



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032

Specification B (Full Course)

3032/1F Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme

2005 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.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Paper 1 – Foundation Tier

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; has 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' or 'L2' 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, eg *Just L2, reasonably accurate knowledge or some clear understanding*.
- 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 marking 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 credit-worthy. 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.

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.

x

Question 1 **Marks**

- (a) 17°C *(1 mark)*
(b) (3 x 2)

Must be named (1) and correctly located (1) with appropriate letter for mark, e.g. Kielder Water (R), Didcot (P) Fawley (C). For the chemical industry accept local area, e.g. Middle Mersey. *(6 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 1 = 7

Question 2

- (a) (3 x 1)
Must refer to at least 2 farming types for 3 marks.
Arable farming in the east / dairy in the west and south / hill sheep farming in the north.
Dairying / mixed also in Midlands / near built-up areas / hill sheep farming in Wales and Scotland / fruit and vegetables in eastern England / near some of the built up areas. *(3 marks)*

- (b) (i) Correct statements.
The CAP provides subsidies for the farmers.
The warmer temperatures in the inbye allows the cultivation of crops.
The rainfall on the land above 500 metres can be over 1000mm.
The slopes are too steep for the use of machinery.
If more than 4 ticked, max 2 marks. *(4 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 2 = 7

Question 3

- (a) An attractive tourist site or large number of tourist attractions (1) which attracts a lot of people (1).
Reserve 1 mark for the 2nd idea. *(2 marks)*

- (b) Focus of routes / lots of attractions / lots of car parks / focus of ferry routes / major water activity centre / number of caravan sites.
Need to emphasise the concentration of activities. *(1 mark)*

(c)

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

Litter, footpath, erosion, traffic congestion.

Remain in Level 1 if not specific to a named honeypot.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Must refer to a named example. If Bowness-on-Windermere is chosen there must be evidence of information over and above that taken directly from Figure 3. In Grasmere there has been erosion of the footpath from the village down to the lakeside. There is a problem of litter around William Wordsworth's cottage.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 3 = 7

Question 4**Marks**

- (a) False (1 mark)
- True (1 mark)
- False (1 mark)
- (b) (2 x 2 developed points)
E.g. Improving the existing terraced housing. Put in modern facilities like inside bathrooms, and so people can stay living in the area.
E.g. Blocking off some of the roads and turning them into cul-de-sacs.
 This would stop through traffic and so would reduce traffic fumes.
 The streets with no traffic would be safer for children to play.
E.g. Demolishing the engineering works and turning them into an industrial estate.
 This would provide jobs for the local population and so reduce unemployment.
E.g. Demolishing the engineering works and leaving them as an open space.
 This would get rid of an eyesore and provide an area for the children to play. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 7**Question 5**

- (a) An area of higher land (1) around a river basin (1) / the edge (1) of a river basin (1). (2 marks)

- (b) (i)

Human Activity	Effect on basin of River Torridge
Mining	Increased mineral content kills the fish.
Farming	Pesticides, insecticides and animal waste, washed into rivers killing salmon & trout.
Tourism	Sea bathing (at Instow) has failed to meet government standards (because of sewage getting into the river).

(3 marks)

Marks

- (ii) 2x1.
 E.g. *Give grants to farmers to farm organically.* No chemicals (1) are used and so they do not get washed into the rivers (1).
 E.g. *Make industries pay high taxes for pollution.* They will do something to reduce pollution (1) so the cost of the production does not go up (1).
 E.g. *Recycle Wastes.* The waste is turned into something useful (1) so is not released into the river basin (1).
 E.g. *Make industry fit cleaning equipment in its factories.* This will filter out the waste products (1) so it is not released into the river (1). (2 marks)

Total Marks for Question 5 = 7

Question 6

- (a) (i)
- | Factor | Tick |
|---|------|
| It is reached by a narrow road. | |
| There are not any houses nearby. | ✓ |
| It is near a nuclear power station. | |
| It is in an open position near the coast. | ✓ |
- If more than 2 ticked, max 1. (2 marks)
- (ii) It is non-polluting / no greenhouse gases. (1 mark)
- (iii) It is visually polluting / noisy / inefficient / kills birds / scares wildlife / high set up costs. (1 mark)
- (iv) Danger of radioactive material escaping / danger of explosion / visual pollution.
 If just put dangerous award no marks. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Name of HEP station – must be at a local scale i.e. no credit for an area such as Scottish Highlands or Lake District. (1 mark)

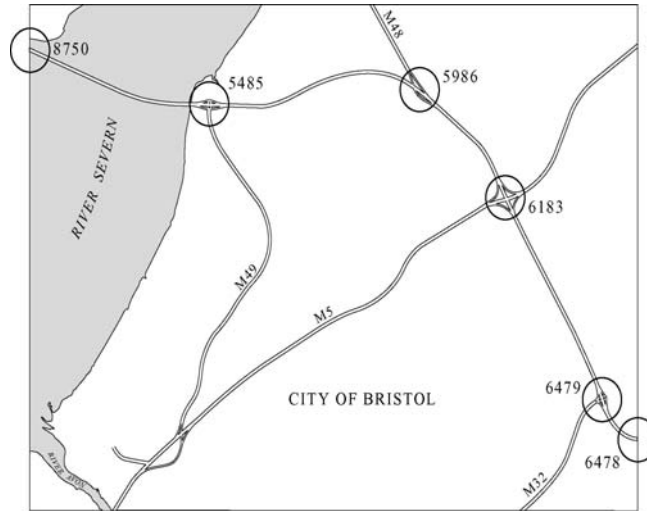
- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
General non-specific reference to the location – mountainous / steep slopes.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Some evidence that the description of the location is of a specific location. Cruachan Dam is located on the west coast of Scotland in part of the Scottish Highlands. The dam and reservoir is 365m above Loch Awe. (4 marks)
- (iii) (3 x 1)
The area receives over 1000mm of rain per year. There are plenty of steep slopes for fast flowing water/the machine hall is built underground so does not cause visual pollution in an area of great beauty / the dam and reservoir is in a sparsely populated area and so did not flood any valuable land. Impermeable rock so water does not soak away. (3 marks)
- (c) (i) (2 x 1)
Coal, oil, natural gas (2 marks)
- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
The government should use renewable energy. They should use less fossil fuel.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
The government should change from the use of fossil fuels, like coal, to renewable energy such as tidal, solar or wind as it causes less pollution. The answer will not recognise the advantage of having an energy mix. Can justify using more non-renewable energy. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 6 = 20

Question 7

- (a) (i) 6 metres above sea level / spot height / height of land. (1 mark)
- (ii) The (M4 and M5) motorways.
Filton Airfield / marsh / industry / coast / port / ridge of steeper land / farmland. (2 marks)

- (iii) See accompanying sketch for tolerance.
1 mark for 3 correct circled points. 2nd mark for 4-6 correct circled points.



(2 marks)

Marks

- (b) (i) (3 x 1)
Large area of land / good (motorway) access / large car parks / different types of shops under the same roof / bus station. (3 marks)
- (ii) (1 x 2) or (2 x 1) for developed/elaborated statements.
The shops may close (1) because of loss of custom (1). There is less traffic (1). Supermarkets are replaced by other types of shops in the city centre. Loss of trade or profit / changing nature of shops. (2 marks)
- (c)
- | Statement | True or False |
|---|---------------|
| Suburbanisation often takes place, resulting in many houses being built. | True |
| Land is more expensive than in the city centre and so is left as open space | False |
| It is an attractive area so no industry can be set up there. | False |
| The area may be a green belt to stop the city growing any further into the countryside. | True |
- (4 marks)
- (d) (i) An industry that does not have any specific locational requirements. (1 mark)
- (ii) Information and communications technology / micro-electronics. Accept a named example. (1 mark)
- (iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Standard textbook material on locational requirements of high tech industry.
Near motorway, greenfield site, near university, near market.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Elaboration of factors e.g. near to motorway close to Bristol for market and workers. Close to countryside for less pollution.
Accept evidence from O.S. map extract. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 7 = 20

