

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2010

GCSE

GCSE Geography (1312) Paper 3H

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear

ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter

iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(i)	Demographic transition model	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	Birth rate is dashed line Death rate is full line Both for the mark	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	Birth rate much higher than death rate = 1 mark The rate of natural increase gets larger as the difference between the birth and the death rates get larger. (1) Mark each statement which correctly explains high birth rate and declining death rate (but not reasons for falling birth rates). The birth rate remains high because there is little use of contraception (1) High infant mortality causes parents to have more children. (1) Improvements in medicine lead to a decline in the death rate(1) Improved hygiene (1) through new underground sewers leads to a decline in death rate (1) Many ways to reach maximum. Maximum of two marks for lists e.g. improvements in medicine, food, hygiene and housing lead to a declining birth rate = 2	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	239131	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(ii)	3	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iii)	Public house, post office, church with tower. Any two for one mark	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(iv)	Welham green is nucleated, or something similar.(1) Tewin is linear.(1) Some comparative statement will be needed for final mark e.g. round rather than long, spread out rather than together(1)	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(i)	Correct shading	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	One mark for each different category. Note three wards have the same shading. This should match their key.	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(iii)	Descriptive points at 1 mark each e.g. highest density near the centre (1) lowest densities at the edge (1) density decreases as you move out (1) More than one mark is available for expanded descriptions e.g. 6 wards at the edge (1) have low densities (1) Hatfield central has the highest density (1) it is in the centre of the urban area (1) Max 3 marks with no map evidence.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	Spit	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	An arrow or similar going in a general north - south direction	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	Answer requires explanation of erosional terms - hydraulic action, corrasion (abrasion). Two terms or explanations required for full marks.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)(i)	One mark for velocity One mark for river cliff and slip off slope.	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content	
2(c)(ii)		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Descriptive comments about the formation of meander bends.
Level 2	3-4	To enter this level an explanatory point should be made about process or sequence. For top of level explanatory point about sequence and named process or explanatory point about processes and good sequence.
Level 3	5	For this level an explanatory point about sequence and process must be made.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	i) Complete the sketch ii) Mark and label on the sketch the following features a corrie an arête one process of glacial erosion one mark for each instruction.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)		(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(i)	8 million	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)(ii)	All descriptive points at one mark each. Found north and south of equator Close to the equator Mostly between 20N and S A small area south of 20 S Main area in Brazil Found in 10 countries Two marks maximum for a list of countries	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	Thin bendy trunk - allows tree to bend in high winds without snapping Needle shaped leaves - small surface area reduce moisture loss Sloping branches - stop them breaking from heavy snow falls Long spreading roots - to anchor tree in shallow soil.	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content	
3(e)		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	Descriptive comments about exploitation
Level 2	3-4	To enter the level specific case study information about exploitation. For top of level an explanatory point should be made. For top of level there is use of geographical terminology
Level 3	5	To enter level 3 there should be specific information on a number of examples of exploitation which are also explained. Geographical terminology is used appropriately.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	40%	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	UK small primary sector, whereas Niger much bigger (1) UK larger percentage of people employed in secondary industry. (1) Niger much smaller percentage of people employed in tertiary industry. (1) Has to have at least one piece of data for full marks.	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(iii)	LEDCs have many people who depend on subsistence agriculture. (1) MEDCs agriculture is more mechanised/more food imported. (1) therefore fewer people are needed in this sector (1) MEDCs have a long history of industrialisation (1) and the production of manufactured goods. (1) MEDCs have well developed service sector to support business needs. (1)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(i)	Clear distinction between own consumption versus profit making	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	No chemicals used	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Simple reasons only with no map evidence 2 marks. Accessibility / close to motorway / near main roads Work force live nearby Skilled workforce recruited from university Attractive area Room to expand. Up to three marks can be given for each reason/explanation if a map clarification is used. Very accessible (1) as it is next to a motorway junction (1) (A1M) junctions 2,3 or 4. (1) Attractive area (1) like Symondshide great wood (1)	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content	
4(d)		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer describing changes that have taken place. E.g. general types of diversification or changes of farming systems. Does not need to be specific.
Level 2	3-4	Specific detail of a case study describing the changes that have taken place for a farm or farming system must be included to reach level two. For top of level an explanation is required. For the top there is use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5	At least one change explained and a range of other changes in a case study framework. For this level geographical terminology is used appropriately.

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