



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography Short Course 3037 *Specification B*

3037H Higher Tier

Mark Scheme

2006 examination – 2006 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
HIGHER 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.

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

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', '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.

3037/H

Section A – United Kingdom

| Question 1 | | | Marks |
|------------|-------|--|------------------|
| (a) | (i) | process | <i>(1 mark)</i> |
| | (ii) | counter-urbanisation | <i>(1 mark)</i> |
| | (iii) | available greenfield sites | <i>(1 mark)</i> |
| (b) | (i) | The whole area between the river and the field boundaries above the farm – accept shading on the opposite side of the river. | <i>(1 mark)</i> |
| | (ii) | 3 x 1. Reserve one mark for evidence that Figure 1 has been used – e.g. the high slopes are peaty and rocky and suffer cold wet conditions and so makes farming difficult / the low lying land is liable to flood in summer and winter / they are far from markets and the communications are poor / there has been a reduction in farming subsidies / the soils are thin and acidic. | <i>(3 marks)</i> |

Total Marks for Question 1 = 7

Question 2**Marks**

(a)

| | Urban Zone | Location within named urban area |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | C.B.D. | High rise buildings / department stores. |
| 3 | Inner City | Terrace housing built for workers in 19 th century. |
| 4 | 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)

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.

| Tourist Attraction | 6 Figure Grid Reference |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 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)

2 x 1.

Good road network - close to A10/A414/Motorway. Near built up areas / densely populated near Waltham Abbey/Chingford/Cheshunt.

Accept correct answers justified by evidence on map.

*(2 marks)***Total Marks for Question 3 = 6**

Section B – The European Union**Question 4****Marks****Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks)**

General descriptions, which could apply to any of the four conurbations.

It has grown because there is a lot of industry and so there are many jobs.

Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks)

Some place specific evidence but largely generalised.

Paris is the capital of France. It is on the River Seine. It is a tourist centre.

Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks)

Detailed linked statements with place specific evidence related to the reasons for the growth of the conurbation.

Eg:

Rotterdam – Europort

Rotterdam-Europort 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 Maasvlaakte 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.

(6 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 6

| Question 5 | Marks |
|-------------------|--|
| (a) (i) | Completed sketch to show beach (1) road (1) and hotels/buildings (1) etc. (3 marks) |
| (ii) | 3 x 2. 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. Hotel owners – profit made from holiday owners provide jobs for local residents. Profit goes to overseas companies. (6 marks) |
| (b) | <p>Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Simple statements with no links to the development of tourism in Mediterranean Spain. <i>More money, more leisure time, cheaper package flights.</i></p> <p>Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Elaborated statements with links to the development of tourism in Mediterranean Spain. <i>People in Northern Europe have the money and the paid holidays to be able to spend holidays in the warmer climate of Mediterranean Spain. The cheap package flights mean that holidays in Spain are affordable for a large number of people from other parts of Europe.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4 marks)</p> |

Total Marks for Question 5 = 13

Section C – The Wider World

| Question 6 | Marks |
|---|-----------|
| (a) (i) That Japan has few/no raw materials / most of their raw materials have to be imported. | (1 mark) |
| (ii) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Simple generalised statements with no place specific detail. <i>They have to be on the coast. They are near ports.</i> Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Some place specific evidence but largely generalised. <i>The car industries are near the ports so the cars can be exported. The car industries are near the steel works which produce the car bodies.</i> Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks) Detailed linked statements with place specific evidence related to the reasons for the distribution of industry. <i>Most of Japan's iron ore is imported from Australia. It is brought in bulk carriers which can unload in the sheltered deepwater harbours on the south coast of Honshu. This has led to the growth of iron and steel works in Toyo, Nagoya and Kitakyushu. The steel is sent to rolling mills and pressed into car bodies in the same areas.</i> | (6 marks) |
| (iii) 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 for Question 6 = 11

Question 7**Marks**

(2 x 2) for developed statements.

No because improvements only take up by rich commercial farmers (1) rather than by the small subsistence farmers who make up the majority of farmers (1). It has increased dependence on foreign companies (1) who supplied the seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or farm machinery (1).

Yes because the farmers learnt new techniques and it increased the amount of rice (1) produced therefore no more danger from famine (1). This means that farmers could turn to other occupations (1) to support the country's economy (1).

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 7 = 4

Section D – Global Issues

| Question 8 | Marks |
|---|------------------|
| (a) (i) Peterborough | <i>(1 mark)</i> |
| (ii) Along river valleys (1) / Around the coast (1). | <i>(2 marks)</i> |
| (iii) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Simple list of effects of flooding without elaboration. <i>Flooded houses flooded fields.</i> | |
| Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) 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> |
| (b) Level 1 Basic (1-2 marks) Simple statements of causes of flood risk with no reference to global warming. <i>Sea levels rise. Polar ice caps melt.</i> | |
| Level 2 Clear (3-4 marks) Statements linking flooding to increased flood risk but no explanation given as to why there is a link between the two. <i>Temperatures rise due to global warming this leads to the polar ice caps melting and so the sea level rises.</i> | |
| Level 3 Detailed (5-6 marks) Detailed links between the processes causing global warming and the increased flood risk. <i>This leads to an increase in temperature causing the atmosphere to warm up. This results in the melting of the polar ice caps and so the sea levels rise or the greater heat causes the sea to expand. This means that low lying areas around the coast are at increased danger of greater flood risk.</i> | <i>(6 marks)</i> |
| (c) 3 x 1 Reduction in the burning of non-renewable fuels (1) and the increased use of renewable sources of fuel (1) means less greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere (1). | <i>(3 marks)</i> |

Total Marks for Question 8 = 16