



## **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

# **Geography 3031 Full Course**

*Specification A      Post-Standardisation*

**3031/2F      Paper 2 Foundation Tier**

## **Mark Scheme**

*2008 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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**3031/2F****SECTION A****Question 1 : Population**

1 (a) (i) 10 – 14 (years). **1 mark**

1 (a) (ii) 3 (%). **1 mark**

1 (a) (iii) A (1). It has more young people / It has fewer old people / It has a narrower top / It has a wider base (1). **2 marks**

1 (a) (iv)  $4 \times 1$ . **4 marks**  
**high      death      increased      more**

1 (b) (i) — birth rate **1 mark**  
 ---- death rate.

1 (b) (ii) **4 marks**

All LEDCs are in Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition model.

**True****False**☐☒

The time of greatest natural increase is in Stages 2 and 3.

☒☐

The birth rate is lower than the death rate in Stage 3.

☐☒

A new stage has been recognised in some MEDCs.

☒☐

1 (b) (iii)  $2 \times 2$  or  $2 \times 1+1$ . **4 marks**

1 mark must refer to ageing population.

A. *Smaller number of working people.* There are fewer people working and so less people are paying tax which can be used for the needs of the ageing population.

B. *Pressure on health and social services.* Older people need to make more use of hospitals and medical services. Many of them are living alone and therefore are dependent on social services if they have no family around. This increases the cost of providing these services.

C. *More homes needed in the future.* People are living longer and many remain in their own homes so there is a need to provide more houses for the younger generations as they cannot use their parent's homes.

D. *Many younger family members having to act as carers for elderly relatives.* These carers may not be able to continue in education or enter the careers they had planned so not achieving government targets. It may reduce the opportunity for them to get married until much later and so may have an effect on the birth rate.

1	(b) (iv)	<p><b>Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)</b> Simple statements listing things that government have done. <i>They have built more care homes. There is an increase in taxation. People have to work longer / Older retirement age.</i></p> <p><b>Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)</b> Linked statements giving some explanation. <i>People have to work longer so they can go on paying taxes that can be used to pay for increased social service provision. Money is put into care homes rather than into education because there are fewer children.</i></p>	<b>4 marks</b>
1	(c)	<p><b>Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)</b> Simple statements, which are largely lifts from Figure 4. Limited explanations. <i>It is sparsely populated in the forest. It is densely populated in the cities on or near the coast. There are few people living in the interior. It is densely populated on/near the coast.</i> <i>Max L1 if absolutely <b>no</b> reference to Figure 4, i.e. cities, forests etc.</i></p> <p><b>Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)</b> Linked statements with attempt to explain. There is no requirement to have specific knowledge of the geography of Brazil, but accept reference to any such knowledge such as the Amazon Forest. <i>The forested areas (of the Amazon) are sparsely populated because the climate is too hot and wet. It is very difficult to have good communications in a densely forested area. The interior is mountainous/ hot and dry and so it is difficult to grow crops for food.</i></p>	<b>4 marks</b>
			<b>Total 25 marks</b>

**Question 2: Settlement**

- 2 (a) (i) 2 × 1.  
Distributed throughout the city / Some found along the main roads / Some concentrated in the city centre / Some away from main road. **2 marks**
- 2 (a) (ii) Closer together / Mainly in or near the city centre / A few further out but nearly all on a major road. **2 marks**
- 2 (a) (iii) 4 × 1.  
**villages low towns larger** **4 marks**
- 2 (b) (i) Central Business District  
(2 words correct of which one must be 'business'). **1 mark**
- 2 (b) (ii) **True False 4 marks**
- |  |                                     |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| There are a large number of houses in the CBD.               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| There are department stores and office blocks in the CBD.    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Many factories are found in the CBD.                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| The CBD is the area with the greatest number of pedestrians. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
- 2 (b) (iii) 2 × 2. 2 × 1+1. **4 marks**  
1 mark must refer to the effect on the CBD.  
A. *Crime and vandalism.* Large amount done by people congregating in the city centre, shoplifting and drunkenness at weekends being particular problems. Dangerous at night because few people live in the CBD.  
B. *Traffic congestion.* There is a lot of air pollution. Delays. Putting off visitors/tourists/accidents.  
C. *Growth of out-of-town shopping centres.* More convenient for people with cars as there is plenty of parking and a range of goods available in one area so they do not go to the shops in the CBD. The shops in the CBD therefore lose trade.  
D. *High business rates and rents.* Because of the high rates and rents charged for businesses in the CBD they have to charge higher prices in order to make a profit. Customers therefore can find cheaper prices elsewhere. Businesses close down.
- 2 (b) (iv) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)** **4 marks**  
Simple statements with no specific reference to a named area.  
*Pedestrianisation / CCTV cameras / Indoor shopping areas / Flats over city centre shops.*

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

Must refer to a named location/town.

*In Gloucester they have pedestrianised the main shopping centres so there is no traffic congestion. CCTV cameras have been set up to discourage crime and vandalism. In York / Chester / Cambridge and Bath the historical aspects of the city centres have been developed to encourage tourists as well as shoppers. Running entertainment in the centre of Birmingham brings people in to watch. Establishing themed areas such as the gay area of Manchester encourages more people into the centre. Encouraging a wider range of leisure facilities, such as café bars, restaurants, music venues, theatres and cinemas that people would visit in the evening as in Leeds.*

**2 (c) Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)****4 marks**

Simple statements concentrating on description rather than explanation.

*There are houses, which are built out of poor materials. The roads are unpaved. It is built on a steep slope.*

Max L1 if it is the generic problems of Shanty Towns.

Max L1 if pure description.

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

Must be some attempt to explain.

*The houses are built of poor materials, as the people cannot afford to use more substantial materials. It is built on a steep slope because it is an area that nobody else wanted to build on. The roads are unpaved because it is an unplanned settlement, therefore the local authority do not provide roads.*

**Total 25 marks**

**SECTION B****Question 3: Agriculture**

- 3 (a) (i)**
- | TYPE OF FARMING  | MAP      |
|------------------|----------|
| Dairying         | <b>A</b> |
| Mixed            | <b>C</b> |
| Hill sheep       | <b>D</b> |
| Market gardening | <b>B</b> |
- 2 marks**
- 3 (a) (ii)** The growing of crops/accept growing of a named crop/crop farming.
- 1 mark**
- 3 (a) (iii)** Must have name (1) and recognisable location (1) e.g. East Anglia. (eastern N Ireland). (Correct shading 1 mark!).
- 2 marks**
- 3 (a) (iv)** 4 × 1. Maximum 2 for same reason.  
*Less than 750mm of rain.* Makes the crops less likely to suffer from fungal diseases / There is less cloud cover and so higher sunshine totals. There is less danger of the soils becoming saturated or waterlogged.  
*Average of 21°C in July.* This allows crops to grow rapidly / Increases the rate of photosynthesis.  
*Over 6.5 hours of sunshine per day in July.* This is good for ripening the crops / Increases the sugar content of sugar beet.  
*Average of 3°C in January.* This breaks up the soil in winter making it easier to cultivate / Kills pests in the soil which may attack the growing crop.
- 4 marks**
- 3 (b)**
- Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)**
- Simple statements, without reference to a named farming system at a location in the EU outside the UK, or refers to a location in the UK or an LEDC. Accept a systems diagram.  
*They grow vines. They grow flowers in greenhouses.*
- 4 marks**
- Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)**
- Linked statements with reference to a named farming system to a part of the EU outside the UK. The description will be largely generic but there must be a named location e.g. Horticulture in the Netherlands. Vine growing in France. Dairy farming in Brittany.  
*In the Netherlands they grow flowers such as tulips. It is an intensive form of farming where they get high yields from a small area. The making of wine is important in France. The vines are grown in the south of the country where they get a lot of sun to ripen the grapes.*  
 Account can be given under headings of inputs, processes and outputs.

3 (c) (i) Washing/wearing away of the soil. (Must be removal). **1 mark**

3 (c) (ii)  $3 \times 1$ . **3 marks**

<b>D</b>	Keeping a large number of cattle on a small area.
<b>A</b>	Constant burning to encourage the growth of new vegetation.
<b>E</b>	Cutting down trees for firewood and burning.
<b>C</b>	Ploughing up and down the slope.
<b>B</b>	Cultivating the same crop in an area for many years.

3 (c) (iii)  $2 \times 2$  or  $2 \times 1+1$  or  $3 + 1$ . Do not credit comments found in the table (c)(ii). **4 marks**

- A.** Constant burning destroys all the (tender) vegetation, reduces soil cover/protection etc.
- B.** This takes out all the goodness in the soil so that it loses its fertility and is easily blown away.
- C.** This allows the water to run down the slope easily which washes the soil away.
- D.** This destroys the vegetation which binds the soil together so it can be easily washed or blown away.
- E.** This opens up the soil to the wind and rain and increases the surface runoff so the soil is washed away.

3 (d) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)** **4 marks**

Simple statements largely consisting of straight lifts from Figure 11, with little link to why the techniques can be considered appropriate.  
*Water can be held in the furrow made by the plough. The donkey can pull the plough more easily than a man. Simple and cheap. Easily repaired.*

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

Statements use information from Figure 11 and are linked to suggestions on why the technique is appropriate.

*Water is often scarce in LEDCs and so it is good if it can be kept in the furrows made by the plough. This means less of it flows away. If the donkey wears the soft harness he is likely to go on working longer for the man. The use of scrap metal is cheap and easy to obtain.*

Max 3 if there is no use of the stimulus material, i.e. no reference to plough or donkey.

**Total 25 marks**



**Question 4: Industry**

- (a) (i) 

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	ADVERTISEMENT
Primary	<b>A</b>
Secondary	<b>C</b>
Tertiary	<b>D</b>
Quaternary	<b>B</b>

**2 marks**
- (a) (ii) Service industries / Industries providing a service. **1 mark**
- (a) (iii) Name (1). Recognisable location (1). (No company names). **2 marks**
- (b) (i) Newly Industrialising Country (At least 2 words correct of which one must be 'industrialising'/industrial). **1 mark**
- (b) (ii)  $4 \times 1$ . **4 marks**  
*Low taxes and cheap loans.* Make it easier and cheaper for foreign companies to set up in the country / Helps pay for set-up costs.  
*Long working hours.* Reduces the cost of production/labour costs are cheaper because they work for longer for the same money.  
*Investment for TNCs* / TNCs can produce their goods more cheaply and so TNCs are encouraged to move to the NIC.  
*Workers cannot go on strike.* Continuous production / Do not lose money due to stoppages.
- (c) (i) 

<b>D</b>	Abandoned mine workings.
<b>C</b>	Area of heavy industry.
<b>B</b>	Area of derelict land with abandoned buildings.
<b>E</b>	Area where waste has been deposited.
<b>A</b>	Outlets directly into the river.

**3 marks**
- (c) (ii)  $2 \times 2$ .  $2 \times 1+1$ .  $3 + 1$ . **4 marks**  
 A. Makes laws to make it illegal to dump waste and other pollutants into water courses.  
 B/D. Accept realistic alternatives, e.g. use the brownfield site for other purposes/regeneration/re-use/removal of eyesores, e.g. visual pollution/named re-use.  
 C. Fit filter to factory chimneys to ensure that pollutants are not released into the atmosphere.  
 E. Landscape waste tips so they are no longer visually unattractive.
- (d) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)** **4 marks**  
 Simple statements, without reference to an industry at a named location in the EU outside the UK, or refers to a location in the UK or an LEDC. Accept a systems diagram.  
*They make iron and steel. They make cars.*

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

Linked statements with reference to an industry in a named location in the EU outside the UK. The description will be largely generic but there must be a named location e.g. Iron and steel in the Ruhr, car making in Northern Italy (Turin), Petrochemicals in Rotterdam.

*They make iron steel in the Ruhr using iron ore, coal and limestone. Cars are made at the Fiat factory in Turin. Petrochemicals are made from oil imported into Rotterdam.*

Account can be given under headings of inputs, processes and outputs.

(e)

**Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks****4 marks**

Simple statements largely consisting of straight lifts from Figure 14, with little link to how the methods can be used to attract new industry. Information that makes no use of the information in Figure 14 remains in Level 1.

*Housing is cheaper / There are 17 universities nearby / a strong economy equal to London.*

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

Statements that go beyond Figure 14 and are linked to suggestions on how industry can be attracted to the area.

*Housing is cheaper than other parts of the UK so the people will be able to afford to buy a house. There are universities nearby that can undertake research and train workers in the new industry. It is a pleasant area to live in as it is near to beautiful countryside. It has good transport links to other parts of the country including London, which is good for moving materials and manufactured articles.*

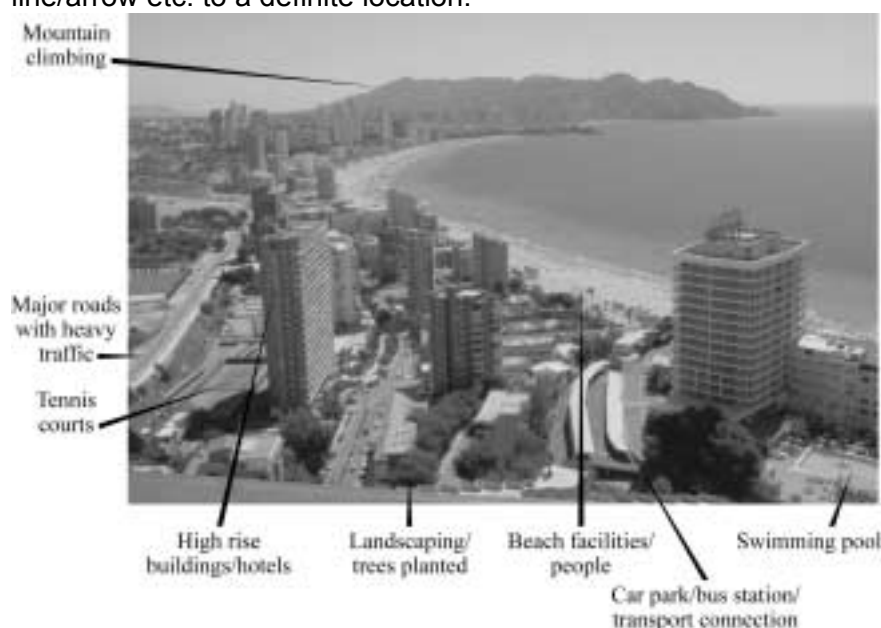
**Total 25 marks**

**SECTION C****Question 5: Managing Resources**

- (a) (i)
- |   |              |                |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| In North America the consumption of energy is well below the average.             | <b>False</b> | <b>4 marks</b> |
| The majority of African countries consume less than the average amount of energy. | <b>True</b>  |                |
| The energy consumption in Australia and New Zealand is above average.             | <b>True</b>  |                |
| Four countries in South America consume more than the average amount of energy.   | <b>False</b> |                |
- (a) (ii) Two correct bars. 1 mark for heights. 1 mark for correct shading. Ignore the width. **2 marks**
- (a) (iii) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)** **4 marks**
- Simple lifts from Figures 15 and 16 with no attempt to agree or disagree with the statement. Two separate accounts of production and consumption remain in Level 1.
- In North America they consume 10-50 000kg of oil equivalent per capita. In North America they produce about 50-100 000kg of oil equivalent per capita. In Africa they consume small amounts of energy.*
- Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)**
- Linked statements showing some kind of comparison between the providers and the consumers. If there is no reference to the figures 15 and 16 then answer remains in Level 1.
- The MEDCs produce the most energy but they also consume the most. North America, Europe and Australasia are large consumers and providers of energy. LEDCs like South Africa, which produce a lot of energy also consume a lot.*
- (b) (i) Increased wealth / longer leisure time / more paid holidays / cheaper flights/disposable income/accessibility/development of tourism in LEDCs. **1 mark**

- (b) (ii)  $4 \times 1$ . No credit for physical, i.e. sea/beach. Must have a line/arrow etc. to a definite location.

**4 marks**



- (b) (iii)  $2 \times 2$  or  $2 \times 1+1$ . Must be one for and one against.  
Max 2 if only (for) **or** (against) chosen.  
There must be 2 different opinions.

**4 marks**

*A The farmers and the fishermen are pleased because they are making more money.* They both can provide food for the tourists. The fishermen can take the tourists out on fishing trips. They are therefore making money from the tourists.

*B Lots of new roads have been built.* The infrastructure has improved in the area, which is better for the people living there. Jobs have been created building the roads. It has caused a lot of traffic congestion. Accept as positive if advantages for inhabitants described.

*C We have got jobs in hotels and nightclubs.* Before the growth of tourism there were not many jobs apart from farming and fishing. These jobs give us money although these jobs are only seasonal.

*D It has been difficult to get people to work on the farms.* The pay is better in the tourism industry so people do not want to work on farms in the hot sun and where it is much harder work.

*E Our old ways are changing rapidly.* The youngsters are copying the tourists rather than following the traditional way of life. The tourists do not respect our culture. They dress in unsuitable manner especially when visiting churches.  
*Accept if argued as a good thing.*

*F We are sometimes short of water.* Building of swimming pools/golf courses/ use a lot of water. Lots of tourists in summer months increasing demand for water.

- (c) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-3 marks)** **6 marks**  
Simple statements with no reference to a named location.  
Maximum Level 1 for MEDC. No credit for human attractions.  
*They go to the beach. The climate is hot. They look at wild animals.*

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

Linked statements with at least a name of a named location in an LEDC.

*In Kenya there are beaches where the tourists can go sunbathing.*

*In the Maldives they swim over the coral reefs.*

*In the game parts of Kenya, like the Masai Mara, it is possible to go on safari to see wild animals like lions and elephants.*

**Total      25 marks**

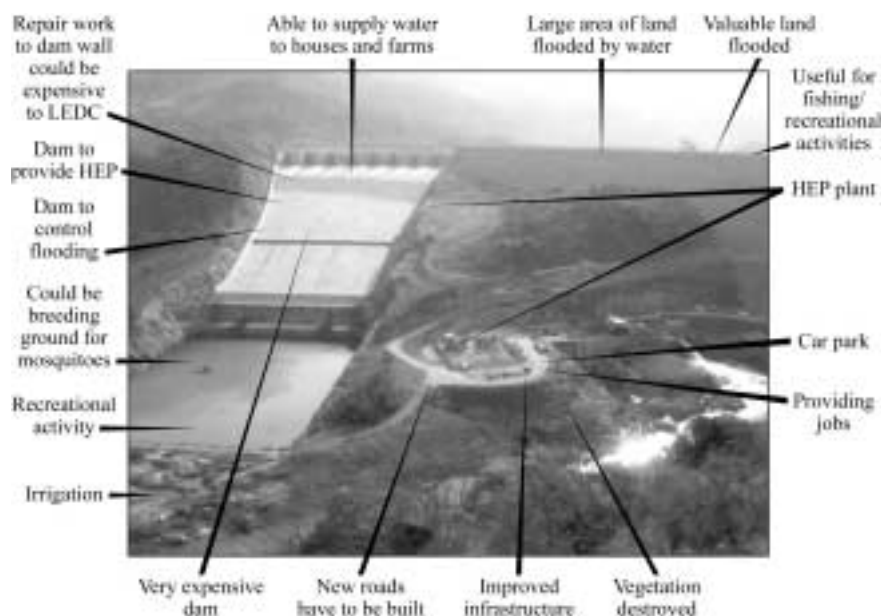
**Question 6: Development**

- (a) (i) 

Most countries in Africa receive over \$100 of aid per person.	<b>False</b>
Not all the countries providing the highest amount of aid per person are in Europe.	<b>True</b>
Two countries in North America are providers of aid.	<b>True</b>
The two largest countries in South America receive between \$10 and \$100 per person in aid.	<b>False</b>

**4 marks**
- (a) (ii) Two correct bars. 1 for heights. 1 for shading. **2 marks**
- (a) (iii) **Level 1 (Basic) (1-2 marks)** **4 marks**  
 Simple lifts from Figures 20 and 21 with no attempt to agree or disagree with the statement. No indication of any kind of pattern. Two separate accounts of the providers and receivers of aid remain in Level 1.  
*The high providers are Japan, Sweden (i.e. referring to individual countries) that give over \$100 per person.*
- Level 2 (Clear) (3-4 marks)**  
 Indication that the candidate can take an overview and recognise some kind of pattern from the data. No credit for restating the sentence in the stem. If there is no reference to the figures 20 and 21, the answer remains in Level 1.  
*The providers are MEDCs, which are north of the Tropic of Cancer with the exception of Australasia. The receivers are LEDCs on Africa and most of South America.*
- (b) (i) 1 × 1. **1 mark**  
 Increased population. Greater use of irrigation. Industrialisation. Greater wealth. Increased tourism.

(b) (ii)

**4 marks**

(c)

2 × 2 or 2 × 1+1. One must be for and one against.

Max 2 if only (for) **or** (against) chosen.

There must be 2 different opinions.

One must be for and one against.

Can sell food and raw materials to MEDCs

**4 marks**

*A We can sell food and raw materials to MEDCs.* The MEDCs can get the raw materials that they do not produce themselves, so there is a ready supply. Provides jobs/money in LEDCs if they sell raw materials.

*B We can afford to improve the health service.* The LEDCs gain money that they would not otherwise have. The money can be spent improving conditions in the country.

*D Fair Trade Schemes have been introduced* – We get a better price for our produce. Health & Safety has been improved. The middlemen are left out.

*C We rely on a narrow range of raw materials.* This is a disadvantage to a LEDC because if the price falls / The MEDC trades with another country they having nothing to fall back on / Climatic disasters may hit a crop which the LEDC is dependant upon as an export crop.

*E We do not have any choice to whom we sell our goods.* The LEDCs often have to sell their goods to a particular MEDC because of conditions laid down. They might get higher prices by selling their goods to another country.

*F We do not process many of our raw materials. The processing or manufacturing of the raw materials increase the price that can be charged when they are sold. The LEDCs sell cheap raw materials. The MEDCs sell more expensive value added manufactured goods.*

(d)

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

**6 marks**

Simple statements no reference to an example.

*They can irrigate the land. They can use HYVs.*

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

Linked statements. The example can be either a location, scheme or improved method of farming.

*The Green Revolution allowed farmers to plant HYVs of rice which give higher yields. The Aswan Dam in Egypt means the land could be irrigated / watered and so there could be more than one crop a year.*

**Total      25 marks**