



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCSE

Geography B

3032 (Full Course)

Paper 1H

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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 organisation; 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.

Level 3: Detailed

Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised and/or at correct scale
Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and exemplars
Well organised, demonstrating detailed linkages and the inter-relationships between factors
Clear and fluent expression of ideas in a logical form; uses a wide range of specialist terms where appropriate
Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar
Text is legible
Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

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 totalled 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 totalled. 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 recognise 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 Standardisation 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.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----------|
| 1 | (a) | B | (1 mark) |
| | (b) | A | (1 mark) |
| | (c) | B | (1 mark) |
| | (d) | C | (1 mark) |
| | (e) | A | (1 mark) |
| | (f) | A | (1 mark) |
| | (g) | C | (1 mark) |

Total for this question: 7 marks

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----------|
| 2 | (a) | Completed graph – straight line across. Both must be correctly shaded according to the key or labelled. | (1 mark) |
| | (b) | Between 10 and 15 inclusive. | (1 mark) |
| | (c) | <p>Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)</p> <p>Warm summers averaging 16-20°C low precipitation <750 mm, cold winters <0°C, no link to effect on wheat.</p> <p>Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)</p> <p>Warm summers 16-20°C encourages ripening of wheat, low precipitation of <750 mm means higher sunshine totals which encourages ripening. Autumn rain swells grain before harvesting. Cold winters, <0°C breaks up soil and kills off pests.</p> | (4 marks) |
| | (d) | Set aside, planting hedgerows, afforestation, fines or grants for specified activity. | (1 mark) |

Total for this question: 7 marks

- | | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----------|
| 3 | (a) | <p>Look for at least three well developed points showing evidence of the use of the atlas extract. Location must be supported by evidence from Figure 2. Concentration largely in the east; East Midlands; two in Scotland; four on the coast; one in the South etc. Maximum of one mark for any description not based on the extract. No marks for explanation.</p> | (3 marks) |
| | (b) | <p>(i) (2x1). Most of the workable seams have been mined out/it is too expensive/contributes to global warming/creates much pollution. Maximum of one mark for direct lift of Figure 3.</p> <p>(ii) (2x1). It is very expensive to set up/it has a very low rate of productivity/it has poor visual impact on the environment/accept reference to disadvantages of specific forms of renewable energy, e.g. wind, solar, hydro-electric.</p> | (2 marks) |

Total for this question: 7 marks

- 4 (a) (i) On the eastern edge of the National Park/on major access routes, e.g. A591 and A66/close to the M6, near to Lakes, none in the West. **(1 mark)**
- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
Plenty of opportunities for tourist facilities. Facilities for sailing and other water sports.
- Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**
Detail of specific honeypot site in Lake District, e.g. Windermere or a range of specific activities (not restricted to water-borne activities). **(4 marks)**
- (b) **One of:**
"Oh dear it will cost a lot in the village shop."
"I am excited, our cottage is a bargain at £120,000."
"I feel Surrounded."
"It is noisy at weekends."
"They won't stop our school from closing."
- Example: I am excited, our cottage was a bargain at £120,000.
Increases the cost of housing for the locals, so they cannot afford to buy. **(2 marks)**
- Total: 7 marks**
- 5 (a) Locational factors names of towns including those indicated – Bristol, Swindon, Oxford, London – but also Reading, Harwell etc., maximum 1 for named towns. Also site of airports e.g. Heathrow/Gatwick Railway linking Bristol, Swindon and Reading, M4/M5 junction, Severn Bridge(s), universities (must be linked to a location but not necessarily named). Pollution-free areas such as the Cotswolds, Marlborough and Berkshire Downs. **(3 marks)**
- (b) (2x2) Factor (1), reason (1). Motorways need elaboration e.g. junctions. Close to universities where there are well trained scientists doing research that can be used in the high-tech industries/Close to large centres of population e.g. London where there are banks and financial institutions which will invest in high-tech industries/ Close to atomic energy research establishments/Good fast transport giving good access to and from London and South Wales/A pollution-free area close to pleasant countryside where people like to live/Close to an international airport as many high-tech industries have their headquarters overseas. If two types of transport are given as factors, the elaborations must be different for full marks. **(4 marks)**
- Total for this question: 7 marks**

- 6 (a) (i) Golf. (1 mark)
- (ii) South West/225° (1 mark)
- (iii) In 2574 there are many streets/they form a regular rectangular pattern, whereas in 1875 there is a low density of roads/few roads/no distinct patterns. There are many curved roads with cul-de-sacs (2x1). (2 marks)
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- Simple statements. Poor housing, high unemployment, lack of open space. Redevelopment, slum clearance.
- Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**
- Development giving some explanation. Must be linked to decline which need not necessarily be population. There is poor housing because much of the housing stock dates from the 19th century. The lack of open space is due to the high density of housing. Comprehensive redevelopment has led to slum clearance and movement of people to suburban estates. (4 marks)
- (c) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- Simple statements – listing the development taking place with no development – growth of commuter villages, out-of-town shopping centres, golf courses.
- Level 2 Clear (3 –4 marks)**
- There are out-of-town shopping centres with large car parks and good access. The growth of commuter villages with plenty of large houses for people living in the urban area. (4 marks)
- (d) (i) **One of:**
- Scrapping of tolls on Forth Road Bridge, which should reduce jams on the bridge as motorists wait to pay (1) £2 charges for entry into the city centre which would discourage people from bringing their cars into the centre (1) reopening of rail link to Borders meaning more people would use public transport to get into the city and so reduce the number of cars and hence congestion. Accept reference to the A720 acting as a ring road (1). No mark for the solution. Reserve 1 mark that is specific to the chosen solution. (2 marks)

(e)

Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)

No reference to named urban area. General statements that do not specifically refer to a named urban area and are largely descriptive. General generic description of more people moving to an area. It is on a river. It is near a coalfield. Growth of industry, more jobs.

Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)

There is a named example, but may be an example and the reasons given are not specific to the named example. Explanation of how the reason given has affected the growth of the conurbation necessary to reach Level 2. London is on a river so ships can bring cargoes into the city. Manchester developed industry so that there was plenty of work for the inhabitants. Liverpool grew because it is a port.

Level 3 Detailed (5 – 6) marks

Specific case study material with full explanations for the conurbation's growth. London is situated on the River Thames. The estuary faced the rest of Europe so it developed as a port. The city grew at the limit of ocean navigation at the lowest bridging point, which was the furthest point upstream that ocean going ships could get. Manchester grew as the centre of the Lancashire cotton trade. It was largely concerned with the financial and administrative affect of the industry because of the high Jewish population who were skilled in financial matters

(6 marks)**Total for this question: 20 marks**

- 7 (a) Clockwise, from top left:
C, P, G, R, E.
5 correct 4 marks; 3 or 4 correct 3 marks; 2 correct 2 marks; 1 correct 1 mark. **(4 marks)**
- (b) (i) Mark text first, then see if diagram(s) (if present) add anything.
- Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- Basic statements, may be incorrect order e.g. the meander is cut off, the river runs straight, the river wears away the neck.
- Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**
- As for level 1, correct order achieved. Meander neck narrowed, river cuts through, straight channel, old meander sealed off by deposition, ox-bow lake.
- Level 3 Detailed (5 – 6 marks)**
- Reference to erosion and deposition in correct locations. Reference to fastest current on outside bend. Reference to need for high discharge/flood conditions. (Extends beyond ox-bow lake to meander scar). Should be a logical order with completeness and accuracy. **(6 marks)**
- (ii) Sheer force of water wearing rocks away. One mark for showing force of water, second mark for effect of compressed air or definition of erosion or where erosion is taking place, e.g. banks or bed. **(2 marks)**
- (c) Possible answers – afforestation, straightening river channels, building diversion channels, buildings, dams and reservoirs, land use zoning, building embankments, building sluice gates and washlands. 1 mark for flood reduction plan and one for the explanation of how it works.
- E.g. afforestation – planting of trees increases interception, evaporation and transpiration. This reduces the amount of water entering the river and reduces run off.
- Straightening of channel – increases the speed of flow of the river so that the excess water can be carried away quickly before it has time to overflow the banks. **(2 marks)**

(d)

Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)

General basic statements about provision of water supplies with no real recognition of whether the water has come from an upland reservoir or from a ground water supply. No reference to a case study. Likely to be more concerned with the source of water with little consideration for how the water reaches the urban area.

Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)

The description is still fairly general, in that it could apply to any location and there is some consideration of how the water reaches the urban area.

Level 3 Detailed (5 – 6 marks)

Detailed description, and/or named location showing good case study exemplification. There is description of the source of the water, e.g. The Keilder dam has formed a reservoir in the valley of the River North Tyne I stored water which could be let down the river and into the River Tyne. A tunnel links the valleys of the River Derwent, Wear and Tees, and so water can be used in the urban areas of Sunderland and Middlesbrough. A pipeline takes water from the River Tees into the urban areas of Yorkshire.

If one of the options is circled and the candidate then writes about the other option, then max L2.

If no option is circled, but it is obvious from the description which option has been chosen, then the full range of marks are on offer.

(6 marks)**Total for this question: 20 marks**