



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032 *Specification B (Full Course)*

3032/2F 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 2 – 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.

Question 1		Marks
(a)	intensive rice cultivation.	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(b)	Honshu	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(c)	Convectional	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(d)	males aged between 20 and 34 years	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(e)	Urbanisation	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(f)	Ecotourism	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(g)	Costa Dorada	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(h)	Voluntary	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(i)	Cyclones	<i>(1 mark)</i>
(j)	emergent, buttress roots, leaching	<i>(3 marks)</i>
(k)	(i) It has factories/branches in many different countries (<u>not</u> trading)	<i>(1 mark)</i>
	(ii) Close to Japan / can supply markets (in USA, Australia, NZ) low labour costs (in NICS) low tax zones in NICS / large market in NICS / less strict environmental laws in NICS.	<i>(1 mark)</i>
	(iii) Bypass EU tariffs/taxes, lower transport costs, lower labour charges than in Japan, large market in Europe / EU/specified place, get EU regional aid. <u>Not</u> just EU.	<i>(1 mark)</i>

Total Marks for Question 1 = 15

Question 2**Marks**

- (a)
- Rotterdam-Europoort**
 Sea A – North Sea
 Waterway B – New Waterway
 Ferry Port C – Hook of Holland
 City D – Rotterdam
- The Ruhr Conurbation**
 River A – River Rhine
 Town/port B Duisburg (Ruhrort)
 Type of coalfield C – concealed
 River D – River Ruhr
- The Paris Region**
 River A – River Seine
 Island B – Ile de France
 Ring Road C – Boulevard Périphérique
 New Towns one of St Quentin-en-Yvelines, Evry,
 Melun Bénart, Cergy Pontouise, Marne-la-Vallée.
- The Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle**
 City A- Milan
 Port B – Genoa
 River C – River Po
 Mountains D – Alps (4 marks)
- (b) (i) 123 million (tonnes) – need million (1 mark)
- (ii) Reduction in time (to 3 hours between London and Paris). Clearing of French customs and formalities on the English side. No need to stop after driving off the shuttle. Only takes 35 minutes to cross the channel. Faster than ferry or hovercraft. (3x1). Access to the motorway/M20. Maximum 2 marks for speed. (3 marks)
- (iii) No. (1 mark)
- (iv) Answers can relate to England or mainland Europe or both – motorway/M20/railway = 1 mark. Reserve 1 mark for information not directly taken from Figure 9 e.g. good connections to London by road and rail, M2, M25, links to Paris by road (A26, A16), along the coast to Boulogne and places s. west and east. Accept Eurostar. (2 marks)

- (c) Any European port acceptable. Must be infrastructure.

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

General information with no reference to a specific port. There are breakwaters, harbours and docks. Road and rail links go directly to the harbour.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

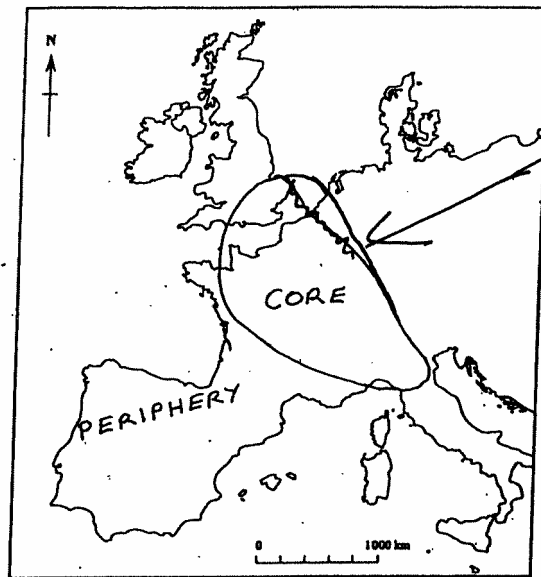
Must be named port to reach Level 2 e.g. Dover. The M2 from London goes directly to the harbour at Dover. There is a Roll-on/Roll-off (RORO). These go from the Eastern Docks. The Jetfoil terminal is in the Western Docks. Freight using the container docks part of the Eastern Docks. Pleasure boats and cruise ships use the Western Docks

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 2 = 15

Question 3**Marks**

- (a) (i) (3x1) The core boundary should cover the area of South East England, North East France/Benelux and Northern Italy = 2 marks. If any 2 of above = 1 mark. Wrong shape for core but areas covered = 1 max.
All white areas = 1 max.
If clearly wrong (e.g. the whole map) = 0.
Hot banana as a label but drawn correctly = 1.
Any Peripheral area = 1 mark, unless also marked incorrect areas.

*(3 marks)*

- (ii) These can be either specific to an area of the European core the candidates have studied such as Paris, Rotterdam, the Ruhr or Northern Italy or be a generalised point about the core.

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

Simple statements. Lots of industry. Fertile soils. Lots of jobs, higher GNP, major cities.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

More detailed. There is a wide range of employment opportunities. It is the centre of a rich agricultural region. The core region attracts investment. The areas are densely populated, providing a ready supply of labour and a large market. Farming is well developed. There is a well developed infrastructure.

Can be specific to a named core region. The degree of detail appropriate to Level 3 is not required. Paris is the capital of France and therefore there are many jobs. Genoa is a port and so raw materials are brought in leading to the growth of industry. Iron and steel developed in the Ruhr area. Trade goes down the Rhine

to places as far as Switzerland. It is a major industrial region due to its good communications. (4 marks)

(b)

Policy	Letter
Common Agricultural Policy	C
European Investment Bank Fund	A
Structural Fund	B

2/3 correct = 2 marks
1 correct = 1 mark
(unless all 3 are C = 0) (2 marks)

(c) (i) Completed pie graph with correct values and key.
2 marks for 3 correct divisions
1 mark for 2 correct divisions
1 for correct shading/or correct words. (3 marks)

(ii) Integrated Mediterranean Programme – at least first two words correct (1 mark)

(iii) Lower percentage allocated to farming. Infrastructure no longer allocated money. Industry no longer allocated money etc. (2x1), create jobs, improve tourism, more on education. Accept implied differences. (2 marks)

(iv) Additional source of income / less dependent on physical factors / all round employment / stops soil erosion. (2x1). Not global warming or attractive environment. (2 marks)

(d) (i) Tourists bought wine when they visited the farm.
0 for “link between farming and tourism”. (1 mark)

(ii) High sunshine totals ripen the fruit / heat helps crops to ripen or accept single words with seasons (‘hot’ in summer). (2 marks)

(iii) 1 for aspect of soil + 1 for its effect on farming.
1 for aspect of relief + 1 for its effect on farming (i.e. 2 x 2).
The soils are thin and rocky (1) and so are infertile (1).
They are based on limestone (1) and so are very dry and freely drained (1).
Steep/mountainous slopes (1) so difficult to use machinery (1). (4 marks)

(e) **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**
Simple statements entirely based on Figures 13 and 14.

Quality wines produced, areas reclaimed and irrigated,
new houses built / dams and barrages built / winter salads
and citrus fruits grown / agricultural development zones
set up.

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)

Must show evidence of use of own knowledge in addition
to use of Figures 13 **and** 14 for full marks. They
introduced higher yielding seeds / increased use of
fertilisers / new crops introduced / greater use of tractors.
Houses have been built in the centre of fields / large
estates have been broken up. The rivers have been
dammed to provide irrigation to the fields / new crops
introduced.

(6 marks)

Total Marks for Question 3 = 30

Question 4**Marks**

- (a) (i) City **A** – Dhaka
River **B** – Ganges (2 marks)
- (ii) Triangular / flat / low lying area /silt / marsh at the mouth of a river. (2 marks)
- (iii) Large numbers of rivers / distributaries, covered with silt / dense forest in one area / islands / lagoons / flat or low lying not tributaries. (2 marks)

(iv)	No.
There are no strong currents in the Bay of Bengal and so the silt is not removed.	6
A great deal of silt is therefore carried by the river.	2
As the river loses energy the silt is deposited.	4
There is a great deal of erosion upstream in the Himalayas.	1
So the river becomes braided and splits into distributaries.	5
The lower part of the river has a very gentle gradient.	3

6 correct = 5 marks

5 correct = 4 marks

4 correct = 3 marks

3 correct = 2 marks

2 correct = 1 mark

1 correct = 0 mark

(5 marks)

- (v) (3x1). The reasons can be from the candidate's knowledge of physical and human factors and not just related to the evidence on the satellite image. There are large supplies of water available from the many rivers for irrigation. The temperature never drops below 21°C/hot. There is an annual rainfall of over 2000mm. There is a dry season in November and December for ripening and harvesting. There are large areas of flat land that is easily irrigated. It is densely populated and so there is plenty of labour, flooding (qualified). (3 marks)

- (b) (i) (2x1). Widely spread across the country but within Honshu and Kyushu only one in Hokkaido. Only two in Shikoku. Few on west coast. Found inland as well

as on the coast, around Tokyo/Kobe. More coastal/less in interior. Not in mountains, on flat land. Few in Shikoku. No opposites.

(2 marks)

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

Simple points with no elaboration.

They use electricity from the National Grid. They can use greenfield sites. They are where there is skilled labour.

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)

The factories use electricity from the National Grid and so can locate anywhere and are not restricted to the coast for import of fuel. They can make use of cheaper sites away from the large urban areas, as long as they have good transport links. They tend to be near universities where there are research facilities and who train skilled labour. Like unpolluted, pleasant environments like the subtropical island of Kyushu. Proximity to one another, near markets, coastal for export. Do not accept negatives.

(6 marks)

(iii) Completed graph.

1 mark for each of the correct plots and one for the completion of the line joining them.

(3 marks)

- (c) (i) Minamata Miyazaki, Yokkaichi. Lake Biwa, Tsuruga, Tokyo Bay, Toyama, Niigata, Rokka-sho. Not an island.

(1 mark)

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

Making chimneys taller, fitting sprinklers and scrubbers, watering coal piles, planting trees, laws/fines, renewables, nuclear.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Higher chimneys have stronger winds at top to blow pollution away / chemical sprinklers and scrubbers remove sulphur dioxide before it is released. Watering coal stops dust getting into atmosphere. Trees take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 30

Question 5**Marks**

(a) (i) 1.6°C / 1.6°/1.6C (0 if no units). (1 mark)

(ii) Humber estuary, Fens, Norfolk Broads, Thames estuary, North Wales, SW England, East Anglia, NW England, Yorkshire/Lincs, Liverpool/Merseyside/Lancs, S East/Kent, Cumbria/Lakes, E London, Sussex. 0 for Scotland. (3 marks)

(iii)

Reason for increased danger of flooding	True or False
The rainfall will decrease	False
The polar ice caps are melting	True
Sea defences have been built	False
The land is being eroded away	False
The areas are low lying	True
The sea level is rising	True

(6 marks)

(iv) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements - people die / malnutrition / get flooded.**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**

Needs to refer to specific area e.g. Bangladesh. Look for linked statements – the people are poor and cannot afford well built houses, which are easily washed away as the sea level rises. There is an increased number of violent storms associated with global warming and these can destroy houses and crops and so they starve, effect on infrastructure.

(4 marks)

(b) (i) New York. (1 mark)

(ii) 2 of Mexico City, São Paulo, Mumbai, Rio de Janeiro. (2 marks)

(iii) The cities of MEDCs have either fallen in population or only risen slightly (1). The cities in LEDCs have all grown a very great deal (1). (2 marks)

(iv)

Factor	Push or Pull
Homes in the countryside have been destroyed by civil war.	Push
Rural households are three times more likely to be poor than urban households.	PUSH
Wages are higher in towns and cities.	PULL
People can earn money in the city by washing cars or recycling waste materials.	PULL
Malnutrition is more common in the countryside.	PUSH
Twice as many infants die in the rural areas than in the urban areas.	PUSH

(5 marks)

(v)

The chosen push factor must be **specific** to an urban area in the chosen country.

E.g. Monsoon floods in Bangladesh lead to people migrating to Calcutta/Dhaka.

Lack of jobs in the Amazon basin means that people move to Rio de Janeiro to look for work.

x

(1 mark)

(c)

(i)

Must be a specified development project or an obvious scheme. E.g dyke building in Vietnam. Nothing for MEDC. Accept Green Revolution. Level 1 unless clear development project.

(1 mark)

(ii)

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

General information. The people can irrigate their crops. The people get educated. They can grow crops.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

People who are working on the development project learn skills, which they use in other situations and may be able to teach other people. By developing irrigation they may be able to get more than one harvest a year, which results in them being better fed.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 5 = 30