



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032 Full Course *Specification B*

3032/1F Paper 1 Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

Post standardisation

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)

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.

- 1(a)
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Thermal Power | Energy made by burning fuel (gas, coal or oil) to produce heat |
| Urbanisation | The use of land for other activities in addition to farming |
| Impermeable rock | Material that does not allow water to pass through |
| Diversification | Increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities |
| CBD | The zone of a settlement with many shops and offices |
- (3 marks)

- 1(b)
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Break-of-bulk | Where a raw material is broken down (into several different products)
Accept reference to break-of-bulk port |
| Bed-load | Material carried (by traction and saltation) along the bed of a river.
Accept material/rocks on bed/bottom. |
- (2 marks)

- 1(c)
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Heavy | An industry using raw materials, which are high bulk and low value. No credit for example. |
| Honeypot (site) | A location which attracts large number of tourists |
- (2 marks)

Total marks for Question 1: 7

Question 2

- 2 Answers to (a)(i) – (a)(iii) must come from Figure 1
- 2(a)(i) (Crossing point of) a river / Reference to farmland NOT farmers (1 mark)
- 2(a)(ii) Canal link (to deep water) / cathedral / military / do not credit reference to farm (1 mark)
- 2(a)(iii) Religious / tourist / port / industrial / administrative centre / market (1 mark)

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

Max 1 for direct copy of figure 1

Simple statements with no evidence of a named example.

It grew because it is an industrial centre/tourist centre/shopping centre.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with at least a named example and the reasons are relevant to the chosen example.

Liverpool grew because it was a port. Manchester grew because it was the financial centre for the cotton industry. Newcastle grew because it was a route centre on a bridging point on the Tyne.

(4 marks)

Total marks for Question 2: 7

Question 3

3(a)(i) Sugar beet (1 mark)

3(a)(ii) Historic site / not flat / not suitable for machinery / pasture land
DO NOT ACCEPT trees or long distance from the farm or rocks (1 mark)

3(a)(iii) Make it easier to use machinery / less land lost / fewer pests / less maintenance so less cost (1 mark)

3(a)(iv) 2 x 1 or 1 x 2
Need not be specific to a particular crop.
Sugar beet – it is a bulky/heavy crop (with a lot of waste) so it is expensive to carry it far. Can use general factors not specific to a particular crop.
Can gain both marks on one crop
Peas – they are a perishable crop (which goes off quickly) so they must be taken to the freezing/processing plant as quickly as possible. (2 marks)

3(b) 2 x 1 or 1 x 2
DO NOT ACCEPT C.A.P. / quotas / tariffs etc
Environmental Stewardship Scheme – Grants to replant hedgerows or to repair existing ones.
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme – Grants to plant new woodlands, particularly native species. Use up unused corners of fields and to encourage wildlife.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest – Land with rare species of flowers and/or animals that are protected from agricultural change (by law).
Accept any other suitable scheme but it must be aimed at reducing the effect of modern farming on the environment.
Accept set aside if related to an environmental benefit.
Need not specifically refer to the name of a particular scheme as long as the details are correct. (2 marks)

Total marks for Question 3: 7

Question 4

4(a)(i) CBD (1 mark)

4(a)(ii) 2 x 1
 Large number of shops have closed. Lots of low quality shops.
 Do not accept reference to markets. (2 marks)

4(a)(iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
 Simple statements with limited or no explanation.
They go to out-of-town shopping centres. They go to hypermarkets on the rural-urban fringe.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
 Linked statements showing some appreciation of either the disadvantages of shopping in the CBD or the advantages of the out-of-town shopping centres i.e. must have qualitative statements
The centre of town is too congested, it is difficult to get there. There is plenty of free car parking at the out-of-town shopping centre. There are lots of different shops all under one roof. Longer shopping hours with evening and Sunday opening more convenient for shoppers.
 Accept reference to greater mobility of shopping population (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 4: 7

Question 5

5(a)(i) 1 of:
 Oldbury/Hinkley Point/Sizewell/Torness/Hartlepool/Heysham/Wylfa/
 Dungeness, Sellafield, Chapel Cross, Bradwell, Hunterston. (1mark)

5(a)(ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
 Simple statements with no development as to importance of factor.
Near the sea. On hard rock. Away from large centres of population. Not near area of seismic activity. On poor value land

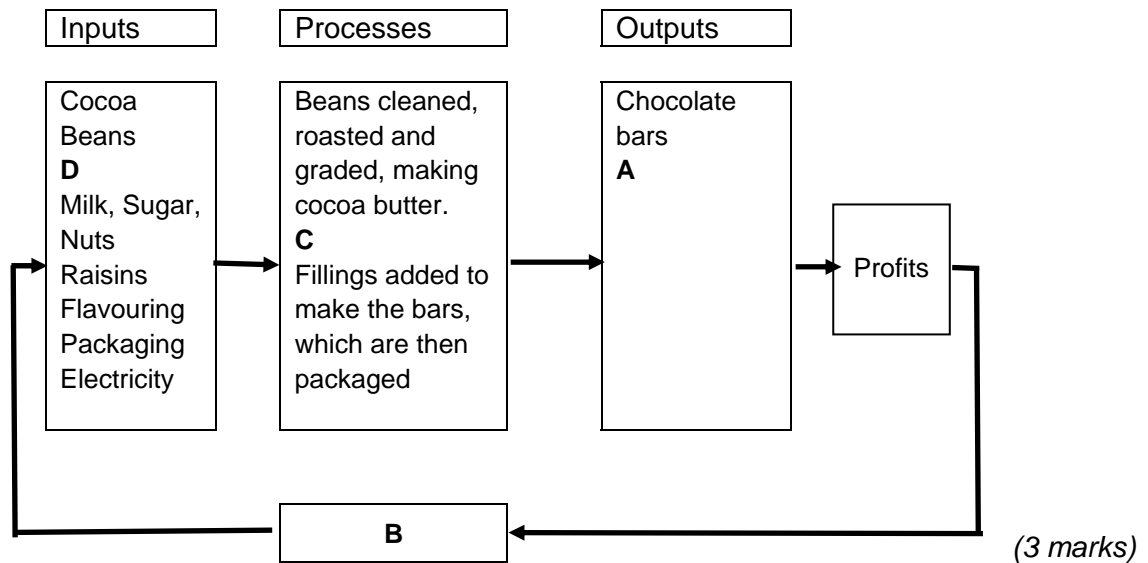
Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)
 Linked statements with reference to the importance to the stated factor.
 There is no need for specific case study knowledge in this question but any correctly given should be credited.
It should be near to the sea so there is plenty of cooling water. It should be on hard rock so the power station should have firm foundations. It should be away from centres of population in case there is a radioactive leak. (4 marks)

5(a)(iii) 2 x 1 Does not need to be specific to a particular type of renewable energy
 They are expensive to build. Some, e.g. wind, cannot be used all the time. They only produce small amounts compared with non-renewable power stations. Wind turbines are noisy/unsightly. Still plenty of fossil fuels available. Production cheaper for fossil fuels. (2 marks)

Total marks for Question 5: 7

Question 6

6(a)



- 6(b)(i) Can be two named areas such as those listed below or have some comment on the overall distribution such as more in the north / west, largely coastal – accept reference to lack of assisted areas in the south and east but not as the second mark to the concentration in the north and west. Many on islands.
 Assisted Areas – Northern Scotland/Highlands and Islands/Central Scotland/South west Scotland/North east England/Merseyside/North Wales/South west Wales/South Wales/Cornwall/West Yorkshire/Humberside/East Kent/South West England. Do not accept Scotland or Wales unless qualified i.e a location or quantitative i.e. most of Scotland. (2 marks)
- 6(b)(ii) 1 x 2 or 2 x 1
 (High) unemployment. Declining industry. Safeguard jobs. Prevent migration. Accept money/grants. (2 marks)
- 6(b)(iii) 1 x 2 or 2 x 1
 Grants to attract new investment / grants for new buildings / machinery / improved infrastructure / retraining grants / Enterprise zones / Tax relief / Reclaim derelict land / Brownfield sites. Accept physical difficulties of farms. (2 marks)
- 6(c)(i) The M4 is close to the Cotswolds and the Marlborough Downs.
 There are plenty of greenfield sites along the M4. (2 marks)
- 6(c)(ii) 2 x 2 or 3 + 1
Skilled labour – (nearby) universities train skilled people who are needed in the hi-tech industry. Need for skills in an industry that is constantly developing.
Research Centres – hi-tech industry relies on research and development for few products in order to keep up with the new developments and the industry. Research centres often associated with nearby universities. (4 marks)

6(d)(i) e.g. Middle Mersey / Mersey Basin / Merseyside / Teesside / Southampton Water / Fawley / Grangemouth. (1 mark)

6(d)(ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

Simple statements with no specific case study exemplification.
*Near water. Large site. Away from large centres of population.
 Reclaimed land near local markets.*

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with some evidence of case study knowledge.
e.g. Next to the Mersey Estuary for transport. Waste water put back into the river. Room for storage on large site. Away from population because of air pollution. Chemicals are near to the cotton industry and uses the products for dyeing.

(4 marks)

Total marks for question 6: 20

Question 7

7(a)(i) Triangulation pillar / track / foot path / contour. (1 mark)

7(a)(ii) (B) 5343 (1 mark)

7(a)(iii) 2.8 - 3 km (1 mark)

7(a)(iv) South east/SE/135° (1 mark)

7(a)(v) glacial trough: 3006
 ribbon lake: 3702
 corrie: 2807 (3 marks)

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

Simple statements with incorrect sequence or no reference to process.
Widens and deepens the valley. Forms a U shaped valley.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements with a correct sequence and reference to process.
The glacier moves down a valley and makes it wider / deeper / steeper and changes its shape to a U shape. It does this by plucking and abrasion.

If candidate uses text and diagram, mark text first and then credit any additional information from the diagram.

Full marks can be achieved by the use of an annotated diagram. (4 marks)

7(c)(i) 2 x 1
 Correctly completed according to the key. (2 marks)

- 7(c)(ii) 2 x 1
Highest percentage in centre of Lake District. Fewest further west.
Middle ranked area to the east / Fewer near the sea / Fewer to the North.
No credit for repeating figures for Colton and Lake.
Must refer to percentage / proportion not more than / less than. (2 marks)
- 7(c)(iii) These areas have very attractive mountainous scenery. (1 mark)
- 7(d) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
Simple statements largely explaining why there are many second homes or basic ideas about the effects but not particularly relating to the local people.
It puts up the price of houses. The local people cannot afford to buy. The shops close down in the winter. The school closes down. Reduction in public transport. Loss of community spirit.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
Linked statements showing effect on local people.
The price of houses goes up so the local people cannot afford to buy them and so have to move away. The shops sell mainly tourist things and so do not provide for the local people in the winter. There are not enough children to keep the village school open.
Empty houses more likely to be burgled. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 7: 20