



**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**Geography 3031 Full Course**  
*Specification A*

**3031/2F Foundation Tier**

**Mark Scheme**

*2007 examination - June series*

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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## **GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR GCSE GEOGRAPHY ASSISTANT EXAMINERS**

### **Quality of Written Communication**

Where candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, they will be assessed on the quality of written communication.

Candidates will be required to:

present relevant information in a form and style that suits its purpose;  
ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate;  
use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### **Levels Marking - General Criteria**

Where answers are assessed using a level of response marking system the following general criteria should be used.

#### **Level 1: Basic**

Knowledge of basic information  
Simple understanding  
Little organization; few links; little or no detail; uses a limited range of specialist terms  
Reasonable accuracy in the use of spelling, punctuation and grammar  
Text is legible.

#### **Level 2: Clear**

Knowledge of accurate information  
Clear understanding  
Organised answers, with some linkages; occasional detail/exemplar; uses a good range of specialist terms where appropriate  
Considerable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar.  
Text is legible.

### Annotation of Scripts

One tick equals one mark, except where answers are levels marked (where no ticks should be used). Each tick should be positioned in the part of the answer which is thought to be credit worthy.

Where an answer is levels marked the examiner should provide evidence of the level achieved by means of annotating 'L1', 'L2' or 'L3' in the left hand margin.

The consequent mark within this level should appear in the right-hand margin.

Ticks must not be used where an answer is levels marked.

Examiners should add their own brief justification for the mark awarded e.g. *Just L3, detail and balance here.*

Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

### General Advice

Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totaled in the 'egg' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover of the question paper. These should be totaled. The grand total should be added to the top right-hand corner of the front cover. No half marks should be used.

It is important to recognize that many of the answers shown within this mark scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally creditworthy. The degree of acceptability is clarified through the Standardization Meeting and subsequently by telephone with the Team Leader as necessary.

Diagrams are legitimate responses to many questions and should be credited as appropriate. However, contents which duplicate written material or vice versa should not be credited.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC) is part of the award of marks in levels marked answers only. In levels marked answers the quality of the geography is assessed and a level and mark awarded according to the geography. As is sometimes the case, the geography may be sound at a particular level but the examiner may not be sure as to whether there is quite enough to raise the mark within that level. In this case the examiner should consider the QWC of the answer. QWC that fulfils the criteria for the level should lead to the rise in the mark but where the QWC does not fulfil the criteria, the answer should remain at the mark first thought appropriate. In cases where QWC has been used in the award of marks, the examiner should indicate this with QWC and arrows that indicate either an upward or downward trend according to its impact on the final award of the mark.

# 3031/2F

## Question 1: POPULATION

- (a) (i) 2x1 The birth rate has gone down. The rate of population growth is getting less. There is a reduction in the rate of natural increase. **2 marks**

- (ii) 2x1 or 1x2  
Tradition of having large families (for labour and insurance for old age) Man's status is determined by the number of children he has. Desire to have a boy child if the first child is a girl. High infant mortality rate so have many children, as there will be a greater chance of some surviving. May live in area too remote to access the birth control programme. Religion. Cost of contraception. Lack of education. Low status of women. **2 marks**

- (iii) Industrialisation. Resource exploitation. Transmigration (as in Indonesia). NOT migration. Building more houses etc. **1 mark**

- (b) (i) Movement of people (from one place to another) (1) to live (1). **2 marks**

- (ii)
- |   |               |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Mrs Garbett, an 80-year-old grandmother has just taken her first flight. She is joining her son in New Zealand. | Voluntary     | <b>2 marks</b> |
| Many people from the Indian sub-continent work for rich Arabs in Saudi Arabia.                                  | International |                |
| After Poland joined the EU many Polish workers moved to the UK to look for work.                                | Economic      |                |
| In 2005 many inhabitants moved away from New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina.                               | Forced        |                |

- (c) (i) People (1) who are forced to move (1) or developed point. **2 marks**

- (ii) People being killed. Genocide by Tutsi. Accept straight lift from Fig 2. **1 mark**

- (iii) PUSH FACTOR ✓ **1 mark**

- (iv) **LEVEL MARKING**

### Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Simple statements, largely listing advantages with out showing link to migrants or their families.

*Get a job. More money. Less danger. Food, education, medical, tax advantages.*

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

Require 2 or more for top of Level 2. Linked statements with reference to how they are able to adapt to living in the new country.

*They get higher paid job so they have a higher standard of living.*

*They make money which they can send back to their families. They are safer because they are away from the danger which forced them to flee.*

**4 marks**

(d) (i)

	Tick
Most of the areas of high density are north of the Equator	✓
Most of the areas of low population density are on the coast	
South America has the most areas of high density	
Australasia has no areas of high density	✓

**2 marks**

(ii)

**LEVEL MARKING**

No marks if talk about **high** population density.

**Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks**

Simple statements with little reference to Figure 3.

*The areas have low population density because...*

*The climate is too cold. It is too steep in the mountains. It is too wet in the jungle. It is too dry in the Desert.*

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

Linked statements with evidence of the use of Figures 3 and 4

*In the area of South America there is low population because of the dense vegetation which makes it difficult for communications. In the north of Africa it is too dry to grow food. The mountains of Asia have a low population because it too steep to build.*

Must refer to at least 2 areas to get full marks.

**6 marks**

**TOTAL 25 marks**

## Question 2 SETTLEMENT

(a) (i)

	Tick
Henley-on-Thames is sited at a bridging point of the River Thames	✓
Shrewsbury is sited on flat land	
Carmarthen grew on the floodplain next to the River Towey	
Leicester grew as a route centre, where Roman roads met	✓

2 marks

(ii) **LEVEL MARKING**

### Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Simple statements with little reference to the advantages that would lead to the town becoming a trading centre.

*It is situated between two hills. Roads meet at the town. It is on a river.*

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

Linked statements, with clear reference of the advantages of the site for the town's development as a trading centre.

*It is situated between two hills and so the roads focus on the town.*

*This will bring traffic to the town. There will shops and services to serve the people who come to the town. There are different rock types surrounding the town, which will mean different types of farming. This would lead to the town becoming a market centre.*

4 marks

(b) (i)

2x1

Both areas have increased between 1801 and 2001. There has been a greater increase in Outer London. Both areas have decreased between 1961 and 2001.

No credit for a mere repeat of the figures.

If both gone up or increased MAX 1. Qualification required for second mark.

2 marks

(ii)

Suburbs. Rural-Urban fringe.

2 marks

(c)

(i)

Max 1 for list.

E.g. the population has gone down.

The population has gone up again. Gentrification.

Houses have been improved.

Car parks, decline of industry, closed factories.

2 marks

(ii)

2x1 or 1x2 e.g. population declined because of slum clearance.

Population gone up recently due to people moving back into renovated houses (gentrification).

2 marks

(d)

(i)

An unplanned/spontaneous settlement (for the urban poor in LEDCs) (1). Illegal, accept description. **Not** mud huts. No reference to location. Not slums.

1 mark

(ii)

2x1. Close to the port/industrial areas/near the airport/on the outskirts of the town/on the main roads/ railways/edge of swamp/by the river/near CBD.

2 mark

- (iii) 2x1 or 1x2. Movement from the countryside/ Bright lights syndrome/look for work/live with relations/poor conditions in the rural areas. Natural increase if related to lack, or affordability, of housing. **2 marks**

(iv) **LEVEL MARKING**

**Level 1 (Basic) 1-3 marks**

Simple statements with little reference to how the conditions for the people have been improved

*Put in water taps. Built the houses out of bricks. Put in toilets. Public transport.*

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

Linked statements with reference to how the conditions of the people have been improved.

*The provision of toilets / a sewage system cuts down the spread of disease and so people are healthier. Taps for fresh water are provided so people do not have to spend time fetching and carrying water. The houses are made of bricks and so are stronger / more weather proof, keeping the people dry.*

**6 marks**

**TOTAL 25 marks**



### Question 3 AGRICULTURE

(a)

County	Agricultural Land Use (%)			Farming Type
	Crops	Grassland	Rough Grazing	
A	3	25	72	<i>Hill Sheep farming</i>
B	93	6	1	<i>Arable farming</i>
C	21	70	9	<i>Dairy farming</i>

**2 marks**

(b) (i) South West England/Devon/Cornwall.

**1 mark**

(ii) 1x1

Grass grows for longer period during the year/cows can stop in the fields longer (1) the farmer has to buy less winter feed/fodder (which is expensive) (1). More grass for cows/cattle/animals. No rate of growth.

**1 mark**

(iii) 2x1

High rainfall totals. Accept reference to temperatures provided 'not repeat of idea of growing season', wetter flood plains. Clay soils. Milder winters. Nothing relating to nutrients in soil. Nothing to do with fertility of soil, not flat land.

**2 marks**

(c) (i) 1500 million tonnes.

**1 mark**

(ii) The increase in cereal production is still ahead (1) of the increase in population (1). Cereal production increasing at a greater rate than world population. Both gone up/increased max 1. Second mark could be use of figures. Both marks cannot be gained on one criteria.

**2 marks**

(d) (i) **LEVEL MARKING**

May use marked settlements as locating features.

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

Isolated facts about the crops grown and / or the rainfall with little attempt to link the two. Little appreciation of pattern. Use of non-geographical technology restricts answer to Level 1.

*There is lot of rain in the south. There is less rain in the north. It rains longer in the south. Cotton is grown in the north. Oil palm is grown in the south.*

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

To get to Level 2 need some recognition of pattern and link rainfall to crop.

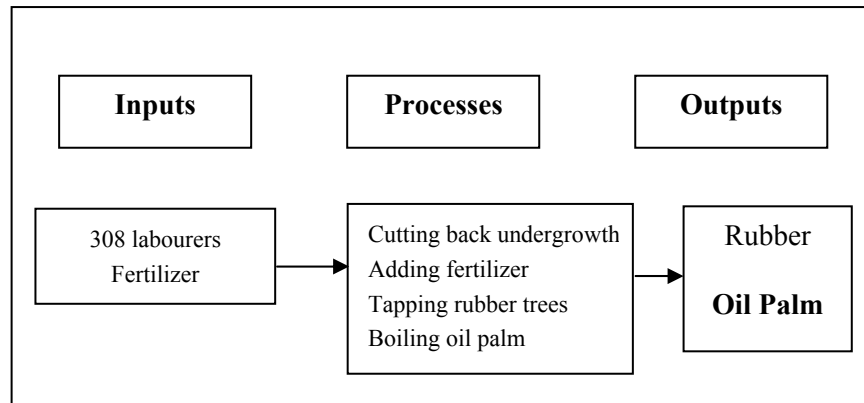
Linked statements showing relationship between rainfall and crops grown. For full marks must refer to at least 2 crops.

*The highest rainfall, over 3000mm, with rain for over 8 months, is in the south east where the main crop is oil palm. Cocoa is grown in the south west, where it still rains for more than 8 months, but the totals are lower, 1500-2000mm.*

Cotton and groundnuts are grown in the north where the rainfall is about 500 mm, falling in 3-4 months. Use of marked settlements as locating features.

4 marks

(ii)



3 marks

(e)

### LEVEL MARKING

#### Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Change or advantage without link.

Simple statements, relying on straight lifts and little attempt is made to show the advantage of the change.

*The pond has been put back. New woodland has been planted to replace that destroyed. Natural rather than chemical fertiliser is being used. "More environmentally friendly".*

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

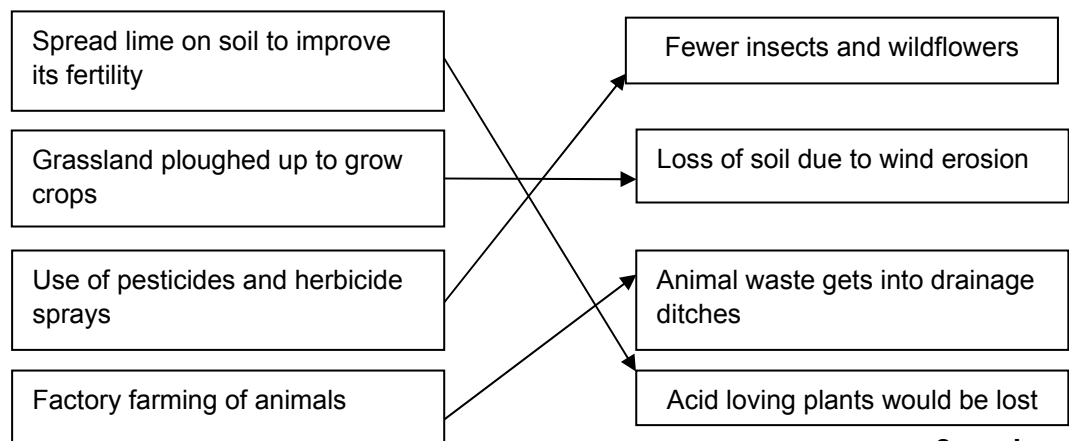
Pollution needs to be qualified for Level 2. Change and advantage – need the link.

Linked statements, which develop the changes shown and clearly show their advantages. There must be more than one change to get to top of Level 2. N.B. need 2 changes but advantages do not need to be different. Changes can be environmental and/or economic.

*The pond has been replaced and this will provide a habitat for wildlife in the future. The replacement of chemical with natural fertiliser will stop eutrophication and not destroy wild life in the ditches. The set aside land will allow wild flowers to grow. The replacement of the hedges and stone walls make the landscape look more natural/ will be there for future generations/habitat for insects and birds.*

4 marks

(f)



2 marks

- (g) (i) Salinisation – build up of salt (key word) in the soil  
Soil erosion – wearing away of the soil / removal of / worn away / lost etc. **1 mark**
- (ii) Fall in yields. Crop failure (2x1 or 1x2)  
2 points or 1 + developed point. **2 marks**
- TOTAL 25 marks**

# Question 4 INDUSTRY

(a)	(i)	Percentage employed in				
		Country	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Tertiary Industry	Type of Country
		A	4	71	25	NIC
		B	6	29	65	MEDC
		C	81	7	12	LEDC

2 marks

- (b) (i) Can be two named areas such those listed below or have some comment on the overall distribution such as more in north and/or west, largely coastal. Accept reference to lack of assisted areas in the Southeast but not as a second mark to the concentration in the north and west. Nothing for country except for comparison.  
Assisted Areas - Northern Scotland/Highlands and Islands/Central Scotland/South West Scotland/Northeast England/Merseyside/North Wales South West Wales South Wales/Cornwall/West Yorkshire/Humberside/Fens/East Kent etc.

2 marks

- (ii) (High) unemployment/declining industry/closure of industry/remoteness/attract more jobs.

1 mark

- (iii) 2x1 Grants to attract new investment/grants for new buildings/training/tax 'breaks'/advertising/machinery/improved infrastructure/Enterprise zones/foreign investments etc.

2 marks

- (c) (i) Industry based on heavy/bulky raw materials/which are expensive to transport/which are low in value relative to their weight/and undergo considerable weight loss in processing. No credit for examples.

1 mark

- (ii) **LEVEL MARKING**

## Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Simple statements concerned with why industry developed rather than specific use of the map. Will concentrate only on the physical aspects. List only Level 1.

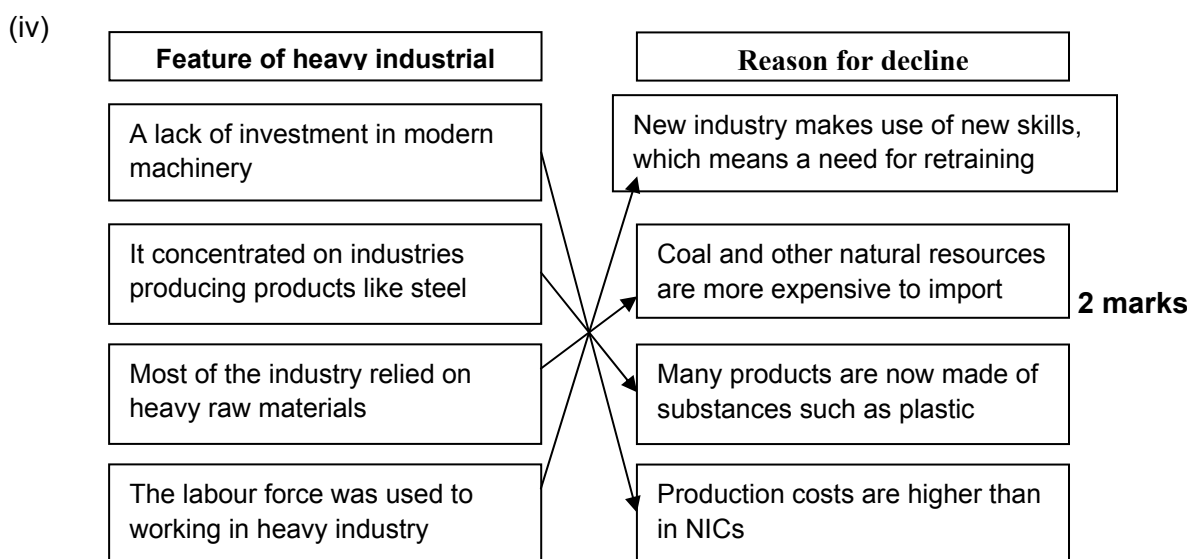
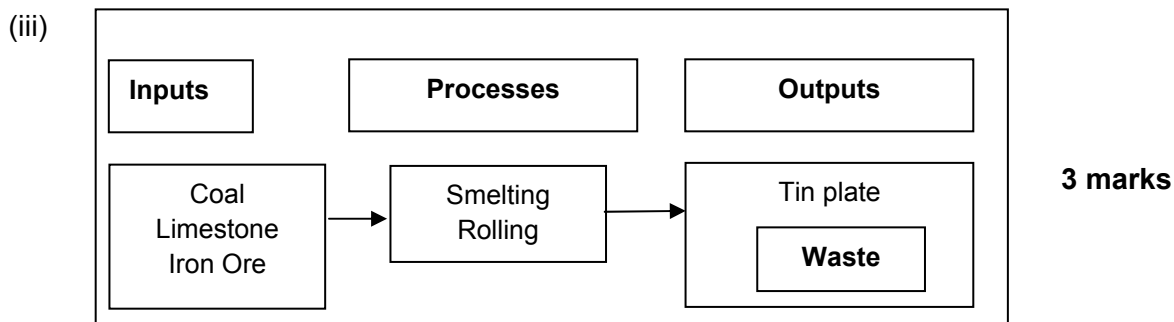
*There is a coalfield. There are deposits of iron ore etc. There is an iron and steel industry.*

## Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks

Linked statements showing the link between the resources and the industry that has developed. To get to top of Level 2 location required.

*The presence of limestone, coal and iron ore was the basis of an iron and steel industry. Copper was used in the non-ferrous metal industry. Coal can be used in the power stations. The good road and rail communications can be used to transport material and finished products. The towns of Jamshedpur and Ramgarh provide labour for the industries.*

4 marks



(d) (i) 84% 1 mark

(ii) Decreasing share of industry in MEDCs (1) increasing share in NICs (1). LEDCs remain relatively constant (1). Need to refer to 2 of the lines. *The MEDC percentage has declined but still has the highest share.* 2 marks

(e) (i) **LEVEL MARKING**

### Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks

Simple statements, relying on straight lifts and little attempt is made to show the advantages of the changes.

*The wasteland has been turned into parkland. The iron and steel works have gone. An industrial estate has been built. There are now shops and leisure facilities.*

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

Can have 2 changes with same advantage.

Linked statements, which develop the changes shown and clearly show their advantages. Must be more than one change for top Level 2.

*The wasteland is now parkland and open space which makes it a more pleasant environment for people to enjoy / walk around. The industrial estate will provide jobs for people who lost theirs when the iron and steel works closed down. The building of shops will provide new facilities for the people living locally. These and the leisure facilities will maintain a community spirit / will be available for the next generation.*

4 marks

(ii) Is not tied to a specific location/site.

**1 mark**

**TOTAL 25 marks**

# Question 5 MANAGING RESOURCES

- (a) (i)
- |   | True | False |
|---|------|-------|
| There are mangrove swamps north of Phuket           | ✓    |       |
| It is only possible to reach Phuket by land and sea |      | ✓     |
- 2 marks
- (ii) 2 of:  
Play Golf/Visit the National Park/Boating/water sports/shopping in the town of Phuket/Forest walks/sunbathing on beach/swimming in sea.  
Accept named facility. Limit of 1 for located tourist activity.
- 2 marks
- (iii) Maximum 1 for a list. The money the tourists spend when on holiday (1). The jobs that are created for local people in the hotels and the other tourist facilities (1). Can be social, economic, environmental, cultural.
- 2 marks
- (iv) **LEVEL MARKING**
- Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**  
Simple statements  
*The people from the MEDC can go on holiday to the LEDCs. People from the MEDCs own the hotels.*  
*Cheap holidays for MEDC.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**  
Linked statements with some development  
*The people from the MEDCs own the hotels so the profits go back to the MEDCs rather than staying in the LEDCs. If people from the LEDCs own the hotels, the tour operators from the MEDCs may exploit them because they have to lower their prices in order to get the bookings. MEDCs benefit from interest on loans given to LEDCs to develop tourism. LEDCs have to purchase equipment from MEDCs. The airlines flying to tourist areas in LEDCs are often owned by MEDCs or companies based in MEDCs.*
- 4 marks
- (b) The question is on the advantages of the location. No marks for an answer dealing with the advantage of the energy source.
- LEVEL MARKING**  
e.g. HEP
- Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**  
Simple statements dealing with a description of the location with little consideration of the advantages. May not be a specific location  
*The area is mountainous. There is high rainfall. There is a steep sided valley. There is impermeable rock in less populated areas.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**  
Need a locational example to get to Level 2.  
Linked statements with obvious reference to a case study and an appreciation of the advantages of the site shown.
- 4 marks

*Wave power is made on the rough seas off the Orkney Islands where there are strong winds.*

- |     |       |   |                |
|-----|-------|---|----------------|
| (c) | (i)   | Correctly completed key.  | <b>1 mark</b>  |
|     | (ii)  | Oil.  | <b>1 mark</b>  |
|     | (iii) | 35.   | <b>1 mark</b>  |
|     | (iv)  | 2x1 Expensive to set up. Limited number of available sites. Can be visually polluting in areas of natural beauty. Accept reference to disadvantages of specific type of renewable energy – e.g. wind power only available when there is a wind is blowing. Solar power needs sun to be shining. People objecting. Not reliable.   | <b>2 marks</b> |
| (d) | (i)   | 2x1 or 1x2<br>Changing to renewable energy/filters on factory chimneys/decrease the use of fossil fuels. Max 1 for just turning things off. Effects on deforestation and / or afforestation.  | <b>2 marks</b> |
|     | (ii)  | 2x1 or 1x2<br>The problems of acid rain or global warming are the most likely answers here.<br>Global warming will lead to the melting of ice caps, rise in sea levels and flooding of low-lying areas. The build of pollution in the atmosphere means that the rain becomes acidic. This can have effect on buildings and also get into water and harm the wildlife. Qualified pollution leading to poor health.   | <b>2 marks</b> |
|     | (iii) | 2x1 or 1x2<br>Crosses international boundaries and so if only one country does something about the problem it will not be effective. Pollution in one country can affect another country. Accept reference to examples e.g. pollution from UK's industries blowing across to Scandinavia causing acid rain. Countries which don't agree may continue to pollute, negating any improvements made by other countries. To be effective needs to be more than one country, one country cannot act on its own. | <b>2 marks</b> |

**TOTAL 25 marks**



# Question 6 DEVELOPMENT

- (a) (i)
- |   | True | False |
|---|------|-------|
| These are examples of charitable aid        | ✓    |       |
| This are examples of conditional (tied) aid |      | ✓     |
- 2 marks
- (ii) Rebuilding fishing boats will help to provide employment/increase local food supply. Loans to start businesses will be long term/makes use of traditional skills. 2x1. 2 marks
- (iii) Food supplies, shelter, medical assistance. 2 marks
- (iv) **LEVEL MARKING**  
Not payback/interest/debt, must be AID.  
**Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**  
Simple statements  
*It may be tied aid. LEDC can become dependent on aid. Will undermine local producers. May not always get to the most needy.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**  
Must have more than 1 disadvantage to reach top Level 2.  
Linked statements with some development  
*The aid may be tied so that there are conditions on the use of the aid. The LEDC may become dependent on aid so they not try to develop their own economies. Local farmers will not bother to grow food if is given freely in the form of aid. Corruption might mean that it does not get to the most needy people.* 4 marks
- (b) **LEVEL MARKING**  
**Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks**  
If MEDC top Level 1 max.  
Simple statements without any indication that it is a real scheme  
*They put in piped water. They built a sewage system. They dig boreholes.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks**  
Need named scheme (could be named location or scheme).  
Linked statements with at least a passing reference to an actual scheme, even if it is only a name.  
*In Sierra Leone 200 wells were sunk to get to underground water supplies / In Kenya village wind pumps were used to pump up underground water.* 4 marks
- (c) (i) Correctly completed key. 1 mark
- (ii) Manufactured goods. 1 mark
- (iii) 20. 1 mark
- (iv) Largest imports are manufactured goods. Exports dominated by primary products (foodstuffs). 2 marks

- (d) (i) No credit for the explanation of the measure of development.

1x2 or 2x1

Must be a link to development either implicit or explicit.

E.g. *Birth Rate* – shows that the population do not have knowledge to use birth control effectively if the birth rate is high. Likely to infer where that women are not considered worthy of a career but that they should stay at home and have babies.

Must be inference or poor or rich.

*GNP* - indicates how much money the country is earning from its goods and services and so how wealthy it is. Indicates whether the country is able to spend money on improving the conditions of the people.

*Literacy rate* – indicates how good the country's education service is, because this would increase the number of people who could read and write.

**2 marks**

- (ii) 1x2 or 2x1

It is only an average figure. It will disguise great differences between one part of the country and another. There may be an imbalance between an elite and the bulk of the population.

Unbalance, unreliable, inaccurate.

**2 marks**

- (iii) 1x2 or 2x1

MEDCs have an ageing population. There are more old people in the population of an MEDC. More people die from diseases such as cancer due to unfit lifestyles in MEDCs and so increase the death rate. More people die from traffic accidents in MEDCs which contributes to a higher death rate. There have been great advances in medicines and control of diseases in LEDCs.

**2 marks**

**TOTAL 25 marks**