



## General Certificate of Secondary Education

# Geography Short Course 3037 *Specification B*

*3037F - Foundation Tier*

## Mark Scheme

*2006 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.

**General Certificate of Secondary Education**  
**AQA GEOGRAPHY B – SHORT COURSE**  
**FOUNDATION TIER MARKING SCHEME**

**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.

**3037/F****Section A – United Kingdom****Question 1****Marks**

- (a) (i) process (1 mark)
- (ii) counter-urbanisation (1 mark)
- (iii) available greenfield sites (1 mark)
- (b) (i) The whole area between the river and the field boundaries above the farm – accept shading on the opposite side of the river. (1 mark)

(ii)

<b>Problem faced by Lake District hill farmer</b>	<b>Letter</b>
Abandoned farm house as a result of rural depopulation because few farms make a profit	<b>C</b>
Steep slopes mean that machinery is difficult and dangerous to use	<b>A</b>
Poor thin, acidic, stony soils support only enclosed rough grazing land	<b>B</b>
Flat land near the rivers where the best soils are, can be flooded in winter and spring	<b>E</b>
Roads are often narrow and winding, far from the nearest markets	<b>D</b>

(3 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 1 = 7**

**Question 2****Marks**

(a)

	<b>Urban Zone</b>	<b>Location within named urban area</b>
<b>1</b>	C.B.D.	High rise buildings / department stores.
<b>3</b>	Inner City	Terrace housing built for workers in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>4</b>	Suburbs	Low density housing for people who can travel further to work

One statement in each section for mark

*(3 marks)*

(b)

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

Maximum Level 1 if no named area.

Simple repeat description of the model with a few place names included suggesting that the chosen urban model fits perfectly. Credit a basic description of the model with no reference to named example.

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

Some indication where the urban morphology fits or does not fit perfectly into the simple concentric model of Figure 2 – perhaps reference to how physical factors or communications have modified the basic ‘Burgess’ model.

*Kings Square and the four ‘gate’ streets around it are in the centre of Gloucester. Next come the inner city areas of Tredworth and Kingsholm and furthest out are the suburban areas of Longlevens, Hucclecoter and Abbeymead. In Blackburn the CBD is in the centre. Housing is newer as you move outwards, for example Shadsworth is newer than Brookhouse. The suburban areas like Beardwood are on the outskirts and this is where more expensive housing is found. In Gloucester the River Severn has prevented growth westwards and so the inner city area stretches down to the river where there was always a danger of flooding. There are few suburbs to the west and so the city is semi-circular rather than circular in shape. In Blackburn the land use largely follows the circular model but there are some exceptions. The Roman Road Council estate on the southern outskirts of Blackburn is a poorer area, whilst Notre Dame gardens is an area of more expensive housing in the Brookhouse nineteenth century residential zone.*

*(4 marks)***Total Marks for Question 2 = 7**

**Question 3****Marks**

(a) 4 x 1 e.g.:

<b>Tourist Attraction</b>	<b>6 Figure Grid Reference</b>
Marina	383/4/5/115
Nature Reserve	384105
Picnic Site	385102, 371068, 374009, 388059, 358067, 375055, 388018
Gatehouse	385100>391100
River Stort (Navigation)	395098>398101
Moat	353081, 354047
Mus (must be museum)	371082, 383008
Nether Hall	391083>396083
Caravan Site	382079, 379969, 399971, 362946
Camping Site	383078, 379969, 399971, 361945
Lea Valley Park	373/4/5/073>378077, 373973/4/5
Golf	351070, 352070, 393965, 389953, 363942, 362942
Leisure Centre	375069, 397009, 361021
Country Park	385058>389058, 371023>379023
Holyfield Hall Farm	383039
Lea Valley Walk	369029>370038
Royal Gunpowder Mills	379012
Abbey	381009>384009
Information Centre	381008
Queen Elizabeth Hunting Lodge	393951>395949
Leisure Complex	360940
Hotel	358044
Hayes Hill Farm	383033

*(4 marks)*

(b) One of good accessibility / good road network - close to A10/A414/Motorway. Near built up areas / densely populated near Waltham Abbey/Chingford/Cheshunt.

*(1 mark)***Total Marks for Question 3 = 5**

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**Section B – The European Union****Question 4****Marks**

(a)

**Rotterdam – Europoort**

Rotterdam-Europoort is situated at the mouth of the River RHINE. The river channels have been straightened and deepened and the NEW WATERWAY was built to make navigation easier. The Hook of Holland is the main terminus for FERRIES. Low value bulky raw materials such as oil is imported and smaller volume but higher value goods such as PETROCHEMICALS are exported. Land at MAASVLAKTE has been reclaimed from the sea for the construction of these industries.

**The Ruhr Conurbation**

The Ruhr conurbation grew because it was on a COALFIELD. This provided the source of power for the IRON AND STEEL industry. Other industries developed including engineering and textiles. The area had good links via the River Rhine and the DORTMUND-EMS canal so iron ore is imported from SWEDEN. The River Ruhr joins the River Rhine at DUISBERG, which is the largest inland river port in Europe.

**The Paris Region**

Paris grew at a crossing point of the River SEINE. As the capital, it became the focus of transport links from over the country. It developed as a political and administrative centre and, because of the growth of banking and INSURANCE industries, it became an important financial centre. Many students go to Paris because of the SORBONNE and other universities. It is a cultural centre with many art galleries such as the LOUVRE. This and other historic sites attract many TOURISTS to the city.

**The Milan/Turin/Genoa industrial triangle**

The Milan/Turin/Genoa industrial triangle developed in the PO river basin, which is the largest area of lowland in Italy. The settlements have good communications with FRANCE and Switzerland through the Alps, which also provided HYDRO-ELECTRICITY as a major source of energy for the industries in the area. The Fiat and Lancia car factories are in TURIN. Oil is imported through GENOA and is used in the petrochemical industry.

*(5 marks)***Total Marks for Question 4 = 5**

**Question 5**

**Marks**

- (a) (i) Completed sketch to show beach (1) road (1) and hotels/buildings (1), etc. (3 marks)
- (ii) 3 x 2 for annotations, 3 x 1 for labels i.e. beach, road and hotels 2<sup>nd</sup> mark in each case for some development i.e. hotels are high rise and not traditional Spanish architecture. (6 marks)
- (iii) 3 x 1 point marking. Points can be either positive or negative.  
Local resident – jobs in hotels, jobs in building trade.  
Congestion on road difficulty getting around. Local shops catering for tourists rather than the needs of the local population.  
  
Tourist – lots of places to see / large sandy beach with facilities to enjoy on holiday. Too busy etc.  
  
Farmer – lost land for building / can supply hotels with food.  
  
Fisherman – pollution reduces fish stocks / has alternative source of revenue taking visitors on boat trips.  
  
Hotel owner – good source of income / profits may go abroad. (3 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 5 = 12**



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**Section C – The Wider World**

<b>Question 6</b>		<b>Marks</b>
(a)	(i) Correct plot.	(1 mark)
	(ii) The country has few raw materials / most raw materials have to be imported.	(1 mark)
	(iii) Located near coast/ports.	(1 mark)
(b)	2 x 2. <i>Mass production techniques</i> – goods are produced in large volumes, so the cost of producing each item is low.  <i>Just-in-time system of production</i> – components are transported from other factories to the assembly line in a continuous flow and arrive just before they are put on the assembly line. There is therefore no extra cost for storing them until they are required.	(4 marks)

**Total Marks in Question 6 = 7**

**Question 7****Marks**

- (a) (i) Heavy Yielding Varieties. Two out of three words correct. (2 marks)  
 (ii)

Advantage	Disadvantage
B	A
C	F
E	G
H	I
D	J
	K
	L

1 mark for every two correct. (6 marks)

- (iii) Max 1 for a direct lift from part (ii).  
 e.g. **No**, because improvements only taken up by rich commercial farmers rather than by the small subsistence farmers who make up the majority of farmers. It has increased dependence on foreign companies who supplied the seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or farm machinery.

**Yes**, because the farmers learnt new techniques and it increased the amount of rice produced therefore no more danger from famine. This means that farmers could turn to other occupations to support the country's economy.

Accept if give reasons for Green Revolution being both an advantage and a disadvantage. (2 marks)

**Total Marks for Question 7 = 10**

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**Section D – Global Issues**

<b>Question 8</b>			<b>Marks</b>
(a)	(i)	Rising sea levels.	<i>(1 mark)</i>
	(ii)	Burning of fossil fuels / destruction of the rain forest.	<i>(1 mark)</i>
	(iii)	4 x 1 point marking. Greenhouse gases of CO <sub>2</sub> /methane (1). They allow the sun's rays through (1) but trap the heat radiated from the Earth that would otherwise disappear into space (1). This leads to an increase in temperature causing the atmosphere to warm up (1).	<i>(4 marks)</i>
(b)	(i)	2 x 1. Kingston-upon-Hull, Peterborough.	<i>(2 marks)</i>
	(ii)	Eastern England (1) east of Peterborough / the Fens / between Peterborough and Norwich (1).	<i>(2 marks)</i>
	(iii)	<b>Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)</b> Simple list of effects of flooding without elaboration. <i>Flooded houses, flooded fields.</i>	
		<b>Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)</b> Linked statements or developed points. <i>Houses are flooded so people would lose their homes. Fields are flooded which reduces output from agriculture.</i>	<i>(4 marks)</i>
	(iv)	3 x 1. Reduction in the burning of non-renewable fuels (1) and the increased use of renewable sources of fuel (1) mean less greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere (1).	<i>(3 marks)</i>

**Total Marks for Question 8 = 17**