AQA

A S S E S S M E N T a n d
Q U A L I F I C A T I O N S
A L L I A N C E

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032
Specification B

3032/2F Paper 2 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 2F

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.

3032/2F

Question 1   **Marks**

    (a)   (i)   M20
               (ii)   deforestation
               (iii)   the periphery
               (iv)   Poor harvests
               (v)   No seasons
               (vi)   The burning of fossil fuels   *(6 marks)*

    (b)   Cut/burn – use ash – cultivate crops – harvest – move on. 3
                      correct = 2, 1/2 correct = 1.   *(2 marks)*

    (c)   2 correct (1 line – any order) = 1, correct shading = 1.   *(2 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 1 = 10

| **Question 2** | | | **Marks** |

(a)   (i)   X = Hokkaido
Y = Tokyo   *(2 marks)*

    (ii)   On the coast, capital intensive, dependent.   *(3 marks)*

(b)   (i)   A company with branches in many/more than one country
(1). Plus 1 mark for elaborations (e.g. named TNC).   *(2 marks)*

    (ii)   Lower wages overseas/high wages in Japan, rising costs of
production at home, access to markets, avoid import
taxes/quotas, access to raw materials, larger market, lower
transport costs, government incentives/grants.   *(2 marks)*

(c)   (i)   **English** ports only – most likely are:
Dover, Folkestone, Felixstowe/Harwich, Hull, Southampton,
Newcastle, Plymouth, Newhaven.
but also possible are:
Heysham/Fleetwood, Poole, Liverpool, Portsmouth.   *(1 mark)*

    (ii)   Dover – A2/M2, Folkestone – M20/A20, Felixstowe –
A12/A14
Harwich – A12/A120, Hull – M62, Southampton/
Portsmouth – M3/A3/M27 – Newcastle – A1/M1
Heysham/Fleetwood – M6, Poole – A31/A350, Liverpool –
M62.

Dover – Calais/Dunkirk/Ostend/Zeebrugge
Folkestone – Boulogne
Felixstowe/Harwich – Hook of Holland/
Rotterdam/Esbjerg/Zeebrugge
Southampton/Portsmouth – St. Malo/Cherbourg/ Caen/Le
Havre/Bilbao/Santander.
Hull – Rotterdam/Europoort/Zeebrugge/Hamburg/ Esbjerg
Newcastle – Amsterdam/Stavanger/Bergen
Plymouth – St Malo/Roscoff/Santander
Newhaven – Dieppe
Poole – Cherbourg
Heysham/Fleetwood – Belfast/Larne
Liverpool – Belfast, Dublin   *(2 marks)*

(d)   Point mark (2x1) no mark for name.

              Paris – capital city, financial/banking commercial centre, route centre, industrial development, cultural centre, tourism.

              Rotterdam/ Europoort – large hinterland/Ruhr, port, imports/exports, Rhine deepened/straightened, New Waterway built, Rhine delta alluvium, small tidal range, break of bulk port, ocean-going vessels, cheap/ flat land, expanded west, allow reference to specific terminals e.g. Botlek (oil), Maasvlakte (containers), oil refineries, but **not** Europoort

              Ruhr – coalfield/exposed seams originally, heavy industry (iron and steel, chemicals), Rhine transport for import/export, barges – cheap, local iron-ore.

              Milan/Turin/Genoa –
Milan: route focus, HEP from Alps, local farming –food processing (Parmesan cheese), natural gas nearby, local cotton/wool – textiles, car manufacture – Alfa Romeo, chemical industry, financial/commercial centre, fashion industry, tourism.
Turin: route centre, local natural gas, HEP from Alps, car manufacture – Fiat/Lancia, electrical industries – Olivetti, tourism.
Genoa: major port/oil port, steel/shipbuilding industries, food processing from imports – sugar refining, flour mills, good road/rail links.   *(2 marks)*

(e)   FALSE, FALSE, TRUE   *(3 marks)*

(f)   Correct labels (eye, rising air, heavy rain, warm ocean).
heavy rain = C
eye = A
warm ocean = D
rising air = B   *(3 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 2 = 20

Question 3   **Marks**

(a)   (i)   X = Costa del Sol
                   Y = Costa Brava
                   Z = Balearic Islands   *(3 marks)*

         (ii)   1 mark for name, 1 mark for correct location in the Costa.
                   Likely answers:
                   Costa del Sol – Torremolinos, Marbella, Malaga,
                   Benalmadena, Nerja, Puerto Banus, Fuengirola, Estepona,
                   Almeria
                   Costa Blanca – Benidorm, Alicante
                   Costa Dorada – Salou, Sitges, Tarragona, Barcelona
                   Costa Brava – Lloret de Mar, Calella, Barcelona, Estartit,
                   Tossa del Mar, Blanes, Pineda.   *(2 marks)*

(b)   (i)   Correct plots (=1), joined up points (=1)   *(2 marks)*

         (ii)   17°C   *(1 mark)*

         (iii)   Winter   *(1 mark)*

         (iv)   Only climate is relevant.

                   Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)
                   Simple statements – hot / warm weather, blue skies, sun tan /
                   sunbathing, cold in N. Europe, individual months only (e.g. no
                   rain in June and July).

                   Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
                   Linked statements.
                   Hot / warm summers for sunbathing / suntan, hot weather for
                   warm seas / pools / swimming, mild / warm winters escape
                   from cold winters of N. Europe, dry summers / clear skies for
                   walking / sunbathing / named sporting activities.   *(4 marks)*

(v)   Answers can relate to either the building of hotel complexes or to the tourists staying in them – but must in some way affect the environment.

Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)
Simple statements – sewage from hotel / water pollution, visual pollution, loss of habitats, dust / noise from building, air pollution from extra traffic, accept drunken behaviour from tourists.

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Linked statements.
The building of the hotel spoils the view and causes visual pollution, sewage from the hotel enters the sea and causes water pollution, air pollution caused by tourists hiring cars, water cut off leads to disease, loss of habitats caused by building the hotel, hotel / swimming pools and disease is ok.   *(6 marks)*

(c)   (i)   Poor soils/thin soils/eroded soils/limestone/alkaline soils (=1) dry summers/summer drought, malarial swamps, upland/steep slopes, high summer temperatures, summer rainstorms/convectional storms, low annual rainfall, wet winters, earthquakes, volcanoes (climate needs the season).   *(2 marks)*

(ii)   **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**
Simple explanations - farmers own land/more land, higher incomes, less disease, larger fields, new crops planted, mechanisation introduced so less labour.

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Linked statements needed. Look for effects of the changes. Farmers own land – so willing to improve it/use fertilisers to get higher yield, new salad crops grown – so increased wealth, larger fields – mechanisation introduced, drained malarial swamps – less disease, new machinery – increased efficiency.   *(6 marks)*

(iii)   Mark 3 x 1, industrial development/named industry/ more industry (e.g. Taranto steel, food processing), new motorways, tourism, rising incomes from farming, improved education (schools/colleges), improved standards of living, specified jobs, second homes.   *(3 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 3 = 30

Question 4			**Marks**

(a)   X = Brahmaputra (accept Jamuna/Januma/Jomuna)
Y = Kolkata (Calcutta)
Z= Bay of Bengal   *(3 marks)*

(b)   (i)   Feeding yourself/family only   *(1 mark)*

      (ii)   Fertile soil/silt, tradition, large population / population
increase, water supply for crops, rice staple diet, flat land,
high rainfall/monsoon rain, hot temperatures, flat land.   *(2 marks)*

      (iii)   **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements and any detail which is a straight lift from
Figure 13 without elaboration – flat/low lying, few
roads/railways, high population density.

             Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
Linked statements needed.
Dense population / high density – many killed,
low-lying area / near sea level – easy to flood / no flood
protection/large area covered,
poor infrastructure – lack of roads to escape / get aid into
area.   *(4 marks)*

      (iv)   **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**
Simple statements and any detail which is a straight life from
Figure 14 without elaboration – crops flooded/damaged,
people injured, power supplies destroyed, trees uprooted.

             Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Linked statements needed.
Lack of food – starvation/famine/malnutrition, poor
communications – lack of aid, few medical facilities – spread
of disease, specified disease (cholera) – polluted water, loss
of crops – covered in water/saline water.   *(6 marks)*

      (v)   Voluntary aid/bilaterial aid (= 1 only),
vaccinations/antibiotics, stronger buildings/on stilts, storm
shelters, build banks on rivers/levees, radios for fishermen at
sea, improved roads/transport raised mounds, sea walls,
warning systems.   *(2 marks)*

(c)   (i)   Correct labels:

            Low pressure - over land,
High pressure - over sea   *(1 mark)*

      (ii)   Arrow from sea towards land   *(1 mark)*

(d)   (i)   Attempts to increase food production (=1)
Method of increasing food production (=1) can be
HYVs of crops/specified crops-(rice/wheat/maize) or
chemical fertilisers or irrigation.   *(2 marks)*

    (ii)   No mark for yes/no but accept either yes or no in
answer.
Yes – can use intermediate technology e.g. wells, small
scale, low costs, use local materials, suited to skills of
local people, grow faster – allow more to be grown,
higher yields – lower food process/better diet.

No – needs large quantities of chemical fertilisers –
cause eutrophication, pesticides – cause harm to
drinking water, substantial irrigation required – can
damage soils and cause salinisation of water supply,
machinery needed – can damage soils by compaction,
poor farmers cannot afford, HYVs susceptible to
disease/pests.   *(2 marks)*

(e)   **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**
Vague descriptive type statements, with only one point
covered or possibly two thin points made (e.g. *they do
not use contraception, better medicine).*

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Detailed statements.
High birth rate – religious objections to birth control,
children for workers on the farms, provide for parents
in old age, social status based on number of children,
marriage at an early age / role of women, tradition,
high infant mortality at one time, lack of family
planning clinics.

Falling death rate – vaccinations / antibiotics (specified
types – measles), better medical care / more doctors –
more illnesses cured, more hospitals, improved
sanitation / water / improved diet – reduction in infant
mortality.   *(6 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 4 = 30

Question 5			**Marks**

(a) FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE *(4 marks)*

(b) A, D, B.
3 correct = 2
1/2 correct = 1 *(2 marks)*

(c) (i) Correct plot *(1 mark)*

(ii) A *(1 mark)*

(iii) High birth rate A/low birth rate in B (or wide/narrow base).
High death rate in A/low death rate in B (life expectancy).
Accept any relevant age groups.
Only count comparative answers once e.g. higher/lower birth
rate. *(2 marks)*

(d) (i) Nigeria *(1 mark)*

(ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements – overpopulation, unemployment,
overcrowding, poverty.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
Detailed statements, linked statements
Growth of squatter settlements + associated conditions
Lack of food – malnutrition/hunger/lack of vitamins/ death
Overcrowding – disease/specified disease
Lack of employment – poverty/poor housing/crime
Lack of water/sewage disposal/medical facilities – disease. *(4 marks)*

(e) No mark for name
(accept Green Revolution in India)
Answers will be centre specific, depending on the
development project studied.

Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)
Generalised statements without any reference to a named
example or vague named example with little detail.
*A dam has been built so that irrigation water can be taken to
the fields.*

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Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Clear reference to the named example with specific detail.
The name of the country may be enough to validate the
example.
In Vietnam dykes are being built to protect farmland from
flooding by the sea, Oxfam has worked with the local people
using funds from the British Government to build an 11 mile-
long sea-dyke in Ky Anh province. *(6 marks)*

(f) (i) Increase *(1 mark)*

(ii) Increased levels of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen oxides,
CFCs, deforestation/burning of forests, burning of fossil
fuels. *(2 marks)*

(iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-3 marks)**
Generalised statements with little reference to reducing
global warming or little detail e.g. use less fossil fuel,
increased use of renewables, more nuclear.

Level 2 Clear (4-6 marks)
Renewable energy, no emissions of CO_2; nuclear – no carbon
dioxide emissions, less fossil fuels – less greenhouse gases
(specified), credit reference to effects of increased
greenhouse gases (trapping l.w. radiation), better answer
might mention international agreements (Kyoto), some
greenhouse gases in construction. *(6 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 5 = 30