



## **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

# **Geography 3036 Short Course**

*Specification A      Post-Standardisation*

**3036/F      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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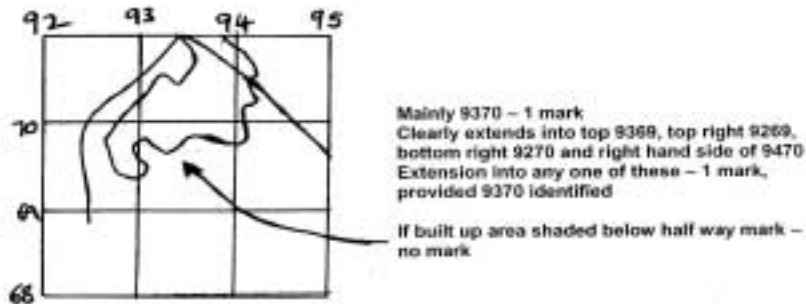
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**3036/F****SECTION A****Question 1**

- |              |     |   |                |
|--------------|-----|---|----------------|
| <b>1</b>     | (a) | Branston.   | <b>1 mark</b>  |
| <b>1</b>     | (b) | South west; west south west; 212° - 280°.   | <b>1 mark</b>  |
| <b>1</b>     | (c) | 5.2 – 5.5 (1).<br>5.3 – 5.4 (2) if figure accurate (5.35 is most accurate).   | <b>2 marks</b> |
| <b>1</b>     | (d) | <b>X</b> is A46 / primary road / primary route / by-pass (1). Dual carriageway, roundabout (not road).<br><b>Y</b> is River / River Witham (not canal). (National / regional) cycle network.<br>Footpath (not Viking Way).                    | <b>2 marks</b> |
| <b>1</b>     | (e) | Liable to flood (1) due to low lying/ flat/ embanked (1) land. River forms a natural boundary (1). Not many crossing points (1). Splits Lincoln into two (1) resulting in irregular shape (1).<br>1 + 1 or 1 × 2.<br>Max 1 mark for flooding. | <b>2 marks</b> |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |     |   | <b>8 marks</b> |

**Question 2**

- 2 (a) Hospital or cemetery or ‘hospl’ or ‘cemy’ (accept first answer only). **1 mark**
- 2 (b) Any valid change (1) / with specific evidence such as before and after / elaboration (1). **3 marks**  
 New road (1) A46 (1) dual carriageway / bypass (1). Roundabout (1) Embankment along length (1). New cycle track along the river (1). Picnic site next to river (1) 957718 (1). Water area used now as nature reserve (1). Mineral line became passenger line (1). Light rapid transit line (narrow gauge or tramway to multiple line (1). Small area of woodland introduced (1).
- 2 (c) (i) 1 for approximate area, 2 for accurate shading of built up area in 1980. See attached diagram. **2 marks**



- 2 (c) (ii) Changes should relate to increase in built up area and direction of this - to south of original area. Addition of large housing estates - suburbs - as shown by street pattern – cul-de-sacs, crescents. Specific services increased - leisure centre - 2 motels - 924687 - 925681. Area south of B1190 has larger buildings, perhaps business. **4 marks**

**Level Marking**

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

Basic statements

Simple points; generalised e.g. *it has got bigger. There are more services.*

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

Clear statements

Some development of answer; some use of evidence.

*E.g. Birchwood has grown especially to the south. There are 2 motels near the main road.*

**TOTAL 10 marks**

**Question 3**

- 3** (a) 1 mark for labelling axis; 1 mark for showing scale beginning at 0.  
Figures must be clear and must include up to 16.

**2 marks**

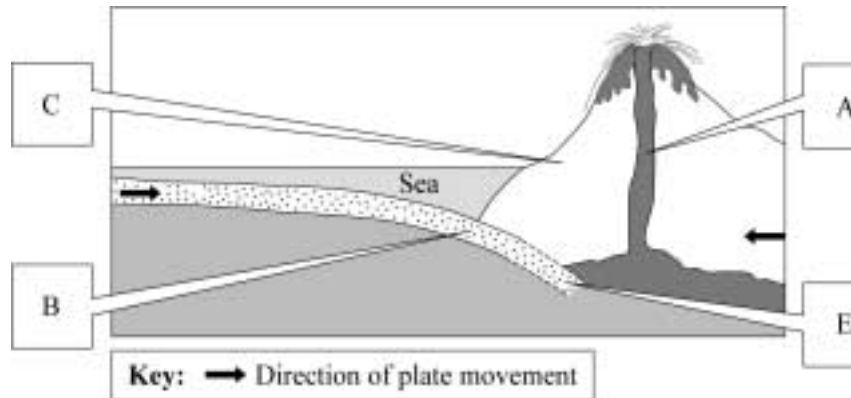
**TOTAL 2 marks**

**SECTION B**

**Question 4 Tectonic Activity**

4 (a) (i) True, True, False. **3 marks**

4 (a) (ii) 4 x 1 for correctly positioning labels on diagram. **4 marks**



4 (b) (i) Any valid physical attraction, e.g. crater; lakes; rivers (1).  
Named mountains.  
Any valid human attraction / activity – scenic points, e.g. Johnston Ridge Observatory / footpaths / trails near Windy Ridge/ viewpoint (1).  
Gift shop (1). **2 marks**

4 (b) (ii) Any 2 valid simple points or 1 developed point e.g. for people's safety (1) as volcanoes are dangerous when active (1); to protect the area (1) and allow it to recover (1). May be reference to litter, damage to vegetation. Response must match activity selected to gain marks. **2 marks**

4 (c) Primary effects refer to the immediate and direct effects of the hazard e.g. deaths from collapsing roads / buildings for earthquakes.  
The secondary effects are the knock-on effects occurring in the aftermath of an eruption or earthquake such as tsunami, fire damage, impact on the tourist industry. **4 marks**

**Level marking**

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

Basic statements

Simple, listed points.

Will refer to effects without distinguishing primary from secondary. *E.g., people died as roads collapsed, gas mains caught fire. May be only primary or secondary.*

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

Clear statements

There will be clear reference to primary and secondary effects  
*e.g. as a direct result of the earthquake, the top layer of a double decker highway collapsed. Fire spread as a result of gas mains rupturing.*

**TOTAL      15 marks**

**Question 5 River Landscapes and Processes**

- |          |     |       |   |                |
|----------|-----|-------|---|----------------|
| <b>5</b> | (a) | (i)   | <p><b>X</b> – waterfall,<br/> <b>Y</b> – plunge pool/ spray (from water)/ mist,<br/> <b>Z</b> – gorge, steep sided valley, interlocking spurs, V-shape valley. (Not scree or valley slopes.)</p>  | <b>3 marks</b> |
| <b>5</b> | (a) | (ii)  | Undercut; abrasion, retreats, gorge.  | <b>4 marks</b> |
| <b>5</b> | (b) | (i)   | Tributary.  | <b>1 mark</b>  |
| <b>5</b> | (b) | (ii)  | Meanders, tributaries.  | <b>1 mark</b>  |
| <b>5</b> | (b) | (iii) | <p>Any two valid points, e.g. where rivers join (confluence), in areas to south of the river, near railway lines, along main road along the Petterill; along the river Caldew, next to the Eden, on the flood plain. Area below 19m / low lying land / floodplain. Town centre flooded. (Must relate to built up area of Carlisle.)</p>   | <b>2 marks</b> |
| <b>5</b> | (b) | (iv)  | <p>May refer to information present on the map i.e. that it appears to be built on the flood plain; that river is meandering so water slow to be taken away. Area is low lying next to the River Eden and flat as shown by spot heights. Water will not drain away easily. Appears that this is the flood plain. Carlisle is built on this and so flooding can be expected. Addition of buildings and roads - impermeable surfaces would make problem worse. A lot of rain fell in a short space of time and this rainfall was heavy. Water couldn't soak into the ground fast enough and so ran quickly over the surface into the river.</p> | <b>4 marks</b> |

**Level marking**

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

Basic statements.

May be listed *e.g. built on flood plain, heavy rain.*

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

Clear statements.

Develops answer and seeks to give reasons *e.g. heavy rain so water unable to soak into ground and reaches river quicker.*

**TOTAL 15 marks**





**Question 7 Coastal Landscapes and Processes**

- |   |           |  |                |
|---|-----------|--|----------------|
| 7 | (a)       | True, true, false.   | <b>3 marks</b> |
| 7 | (b) (i)   | <b>X</b> – cliff;<br><b>Y</b> – wave cut platform (not flat rock);<br><b>Z</b> – (sea) stack (not island).   | <b>3 marks</b> |
| 7 | (b) (ii)  | Sentences may include the following – a line of weakness in a cliff face – e.g. a joint, crack; this is eroded by the sea to form a cave. The power of the waves / hydraulic action and / or abrasion makes the cave bigger. If there are two on either side of the headland, the caves will join to form an arch. As further erosion takes place, the arch will eventually collapse. The seaward end of the arch will form a sea stack – an isolated piece or pieces of rock, separate from the headland.<br>Any 3 valid sentences that describe what is shown on each diagram. | <b>3 marks</b> |
| 7 | (b) (iii) | 1 + 1. e.g. abrasion (corrasion); hydraulic action; solution (corrosion); attrition.<br>Eg abrasion: particles, pebbles are hurled (by waves) against the cliffs (1).<br>In particularly rough seas, boulders may be picked up (1).  | <b>2 marks</b> |
| 7 | (c)       | Reference should be made to the rocks piled at the base of the cliff and / or at right angles to it near the road. The rock armour will prevent erosion at the base of the cliff whilst the groyne will prevent the movement of material along the coast.  | <b>4 marks</b> |

**Level marking**

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

Basic statements.

Will describe coastal protection from photo. Simple terms used  
*e.g. rocks piled up along cliff, on beach.*

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

Clear statements.

Clear description and **explanation** given of how strategy works  
*e.g. rocks prevent bottom of cliff from being eroded whilst rocks piled at right angles stop longshore drift.*

**TOTAL 15 marks**

**SECTION C**

**Question 8 Settlement**

- 8 (a) (i)** 8000. **1 mark**
- (ii)** 2x1. **2 marks**  
 Note that the question is about the pattern of travelling and not the number.  
*There is only one main peak on a Saturday / there are three main peaks on a weekday / the peaks are at different times / there is a secondary peak at lunchtime on a weekday / there is a secondary peak in the early evening on a Saturday.*
- 8 (a) (iii)** 4x1 *edge through public more* **4 marks**
- 8 (b) (i)** Dividing a settlement up into land use zones / anything to do with land use areas, but NOT just “land use”. **1 mark**
- (ii)** 4x1. **4 marks**  
 A - inner city  
 B – rural-urban fringe  
 C – suburbs  
 D – CBD
- 8 (b) (iii)** 2x1. **2 marks**  
 Development of industry / retail park / science park / cinema.  
 Left as open space / used as a brownfield site / industrial site / housing estate.
- 8 (b) (iv)** CBDs are only found in cities in MEDCs.  **2 marks**
- The poorest people in cities in LEDCs tend to live on the outskirts.
- Most of the oldest housing in the cities in MEDCs is near the CBD.
- Nineteenth century terraced housing is found in the suburbs of cities in MEDCs.
- 8 (b) (v) Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**  
 Simple statements without reference to an example or any development of the points made.  
 Either.  
 Inner city.  
*They have put in bathrooms. They have made the roads into cul-de-sacs. They have planted trees. They have provided garages.*  
 Shanty towns  
*They have built proper houses. They have provided the inhabitants with building materials. They have made up the roads.*

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

Linked statements with at least the name of an example of a location or a scheme and how it might improve people's quality of life.

Inner city.

*In Manchester they have provided indoor bathrooms making the place healthier. In Preston they have turned the roads into cul-de-sacs so that there is less through traffic. In Gloucester they have provided garages so that cars are not on parked on the road.*

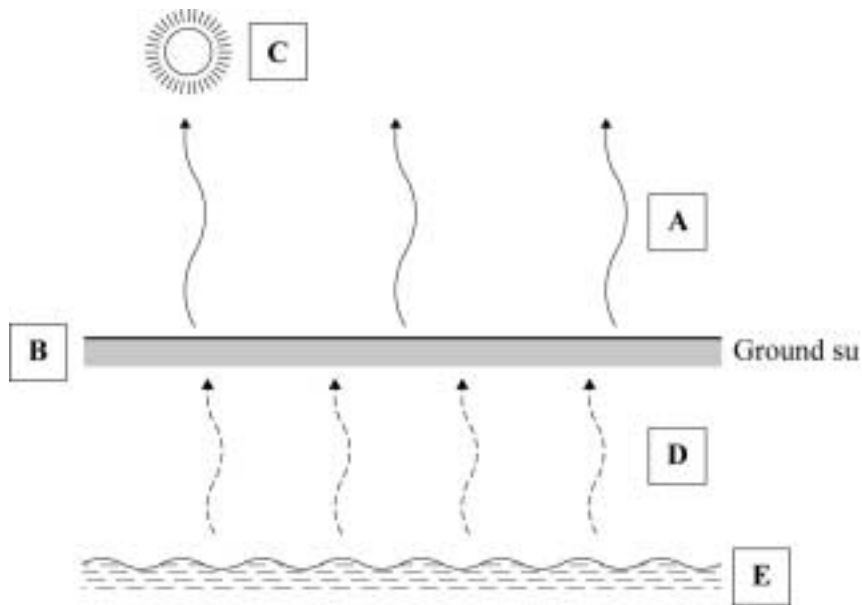
Shantytowns.

*In Sao Paulo, they have given the inhabitants building materials so that they can build safer houses. In Nairobi, the site and services scheme means the authorities have provided one room and allowed the inhabitants to build the rest of the house so that they have a home. In Mexico City electricity has been provided instead of illegal hook ups to the grid so that it is a lot safer and there is less risk of fire.*

**Total 18 marks**

**Question 9      Agriculture**

- 9 (a) (i) 2400 million (metric tonnes). **1 mark**
- 9 (a) (ii) 2x1. **2 marks**  
 They are all going up. Accept numerical evidence from the graph for the second mark or the different rates of increase of different foods.
- 9 (a) (iii) 4x1 fertilizers streams factory stewardship **4 marks**
- 9 (b) (i) Salt in the soil. **1 mark**
- 9 (b) (ii) 3x1 **3 marks**  
 4 correct – 3 marks  
 3 correct – 2 marks  
 2 correct – 1 mark



- 9 (b) (iii) 1x1. **1 mark**  
 Fall off in yields / plants die.
- 9 (c) (i) Organic farming makes use of chemical fertilizers.  **2 marks**
- Irrigation is the artificial watering on the land.
- Farmers are paid to set aside land on which they will not grow any crops.
- An expensive combine harvester is an example of appropriate technology for farmers in LEDCs.

<b>9</b>	(c) (ii)	2x1. Increase in output / More food for the family / improved skills / development of a cash economy / can sell surplus crops.	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>9</b>	(d)	<p><b>Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks</b> Simple statements without reference to an example or any development of the points made. Intensive farming <i>They use a lot of inputs. They get high outputs / yields. They use a lot of labour.</i></p> <p>Extensive farming <i>There are low inputs. They use a lot of land. They do not use much labour.</i></p> <p><b>Level 2 (Clear) 3-4 marks</b> Linked statements with at least the name of an example. The example could be a type of production e.g. market gardening or a named location. Intensive farming <i>In the Netherlands they use a lot of money to build greenhouses in which to grow fruit and vegetables. The market gardening areas of the Vale of Evesham employ many people picking fruit.</i> Extensive farming <i>In Canada they produce a lot of wheat using a lot of machinery but not much labour. The yields are low but the output is high because of the large areas under cultivation.</i></p>	<b>4 marks</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>18 marks</b>

**Question 10 Managing Resources**

**10** (a) (i) 400 million. **1 mark**

**10** (a) (ii) 2x1.  
 They continue to be much higher than any of the areas / they rose at a greater rate than the other areas / The Americas saw a fall between 2003-5, unlike any of the other areas. **2 marks**

**10** (a) (iii) 4x1 foreign MEDCs poorly culture **4 marks**

**10** (a) (iv) **Level 1 (Basic) 1-2 marks** **4 marks**  
 Simple statements without an example and limited reference to the environment. (Max Level 1 if not UK or LEDC.)

Tourist area in UK

*There are hotels built along the beach. There are paths up the mountains.*

Tourist area in LEDC

*There are hotels built on the islands. There is a lot of litter.*

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

Linked statements with a name example showing impact on environment.

Tourist area in UK

*Hotels have been built along the seafront and so the sand dunes have disappeared.*

*People walking up the mountain have created paths which are getting wider and deeper due to footpath erosion.*

Tourist area in LEDC

*Hotels built on the islands have destroyed the natural habitat of many of the animals who live there.*

*People dive at the coral reef on the coast of Kenya and remove bits of coral damaging the reef.*

**10** (b) (i) The increasing temperature of the earth. **1 mark**

**10** (b) (ii) **Statement** **2 marks**

Global warming causes a hole in the ozone layer.

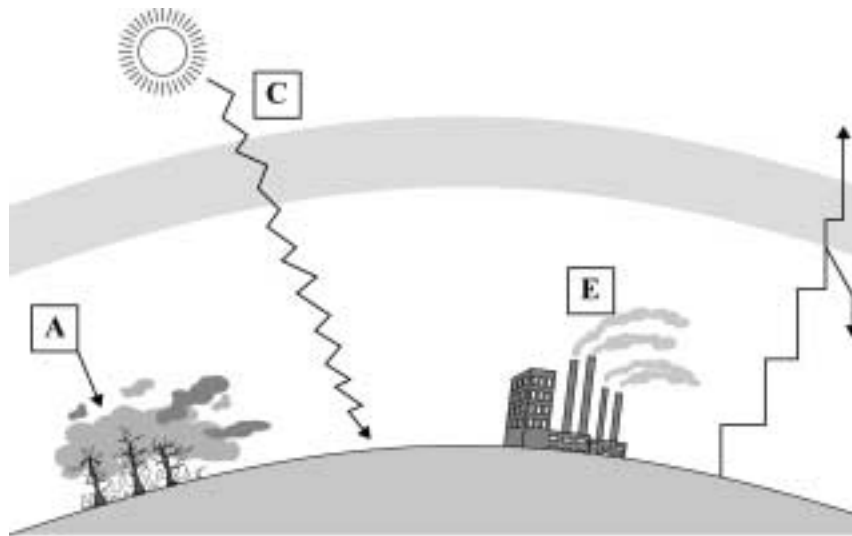
The greenhouse effect leads to global warming.

Carbon dioxide and methane are examples of greenhouse gases.

The rise in sea levels leads to global warming.

- 10 (b) (iii) 5 correct – 4 marks  
4 correct – 3 marks  
3 correct – 2 marks  
2 correct – 1 mark

4 marks



- 10 (b) (iv) 2x1.  
Warmer summers / greater range of crops / warmer winter / less need for central heating / people might holiday in the UK.

2 marks

Total 18 marks