



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032 Full Course *Specification B*

3032/2F Paper 2 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 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, 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

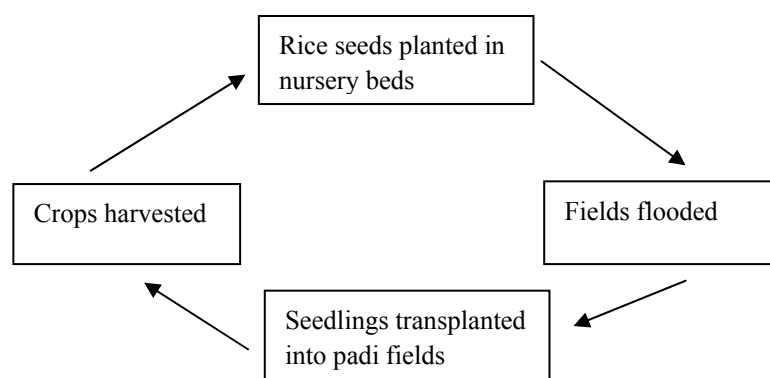
Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totalled in the 'box' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover 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)(i) W = An area with widespread deforestation at present
Y = A lowland area likely to be flooded with rising sea levels
Z = An industrial area with many industries emitting greenhouse gases
X = An area with summer droughts that are becoming more severe
4 correct = 3 marks, 2/3 correct = 2 marks, 1 correct = 1 mark (3 marks)
- 1(a)(ii) (2 + 2 or 3 + 1)
CO₂/NO_x/NO₂/N₂O released on burning
CO₂ builds up/forms layer or blanket/traps heat = 2 marks (but only allow 'trapping' once)
Burning of forest – CO₂ released on burning, less trees = less photosynthesis
Trees absorb CO₂, less trees = more CO₂ (4 marks)
- 1(b)(i) City X = Dhaka (Dacca)
Bay Y = Bay of Bengal (2 marks)
- 1(b)(ii) Bangladesh, summer, sea, rice, Himalayas. (5 marks)
- 1(b)(iii) 3 correct boxes = 2 marks
1 to 2 correct boxes = 1 mark (2 marks)



- 1(c)(i) 1 mark for correct line, 1 mark for correct shading (2 marks)
- 1(c)(ii) Sony, JVC, Matsushita/Panasonic, Fujitsu, NEC, Sanyo, Sharp, Toshiba, Hitachi. (1 mark)
- 1(c)(iii) (2 x 1)
Rising production costs/labour costs in Japan, reduced demand in Japan (market saturation), cheaper costs/labour costs (in NICs), market growth/demand in NICs/access to markets, no taxes paid, skilled workforce. (2 marks)
- 1(c)(iv) Improved education/skills/infrastructure/services, more jobs/reduction in unemployment, more tax revenue, higher living standards, technology, GNP/revenue/economy improves, industrialisation. (1 mark)
- 1(d)(i) 9 million (need million) (1 mark)
- 1(d)(ii) Completed map with line of correct width. (1 mark)

- 1(d)(iii) More from N Europe/fewer from S Europe/Mediterranean, fewer people from Scandinavia, more from UK and Germany/fewer from Portugal. Accept actual figures e.g. 8/9m from UK, 1m from Portugal, 8/9m from Germany, 5/6m from Scandinavia. (2 marks)
- 1(d)(iv) Climate colder/wetter in UK/Germany, high incomes/GNP, S Europe similar climate/landscape to Spain. Scandinavia travel further – so less/UK closer. NB must be clear which areas/countries referred to. (2 marks)
- 1(d)(v) Costa Blanca – Benidorm
Costa del Sol – Torremolinos (2 marks)

Total marks for Question 1: 30

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- 2(a)(i) 1 mark for correctly located and named area. (1 mark)
- 2(a)(ii) (2 x 1)
Well developed industrial areas, many raw materials, wide range of employment, rich agriculture, high investment, well developed infrastructure, dense/high population – labour for industry – large market for goods, capital cities, trade. (2 marks)
- 2(a)(iii) Issues likely to be the following (but accept any valid issue):
dereliction in the Ruhr, flooding along the Rhine, inner city decay in Paris, in-migration/overcrowding in North Italy, air pollution (all). Traffic problems (all). Inner city decline (all).

Rotterdam/Europoort – flooding by the N. Sea/R. Rhine, (resulting from global warming).
Ruhr – polluted environment, derelict factories/closure of industry, derelict mines.
Paris – inner city decline, decline of industry, traffic congestion, loss of green land.
Northern Italy (industrial triangle) – green space disappearing, air pollution, in-migration, overcrowding. (2 marks)
- 2(a)(iv) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
Marks must relate to correct conurbation.
Simple statements – no definite area/scheme named, no/vague solutions given (e.g. dykes built, new industries/roads, laws made).

Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)
Must be specific to the chosen conurbation. Linked statements.
Rhine – control flooding - delta scheme/dykes built/sea inlets dammed/removable flood barrier built, slow the flow of river – new meanders built/wing dykes built in river, move people away from river, ban building on flood plain – reduce danger of floods.
Ruhr – Ruhr Plan, control emissions - filters/scrubbers on chimneys, create new areas – reclaiming waste land/green wedges/forested areas, footloose industries – new clean industries.
Paris – Plan for Paris improved infrastructure – expansion of metro, new areas, new towns built/new inner city developments, growth axes/green wedges.
Northern Italy – improve environment – planning controls on green land/environmental laws, infrastructure improved – improvements in public transport, investment in the Mezzogiorno – reduce migration. (4 marks)
- 2(b)(i) X = Apennines, Y = Naples, Z = Sicily (3 marks)
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- 2(b)(ii) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
Simple statements – steep slopes, limestone soils/thin soils, bare rock, dry soils, hard to plant/grow, hot climate.
- Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)**
Linked statements needed
Thin soils – so hard to plant/grow
Steep slopes – cause rapid run off
Bare rock and thin soils – hard to plant
Dry land – hard to grow crops
Lack of vegetation – causes poor grazing
Hot climate – crops shrivel up (4 marks)
- 2(b)(iii) Low incomes, lack of employment/alternative employment, poor living standards/housing, lack of entertainment, family attitudes. Remote villages, lack of education, poor medical facilities, mafia. (Must be factors other than farming - *not climatic or soil factors*). Specified communications. (2 marks)
- 2(b)(iv) Cassa, IMP, Cassa, Both (4 marks)
- 2(c) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
Simple statements – visual pollution, loss of habitats, sewage from hotel water pollution, air pollution from extra traffic, abstraction of water/less water, lager louts, litter.
- Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)**
Linked statements needed – the building of hotels cause visual pollution/loss of habitats.
Mowing/cutting grass for golf course – loss of plants/habitats.
Sewage from hotel enters sea and causes water pollution.
Use of water on golf course/swimming pool – lowering of water table/less water.
Air pollution from tourists hiring cars.
Allow beneficial effects – attracts wildlife. (4 marks)
- 2(d) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
Simple statements – more jobs, roads built, hotels, entertainment, higher wages, money.
- Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)**
Linked statements needed.
'Specified' jobs – waiters/entertainers in hotels, building of hotels/apartments.
Improved roads – better infrastructure.
Higher standards of living – higher wages/more money.
Sales higher – farmers/fishermen sell more goods.
Development of craft industries – more skills/pride in culture. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 2: 30

3(a) X = Atlantic, Y = River Negro, Z = Manaus (3 marks)

3(b)(i) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements – hot/high temperatures, individual months given, a lot of rain, high humidity.

Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)

More detailed – recognition of ‘climate’ pattern rather than just individual months.

hot all year, (allow ‘always over 25°C) – not warm.

low temp. range/range=2°C.

rain all year / high rainfall totals.

no seasons, humid throughout the year.

(4 marks)

3(b)(ii) Because it is farming for oneself/family/no profit/none for sale.

(1 mark)

3(b)(iii) 2 marks for linked statement, 1 mark if no links.

No chemicals used/no pesticides – no damage to flora/fauna.

Tree roots left – land can recover/re-grow, less soil erosion.

Only a small amount of forest removed – forest can re-grow.

No machinery used – soils not damaged.

Does not cause (permanent) damage to the environment/habitats = 1.

Land left fallow to 20+ years – can recover.

Small areas used – forest recovers.

(2 marks)

3(b)(iv) Effects must be to local environment (*not global warming*).

Level Basic (1–3 marks)

Simple statements/ developments – air/water pollution, ranching, trees removed, roads built.

Level 2 Clear (4–6 marks)

Linked statements needed.

Trees removed – so animals lose habitats.

Trees cut down – causes leaching/soil erosion.

Trees removed – loss of water cycle – desertification occurs.

Mining – rivers become polluted/air pollution (opencast).

Ranching – causes soil erosion/desertification.

Roads – loss of habitats/trees/species.

Logging – loss of forest/habitats/species.

Loss of trees – loss of nutrient cycle.

HEP – land flooded.

Loss of tribes – disease (no immunity).

Allow positive developments – national parks, protection of forests.

(6 marks)

3(c) False, True, False, True

(4 marks)

3(d)(i) (2 x 1)

Mainly Honshu, one Kyushu, S/SE/E, mainly coastal, near the sea/many inland, near Tokyo/Kobe-Osaka, Nagoya, 2 near Hiroshima. (Need named cities/ports).

Allow – none on Hokkaido/Shikoku.

(2 marks)

3(d)(ii) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements – flat land, coastal imports, ports, steelworks.

Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked statements needed.

Flat land – allows building of large assembly plants.

Near steelworks – steel available for car bodies/less transport costs.

Near urban areas (Tokyo) – provides large workforce/skilled workers/
large markets.

Near (deep water) ports – bulk carriers can unload iron ore and coal for
steel/exports.

JIT – near component suppliers.

(4 marks)

3(e) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements referring to air pollution, water pollution without any
specific cause, visual pollution.

Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)

Clear elaboration as to the causes of the pollution:

air pollution – smoke, causes/effects of acid rain – nitrogen

oxides/sulphur dioxide. Dumping of waste/chemicals in the sea/rivers,

oil spillages from oil tankers/terminals noise pollution from factories, hot

water from power stations – thermal pollution.

Must refer to the local area – not global warming/CO₂.

(4 marks)

Total marks for Question 3: 30

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- 4(a)(i) Kolkata, Mexico City, Cairo (1 mark)
- 4(a)(ii) Sydney (1 mark)
- 4(a)(iii) True, True (2 marks)
- 4(a)(iv) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
General statements e.g. entertainment, jobs, money.
- Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)**
Linked statement needed.
Specified jobs – work in car industry, informal sector.
Earn money – send money home.
More entertainment – nightlife//bright lights/shops.
Education – schools/universities available.
Health – access to doctors/hospitals.
Join relatives – moved previously. (4 marks)
- 4(b) **Level 1 Basic (1–3 marks)**
Simple statements – poor conditions of houses, rubbish on ground, any materials, no pavements, sewage in street, poor roads.
- Level 2 Clear (4–6 marks)**
Linked/clear statements needed.
Poverty – crime/violence.
Single room houses/large families – overcrowding.
Lack of food – malnutrition, lack of water/sanitation – disease/sewage in streets – specified disease (cholera/typhoid).
Prostitution.
Credit specific examples e.g. gun crime in Sao Paulo, specified pollution, concentration of houses – corrugated iron roofs/walls. (6 marks)
- 4(c)(i) Correct plots. 1 mark for plot, 1 mark for correct shading. (2 marks)
- 4(c)(ii) 9,500 million (need million). (1 mark)
- 4(c)(iii) Denmark (1 mark)
- 4(c)(iv) 2 (1 mark)
- 4(d)(i) Money raised by general public by voluntary organisations (no mark for named organisation). (1 mark)
- 4(d)(ii) Organisations such as: Oxfam/Christian Aid/Save the Children/Intermediate Technology Group/CAFOD/Red Cross/Tsunami Relief/Make Poverty History/Live Aid. (1 mark)
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- 4(d)(iii) Bilateral – donor country gives the aid directly to the recipient country (=1) often with strings attached (=1).
Multilateral – money is given to an international organisation (=1) which then distributes the money (=1).
Short term – aid which is for a limited time (=1) after a disaster like an earthquake (=1).
Long term – aid given over a long period of time (=1) often development projects (=1).
Official aid – aid given from one country (=1) to the government of another country (=1). (4 marks)
- 4(d)(iv) Support/monitor aid programmes, give money to voluntary environmental organisations/education programmes. Micro-hydro schemes. Invest in renewable energy, plant trees/afforestation.
NB must be clear why it is sustainable. (1 mark)
- 4(e) **Level 1 Basic (1–2 marks)**
General statements e.g. sea defences/sea walls will stop flooding, barrages built.
- Level 2 Clear (3–4 marks)**
Must show how it will reduce the effect of flooding
Sea walls/dykes will prevent water reaching the land/salination of land.
Dykes along rivers will protect low lying land along flood plains embankments.
Barrages can be used when water levels are high.
Revetment, rip rap, rock groynes to reduce power of the waves.
Moving people away from flooded areas.
Houses on stilts. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 4: 30