The student also acknowledges that rural places may experience different levels of impacts from international migrants. Level 3, 6 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "arrival of international migrants"  Ethnic mix as a consequence of international migration. |
| *Examiner comment* | "Borough of Brent"  Relevant case study. |
| *Examiner comment* | "language and religion"  Cultural changes outlined. |
| *Examiner comment* | "diversity of places of worship"  Supporting evidence applied. |
| *Examiner comment* | "studentification"  Valid reason for changes. |
| *Examiner comment* | "rural areas"  Recognition that the impact of international migrants may not be the same for all types of place. |
| (c) | The perception of a rural area is based on a person’s mental image of a place as well as their past experience. The perception of a particular group can depend on the rural place itself, for example whether it is accessible (parts of East Devon) or remote (e.g. the Highlands and Islands). It can also depend on the nature of the group itself and their desires and motivations for living in rural areas (e.g. commuters and retired people).  People who commute from villages to towns and cities for work may have chosen to live there as they may see it as being greener and quieter than living in the city. However, house prices in commuter villages, e.g. Windlesham in Surrey, may be high, particularly for those wishing to buy a larger home for a growing family, leading to the perception that not all people who commute could afford to live there. Villages on ‘through routes’ may be seen as more accessible for commuters but are not as quiet as some people perceive them to be.  Some rural areas may be seen as desirable for retired people. They want to be nearer family and friends but still wish to have the benefits of living in a greener, less busy environment. However, public transport is limited in some areas. For example, the bus runs every two hours from the village of Hemyock to the market town of Honiton and so retired people have to plan their journeys well or be able to drive to reach services. There may be a difference in perception between people who have just retired (around 65) and the oldest (80 plus) as they may have different mobility issues and care needs which may not be met if they are in a remote area.  Second-home owners have a positive perception of a rural area as they have chosen to have a place to stay for holidays there. They experience benefits such as beautiful landscapes and a quieter lifestyle during their stay. However, if the area has a high proportion of second homes, local residents may perceive a loss of community feel as the population of a village can be reduced significantly outside of the holiday season. Also house prices can increase dramatically. For example about 33\_f residences in Fowey, Cornwall, are second homes and recently the council has been looking at putting restrictions on the purchase of new-build houses as second homes. However, local businesses such as restaurants may benefit from increased profits at certain times of the year, as second-home owners may spend more when they do visit than local residents.  There may also be groups, such as young professionals, who may perceive the rural lifestyle as boring and would prefer the cosmopolitan lifestyle of a city. However, there may be some who seek out a less stressful environment and can now work at home more easily because of improved internet access in rural areas.  Finally, people’s perception of rural areas can change over time, particularly if the rural area is affected by change, such as fracking developments and tourism levels. Increased noise, pollution and congestion may lead people to have a more negative perception about the countryside.  Different perceptions about rural areas are caused by the motivation and experience of the people themselves. The same rural area may be perceived to have advantages for some groups but disadvantages for others. Indeed for some groups there may be costs and benefits and their decision to live there is based on a ‘best fit’ scenario.     |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student addresses the question well. Relevant groups that may have different attitudes towards rural living are selected, and an evaluation of their perceptions is presented. Some locational examples are used to help support the arguments in some cases. However, this could be expanded to gain more marks. Some conclusions are drawn but could be linked more clearly to arguments in the main body of the essay. Level 4, 16 marks. | |

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| Student Response B | |
| (a) (i) | Migrants move within London as they may find work in a different area and want to live nearby. |
| *Examiner comment* | "find work in a different area"  Basic reason given. |
| (a) (ii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** This is a limited answer, with one reason given but not expanded. 1 mark could be gained for referring specifically to the map and identifying the most popular destination for London migrants as being within London itself. Quoting the relevant percentage would be good here. A further mark could be gained by linking the point made to transport routes, property prices or housing type. 1 mark. |   Many people move out from London to other parts of the UK. Most people stay in the south but some move towards the north of the country. The highest number of migrants move to the South East. Some areas like the Isles of Scilly do not receive any migrants from London. People may move for many reasons. They may want to be close to friends and family, particularly if they need childcare or support if they are elderly. They may have to move to find another job if they are made unemployed. |
| *Examiner comment* | "stay in the south but some move towards the north"  Some differences identified but no real understanding that number decreases with increased distance from London. |
| *Examiner comment* | "highest number"  Percentages from map not used in support. |
| *Examiner comment* | "childcare or support if they are elderly"  Valid reason with supporting statement. |
| *Examiner comment* | "find another job"  Valid reason. |
| (a) (iii) | |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows some understanding that there are differences in the number of people that move between regions but misses the key concept (migration numbers decrease with increased distance from London). Specific regions and percentages are not used to support points made. The reasons given are valid, but are not supported with regional examples. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| (b) | The culture of a place is the way people work and behave. This can be changed by people moving in from other countries. In large cities, like London, many people have moved to find a job. They can choose to live with family members and bring their culture with them. Because of the increase in international migrants, the local high street may have more specialised shops with food and clothing of a particular ethnic group. New buildings such as new temples may be built so that the growing community has somewhere to practise their religion. The culture brought by international migrants can spread to other areas as second- and third-generation migrants may move out from the big cities and can take their culture with them to their new home area. Some groups of international migrants may have skills that are in high demand and find work in banks and insurance companies.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student shows some understanding of key points here, such as changes to the built environment and the growth of different community groups. They should link points to a particular place where possible and use specific supporting evidence to help justify statements made. Level 2, 3 marks. | |
| *Examiner comment* | "London"  Relevant place suggested but no clear link to question. |
| *Examiner comment* | "specialised shops"  International migration linked with relevant example of change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "new temples"  Valid point linked to religious change. |
| *Examiner comment* | "second- and third-generation migrants"  Valid point linked to long-term impacts of international migration in different areas. |
| *Examiner comment* | "skills that are in high demand"  Valid point but not directly linked to the question. |
| (c) | Whether you like or dislike rural areas depends on a number of factors. It very much depends on the attitude of the person themselves. Their views can be linked to how wealthy they are and their age. They can be visitors to the area or live there all the time. They may earn their living from the countryside or just live there and work in the town. There are many different types of rural area too and which type the people live in will affect their opinion of it.  Remote rural areas are preferred by people who like living away from it all. It takes time to get from these areas to bigger places and the roads may not be very good. The family of some people, like farmers, may have lived in the area for generations and they do not want to live anywhere else. Some richer people may want to move away from the busy city life and be closer to nature. However, they may miss the services and comforts of the city when they get here. There are villages like this in Northumberland.  Day-tripper villages are those that can be visited within a day from a city. These villages are very pretty and people want to move there because the village looks traditional. However, they can get very busy in the holidays as many people want to come and visit them. This is good for local businesses, e.g. the tea shop, but if too many people come then there is too much congestion and the car park is full. The people that moved here might be disappointed as it gets too congested. There are villages like this in Devon.  Commuter villages are villages that people live in and then go to work in the city on a daily basis. People like them as they are a calm environment and offer more space than in the city. Some commuter villages have a good community feel and a young population which helps the vibe of the place. However, some people that have lived there a long time may perceive that the village may change if it grows too much. Many villages have had new housing developments and this may change the ‘village feel’ of the place. However, some residents may think that having more people helps keep village services like the Post Office going.  Different rural areas can be seen differently by various groups. Retired people may like the quieter lifestyle but young people may find it boring. Their perceptions can also change as time goes on as the village itself may gain or lose people, affecting its atmosphere. There will always be people who find rural areas a nice place to live, but there may be some that are disappointed that real life is not the same as what they thought it would be.   |  | | --- | | **Examiner comment** The student generally understands the question and discusses the views of different groups in the context of three different village types. Positive and negative viewpoints are outlined and there is some evidence of evaluation. There are few errors. The points could be developed by identifying the specific viewpoints of certain groups. There are limited references to specific places. Specific or named examples of places and groups with particular perceptions would gain further marks. The conclusion is general and does not link convincingly to the points made in the answer. Level 3, 12 marks. | |