



# **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

## **Geography 3032 Full Course** *Specification B*

**3032/1F      Paper 1 Foundation Tier**

## **Mark Scheme**

*2007 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.

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**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)

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## 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, e.g. *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.

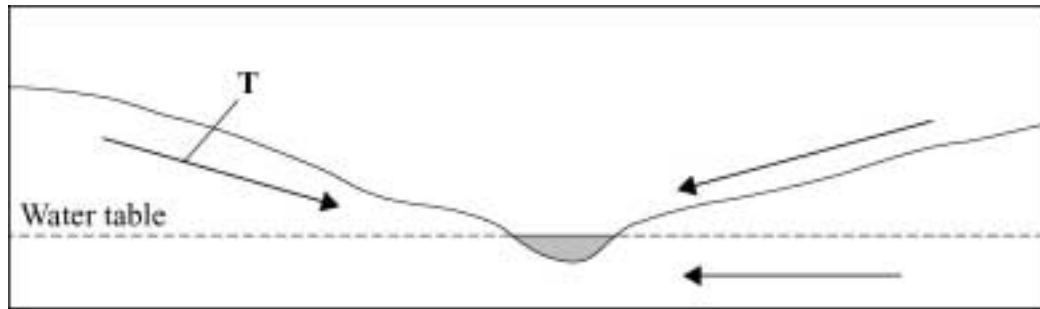
It is important to recognise that many of the answers shown within this marking scheme are only exemplars. Where possible, the range of accepted responses is indicated, but because many questions are open-ended in their nature, alternative answers may be equally credit-worthy. The degree of acceptability 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.

- 1(a) Traction (1 mark)
- 1(b) Corrie (1 mark)
- 1(c) Extensive (1 mark)
- 1(d) The power stations are expensive to build. (1 mark)
- 1(e) Spinney Hills (1 mark)

1(f)

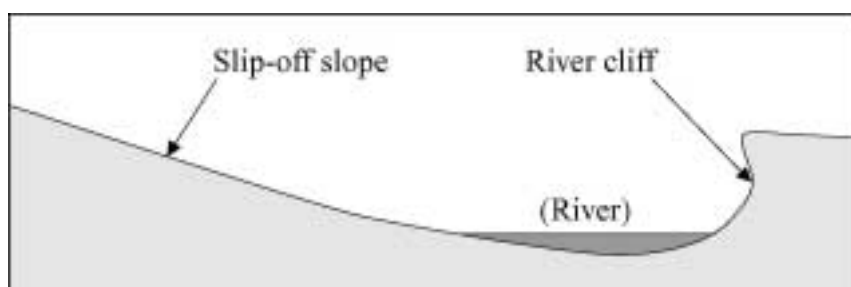


(1 mark)

- 1(g) The crude oil (which is imported in bulk) is then broken down (into smaller refined products.) (1 mark)

**Total Marks for Question 1 = 7**

2(a)



Must have an asymmetrical profile the correct way around.

(1 mark)

2(b)

Correctly labelled features – must have a line/arrow to a definite point.

(2 marks)

2(c)

**Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple statements

*The bank has been eroded and the trees have fallen into the water.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked or developed statements.

*The river cliff is formed by erosion on the outside bend of the meander.*

*This is where the water is deeper/moves more quickly. The bank is eroded by hydraulic power. The river moves across the flood plain and so erodes a different part of the bank.*

(4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 2 = 7**

- 
- 3(a) 290 mm, 0 if no units. (1 mark)
- 3(b) (2 x 1)  
The highest rainfall is found in the centre of the Lake District (1). The highest rainfall is found around Seathwaite/Helvellyn/highest rainfall in summit (of Helvellyn) (1). (2 marks)
- 3(c) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
Simple statements and/or generalised description of relief rainfall with no evidence of precise regional information about the Lake District.  
*The winds blow over the sea and are forced to rise over the mountains.*  
*The water vapour is cooled, condenses and falls as rain.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
Linked or developed statements with evidence of information taken from Figure 6, plus any additional regional knowledge. Must refer to 6a and/or 6b.  
*The westerly winds pick up moisture by evaporation over the Irish Sea.*  
*They are forced to rise over the mountains of the Lake District. The east of the Lake District gets less rain because it is in a rain shadow.*  
Accept reference to variation over the year from 6a. (4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 3 = 7**

- 4(a) It does not get too sticky when wet (1). It provides a good foundation for the growing wheat (1). It is fertile (0). (2 marks)
- 4(b) (4 × 1)  
**Total rainfall of less than 750 mm of rain per year.**  
 Makes the wheat less likely to suffer fungal diseases/there is less cloud cover and so higher sunshine totals/no problems with water logging (1).  
**Average temperature of 21°C in July.**  
 This allows the crops to grow rapidly/increases the rate of photosynthesis/this is good for ripening the crop (1).  
**Over 6.5 hours of sunshine per day in July.**  
 This is good for ripening the crop/increases the sugar content of sugar beet (1).  
**Average temperature of 3°C in January.**  
 This breaks up the soil in winter/and so makes it easier to cultivate/kills pests in the soil that may attack the growing crops (1). (4 marks)
- 4(c) Large-scale/capital-intensive/farming based on scientific and business principles/supplies or has contracts with supermarkets. (1 mark)

**Total Marks for Question 4 = 7**



- 
- 5(a) The demolition of existing buildings/slum clearance and replacement with new houses and factories/environmental improvements/the modernizing of old buildings/accept redeveloped/regeneration/upgrading. (1 mark)
- 5(b) (2 × 1)  
People may be moved away from where they have always lived and there is a loss of community spirit/gentrification may lead to the increase in the cost of houses so the local people cannot afford them/yuppies may move into the area/local corner shops may close down. Creates a dead heart to the city. The doughnut effect. Cost of housing may become too much for local people/change or loss of local services to a maximum of 1 mark /loss of employment/accept reference to the problems caused during the urban renewal, e.g. building noise. (2 marks)
- 5(c) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
Simple statements and/or lists. No reference to impact on peoples' lives. *New homes/indoor toilets/garages/more open space.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
Linked statements, which relate to the improvement in peoples' lives.
- People are able to stay in the same area and so the community spirit is maintained. The houses have modern facilities such as indoor toilets and central heating, so they are more hygienic and people enjoy an improved standard of living. Cars are in garages and if the roads are turned into cul-de-sacs there is less through traffic. There is less air pollution and is safer for the children to play.* (4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 5 = 7**

- 6(a) Reserve 1 mark for physical/human aspect.  
To preserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area/conservate wildlife habitats (1).  
To promote people's enjoyment of the countryside/promote economic and social wellbeing of Lake District communities (1).  
Accept reference to education if related to conservation or protection. (2 marks)
- 6(b)(i) Plucking, abrasion. Accept a description of the process if no name is given. (2 marks)
- 6(b)(ii) A ribbon lake is long and **deep**. It is formed by a glacier moving down a valley, **eroding** as it goes. The furthest point the glacier reaches is marked by the **terminal** moraine. As the ice **retreats**, the water is trapped, forming the lake. (4 marks)
- 6(c)(i) A **place** where there are lots of tourists. (1 mark)
- 6(c)(ii) 38(%) (1 mark)
- 6(c)(iii) (1 x 2 or 2 x 1) There are many boats using the lake at the same time therefore there might be collisions (1). The people going fast in the speedboats may upset the people in the sailing boats (1). (2 marks)
- 6(c)(iv) (2 x 1 or 1 x 2) Maximum 1 mark if no reference to environment.  
Discourage the large number of motorised boats and cut down on air pollution/cut down on noise pollution/reduce the amount of erosion of the banks from the wash made by the motorboats. (2 marks)
- 6(c)(v) It has to be linked or developed statements for full marks.  
*The provision of large areas of tarmac to provide car parks has had a bad visual impact on the landscape. There is congestion on the small roads of the area causing delays and air pollution.* (2 marks)
- 6(d) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**  
Simple statements.  
**Farming.**  
*Gates left open/walls broken down/animals frightened.*  
**Employment.**  
*Unskilled jobs/only in summer season/low paid jobs.*
- Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**  
Linked or developed statements.  
**Farming.**  
*Tourists want to allow their dogs to run free but this can frighten the farmers' sheep. Ramblers climb over the dry stone walls to cross a field and this can lead to the wall being broken down.*  
*Hikers do not always close a gate when they go into a field and the sheep can escape onto a road.*  
**Employment.**  
*Much of the employment is only in the summer months and so unemployment doubles in the winter. Most of the jobs caused by tourism, such as waiters or hotel maids, are low paid and are unskilled.* (4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 6 = 20**

7(a)(i) 5293

(1 mark)

7(a)(ii)

	True	False
The River Thames or Isis meanders through this part of Oxfordshire.	✓	
Most of the town of Abingdon is south and east of the River Thames or Isis.		✓
There is a railway junction in Didcot.	✓	
The road layout in villages like Drayton (4794) and Sutton Courtenay (5093) suggests that they have not had any modern growth.		✓

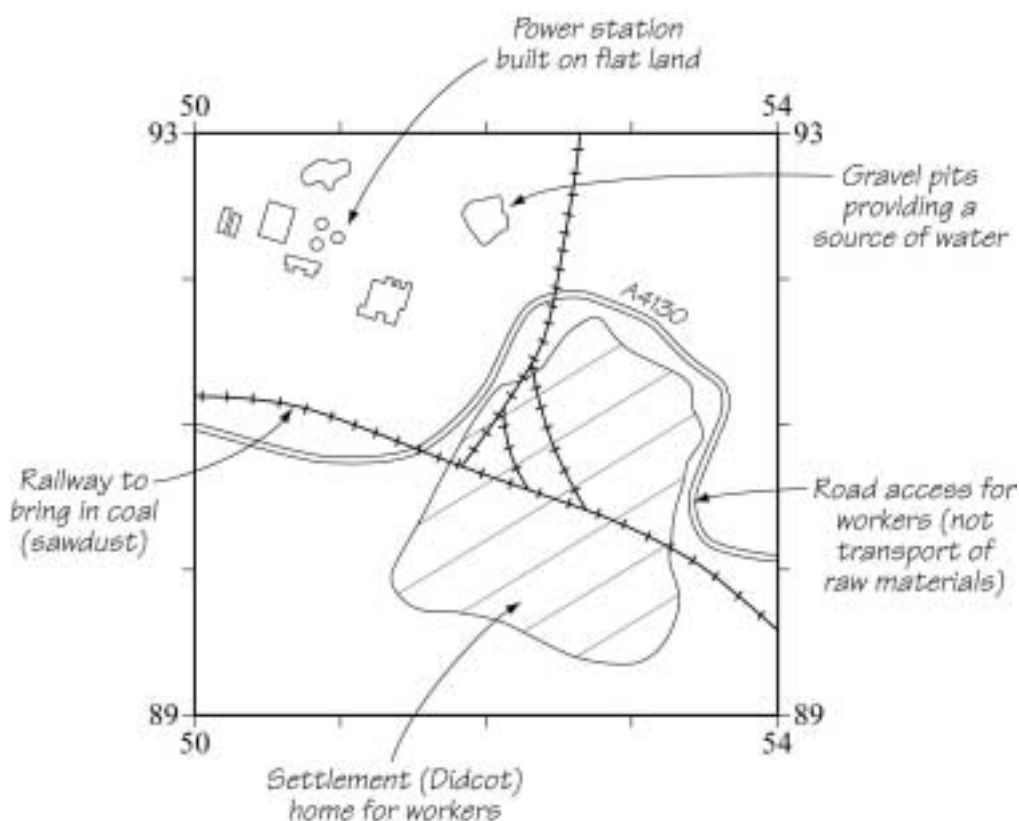
(4 marks)

7(b)(i) (2 × 1 or 1 × 2)

Coal is non-renewable or is a fossil fuel/will run out/coal produces much air pollution/sawdust comes from trees, which are renewable/less contribution to global warming/reduces the danger of acid rain.

(2 marks)

7(b)(ii)



1 mark for the **general** accuracy of the sketch map which must show two of railways/roads/settlement/electricity transmission lines/gravel pits or lakes. Reserve 1 mark for the use of railway connections. Other 2 close to town for workers/gravel pits/River Thames for (cooling) water/gravel pits for the disposal of ash/electricity transmission lines which link to the national grid.

(4 marks)

7(c)(i) Where people live (in a village/town) and travel to work (in another place/a town). (1 mark)

7(c)(ii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple statements with no reference to the Ordnance Survey map extract.

*There are lots of villages/there are towns nearby/there are good transport routes.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked statements with reference to the map extract either by name or grid reference. Maximum of 3 marks on **one** aspect, e.g. transport issues.

*This is a countryside area with the River Thames running through it where people would like to live. They can live in villages like Brightwell-cum-Sotwell (5790), Long Whittenham (5493) and travel to work in Didcot, Abingdon or Oxford (accept Oxford as they have been given this information in the lead in to Question 7). The A34 is a main road to get to Abingdon.*

(4 marks)

7(c)(iii) **Level 1 (Basic) 1–2 marks**

Simple statements.

**Advantages**

*Increased population/more houses being built/keeps shops and school open.*

**Disadvantages**

*More traffic/house prices go up/do not use village shops/loss of community spirit.*

**Level 2 (Clear) 3–4 marks**

Linked or developed statements.

**Advantages**

*As people move into the village there are more people who can use the village shop or will have children who can go to the village school. They may get involved in the village and revitalise village life.*

**Disadvantages**

*They tend to do their shopping in the town where they work and so do not use the village shop. They tend to be older and do not have primary school children and so do not use the village school. There may be a loss of community spirit because the original inhabitants and the newcomers do not mix. The cost of housing is forced up making them too expensive for people born in the village.*

(4 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 7 = 20**