



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3037 *Specification B (Short Course)*

3037/F Foundation

Mark Scheme

2005 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.

3037/F Foundation Tier

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.

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 '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 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.

Question 1 **Marks**

(a) Lake District *(1 mark)*

(b) Must be correctly named (1) and located (1).
E.g. Didcot. *(2 marks)*

Total Marks for Question 1 = 3

Question 2

(a) 3 x 1. Arable farming in the east / dairy in the west and south / hill sheep farming in the north. *(3 marks)*

(b) Correct statements.
The CAP provides subsidies for the farmers.
The warmer temperatures in the inbye allows the cultivation of crops. *(1 mark)*

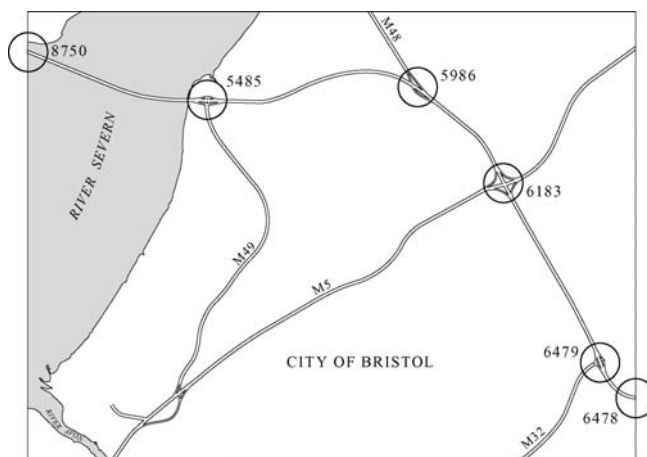
Total Marks for Question 2 = 4

Question 3

(a) (i) 6 metres above sea level (spot height). *(1 mark)*

(ii) The (M4 and M5) motorways.
Filton Airfield / marsh / industry / coast / port / ridge of steeper land / farmland. *(2 marks)*

(iii) See accompanying sketch for tolerance.
1 mark for 3 correct circled points.
2nd mark for 5-6 correct circled points.



(2 marks)

		Marks
(b)	Large area of land/good (motorway) access / room to build large car parks / near to city of Bristol 2x1.	<i>(2 marks)</i>
(c)	(i) An industry that does not have any specific locational requirements.	<i>(1 mark)</i>
	(ii) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Standard textbook material on locational requirements of high tech industry. No evidence of the use of OS map extract. Near motorway, greenfield site near university / research centre near market.	
	Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Elaboration of factors. Accept evidence from OS map extract. Near to motorway for access. Close to Bristol for workers and market. Close to open countryside so less pollution and pleasant area for workers to live. The answers to not have to be specific to Aztec West but can refer to the whole M4 corridor.	<i>(4 marks)</i>

Total Marks for Question 3 = 12

Question 4

Marks

(a) The richest part of the continent. (1 mark)

- (b) Rotterdam/Europoort
- It is situated at the mouth of the River Rhine.
 - Its hinterland stretches as far as Switzerland.
 - Large areas, such as Maasvlakte, have been reclaimed.
 - It includes a ferry port with links to the UK.

The Ruhr Conurbation

- It has a series of towns originally based on the iron and steel industry.
- It developed on a coalfield along tributaries of the River Rhine.
- Iron ore was found locally but is now imported from Sweden.
- Only the concealed coalfield is still being worked.

The Paris Region

- There are a number of new towns, including Evry, on the edge of the conurbation.
- It is the capital of the country.
- It is at a crossing point of the River Seine.
- The heart of the conurbation is an island.

The Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle

- A large Fiat car manufacturing plant is found in this conurbation.
- It can trade easily with northern Europe as there are good communications across the Alps
- Its industry developed based on HEP from the Alps
- One of the settlements in the conurbation has access to the Mediterranean.

(4 marks)

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

General problem without any reference to the chosen conurbation.

E.g. decline of inner city. Lots of old houses.

No modern facilities. Densely populated.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Eg. in Paris: many tenements / there is a decline of manufacturing industry leading to high unemployment / the houses have deteriorated and lack modern facilities.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 9

Question 5

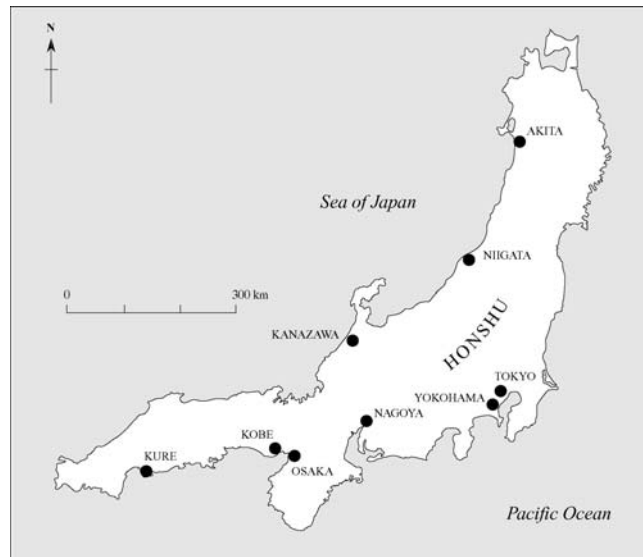
Marks

- (a) The area (at the edge) of the continent which is less economically prosperous. (1 mark)
- (b) Summer (1 mark)
- (c) (i) Increasing numbers of tourists / increasing use of irrigation to grow food / water for golf courses. (2 marks)
- (ii) **Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**
 Straight lifts from Figure 5 without any development or elaboration. Will destroy the habitats of the lynx and imperial eagle / destroys home for over 80 species of birds / British migratory birds could lose their feeding grounds.
- Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)**
 The continued level of tourism leads to more hotels being built which means the natural environment is destroyed. Golf courses and other tourist developments / habitats being destroyed. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 5 = 8

Question 6

- 9 (a) 4x1.



- Accept Setovchi for Kure
 Accept Hanshin for Osaka (4 marks)
- (b) 3x1 2 for correct plot and 1 for line joining plots. (3 marks)

Marks

- (c) They are in the same areas (1).
All on the coast (1) all in the south of Honshu (1). (2 marks)
- (d) 2 x 2. Raw materials – Japan is very short of raw materials so they have to be imported, the best place to locate the industry is therefore on the coast.
Factory site – the largest area of flat land is along the coast.
Factories are easier to build on flat land.
Labour – the densest population is on the coast so there is greater supply of labour.
Energy – oil is imported from abroad so a port location is favourable.
Maximum of 1 on general locational advantages reserve second mark for advantage specific to Japan. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 6 = 13**Question 7****Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

Straight lift without any attempt to explain.

The seedbed is prepared just before the rain comes. The rice is transplanted in August when it is very wet. The rice is harvested at the start of the dry season.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

The preparation of the seedbed is just before the rains come so that the seeds can germinate. The harvesting takes place after a few weeks of dry weather, which will ripen the crop. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 7 = 4**Question 8**

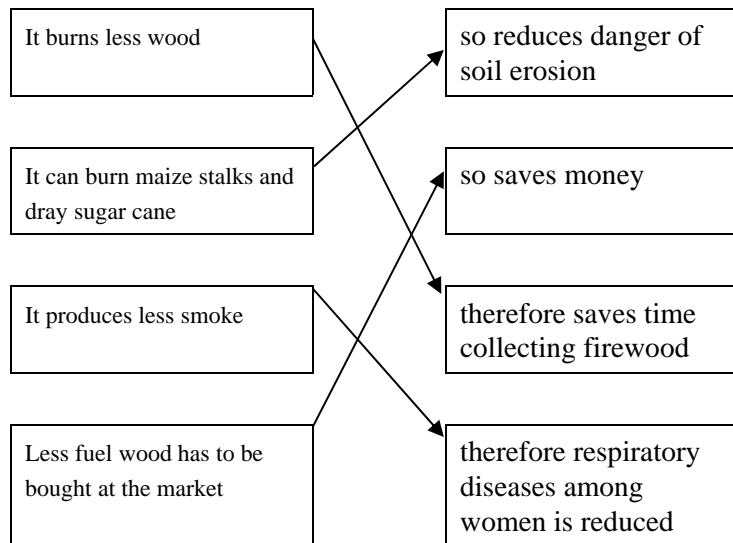
- (a) Latin America. (1 mark)
- (b) Cattle ranching / banana plantations. (2 marks)
- (c) 4x1 or 2x2, for developed point.
Burning after cutting down trees leads to an increase in carbon dioxide – a greenhouse gas. With fewer trees less carbon dioxide is taken in through photosynthesis and so there is a build up in the atmosphere. (4 marks)
- (d) There must be a reduction in the use of fossil fuels (1) and increased use of renewable energy (1) such as hydro-electricity, wind power etc (1). (3 marks)

Total Marks for Question 8 = 10

Question 9**Marks**

(a) E.g. Oxfam/Cafod/NGO. (1 mark)

(b)



(2 marks)

(c) It makes use of traditional skills. It is not expensive. Uses less materials not requiring advanced technological skills.

(2 marks)

(d) Help after a natural disaster (1) food/blankets/tents/medicines.

(2 marks)

Total Marks for Question 9 = 7