



## General Certificate of Secondary Education

# Geography 3032

## *Specification B*

*3032/1H Paper 1 Higher 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**

**HIGHER TIER MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 1H**

**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

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', 'L2' or 'L3' 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 L3, detail and balance here.*
- 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.



**Question 2****Marks**

(a)

|   | <b>Urban Zone</b> | <b>Location within named urban area</b>                        |
|---|-------------------|--|
| A | C.B.D.            | High rise buildings<br>Department stores                       |
| B | Inner City        | Terrace housing built for workers in 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| C | One suburban area | Low density housing for people who can travel farther 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.

*Kings Square and the four 'gate' streets around it are in the centre of Gloucester. Next come Tredworth and Kingsholm and furthest out are Longlevens, Hucclecote and Abbeymead. 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)**

Some indication of 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. Maximum mark only if some comparison made to urban model.

*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 was 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) 2 x 1.  
Correctly located features. (2 marks)
- (ii) 1 for flat land, next to waterway, away from large built up area, housing for workers not too far away. (1 mark)
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
A simple description of the features of a heavy industry with limited or no reference to a case study exemplar.  
*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)**  
Must indicate use of a case study.  
*Large quantities of salt are used in the chemical industry of the Middle Mersey. This comes from the nearby Cheshire salt fields. Ships from abroad can dock in the Mersey estuary bringing other bulky raw materials like potash and nitrates. Large volumes of waste are returned to the River Mersey.* (4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 3 = 7**

**Question 4****Marks**

(a)

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

Simple statements. Description of the changes to the footpath without any reasons behind the changes.

*The footpath has got deeper and wider. The vegetation has been destroyed and replaced by stones and bare rock. The path has got 3 times wider and deeper.*

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**

Linked or elaborated statements relating the pressure of tourism to the increased footpath erosion.

*The many tourists who visit the Lake District tend to go to the same honey-pot areas. They go along the same paths and this leads to the wearing away of the vegetation which protects the underlying rock.*

(4 marks)

(b)

1 for issue and 2 for development – showing why it develops.

Increased house prices (1) due to the demand for second homes mean that local people cannot afford to buy (2). Increased traffic congestion leading greater problems of air pollution. Walls being broken down and animals frightened by people walking across farmer's land.

No marks if conflict of interest not identified, i.e. the protagonist is not named.

(3 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 4 = 7**

**Question 5**

**Marks**

- (a) Must cover at least 2. 3 x 1 or 2 + 1. Max 2 - pollution must be qualified.  
Traffic problems linked to the impact on towns like Cambridge. Accept positive advantages of increased traffic, e.g. increased trade.  
*The increased amount of traffic leads to greater air pollution in towns. This can have a harmful effect on people's health especially breathing problems. Increased traffic can lead to traffic congestion, which leads to delays, which can result in greater costs for commercial firms. The greater level of traffic in towns can increase the danger of accidents resulting in death or injuries.* (3 marks)

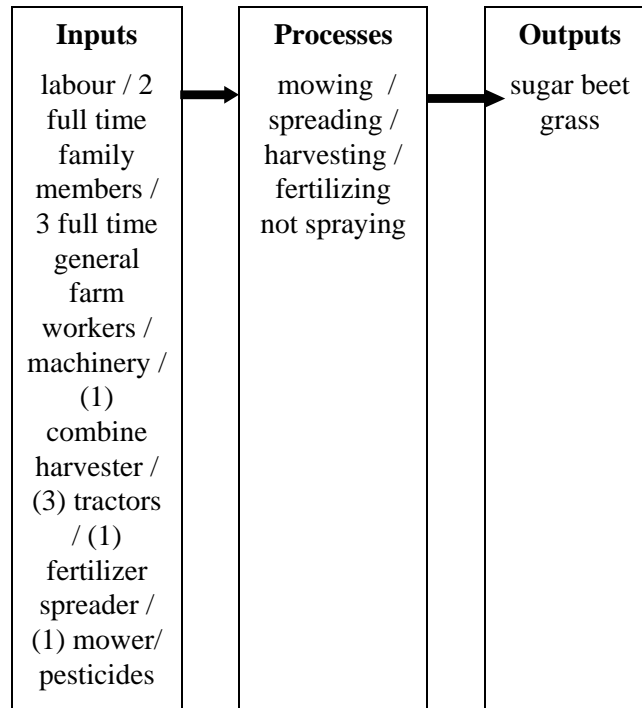
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Named solution / example of a traffic scheme.  
*Pedestrianisation / park and ride schemes / ring roads / greater public transport / bus only lanes / rapid transport system / by-pass.*
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
Elaboration of the traffic solution showing how it would reduce the problem of traffic within urban areas.  
*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.* (4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 5 = 7**



**Question 6****Marks**

- (a) (i) One mark for each title of category – i.e. inputs, processes. One mark in first two boxes for one example taken from Figure 6, two marks for two examples in third box.



(6 marks)

- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
 Simple lists of government policies without any link to the impact on farming in East Anglia.  
*Set aside / quotas / subsidies / CAP / arable area payments.*

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**  
 Government policy linked to impact on farming.  
*Set aside farmers had to set aside 10% of their land if they were to receive the arable area payments, which have replaced guaranteed prices for arable crops. The set aside land can be used for grazing but no food crops produced upon it. Arable area payments are made per hectare for growers of cereal crops, oil seed rape, sunflower seeds, soya beans, peas, beans and linseed. Farmers can claim for woodland if it was previously arable land. Woodland grant scheme gives grants to farmers who wish to plant woods on their land. In environmentally sensitive areas farmers can be paid for protecting the environment by planting hedges or protecting wetland habitats.*

(4 marks)

**Question 6 (cont)****Marks**

(iii)

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

Simple list of the physical factors without any indication on why they are important for farming.

*Flat land / high sunshine totals / cold winters / autumn rains.*

**Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**

Deals with only one aspect of physical geographical factors in some detail or gives less detail to more than one.

*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.*

**Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)**

Covers at least 2 aspects of physical geography (relief, climate or soil) in detail.

*Summers with average temperature of 16°C and 1500 hours of sunshine ensures the wheat grows well and ripens quickly. The low rainfall total of less than 750 mm does not encourage the development of fungal diseases in the wheat. The average winter temperature is below freezing and this helps break up the soil ready for planting and also kills the pests in the soil. The chalky boulder clay provides a good foundation for the growing wheat and does not get too sticky when wet. The flat/undulating relief means that the use of mechanisation is made easier.*

(6 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 led 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 graded and packaged on the farms before being sent to the supermarkets.*

(4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 6 = 20**

**Question 7****Marks**

- (a) 4 x 1.  
One mark for simple idea of a drainage basin i.e. a number of tributaries joining up to form one main river.  
3 x 1 for correctly labelled river feature.

*(4 marks)*

- (b) (i) 4 x 1.

| <b>Tourist Attraction</b>     | <b>6 Figure Grid Reference</b>                               |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Marina                        | 383/4/5/115  |
| Nature Reserve                | 384105   |
| Picnic Site                   | 385102, 371068, 374009,<br>388059, 358067, 375055,<br>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,<br>362946                            |
| Camping Site                  | 383078, 379969, 399971,<br>361945                            |
| Lea Valley Park               | 373/4/5/073>378077,<br>373973/4/5                            |
| Golf                          | 351070, 352070, 393965,<br>389953, 363942, 362942            |
| Leisure Centre                | 375069, 397009, 361021                                       |
| Country Park                  | 385058>389058,<br>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   |

*(4 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 / large centres of population / good railway connections. (2 marks)
- (iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**  
Basic use of rivers with no reference to Figure 8 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 8 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)**

Max Level 1 if lowland reservoir.

Max Level 2 if no reference to named upland reservoir.

Basic statements with no elaboration or linked to specific case study.

*It is in a mountain valley made of impervious rock with a high rainfall.***Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**

Elaborated or linked statements which only deal with either the physical or the human aspects of the site 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 was an ample supply of water.***Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)**

Detailed elaborated or linked statements with precise reference to case study exemplar. Must cover both physical and human advantages of the location. Expect reasonable balance between the two for full marks.

*Kielder Water is in the relatively narrow valley of the River North Tyne so the size and cost of building the dam was relatively small. The local geology is shale, which is impermeable so the water does not drain away. The high rainfall of over 1000mm meant that there was an ample supply of water. The area was sparsely populated so when the valley was flooded there was not too much disruption to the local population. The water could be used in the densely populated industrial areas of North East England which are near by. The population of the north east could also use the reservoir for leisure pursuits such as finish.*

(6 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 7 = 20**