



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Geography 3037 Short Course *Specification B*

3037/F Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme

2007 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.

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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.

- 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 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.

1(a)(i) Corrie (1 mark)

1(a)(ii) Plucking
Abrasion (2 marks)

1(a)(iii) A ribbon lake is long and deep. It is formed by a glacier moving down a valley, eroding as it goes. The furthest point reached by the glacier is marked by the terminal moraine. As the ice retreats, the melt water is trapped, forming the lake. (4 marks)

1(b) They are relatively cheap to build compared to coal fired power stations. (1 mark)

1(c) Spinney Hills (1 mark)

1(d)(i) 5293 (1 mark)

1(d)(ii) Southeast (1 mark)

1(d)(iii)

	True	False
Most of the town of Abingdon is south and east of the River Thames or Isis.		✓
There is a railway junction at Didcot.	✓	
The road layout in villages like Drayton (4794) and Sutton Courtenay (5093) suggest they have not had any modern growth.		✓

(3 marks)

1(e)(i) (Where people live in a place/village/town) and travel to work in another place/village/town. (1 mark)

1(e)(ii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements.

Advantages: *increased population/more houses being built/keeps shops and school open.*

Disadvantages: *more traffic/house prices go up/do not use village shops/loss of community spirit.*

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked or developed statements.

Advantages:

As people move into the village there are more people who can use the village shop or will have children who can go to the village school. They may get involved in the village and revitalise village life.

Disadvantages

They tend to do their shopping in the town where they work and so do not use the village shop. They tend to be older and do not have primary school children and so do not use the village school. There may be a loss of community spirit because the original inhabitants and the newcomers do not mix. The cost of housing is forced up making it too expensive for people born in the village.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 1 = 19

2(a)(i)

Tourist Area	Resort
Costa Brava	Lloret de Mar
Costa Dorada	Salou
Costa Blanca	Benidorm
Costa del Sol	Torremolinos

(4 marks)

2(a)(ii) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**

Simple statements or straight lifts without any appreciation of the overall pattern across the year.

The hottest month is July. There is no rain in July. July has the greatest number of sunny days.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked or developments with some appreciation of the overall pattern and links between the temperature, rainfall and sunny days.

The range of temperature is 15°C reaching the highest temperature in July. Summer is drier than the winter with the wettest months being December and January. The hottest period is between June and September and these months have the greatest number of sunny days.

(4 marks)

2(a)(iii) (2 x 2)

Difficult farming conditions

The long summer drought and the thin soils mean that farming was poor, largely producing olives and wheat. Tourism was an alternative source of income and so was encouraged by the Spanish Government.

Growth of package holidays

Everything was arranged by the holiday companies, so it was more convenient for the tourists and so more were encouraged to travel abroad. Holiday prices were kept low because the holiday companies bought aircraft seats and hotel rooms in bulk and so were much cheaper.

Cheaper transport

Development of large jet aircraft meant that tourists could travel more easily and cheaply than before. There were economies of scale that could be passed on to the holiday makers.

(4 marks)

2(a)(iv) One of UK, Germany, Russia or acceptable alternative.

(1 mark)

2(b) The candidates do not have to use the words in the box but if they choose to do so they can use as many as they wish.

Rotterdam/Europoort

Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)

Simple statements and/or generalised statements showing no specific regional knowledge or understanding. If the words in the box are used they must be more than a simple list showing little development.

It is on the coast and there are many industries, which have developed because of the imports and exports. Rotterdam-Europoort is on the River Rhine and imports oil. The New Waterway has been built.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked statements with evidence of regional understanding. Words from box if used are developed.

Rotterdam has grown because the River Rhine links it to a large hinterland, which includes the Ruhr industrial area. The iron ore is imported which is used to make iron and steel in this part of Germany. It imports large amounts of oil because of the demand of the petrochemical industry in areas. This means that Rotterdam is a break-of-bulk port as the crude oil is broken down to different products. Due to the increased size of ships, the New Waterway was built. The Hook of Holland is an important ferry port with links across the North Sea to the UK.

The Ruhr Conurbation

Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)

Simple statements and/or generalised statements showing no specific regional knowledge or understanding. If the words in the box are used they must be more than a simple list showing little development.

The Ruhr developed because of the exposed and concealed coalfield. This led to the growth of the iron and steel industry. Mining is important near the towns of Duisburg and Dortmund.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked statements with evidence of regional understanding. Words from box if used are developed.

The industrial area developed in the Ruhr because of the coal, which was mined first on the exposed coalfield and later further north on the concealed coalfield. Iron was originally found locally in the Sauerland but is now imported from Sweden via the River Rhine and the port of Duisburg. The limestone used in the blast furnaces is found locally.

The Paris Region

Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)

Simple statements and/or generalised statements showing no specific regional knowledge or understanding. If the words in the box are used they must be more than a simple list showing little development.

Paris is a route centre with the main roads from different parts of France converging on it. It is a financial and administrative centre and has grown because of the industry there, which provides jobs. It is in the Paris Basin.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked statements with evidence of regional understanding. Words from box if used are developed.

Paris has grown because the Ile de la Cité is at a crossing point of the River Seine and so it became a route centre. As the capital of France there are important administration industries and it is an important financial centre, providing jobs in the insurance and banking industries. The Sorbonne is an important university so there are many students living there, so it is the most important educational centre in France.

The Milan/Turin/Genoa Industrial Triangle

Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)

Simple statements and/or generalised statements showing no specific regional knowledge or understanding. If the words in the box are used they must be more than a simple list showing little development.

This area is on the Lombardy Plain and with links through the Alps. It can use HEP for its industry, which includes fashion and petrochemicals. Fiat cars are important here.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)

Linked statements with evidence of regional understanding. Words from box if used are developed.

This is the most important industrial area of Italy and it is situated on the Lombardy Plain which is the largest area of lowland in the country. Power comes from the HEP stations in the Alps and goods can be imported and exported through the alpine passes to the rest of Europe. Genoa is a port and has access to the main Mediterranean shipping lane. Oil is the main import and is sent by pipeline to the main petrochemical industries. Milan is the main financial centre of Italy and it also has an important fashion industry and so has attracted people because of the jobs available.

(4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 2 = 17

3(a)(i) (2 x 1)
 Several people planting/weeding rice (1) in padi fields/water (1). No credit for people growing rice. (2 marks)

3(a)(ii) Plenty of water (1) flat land (1). (2 marks)

3(a)(iii) Central Asia gets very cold in January, which leads to a build-up of **HIGH** pressure. Winds blow from the **NORTH EAST** over the Ganges Delta giving the area a **DRY** season. The high temperatures over the centre of the continent in July result in **LOW** pressure; with the winds blowing from the **SOUTH WEST**. This is the **WET** season.
 5-6 correct 5 marks
 4 correct 4 marks
 3 correct 3 marks
 2 correct 2 marks
 1 correct 1 mark (5 marks)

3(a)(iv)

	True	False
The Ganges delta is mainly in India.		✓
The delta is made of large amounts of silt brought down from the Himalayas.	✓	
The delta is at the northern end of the Bay of Bengal.	✓	
The delta is crossed by main tributaries of the Ganges River.		✓

(4 marks)

3(b) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**
 Simple statements with no specific regional knowledge.
The centre of Japan is mountainous and the coast is flat.

Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)
 Linked statements showing some regional knowledge.
All four islands have a mountainous interior with coastal lowlands. There are a number of volcanoes running through the centre of the country including Mt Fuji on Honshu. The main lowland areas are around Nagoya, the Kanto Plain and the area around Tokyo and Yokohama. The only other large area of lowland is around Sapporo on Hokkaido. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 3 = 17

- 4(a)(i) Long-term aid. (1 mark)
- 4(a)(ii) It does not deal with just immediate problems/there is an opportunity for the benefits of the aid to continue over a period. Accept examples taken from Figure 6. Maximum 1 mark for the benefits of having a cow. (2 marks)
- 4(a)(iii) 2 x 1 or 1 x 2
Short term is just for emergency relief and does not lead to the development of skills. It will eventually run out. (2 marks)
- 4(a)(iv) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**
Simple statements about development in general.
The people can irrigate their crops. The people get educated. They can grow crops.
- Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**
Linked statements with a suggestion that a real scheme or named LEDC is being discussed.
People who are working on the development project learn skills, which they use in other situations and may be able to teach other people. By developing irrigation they are able to get more than one harvest a year, which results in them being better fed. (4 marks)
- 4(b)(i) Gas and Coal (2 marks)
- 4(b)(ii) Yes (1 mark)
- 4(b)(iii) They will eventually run out/they cause air pollution. (1 mark)
- 4(b)(iv) **Level 1 – Basic (1–2 marks)**
It will cause global warming. It will create greenhouse gases. The ice caps will melt. It is non-renewable. It will run out.
- Level 2 – Clear (3–4 marks)**
The continued use of non-renewable sources of energy will lead to the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This means the temperatures will rise as the result of global warming and the ice caps will melt. This will result in a rise in sea level and flooding of low-lying areas. The use of renewable sources of energy is non-polluting. (4 marks)

Total Marks for Question 4 = 17