



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032

Specification B

3032/1F Paper 1 Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme

2006 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.

General Certificate of Secondary Education

AQA GEOGRAPHY B

FOUNDATION TIER MARKING SCHEME

PAPER 1F

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.

N.B. Only Level 1 and 2 descriptors will appear on Foundation marking schemes (front covers)

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 ‘box’ 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.

3032/1F**Question 1****Marks**

- (a) (i) abrasion (1 mark)
- (ii) counter-urbanisation (1 mark)
- (iii) available greenfield sites (1 mark)
- (b) (i) The whole area between the river and the start of the enclosed rough grazing – accept shading on the opposite side of the river. Accept shading between lines 2 and 3. (1 mark)

(ii)

Problem faced by Lake District hill farmer	Letter
Abandoned farm house as a result of rural depopulation because few farms make a profit.	C
Steep slopes mean that machinery is difficult and dangerous to use.	A
Poor, thin, acidic, stony soils support only enclosed rough grazing land.	B
Flat land near the rivers where the best soils are, can be flooded in winter and spring.	E
Far from the nearest markets. Roads are often narrow and winding.	D

(3 marks)

Total Marks for Question 1 = 7

Question 2**Marks**

(a)

1	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT	High rise buildings, department stores.
3	INNER CITY	Terrace housing built for workers in 19 th century.
4	SUBURBS	Low density housing for people who can afford to travel further to work.

(3 marks)

(b)

Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)

No reference to named example or basic description of the area with no reference to the model. Can accept example of urban area outside UK.

In the centre are shops and offices. Then come poor housing and nearer the edge are better class housing.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Must name some streets/districts. Some indication where the urban morphology fits or does not fit perfectly into the simple concentric model of Figure 2 – perhaps reference to how physical factors or communications have modified the basic ‘Burgess’ model. Need to refer to at least 2 urban zones for full marks. Max marks only if some comparison made to urban model.

Kings Square and the four ‘gate’ streets around it are in the centre of Gloucester. Next come the inner city areas of Tredworth and Kingsholm and furthest out are the suburban areas of Longlevens, Hucclecote and Abbeymead. In Blackburn the CBD is in the centre. Housing is newer as you move outwards, for example Shadsworth is newer than Brookhouse. The suburban areas like Beardwood are on the outskirts and this is where more expensive housing is found. In Gloucester the River Severn has prevented growth westwards and so the inner city area stretches down to the river where there is always a danger of flooding. There are few suburbs to the west and so the city is semi-circular rather than circular in shape. In Blackburn the land use largely follows the circular model but there are some exceptions. The Roman Road Council estate on the southern outskirts of Blackburn is a poorer area, whilst Notre Dame gardens is an area of more expensive housing in the Brookhouse nineteenth century residential zone.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 2 = 7

Question 3

Marks

- (a) (i) 2x1 correctly located features. Must be drawn and labelled. (2 marks)
- (ii) One of flat / next to waterway / away from large built up area / housing for workers not too far away. (1 mark)
- (iii) **Level 1 Basic 1-2 marks**
A simple description of the features of a heavy industry with limited or no reference to Figure 3.
A heavy industry uses bulky raw materials and produces an end product, which is also heavy and bulky. It often produces large amounts of waste.
- Level 2 Clear 3-4 marks**
Evidence of the use of Figure 3.
In Figure 3 there is evidence of storage sites for coal and salt which are close to a river making it easy to transport. This is necessary because of bulky nature of raw materials. It often produces large amounts of waste which can also be taken away cheaply by water transport. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 3 = 7

Question 4		Marks
(a)	(i) One mark for idea of path getting wider or deeper or vegetation change. Second mark for elaborating by giving measurements, changes etc.	(2 marks)
	(ii) Large number of tourists / many people walking along the same path. Accept reference to physical factors such as gullying.	(1 mark)
(b)	Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Details of problem with limited reference to growth of tourism. Pollution must be qualified. <i>Walls broken down, gates left open, increase in price of houses.</i>	
	Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Needs to specify links to growth of tourism. <i>Large numbers of tourists go walking and leave farm gates open so animals escape. People buy holiday houses, which lead to an increase in the house prices so local people cannot afford to buy houses.</i>	(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 7

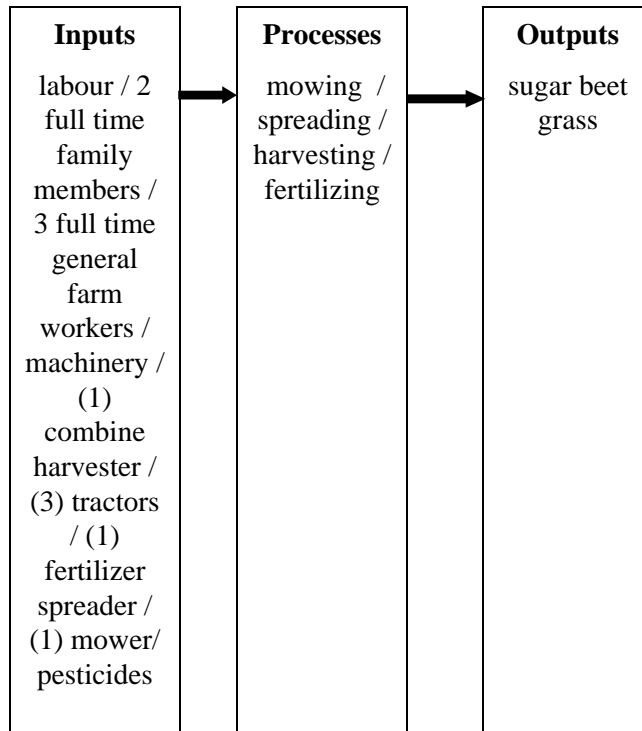
Question 5	Marks
(a)	(i) Correctly plotted point and line completed. (1 mark)
	(ii) 95(%) (1 mark)
	(iii) Increased mobility / greater affluence / parents not letting children walk to school / more people owning cars / increased commuting / more people living in countryside / increased public transport / higher population/urbanisation. (1 mark)
(b)	<p>Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) List of possible solutions without any elaboration. <i>Pedestrianisation / park and ride schemes / ring roads / greater public transport / bus only lanes / rapid transport system / by-pass.</i></p> <p>Level 2 (3-4 marks) Elaboration of one or more traffic solutions showing how it/they would reduce the problem of traffic within urban areas. <i>Mass transit systems like the Tyneside Metro and the trams in Sheffield and Manchester are quick and efficient and are not held up by traffic jams and produce less air pollution. Bus priority lanes speed up buses making them more reliable and so more people will use them reducing the number of cars on the road. Pedestrianising city centres makes them safer for pedestrians and reduces air and noise pollution. Increased car parking charges in the city centre will discourage car use and encourage more people to use public transport, the increased profits could be invested in better public transport systems.</i> (4 marks)</p>

Total marks for Question 5 = 7

Question 6

Marks

- (a) (i) Arable farm. (1 mark)
- (ii) Grows crops / wheat / sugar beet / no animals / has a combine harvester. (1 mark)
- (iii) 3 x 1



(3 marks)

- (iv) Produces more than required for the use of the owners / sells products / employs people other than family members / spend a lot of money / large amounts of fertilizers and pesticides. (2 marks)
2 x 1.
- (v) The (maximum) amount of a crop that the farmer is allowed to produce (under the CAP rules). (1 mark)

- (vi) 1 x 2 for developed point or 2 x 1 for simple statements. Land has been taken out of cultivation due to set-aside arrangements aimed at reducing over production (1).
Increased concerns for the environment (1) and a desire to provide more habitats for birds and animals (1) provide another source of income (1) by selling the timber from the trees – diversification (1).
CAP grants (1) for planting trees to improve the environment (1) get money / get paid (by government). Reduce global warming (1). (2 marks)
- (vii) Flat / undulating relief (1) means that machinery can be used easily (1). Accept references to height if candidates can relate to impact on farming. (2 marks)
- (viii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements with little attempt to relate to importance for arable farming.
Low rainfall, sunny summers, cold winters.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Factor related to impact on farming practice.
Summers, with high temperatures and long hours of sunshine ensure the wheat grows well and ripens quickly. The low rainfall total does not encourage the development of fungal diseases in the wheat. The cold winter temperatures help break up the soil ready for planting and also kill the pests in the soil. (4 marks)
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements with little elaboration.
Guaranteed market and prices / buy in large quantities.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Elaborated or linked statements.
Either – *Supermarkets demand similar products and standard sizes which leads to them buying in bulk. Establishment of contract farms which are owned by the supermarkets and so sell only to them. Strong competition between different supermarket chains means everything is done to keep the cost to the customers down. Increased demand for organic produce.*
Or – *Perishable crops need to be near main roads so they can get to the freezing plants within 45 minutes of being picked. The crops are cleaned and graded and packaged on the farms before being sent to the supermarkets. Standardised sizes and reliable production schedule.* (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 6 = 20

Question 7**Marks**

- (a) (i) Area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. (1 mark)
- (ii) Can get credit for watershed if all rivers with the possible exception of the western part of the River Lea are enclosed.
3 x 1. 3 correctly labelled river features. (3 marks)

- (b) (i) 6 x 1 e.g.:

Tourist Attraction	6 Figure Grid Reference
Marina	383/4/5/115
Nature Reserve	384105
Picnic Site	385102, 371068, 374009, 388059, 358067, 375055, 388018
Gatehouse	385100>391100
River Stort (Navigation)	395098>398101
Moat	353081, 354047
Mus (must be museum)	371082, 383008
Nether Hall	391083>396083
Caravan Site	382079, 379969, 399971, 362946
Camping Site	383078, 379969, 399971, 361945
Lea Valley Park	373/4/5/073>378077, 373973/4/5
Golf	351070, 352070, 393965, 389953, 363942, 362942
Leisure Centre	375069, 397009, 361021
Country Park	385058>389058, 371023>379023
Holyfield Hall Farm	383039
Lea Valley Walk	369029>370038
Royal Gunpowder Mills	379012
Abbey	381009>384009
Information Centre	381008
Queen Elizabeth Hunting Lodge	393951>395949
Leisure Complex	360940
Hotel	358044
Hayes Hill Farm	383033

(6 marks)

- (ii) 2 x 1. Good accessibility / good road network / close to A10/A414/Motorway. Near built up areas / densely populated near Waltham Abbey/Chingford/Cheshunt. *The King George Reservoir is large and so can take lots of sailors or Nether Hall (3908) is old and thus interesting.* (2 marks)

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

Basic use of rivers with no reference to Figure 10 or how the river is actually managed.

Reservoirs/navigation/provide recreation facilities – boating, fishing etc.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Must have reference to Figure 10 and own knowledge for full marks.

The River Lea has been dammed to form reservoirs, which supply water. Weirs have been built and the course of the river changed in order to improve navigation. There may be water companies controlling the treatment of sewage and the addition of chlorine and fluoride to maintain water quality. There will be pollution controls and attempts to improve wildlife conservation by providing a range of habitats. (4 marks)

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

Basic statements with no elaboration or linked to specific case study. Max Level 1 if lowland reservoir.

It is in a mountain valley made of impervious rock with a high rainfall.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Elaborated or linked statements but there is some link to an actual example even if only a name

Kielder Water is in a narrow valley so only a small dam was required. The rock is shale, which is impervious so the water does not drain away. There is a high rainfall so there is an ample supply of water. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 7 = 20