



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3032 Full Course *Specification B*

3032/1H Paper 1 Higher 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

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

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.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 (a) | Counter-urbanisation | The use of land for other activities in addition to farming | (1 mark) |
| | Impermeable rock | Material that does not allow water to pass through | |
| | Diversification | The movement of people from towns to the countryside | |
| 1(b) | Break-of-bulk | Where a raw material is broken down into (several different products). Accept reference to break-of-bulk port. | (3 marks) |
| | Attrition | The wearing down of particles as they collide when transported by a river. | |
| | Heavy Industry | An industry using raw materials which are high bulk (and low value). No credit for 'heavy' or e.g. | |
| 1(c) | Honeypot (site) | A location which attracts a large number of tourists. | (3 marks) |
| | Urbanisation | Increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities. | |
| | Gentrification | The action of rich people improving houses in poor areas and living in them. | |

Total marks for Question 1 = 7

Question 2

- 2(a)(i) 2 x 1 or 1 x 2
Single settlements tend to grow and merge into one large built up area. (2 marks)
- 2(a)(ii) (Creation of) Green Belts / planning regulations and controls / master plan (1 mark)
- 2(b) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
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. Must be more than one distinctive reason to achieve top of Level 2.
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) 3 x 1
 The types of crops being grown (wheat, sugar beet, peas / arable) max 1 on crops. The farm largely situated on flat land / slightly sloping. The large/regularly shaped fields. There is evidence of set-aside, lack of hedges. (3 marks)
- 3(a)(ii) 1 x 2 or 2 x 1
 Ease of transport for bulky crop like sugar beet or perishable crop like peas. Reducing transport costs. (2 marks)
- 3(b) 1 for name of scheme + 1 for detail
Environmental Stewardship Scheme – Grants to plant new 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 set-aside if reason is related to environmental protection. (2 marks)

Total marks for Question 3 = 7

Question 4

- 4(a)(i) Central Business District / CBD. (1 mark)
- 4(a)(ii) 2 x 1
 Many shops have closed. Large number of low quality shops / not many high quality shops. (2 marks)
- 4(a)(iii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
 Simple statements without any attempt to show why it has resulted in the decline of the CBD.
The growth of out-of-town shopping centres. Congestion in the city centre.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
 Linked statements showing how changes in shopping habits have affected the high streets of centres. Answer can consider either the advantages of out-of-town shopping centres or the disadvantages of shopping in the city centres or both.
People prefer to shop at the modern out-of-town shopping centres where they can park their cars easily. They can do all their shopping undercover, as all the different shops are under one roof. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 4 = 7

Question 5

5(a)(i) 2 x 1
 Fuel less likely to run out (than coal / oil). Low cost of fuel. Very little fuel used. No greenhouse gases produced. Produces jobs in areas often with few other opportunities. Produce (large amounts of) electricity cheaply. Does not cause acid rain. (2 marks)

5(a)(ii) High cost of building the power station / possibilities of release of radioactivity / difficulty in disposing of radioactive waste / cost of de-commissioning / length of time to de-commission plant at end of useful life. Danger must relate to a specific point. (1 mark)

5(a)(iii) **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 an area of seismic activity. On poor value land. Near transport routes.

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. It needs to be near transport links for the removal of waste. (4 marks)

Total marks for Question 5 = 7

Question 6

6(a)(i) 4 x 1
 Reserve 1 mark for having the correct headings i.e. inputs, processes and outputs (maximum 1 mark if choose farming as the example). Maximum 2 if generalised systems diagram with no specific detail of a particular industry. Look for a reasonable range of detail depending on the industry chosen for the 1 mark available under each heading.
 E.g. Chemical industry

Name of industry: Chemical industry

| Inputs | Processes | Outputs |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Salt Coal Limestone Water | Heating and mixing of raw materials | Chemicals Refined oil |

(4 marks)

6(a)(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 which
 uses the products for dyeing.*

Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)

Specific case study information.
*e.g. Middle Mersey chemical industry
 The bulky raw materials have high transport costs so they cannot be
 transported far. The salt comes from the Cheshire salt fields by pipeline.
 Limestone comes from Derbyshire and other products can be imported
 via the Mersey estuary. Waste water can be returned to the river. The
 large works can be easily built on the reclaimed marsh, which is flat
 around the river estuary. There are no large centres of population
 nearby but labour can come from the towns of Runcorn and Widnes.*

(6 marks)

6(b)(i) 1 x 2 or 2 x 1

To encourage industry to areas of high unemployment. To create a
 wider industrial base in areas which are dependant on a narrow range of
 industries. To help declining industries. To improve the infrastructure.
 Decentralisation of government offices etc. Accept reference to
 difficulties of the physical environment.

(2 marks)

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

Simple statements without any attempt to show how government policy
 can influence industrial location.
*Assisted Area Status. Improved infrastructure. Re-training grants.
 Grants for new buildings/machinery. Enterprise zones. Accept 'carrot
 and stick'.*

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing how a particular government policy can
 influence industrial location.
*If the infrastructure of an area with high unemployment is improved by
 building new roads, then new industry will move there because they can
 get their products to market easily. Retraining grants will give workers
 new skills which will encourage industry to move to an area because
 they know that there are suitable people to employ.*

(4 marks)

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

Simple statements, which concentrate on either the idea of footloose or
 the reasons for the concentration of hi-tech industries along the M4
 without considering the apparent contradiction.
*They are not tied to a source of raw materials. There are good transport
 links. They are near to Heathrow Airport. They are near to universities.*

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements, which recognise the apparent contradiction.

Hi-tech industries are not tied to a source of raw materials but the good transport links provided by the M4 means they can get their products to the market easily. The closeness to Heathrow is important as many of the companies have headquarters overseas. The concentration of universities along the M4 means there are plenty of skilled personnel to work in these industries. They locate near to each other to share expertise. Attracts a pool of skilled labour who are able to move to different companies. Idea of agglomeration.

(4 marks)

Total marks for Question 6 = 20

Question 7

7(a)(i) Triangulation pillar / track / trig point. (1 mark)

7(a)(ii) 2.8-3 Km (1 mark)

7(a)(iii) 2807 – corrie/tarn
 3006 – glacial trough/glaciated valley/U shaped valley/truncated spur
 3702 – ribbon lake/finger lake
 2504 – arête/knife edge ridge (4 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 shape.

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 and deeper and changes its shape to a U shape. It does this by plucking and abrasion.

Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)

Correct sequence with full details of the glacial process involved.
As the temperature falls the water in cracks in the rocks freezes and changes to ice, weakening and breaking the rocks by frost shattering. When the glacier forms it moves down the valley plucking the shattered rock, which becomes embedded into the ice. The ice acts as a gigantic file and deepens and straightens the valley by abrasion. The interlocking spurs are replaced by truncated spurs, and the cross section of the valley changes from a V shape to a U shape. (6 marks)

7(c)(i) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

Simple statements or two separate accounts or no real use of Figures 6 and 7.

There are many second homes near Lake Windermere. Near Grasmere there are between 10 and 20%.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Linked statements showing use of both Figures 6 and 7 required for maximum marks. Must refer to at least two of the categories to reach full marks.

The highest percentage of second homes and holiday cottages is in the central part of the Lake District. Another important area is the area north of Lake Windermere in places like Grasmere and Ambleside. There are few near the west coast.

(4 marks)

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

Simple statements largely explaining why there are many second homes or holiday cottages or basic ideas about the effects but not particularly relating to a conflict of interest.

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.

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.

(4 marks)

Total marks for Question 7= 20