

# GCSE 2004

## *June Series*



# Mark Scheme

## Geography A

### *(Full Course Foundation Tier - 3031/2F)*

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**Question 1: POPULATION**

- (a) (i) People **moving** (1) (from the countryside to the town) (1) To a better life.  
Reserve one mark for the idea of movement.  
What is shown on diagram only. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) Lack of services (1) Volcanic eruption (1) **(2 marks)**
- (iii) Shanty, refugees, push, pull. 4x1 **(4 marks)**
- (iv) Advantage Advantage Disadvantage 3x1 **(3 marks)**
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Simple statements with only reference to one country. Provide labour, less people, take low waged jobs, and introduce greater variety of food. Reduce un(under)employment. Max Level 1 if advantage to migrant only.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
For top of Level 2 needs clear reference to the advantages of **both** countries. There is high unemployment in LEDCs and in MEDCs there is a shortage of people willing to take unskilled jobs with low wages. Migrants bring new types of cooking to the MEDCs and therefore there is a wider variety of food available. The people working in takeaways are able to send money back to their homeland. N.B. The answer need not be restricted to movement from LEDCs to MEDCs. Credit can be given to LEDC to LEDC, MEDC to LEDC or MEDC to MEDC movement. **(4 marks)**
- (c) (i) Northern Canada (1) Sahara Desert (1) Any small area shown with low population density e.g. Greenland, Central Australia. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) Not enough water (1) crops will not grow (1)  
Shortage of drinking water. Not hot.  
Credit only the effect. Nothing for explanation of drought/dry. **(2 marks)**
- (d) (i) Answer must show the candidate recognises that natural increase is influenced by **both birth rate and death rate**.  
The death rate is declining faster than the birth rate (1) due to improved medicine. (1)  
The birth rate is increasing faster than the death rate (1) due to the lack of the use of contraception. (1) **(2 marks)**
- (ii) This can be answered either from the idea of reducing the birth rate or strategies aimed at coping with the high rate of natural increase.  
**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Introduce birth control, build more houses, and grow more food. Shanty improvement / control immigration / encourage migration.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
Introduce a birth control programme like China where families are only allowed to have one child. Built new houses for the increasing population such as the 7<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan city in Egypt. Build irrigation schemes such as the Aswan Dam, which allows more than one crop to be grown each year. **(4 marks)**
- (25 marks)**

**Question 2: SETTLEMENT**

- (a) (i) The higher up the hierarchy the fewer the number of settlements (1) and the larger the size of the settlement (1) or vice versa. Must refer to **both** size and number for 2. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) Trade increases (1) new industry moves in (1) **(2 marks)**
- (iii) Sphere of influence / greater / population / farms. **(4 marks)**
- (iv) City village city 3x1 **(3 marks)**
- (b) There must be some indication of change.  
**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
 Max Level 1 for change without reference to function. A fishing village becomes a tourist village. A farming village becomes a commuter settlement. Village has grown into a town.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
 Some elaboration. The question's command word is describe, so no credit for reasons. The elaboration could come as the result of the candidate quoting an example. In Cornwall, Polperro has changed from a fishing village into a tourist centre. Former farming villages are now dormitory settlements from where commuters go into a nearby town to work. **(4 marks)**
- (c) (i) 2 of Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Lagos, Cairo, Mumbai, Tehran, Delhi, Beijing, Tianjing, Calcutta, Jakarta, Shanghai, Seoul. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) They have the highest rate of natural increase because the birth rate is higher than the death rate. / People are moving into these cities from the countryside. Must be 2 different reasons. **(2 marks)**
- (iii) Growth of shanty towns/ increasing traffic congestion / crime/ specified form of specified pollution/ unemployment among the inhabitants/breakdown in the infrastructure – lack of piped water and effective sewage systems etc. 2x1  
 Negative impact on countryside. **(2 marks)**
- (iv) Must relate to solving the problem of a city resulting from rapid growth. The answer does not necessarily have to relate to any of the problems given in (a)(iii). Accept reference to government schemes.  
**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
 Max Level 1 on MEDC examples.  
 Build new homes, improve shanty towns, put in piped water, and put in sewage system.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
 Self help schemes have been introduced where inhabitants of shanty towns are given building materials to complete the building of houses. Building proper sewage systems in shanty towns has reduced water borne diseases like cholera. **(4 marks)**
- (25 marks)**

**Question 3: AGRICULTURE**

- (a) (i) Farming to make a profit / income / selling (1 mark)
- (ii) 3 (1 mark)
- (iii) Soils have become exhausted (1) Risk of frost damage (1) (2 marks)
- (iv) 1 mark for each correct plot and 1 for line joining plots.  
If both plots incorrect but joined (0) (3 marks)
- (v) Not steady/ goes up and down. (1 mark)

- (b) (i) (2x2) 1 for method + 1 for description.  
e.g. Contour ploughing – ploughing around slopes so the rate of runoff is reduced so less soil is washed away.  
Shelter belts – lines of trees shelter land so less soil is blown away by the wind. (4 marks)
- (ii) A (Just over) 4% (0 if no units).  
B No pesticides, so reduced danger of eutrophication.  
C Much lower yields, so reduced profit / expensive product / most organic food is imported / more recent innovation / fashion. (3 marks)

- (c) (i) 

Dairying	Arable
Rich grassland needed	Combine harvesters Mainly cereal production

  
1 for each correct column (2 marks)

- (ii) Arable farming needs flat relief so that machinery can be used/ Arable farming needs rainfall of less than 750mm / so there is plenty of sunshine for ripening. In hill sheep areas there are precipitation totals often over 1000mm/ The soil in arable farming areas has to be deep and easily worked whereas hill sheep areas have thin acidic soils.  
4x1 or 2x2, Max 1 for each direct opposite  
Max x2 if only one type considered (4 marks)

- (d) Mark the text first and then consider the diagram if present to see if anything extra is added.  
**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Simple statements showing some appreciation of the idea of farming as a system but no recognition that the answer is referring to a specific farming system from the EU (UK example acceptable).  
The farmer buys seed, which is planted. The crop is harvested and the wheat is sold.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
In France the dry summers allow the grapes to ripen. They are picked, crushed and sold as wine.  
An example is needed to get to top of Level 2 (4 marks)

**(25 marks)**

**Question 4: INDUSTRY**

- (a) (i) M4 (1 mark)
- (ii) Flat land/ Good Transport links/University research (2 of)  
Near London and/or Bristol / cities (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Manufacturing industry/ an industry that turns raw materials into finished products. (1 mark)
- (ii) 1 mark for each correct plot and 1 for line joining plots. (3 marks)  
0 marks for line if goes beyond 2001 or both points incorrect.
- (iii) Decline/going down. (1 mark)
- (iv) Greater competition from abroad/Greater automation so less people employed /Increased percentage employed in tertiary industry. (2x2) (4 marks)
- (c) (i) 50 hectares (0 if no units) (1 mark)
- (ii) To restore derelict land/ to reduce unemployment/ to relieve pressure on other parts of the UK where greenfield sites might be used. (2x1) (2 marks)
- (d) (i) 

Physical factors	Human factors
Shape of the land	Available finance Skilled labour

  
1 for each correct column (2 marks)
- (ii) If the area is given Assisted Area Status there is money to help industries relocate/ If the government builds advance factories then the industries coming to the area do not have the expense of building themselves.  
Credit any other policies such retraining grants or advance factories for 1 mark each to a maximum of 2 without any elaboration. No credit for those mentioned in question without elaboration.  
4x1 or 2x2 for developed points (4 marks)
- (e) Mark the text first and then consider the diagram if present to see if anything extra is added.  
**Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Simple statements showing some appreciation of the idea of industry as a system but no recognition that the answer is referring to a specific industrial system from the EU (UK example acceptable).  
Raw materials go into the factory. They are then made into a chair, which is then sold.  
**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
In the Ruhr, coal and iron ore is made into steel, which is then made into cars.  
An example is needed to get to top of Level 2. (4 marks)
- (25 marks)**

**Question 5: MANAGING RESOURCES**

(a)	(i)	<b>Car parts</b>	<b>How parts can be recycled</b>	
		<i>Catalytic Converters</i>	Recycled for their platinum	<b>(2 marks)</b>
		<i>Batteries</i>	Recycled for lead, acid, plastic	

(ii)	<b>Energy Source</b>	<b>Renewable</b>	<b>Non-renewable</b>	
	Oil		√	<b>(3 marks)</b>
	Natural Gas		√	
	Wind	√		

**(iii) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

Simple statements – They will run out. They will cause increased pollution.  
It causes global warming.

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**

Some development – There will be increased air pollution as non-renewable resources are often fossil fuels. As they are used up they will get scarcer and therefore more expensive.

**(4 marks)**

(b)	(i)	<b>Environmental Problem</b>	<b>Letter</b>	
		Footpath erosion	<b>E</b>	<b>(4 marks)</b>
		Damage to hedges	<b>D</b>	
		Wave erosion from motor boats	<b>B</b>	
		Woodland fires	<b>C</b>	
		Mountain plants trampled	<b>A</b>	

**(ii) 1 mark for the solution and 1 mark for the impact on the problem.**

There should be speed limit for motor boats (1), which will reduce the size of the waves reducing erosion of the banks (1) Footpaths should be covered with stones (1) which do not wear away so easily. (1)

**(2 marks)**

(c)	(i)	Learn research techniques to help conserve endangered tropical habitats and wildlife/ promote sustainable development in Andaman Islands, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Vietnam/gain a BTEC qualification in Tropical Habitat Conservation or Expedition Management (biodiversity research)/Dive training for PADI Advanced Open Water of BSAC Sports Diver.	<b>(1 mark)</b>
			<b>(1 mark)</b>

- (ii)** They help protect the environment.  
They allow people to gain new skills.  
Teaching people about the environment.  
No direct lift from c(i)

**(2 marks)****(iii) It is sustainable/ it helps protect these areas for future generations.****(1 mark)****(d) Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**

Simple statements with no reference to an actual example.

Provides jobs. Brings money into the country. There is lots of beautiful and dramatic scenery. Accept references to changes in MEDC such as increased leisure time, higher incomes/publicity.

**Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)**

There has to be a named example to be considered for access top of Level 2.

It is likely to be no more than a name.

In Kenya people come to see the wild animals. This brings money into the country. Many jobs like waiters, safari guides have developed to cater for the tourists who come to Kenya.

**(6 marks)**

**(25 marks)**



**Question 6: DEVELOPMENT**

- (a) (i) **Where the money goes** **Amount of Money**  
 Profit to manufacturer and shopkeeper *£1.45* (0 if no units)  
 Total money to LEDC *65 p*(0 if no units) **(2 marks)**

- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
 The LEDC can manufacture the coffee. They can develop industry. They can own the coffee plantations. Fair Trade. Charge higher prices for crop. Increase wages to workforce. Export tax. Diversify. Transnationals invited in.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
 If the coffee is manufactured and put into the jar in the LEDC they will gain more money because of value added. The LEDC can establish processing industries in their own country instead of sending the raw material to the MEDC to be processed. If the coffee plantations are owned by the LEDC the money would not go abroad which happens if the plantation is owned by the MEDC. **(4 marks)**

(b) (i)

Measure of Development	LEDC	MEDC
Low number of people per doctor		✓
High infant mortality	✓	
High GNP		✓

**(3 marks)**

- (ii) **Aspects of development** **Letter**  
 Subsistence crops grown **A**  
 Homes built from scrap material **C**  
 People working in scientific research **E**  
 Hand labour used on farms **B**  
 Homes lack piped water **D** **(4 marks)**

- (iii) Disease makes people die younger. Disease makes people ill so they not able to work. People get diseases (0 marks)  
 Lack of clean water etc nearby so have to travel. Can be 2 effects or 1 developed point. **(2 marks)**

- (c) (i) Cut steps into the side of the hill. **(1 mark)**

- (ii) Many people are involved in the work. The people are using simple tools. **(2 marks)**

- (iii) It does not require a great deal of money to set up/ It keeps more people gainfully employed/ It does not need a lot of training for the people. Does not require hi-tech equipment. No direct lift from c(ii). **(1 mark)**

- (d) **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**  
 Simple statements, with no reference to an actual example. They provided food, blankets, medical supplies and tents.

**Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)**

There has to be a named example to be considered for access to top Level 2.

It is likely to be no more than a name.

In India there was an earthquake and many homes were destroyed. Oxfam sent tents and blankets to give the inhabitants temporary shelter.

No credit for long term aid.

**(6 marks)**

**(25 marks)**