



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032

Specification B (Full Course)

3032/1H Higher 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 – Higher 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.

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' 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) 16 - 18° C (units not essential) *(1 mark)*

(b) (3x2)
Must be named (1) and correctly located (1) with appropriate letter for mark. E.g. Kielder Water (R), Didcot (P), Fawley (C). For chemical industry accept local area, e.g. Middle Mersey. *(6 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 1 = 7

Question 2

(a) (3x1) or (1x2, 1x1)
Must refer to at least 2 farming types for 3 marks.
Arable farming in the drier areas / dairy in the warmer and wetter areas / hill sheep farming in colder areas. *(3 marks)*

(b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
No reference to a particular farm.
The emphasis on change but no real appreciation or idea of diversification.
Introduced pony trekking, camping and caravanning (max 1) or leisure pursuits.
Created more improved grazing. Planted woodland.
Reduction of dependence on agriculture.
Max Level 1 for list.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
Clear reference to an actual farm although it need only be a name at a local scale in the Lake District. Reduction of dependence on agriculture by introduction of non-agricultural activities such as pony trekking, camping and caravanning. More land has been improved so that animals other than sheep can be kept.
For 4 marks, must include elaboration of tourism / leisure changes or agricultural changes. *(4 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 2 = 7

Question 3	Marks
(a)	Needs to emphasise concentration of activities. Focus of routes / lots of attractions / lots of car parks / focus of ferry routes / major water activity centre / number of caravan sites (1 of). <i>(1 mark)</i>
(b)	<p>(i) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Litter, footpath erosion, traffic congestion. Remain in Level 1 if not specific to a named honeypot.</p> <p>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. <i>(4 marks)</i></p> <p>(ii) E.g. footpath erosion – reinforcing path with mesh and rock. Better sign-posting. 0 for litter bins. Need not refer to damage indicated in 3(b)(i). <i>(2 marks)</i></p>

Total Marks for Question 3 = 7

Question 4

- (a) 3 annotations in an appropriate position on the map.
Maximum of 2 if good annotation but not linked to any particular location on the map i.e. written around the map with no lines or arrows to appropriate position.
E.g. close off Springfield Road and turn it into a cul-de-sac stopping through traffic. Demolish engineering works and turn it into a local shopping centre. Demolish engineering works and leave it as open space. Knock down a few of the houses and put in some garages. Put new bathrooms and other modern amenities into the houses also. Build an industrial estate on the site of the engineering works.
Must be 3 distinct improvements. (3 marks)
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements.
Stop traffic / nicer housing / provide jobs.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Elaboration or linked statements.
A by-pass would take through-traffic away from the area. This would mean there would be less traffic on the small roads. This would make the area safer for children and reduce traffic fumes and congestion. Blocking off some roads and turning them into cul-de-sacs would stop through-traffic and so would reduce traffic fumes. The streets with no traffic would be safer for children to play. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 7

Question 5**Marks**

(a)

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

Straight lift from **Figure 6** without any development or elaboration.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Elaboration/development of information in Figure 6.

Fertilisers can run off fields into the river causing large amounts of algae to grow and use up all the oxygen in the water (eutrophication), causing fish to die and rot.

If a landfill site is near the river or one of its tributaries, chemicals can seep through the soil with the rain and be washed into the river. These can include dangerous chemicals, such as sulphuric acid from car batteries, getting into the river.

(4 marks)

(b)

(3 x 1) or (1 x 2, 1 x 1) or (1x3)

Make industries pay high taxes for pollution / build more efficient sewage works / recycle wastes / planning restrictions / carry out regular sampling / make industry fit cleaning equipment to its factories / educate people about the damage that is being done to water.

Must refer to the management of the river basin and not be direct opposite of 5(a).

*(3 marks)***Total Marks for Question 5 = 7****Question 6**

(a)

(i)

(2x2)

It is near the sea so (1) that it is often windy (1) / it is in open countryside (1) so there will be less noise and pollution to local people (1). It is on farmland (1) and the farmer can carry on grazing sheep (1).

(4 marks)

(ii)

They are very expensive to de-commission / the radioactive core has to be encased in concrete and it will remain radioactive for up to 100 years.

Impact on ground water.

(2 marks)

(b)

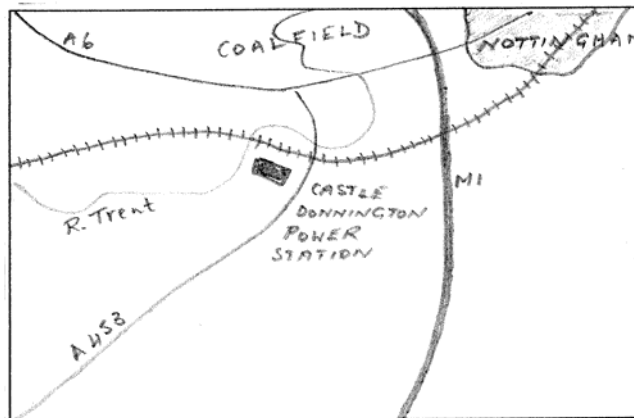
(i)

Name of a coal-fired power station. Must be at a local scale, i.e. no credit for region or name of a coalfield.

(1 mark)

Marks

- (ii) Look for 3 locating features – e.g. towns, rivers, coalfield, ports, electricity transmission lines. E.g:
Reserve 1 mark for map if location features are in correct position. 0 for pictorial sketch of a power station. Max 1 for generic or non-specific features.



(4 marks)

- (iii) (2X1)
Can refer to either the actual example named if correct, or the sketch map produced.
It has good rail connections to the Yorks, Notts and Derbyshire coalfield. . It is next to the River Trent for cooling water.
Credit any reasons shown on sketch map.

(3 marks)

- (c) **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 to wind as it causes less pollution. The answer will not recognise the advantage of having an energy mix.
Max Level 2 if just discussion of advantages & disadvantages of different forms of energy production.

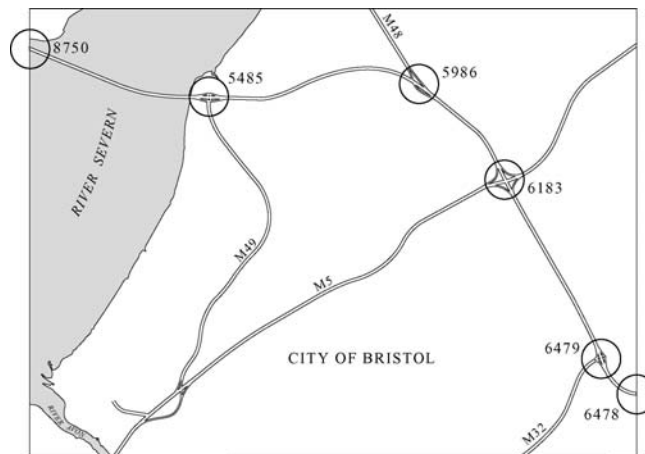
Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)
Recognition that a good energy mix is required and that the country should not rely entirely on one type of energy source.
The amount produced by coal should be reduced but it should still be used as miners depend on it for employment and also there are still large reserves of coal left. Renewable energy should be encouraged especially wind as UK has plenty of potential sites. However they will only gradually become more important as they are expensive to set up and are still technologically not as efficient as thermal power stations.

(6 marks)

Total Marks for Question 6 = 20

Question 7**Marks**

- (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 each for M4 and M5.
1 mark for 3 correct circled points. 2nd mark for 4-6 correct circled points.



- (b) (i) Flat / large area of land / cheaper land / close to a large potential market or source of labour. (2 marks)
- (ii) (1x2) or (2x1)
Many shops will have closed down / less trade or profit / changing nature of shops. (2 marks)
- (c) The increasing growth of suburbs / engulfing of villages / urban sprawl. (1 mark)

Marks

- (d) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Standard description of development on the rural-urban fringe with no specific evidence of the use of the OS map extract.
Growth of commuter/dormitory villages / industrial estates / golf courses / out-of-town retail parks / motorways / water park. Reference to Cribbs Causeway even with map references remain in Level 1 as cannot tell if the evidence came from the question paper or the OS map. Railways restrict to Level 1. Wrong area 0.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Patchway very modern street pattern with geometric layout and cul-de-sacs. Suggest that it developed since the building of the M4 and M5 as these motorways act as natural boundaries. Beyond the motorways still evidence of farms.
Must be more than a list even if the grid reference is given. (4 marks)
- (e) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Standard textbook material on locational requirements of high tech industry. No evidence of the use of the OS map extract.
Near motorway, Greenfield site, near university, near market.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Near to motorway. Close to Bristol for market and workers. Close to countryside so less pollution. Accept evidence from O.S. maps.
- Level 3 Detailed (5- 6 marks)**
Must show evidence of O.S. map plus additional information.
Bristol a university city therefore research could take place in the university and also the university train people who will work in the high tech industry. The closeness to motorway gives good access to London Heathrow as many of the high tech companies have their headquarters overseas. (6 marks)

Total Marks for Question 7 = 20