



## **General Certificate of Secondary Education**

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

**3032/2H     Paper 2 Higher 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**

**HIGHER TIER MARKING SCHEME**

**PAPER 2H**

**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. Level 3 does not always equate to full marks, a perfect answer is not usually expected, even for full marks.

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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', '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, e.g. *Just L3, detail and balance here.*
- Where an answer fails to achieve Level 1, zero marks should be given.

## General Advice

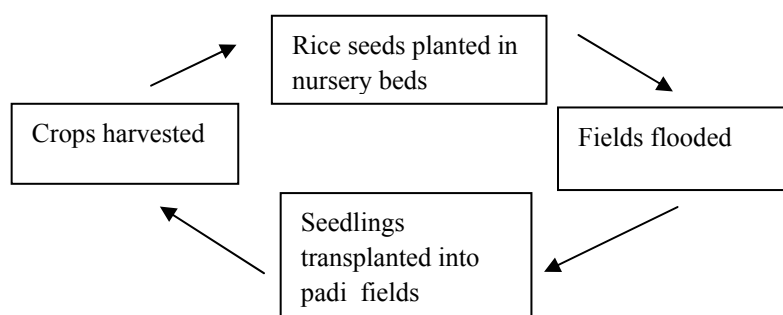
Marks for each sub-section should be added in the right-hand margin next to the maximum mark available which is shown in brackets. All marks should then be totalled in the 'box' at the end of each question in the right-hand margin. The totals should then be transferred to the boxes on the front cover 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.

- 1(a) 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(b)(i) Much larger than size would suggest/proportionately more. (1 mark)
- 1(b)(ii) 20% (1 mark)
- 1(b)(iii) Lack of industry, transport/cars, lack of electricity. (1 mark)
- 1(c)(i) City X = Dhaka (Dacca)  
Bay Y = Bay of Bengal (2 marks)
- 1(c)(ii) summer  
south west  
high (3 marks)
- 1(c)(iii) 3 correct boxes = 2 marks  
1/2 correct boxes = 1 mark (2 marks)



- 1(d)(i) Decrease in component parts/smaller, increase in domestic electronics/larger, domestic still the smallest %, increase in industrial electronics/larger, keep 1 mark for correct %s/quantative statement. (3 marks)
- 1(d)(ii) Nissan/Mazda/Honda/Toyota/Mitsubishi/Suzuki (1 mark)

1(d)(iii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements

Rising production costs/labour costs in Japan, reduced demand in Japan, cheaper costs/labour costs in EU, market growth, access to markets, skilled workforce, avoid quotas/taxes, lower transport costs.

**Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**

Linked statements needed.

Rising production costs – caused by rising labour costs in Japan.

Reduced demand in Japan – due to market saturation.

Access to large EU market – avoid quotas/taxes, rising affluence in EU, government incentives/grants.

Components cheaper to transport than finished products.

(4 marks)

1(e)(i) Completed map with line of correct width.

(1 mark)

1(e)(ii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Description only given. More from north Europe/fewer from south Europe/Mediterranean, more from UK and Germany/fewer from Portugal.

**Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**

Explanation given:

More N Europe – climate colder/wetter, higher incomes/GNP,

Less S Europe, Mediterranean – S Europe similar climate/landscape to Spain, further distances (Scandinavia) – fewer people

must have 'pattern' for full marks (referring to BOTH N Europe and S Europe).

(4 marks)

1(e)(iii) Costa Brava – Lloret de Mar  
Costa del Sol – Torremolinos  
Costa Dorada – Salou  
Costa Blanca – Benidorm

4 correct = 3

2/3 correct = 2

1 correct = 1

(3 marks)

1(e)(iv) Majorca/Menorca/Ibiza

(1 mark)

**Total marks for Question 1 = 30**

2(a)(i) 1 mark for correctly located and named area. (1 mark)

2(a)(ii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements – lots of industry, lots of jobs, raw materials, higher GNP, major cities.

**Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**

More detailed. Must be specific to the chosen conurbation.

**Paris** – the capital of France and therefore there are many jobs (e.g. in government) / wide range of employment opportunities, centre of rich agricultural area of Paris Basin.

**Genoa** – is a port and so raw materials are brought in leading to the growth of industry. Area attracts investment, well developed infrastructure, jobs in ports/cars/fashion.

**Ruhr** – industrial area, iron and steel, trade using river Rhine. The area is densely populated, ready supply of labour and large markets.

**Rotterdam** – major port, large hinterland, port industries (e.g. shipbuilding, oil refineries, container terminals, access to supertankers). Jobs in ports, industries.

N.B. for max marks must be a link to wealth/GNP/development of core. (4 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, overcrowding/in-migration in north Italy.

**Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

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 (but link to problem not clear).

**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.

**Level 3 – Detailed (5–6 marks)**

Detailed solutions to specific issues in the chosen conurbation (should be a clear link to the problem).

**Rhine/Rotterdam:**

Issues: flooding by the north sea/river Rhine, effects of storm surges, at/below sea level, port/navigation important along the Rhine, effects of global warming on flooding (melting snow on the Alps) could be included.

Solutions: control flooding – delta scheme/dykes built/sea inlets dammed/removable flood barrier built across the New Waterway, slow the flow of river – new meanders built/wing dykes built in River Rhine, move people away from the river, ban building on flood plain to reduce danger from floods.

**Ruhr:**

Issues: polluted environment, derelict factories/closure of industry, derelict mines.

Solutions: Ruhr Plan, control emissions (specified) filters/scrubbers on chimneys – create new areas – reclaiming waste land/green wedges/forested areas, footloose industries (named) – new 'high tech' industries.

**Paris:**

Issues: inner city decline, decline of industry, traffic congestion, loss of green land.

Solutions: Plan for Paris (Schema directeur), improved infrastructure – expansion of RER and metro (Boulevard Peripherique), new towns built (e.g. Evry), new inner city developments (la Defense), growth axes/green wedges, growth poles – new developments.

**North Italy (industrial triangle)**

Issues: green space disappearing, air pollution.

Solutions: improve environment – planning controls on green land/environmental laws, infrastructure improved – improvements in public transport, investment in Mezzogiorno – reduce migration.

*(6 marks)*

- 2(b)(i) X = Apennines, Y = Naples, Z = Sicily

*(3 marks)*

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

Hilltop villages – distance from fields

Latifundia – lack of incentive to improve land

Hot climate – crops shrivel up

**Level 3 – Detailed (5–6 marks)**

Linked statements plus own knowledge and use of photograph needed

Thin limestone soils – hard to plant/grow/poor yields

Steep slopes – leads to rapid run off/soil erosion/lack of machinery used, few good roads

Limestone – permeable rock/lack of moisture

Dry land – lack of summer rain/hot summer temperatures/summer drought

Malarial swamps – cause disease

Poor/few roads – lack of markets for sale of produce

Maquis vegetation – poor grazing for animals

Hilltop villages – distance from fields

Latifundia – lack of incentive to improve land

*(6 marks)*

- 2(c)(i) Hot summers, dry summers, mild/warm winters

Allow correct seasonal figures

*(1 mark)*

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

Answers will be mainly single words with little elaboration e.g.  
jobs/specified jobs, entertainment, money, seasonal work, low pay.

**Level 2 – Clear (4–6 marks)**

Explanation of the benefits (b) and/or the problems (p) – linked statements needed.

B: (specific)jobs – leads to rising living standards/more money made  
higher wages/more money (specified) – causes higher standards of living  
more tourist sales – craft industries develop  
more money to currency – improvements made to infrastructure/roads  
more tourists – increased sales for farms/fishermen – entertainment  
facilities built.

P: water used for golf courses causes water shortages for farming,  
jobs seasonal, price rises – local people can't afford  
tourists hire cars – congestion on roads affects business  
tourists hire boats – sea pollution – affects fishermen's income

**Level 3 – Detailed (7–9 marks)**

Requires both benefits and problems with detailed explanations.  
Credit reference to one or more area in Mediterranean Spain, e.g.  
Benidorm.

Example: *In Benidorm many hotels have been built along the sea front.  
These provide many unskilled jobs during the summer, providing an  
alternative source of employment to farming. The resort suffers from a  
large concentration of night clubs and large numbers of young people get  
drunk due to the low cost of alcohol causing reduction in tourists to area.* (9 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)**  
Vague statements – e.g. near equator/near to sun, descriptions rather than explanations given.
- Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**  
Good explanations given  
hot/high temperatures – high angle of sun/overhead, all year  
directly overhead 2 times a year in March and September (equinox)  
sun's rays concentrated in small area  
less atmosphere to absorb the heat (4 marks)
- 3(b)(ii) 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 for 20+ years can recover  
Small areas used – forest recovers (2 marks)
- 3(b)(iii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–3 marks)**  
Simple statements/developments – air/water, pollution, ranching, trees removed, roads built.
- Level 2 – Clear (4–6 marks)**  
Linked statements needed. Accept positive effects.  
Trees removed – so animals lose habitats  
Trees cut down – causing 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/habitants/species  
HEP – land flooded
- Level 3 – Detailed (7–9 marks)**  
Must include specific detail and include both environmental effects and effects on people but must be local (not global warming).  
Trees removed – animals lose habitats, homes destroyed.  
Trees cut down – leaching/soil erosion, loss of nutrient cycle (nitrogen cycle)  
Cattle ranching by TNCs in Mato Grosso – soil erosion/desertification, logging for mahogany and hardwood trees – loss of forest/habitats/species/medicines, disease – contact with western people – lack of immunity – extinction of tribes, loss of trees – loss of water cycle – desertification.  
Mining – rivers polluted (mercury from gold mining), air pollution from opencast mining (iron ore at Carajas).  
At this level there may be beneficial effects given, e.g. development of Amazonia, roads make access easier/goods marketed, employment created (e.g. Carajas, soya, rubber), electricity (HEP – Tucuruí) (9 marks)

- 
- 3(c)(i) Correctly located area – Tokyo, Osaka/Kobe, Nagoya, Hiroshima, (Kita)Kyushu. (2 marks)
- 3(c)(ii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**  
Simple statements without any clear comparisons, separate statements given.
- Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**  
Clear comparisons – like/unlike given (need both for max marks).  
Both mainly Honshu, both Kyushu but electronics far more, both more in S/SE, mainly coastal but electrical more inland, concentrations near Tokyo/Kobe-Osaka, none on Hokkaido/one on Hokkaido.  
(Credit quantification) (4 marks)
- 3(d) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**  
Simple statements referring to air pollution, water pollution without any specific cause.
- 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.
- Level 3 – Detailed (5–6 marks)**  
Detailed statement with actual examples – must refer to named area(s).  
Minamata Bay (mercury), Lake Biwa (industrial waste), Miyazaki (arsenic), Niigata (mercury), Toyama (cadmium), Yokkaichi (air pollution from petrochemicals). For example: *In 1956 mercury was released into Minamata Bay by the Chisso Chemical Company killing fish and sea birds and also causing blindness and deformities in people who ate the fish.*  
Not global warming. (6 marks)

**Total marks for Question 3 = 30**

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- 4(a)(i) Kolkata, Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Cairo (1 mark)
- 4(a)(ii) Increase in percentage/proportion of people = 1  
People living in towns = 1 mark (2 marks)
- 4(a)(iii) **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/shops/bright lights  
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, no pavements, sewage in street, poor roads.
- Level 2 – Clear (4–6 marks)**  
Linked statements or 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)  
Specified pollution  
Concentration of houses – corrugated iron roofs/walls
- Level 3 – Detailed (7–9 marks)**  
Accurate detail needed and own knowledge and use of photo  
Must have reference to a named urban area(s), e.g. Sao Paulo, Kolkata (Calcutta), Dhaka (or favelas/bustees)  
Example: *Sao Paulo – the poor conditions in the favelas have led to the increase in homicides and frequent gun crime. The lack of sanitation has caused diseases like cholera/typhoid to develop. Prostitution is common in the favelas. There is a lack of refuse collection and clean water supplies.* (9 marks)
- 4(c)(i) 5,700 million (need million) (1 mark)
- 4(c)(ii) Denmark/Norway give high/most as % of GNP/Japan and USA much less as %  
Norway least aid but one of most as %, USA lowest as % of GNP  
Norway least aid but one of highest as % = 1 mark  
USA lowest as % of GNP = 1 mark  
Denmark/Norway most/highest as % of GNP whereas Japan/USA lowest as % = 2 marks  
Credit other countries with low % GNP  
Credit data (2 marks)
-

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

Simple statements – no differences stated. Long term – over lengthy period of time, short-term – limited period.

**Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**

Clear differences must be stated between two types of aid. For example: Long-term aid – continues over a lengthy period of time, often involves development projects (e.g. building dykes, provision of water/energy). The aim is to improve self-sufficiency.

Short-term aid – aid which is given for a limited time, often given after disasters like earthquakes, drought, floods. Provision of food, tents, medicines. May be voluntary or official.

(4 marks)

4(c)(iv) Support/monitor aid programmes, give money to voluntary environmental organisations/education programmes, invest in renewable energy, plant trees/afforestation, micro-hydro schemes.

NB must be clear why it is sustainable.

(1 mark)

4(d) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements – likely to concentrate on reducing global warming, use less fossil fuels, increased use of renewables.

**Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**

Reduction or management of its consequences

Reduction – should be detail about how the use of fossil fuel will be reduced, effects of reduction in use, how renewable energy is to be used, specific types of renewables, nuclear energy, CO<sub>2</sub> limits, education/recycling.

Management – increased danger of flooding in low lying coastal areas – sea defences built, types of sea defences (groynes/rip-rap/sea walls/revetements) barrages, dykes along river flood plains.

**Level 3 – Detailed (5–6 marks)**

Must include **both** reduction **and** management of its consequences.

Reduction – should be detail about how the use of fossil fuel will be reduced, effects of reduction in use, how renewable energy is to be used, specific types of renewables, nuclear energy.

Management – increased danger of flooding in low lying coastal areas – sea defences built, types of sea defences (groynes/rip-rap/sea walls/revetements) barrages, dykes along river flood plains.

(6 marks)

**Total marks for Question 4 = 30**