



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCSE

Geography B

3037 (Short Course)

Foundation

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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.

N.B. Only Level 1 and Level 2 descriptors will appear on Foundation tier mark schemes.

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 'egg' 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 mark 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 creditworthy. 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.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----------------|
| 1 | (a) | B | (1 mark) |
| | (b) | A | (1 mark) |
| | (c) | C | (1 mark) |

Total for this question: 3 marks

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|
| 2 | A pointing towards London.
B pointing towards Oxford.
C pointing towards Harwell.
D pointing towards M4.
E pointing towards Marlborough Downs.
1 correct - 1 mark; 2 correct – 2 marks; 3 correct – 3 marks;
4-5 correct – 4 marks. | | (4 marks) |
|---|---|--|------------------|

Total for this question: 4 marks

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|------------------|
| 3 | (a) | (i) | Golf. | (1 mark) |
| | | (ii) | South West. | (1 mark) |
| | | (iii) | B. | (1 mark) |
| | | (iv) | A. | (1 mark) |
| | (b) | (i) | (2x1) The houses are in poor condition/old/there are a lack of facilities/there may be high rate of ill health/it is overcrowded. | (2 marks) |
| | | (ii) | Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)

Simple statements with no description – build new houses/put in toilets and bathrooms/better plumbing installed. Accept simple statements not related to Figure 3 – more open spaces/more jobs etc.

Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)

Clear understanding of the idea of renovation or redevelopment - modernising houses by improving toilet facilities/knocking down derelict property to provide garages/open spaces for children’s play areas. | (4 marks) |
| | (c) | 2x1 or developed point 1x2

More commuting/people live in countryside and work in towns/increase mobility and so able to travel/more single people therefore need for more houses/less congested and polluted in village compared with the urban areas. | | (2 marks) |

Total for this question: 12 marks

4 (a) Germany (1 mark)

(b)

Features of a core region	Tick or cross
Contains the country's major cities.	✓
Not many people live there.	X
The area attracts little investment.	X
The area has an above average level of economic development.	✓

(2 marks)

(c) One named peripheral region (may be taken from Figure 5 but not necessarily) e.g. South Italy, or Mezzogiorno. Accept UK, i.e. Northern Ireland. (1 mark)

Total for this question: 4 marks

5 (a) One of Majorca (Mallorca), Minorca (Menorca), Ibiza (Ivisa). (1 mark)

(b) Temperature – must show evidence of the use of Figure 6 – the temperature never drops below 18°C, the temperatures reach 30°C at the height of summer. Hot 0. Seasonal nature of the precipitation – lower rainfall in summer/May-August. (2 marks)

Total for this question: 3 marks

6 (a) **Rotterdam – Europoort**

Sea A – North Sea.
 Canal B – New Waterway.
 Ferry Port C – Hook of Holland.
 City D – Rotterdam.

The Ruhr Conurbation

River A – Rhine.
 Town/Port B – Duisberg – (Ruhrort).
 Type of coalfield C – concealed.
 River D – Ruhr.

The Paris Region

River A – Seine.
 Island – Ile de la Cité.
 Ring Road C – (Boulevard) Périphérique
 New Town one of St. Quentin-en-Yvelines, Evry, Melun-Senart, Marne La Vallée, Cergy-Pontoise.

The Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle

City A – Milan.
 Port B – Genoa.
 River C – Po.
 Mountains D – Alps.

(4 marks)(b) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**

General consideration of the growth of a conurbation, that could apply anywhere. *The conurbation grew, there was a growth of industry and therefore plenty of jobs. People moved to the area to find work.*

Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)

Indication of some specific case study exemplification but there must not be the level of detail that would be expected from a level 3 answer.

Rotterdam grew up because it was the mouth of the river Rhine. It is an important area for petro-chemical works. The Ruhr coalfield developed because it was on a coalfield. This coalfield was used in the iron and steel industry.

(4 marks)

- (c) Maximum 1 mark for general planning issue that could apply to any conurbation. 2nd mark must be specific to chosen conurbation. Possible issues include:
- Rotterdam – Europoort**
- Making the port capable of handling the increasing size of ships/environmental considerations associated with land reclamation.
- Ruhr**
- Maintaining industrial development verses reclaiming and improving the environment.
- Paris**
- Decline of central Paris, movement of population to the suburbs and so increasing pressure on the urban/rural fringe.
- Milan, Turin, Genoa**
- Continuing growth leading to increasing migration from the south. (2 marks)
- Total for this question: 10 marks**
- 7 Island A – Hokkaido.
- Island B – Honshu.
- City C – Tokyo. (3 marks)
- Total for this question: 3 marks**
- 8 Relief – the centre of the country is very mountainous and therefore it has a low population.
- Japan’s needs to trade with other countries – Japan has to import most of her raw materials therefore ports are important areas leading to denser population density. (4 marks)
- Total for this question: 4 marks**
- 9 (a) (i) Tropical Monsoon. (1 mark)
- (ii) The temperature never drops below 20°C/there are high rainfall totals. (1 mark)
- (b) (i) 3, 4. (2 marks)

- (ii) The returns from the harvest are small so there is little surplus to sell for cash. Accept reference to rural debt or any other creditable reason even if not on the diagram. No money to buy seeds/fertiliser/machinery. 2x1 or 1x2. **(2 marks)**
- (iii) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- General effects of the Green Revolution but not related to peoples' lives – more crops, more cultivated land, more than one harvest a year, increased yield etc.
- Maximum level 1 if direct lift from Figure 10B.
- Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**
- Must show level of change to peoples' lives – may be advantageous or disadvantageous. People are wealthier, because they have more surplus to sell because of higher yielding crops.
- People are in debt because they have to borrow money to buy fertiliser. **(4 marks)**
- Total for this question: 10 marks**
- 10 (a) (i) The increase in greenhouse gases due to human activity (1), trapping more heat so the earth's atmosphere is becoming warmer (1). **(2 marks)**
- (ii) UK – Eastern England/Fens or acceptable alternative.
- Other part of the world – Bangladesh or acceptable alternative. **(2 marks)**
- (b) (i) 150 GJ per person (0 if no units) **(1 mark)**
- (ii) LEDCs – steady rise.
- MEDCs – remaining high but some decline. **(2 marks)**
- (iii) Burning fossil fuels has increased levels of CO₂, methane and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (1) trapping more of the Earth's heat. (1) It will run out (1) **(2 marks)**
- Total for this question: 9 marks**
- 11 (a) (i) This is emergency aid or aid that is only provided for a short period. **(1 mark)**

- (ii) (3x1) long term aid helps a country to develop over a long period/develops skills which can be transferred to other projects/capital investments may bring long term developments/help people to help themselves **(3 marks)**

(b) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**

Generalise statements without any reference to a named example. *An irrigation scheme has been built which brings water to the fields.*

Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)

Reference to a named example. It is likely to be only an example but the information although still generalised is applicable to the named example. *In Egypt, they have built a dam. This provides irrigation that brings water to the field and they can produce hydro-electricity.*

(4 marks)

Total for this question: 8 marks