



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

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## GCSE

### Geography B

3037 (Short Course)

Higher

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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.

**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 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 '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.

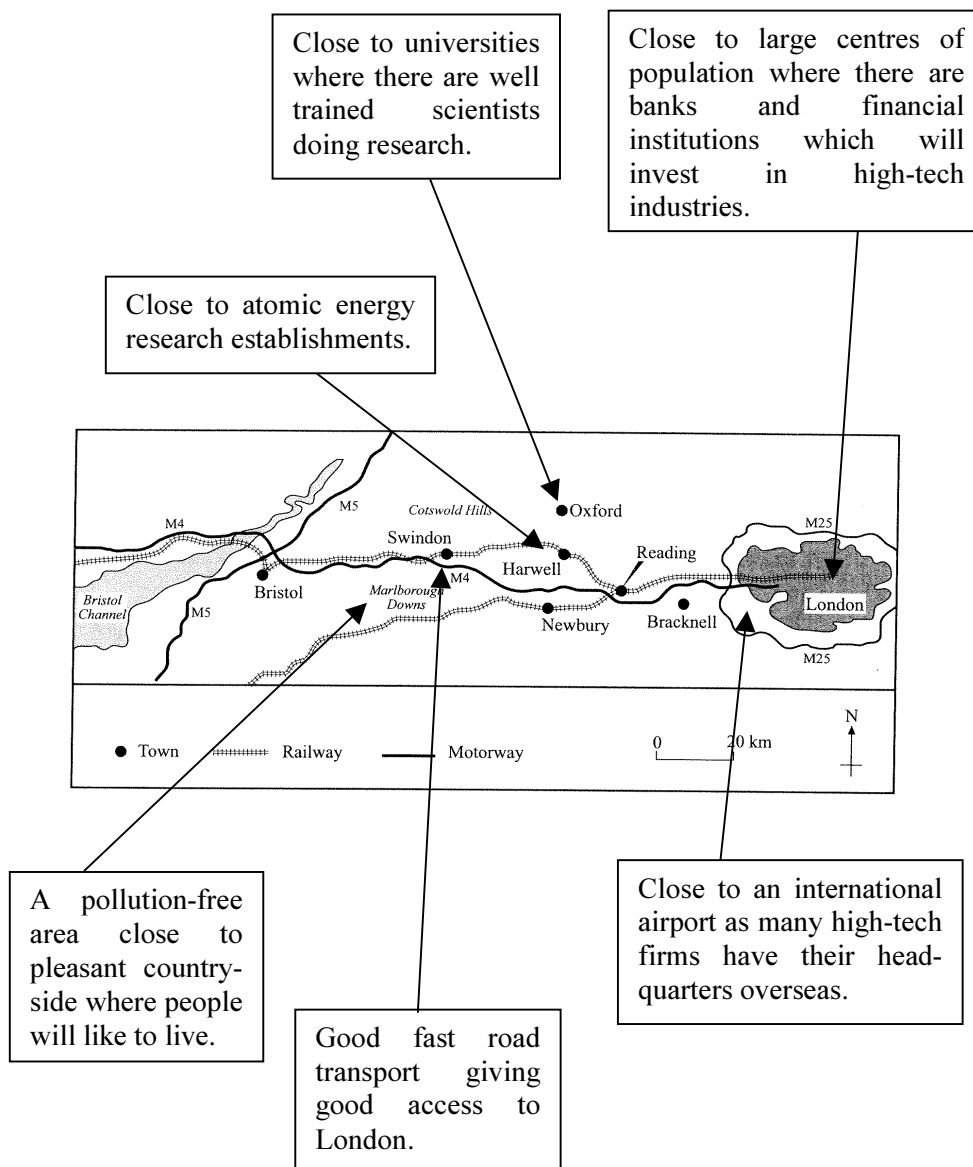
Diagrams are legitimate responses to many questions and should be credited as appropriate. However, contents which duplicate written material or vice versa should not be credited.

**United Kingdom**

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

**Total for this question: 3 marks**

- 2 (4 marks)



Credit only road or rail.  
 Max (2) for labels.  
 Max (3) if not annotation on the map.

**Total for this question: 4 marks**

- 3 (a) (i) Golf. (1 mark)
- (ii) South west. (1 mark)
- (iii) In 2574 there are many streets and they form a regular rectangular pattern, whereas 1875 there is a low density of roads with no distinct pattern. There are many curved roads with cul-de-sacs. (2 x difference) (2 marks)
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- It is a poor area. It is unhealthy. It is overcrowded.
- Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**
- Reference to **decline**. People are moving out because of the poor facilities in the area. People are being moved out to peripheral estates as a result of comprehensive redevelopment/slum clearance. (4 marks)
- (c) **Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**
- Simple statements – listing the development taking place with no development – growth of commuter villages, out-of-town shopping centres, golf courses.
- Level 2 Clear (3 –4 marks)**
- There are out-of-town shopping centres with large car parks and good access. The growth of commuter villages with plenty of large houses for people living/working in the urban area. (4 marks)

**Total for this question: 12 marks**

- 4 (a) Gross National Product (accept a definition) **(1 mark)**
- (b) Contains the country's major cities/the area attracts a great deal of investment/the area is densely populated and tends to be based on industry rather than agriculture/population is growing as people move into the area/there is higher rate of employment than in other parts of the country. (2x1) **(2 marks)**
- (c) 1 named peripheral region (maybe taken from Figure 3 but not necessarily) eg. South Italy or Mezzogiorno. Accept UK example eg. Northern Ireland, Highlands of Scotland. Accept a country in the EU. **(1 mark)**

**Total for this question: 4 marks**

- 5 The temperature never drops below 18°C, the temperatures reach 30°C at the height of the summer. There is a lower rainfall in the summer months of May to August. Reserve 1 mark for temperature and 1 for rainfall.  
Maximum 2 if climate not linked to growth of tourism.  
Maximum 1 if no specific reference to Figure 4 re figures. **(3 marks)**

**Total for this question: 3 marks**

- 6 (i) Reserve 1 mark for general shape.  
1 mark per correct feature (max 3). **(4 marks)**
- (b) **Level 1 Basic (1 - 2 marks)**
- General consideration of the growth of a conurbation, that could apply anywhere. *The conurbation grew because 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 Rhur coalfield developed because it was on a coalfield. This coalfield was used in the iron and steel industry.*

**Level 3 Detailed (5 - 6 marks)**

Plenty of precise detailed factual information specific to the chosen example.

***Rotterdam-Europoort** is situated at the mouth of the Rhine. It is therefore able to serve not only the Netherlands but also river traffic using the Rhine to reach Germany and Switzerland. The import of oil from abroad led to the growth of oil refining and petro-chemical works. Land has been reclaimed such as at Maasvlakte to cope with larger ships.*

***The Rhur Conurbation** coalfield between the Rivers Ruhr and Lippe. The exposed coalfield along the Ruhr valley was mined first and this led to the growth of a series of towns such as Duisberg, Essen, Bochum and Dortmund largely based on iron steel. The coal iron ore and limestone was all found locally. Other industries grew using the locally produced iron and steel and this meant that there were many jobs available.*

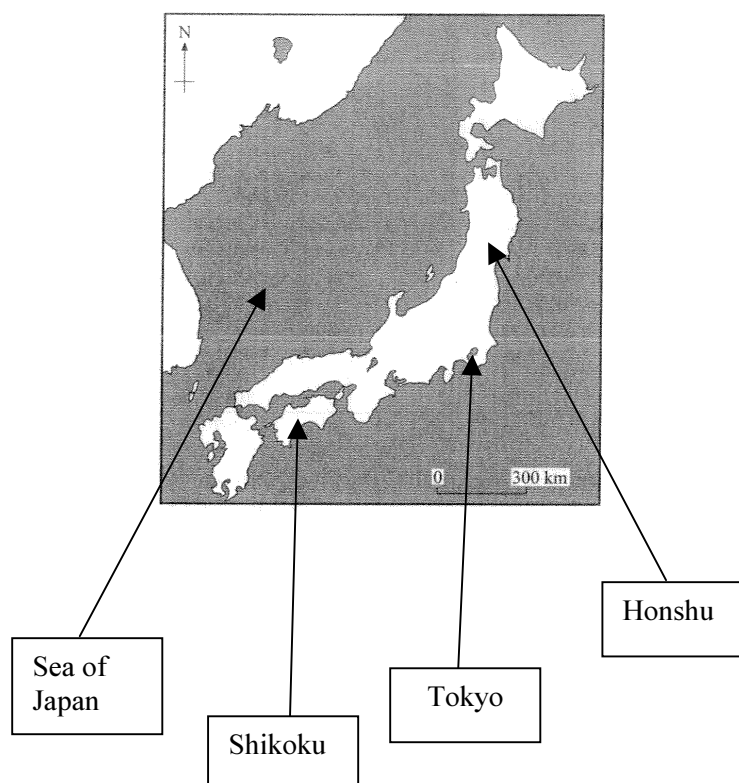
***The Paris Region** grew because it was the crossing point of the River Seine in the centre of a rich agricultural region. This region could grow the food for the inhabitants of the growing city. It is connected to the sea by the River Seine which means goods such as oil, chemicals can be brought by water.*

***Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle** is situated in the rich agricultural valley of the River Po, so there was good farmland to produce the food for the growing industrial cities. Industry grew in this area because of the development of the HEP in the Alps. The region had good communications with the rest of Europe across the Alps. The iron and steel industry grew here and also the Italian car manufacturing plants such as Fiat in Turin. Milan has a much wider industrial base. Genoa serves as the port where as well as port industries the chemical industry is also important*

**(6 marks)**

**Total for this question: 10 marks**

7

**(4 marks)****Total for this question: 4 marks**

8

The centre of the country is very mountainous and therefore is only sparsely populated.

The flat land around the coast is the most suitable for the growth of industry and this means there is a greater density of population because of the availability of employment.

Japan needs to trade with other countries because she has to import most of her raw materials. This means that the ports around the coast are densely populated.

**(3 marks)****Total for this question: 3 marks**

9

(a) The temperature does not drop below 20°C/ and there is plenty of moisture from the heavy rainfall especially in the monsoon season from June to September .

**(2 marks)**

(b) 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. 2 x 1 or 1 x 2.

**(2 marks)**



**(c) Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**

General effects of Green Revolution but not related to people's lives or environment, for example more crops, more cultivated land, more than one harvest a year, increased yields, etc.

Maximum Level 1 if just a repeat of figure 8b.

**Level 2 Clear (3 – 4 marks)**

Must show link to **change** in people's lives or environment – may be advantageous or disadvantageous. For example people are healthier because they have more to eat because of the higher yielding crops. People are in debt because they have to borrow money to buy further.

**Level 3 Detailed (5 – 6 marks)**

As well as greater detail there **must** be reference to changes in **both** people's lives and the environment. For full marks there **must** be some specific reference to the fact that the answer is referring to the Ganges Delta, not just anywhere that the Green Revolution has been taking place. The hybrid plant needs large quantities of fertiliser if it is to produce higher yield. This increases rural debt forcing the subsistence farmer to migrate to Calcutta to find employment.

**(6 marks)****Total for this question: 10 marks**

10 (a) The increase in greenhouse gases due to human activity (1), trapping more heat so the earth's atmosphere is becoming warmer (1) **(2 marks)**

(b) A non-renewable fuel made of decaying animal and plant matter. **(1 mark)**

**(c) Level 1 Basic (1 – 2 marks)**

No reference to sustainability. Fossil fuels will eventually run out, cause much pollution.

**Level 2 Clear (3 - 4 marks)**

The build-up of greenhouse gases will lead to global warming which may have disadvantageous effects on future generations. Must have some idea of sustainability – i.e. not having negative effects on future generations.

**(4 marks)****Total for this question: 7 marks**

- 11 (a) (i) Official aid. (1 mark)
- (ii) 0.26% of GNP (1 mark)
- (iii) Gets to the most needy/it is not influenced by governmental decisions (1 mark)
- (iv) May dry up/much may be taken up in administration/charity should begin at home idea. (1 mark)

(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 e.g. 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.*

**Level 3 Detailed (5 - 6 marks)**

Detailed description of a case study exemplar. *The Assam Dam was built on the River Nile. It created Lake Nasser and meant that irrigation was possible all the year instead of just when the Nile flooded. The dam was used to generate hydro-electricity which is used for both industrial and domestic use in Egypt.* (6 marks)

**Total for this question: 10 marks**