1312/3H

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A 1312

Paper 3H

Specimen Paper

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials required for the examination | Items included with these question papers

Nil

Photograph Booklet
Ordnance Survey (OS) Map Extract

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your Centre Number, Candidate Number, the Paper Reference, your signature, your surname and other names.

The Paper Reference is shown towards the top left-hand corner of the page. If more than one Paper Reference is shown, you should write the one for which you have been entered.

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided in this question paper. If you need more space use the extra writing page at the back of this book. Any answers on the extra writing page must be clearly numbered.

Include diagrams in your answers where these are helpful.

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g (2).

There are **4** questions in this question paper

The total marks for this paper is **84**.

Advice to Candidates

You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, taking account of your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

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Answer ALL the questions in this book

1. (a) Study the table below which gives population census information for residential areas A, B and C in Leicester a large British city.

Area	Population Per sq. km	Type of Housing			% of families with cars
		% Owner Occupied	% Private Rented	% Council	
A	1900	17	43	40	19
B	300	65	8	27	65
C	1050	21	3	76	32

(i) What is a **population census?**

....

....

(1)

(ii) Which area has the highest **population density**?

Area...............

(1)

(b)   Study Figure 1, which is a sketch of a street in this city.
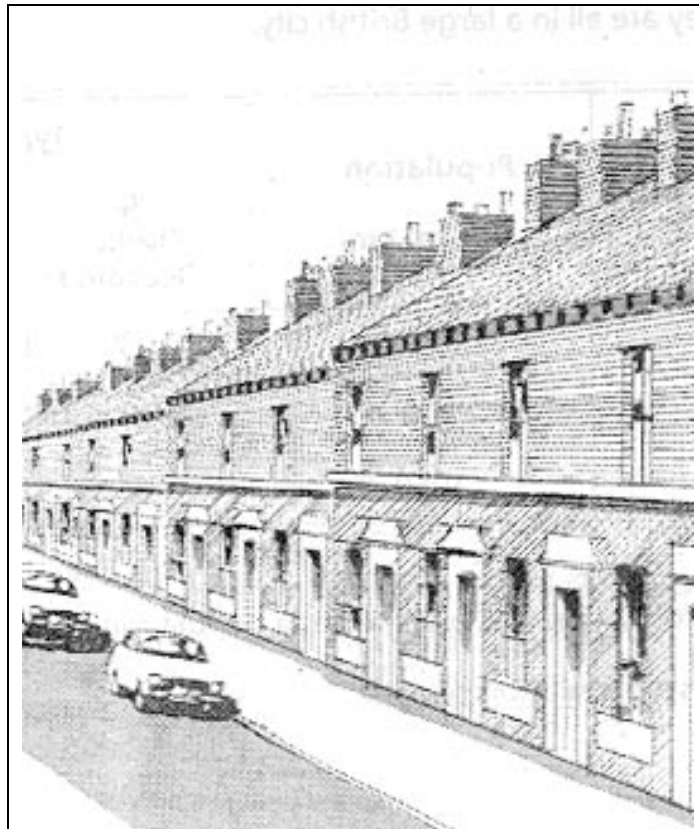
Figure 1

(i)   In which of the three areas, A, B or C is the street most likely to be found?

Area...............

(1)

(ii)   State **one** reason for your answer

.................…..

.................…..

(1)

(c)   Study Figure 2, which is a map of part of a modern suburban housing estate in this city.

Figure 2

(i)   In which of the three areas A, B or C is this estate most likely to be found?

Area……………

(1)

(ii)   Describe the characteristics of this type of housing estate.
Use Figure 2 to help you.

....

....

....

....

(3)

(d)   Study Figure 3. It is a way of showing population change.
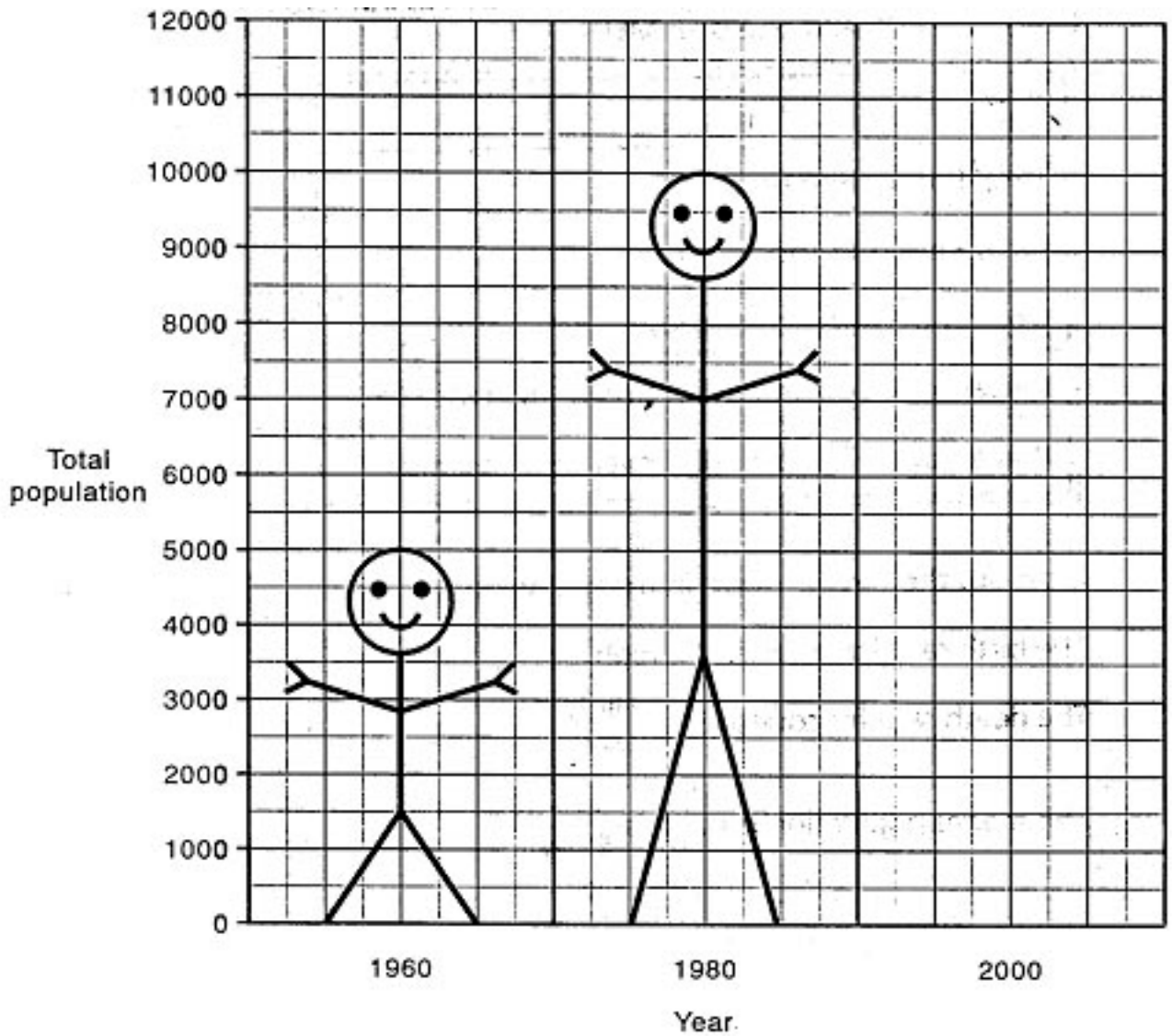
Figure 3

(i)   What was the **percentage increase** in the population between 1960 and 1980?

............%

(1)

(ii)   The population increased to 11,000 in the year 2000.
        Draw this information on the graph in the space provided.

(1)

(e)   Study Figure 4 which gives information about age structures in two countries, X and Y.
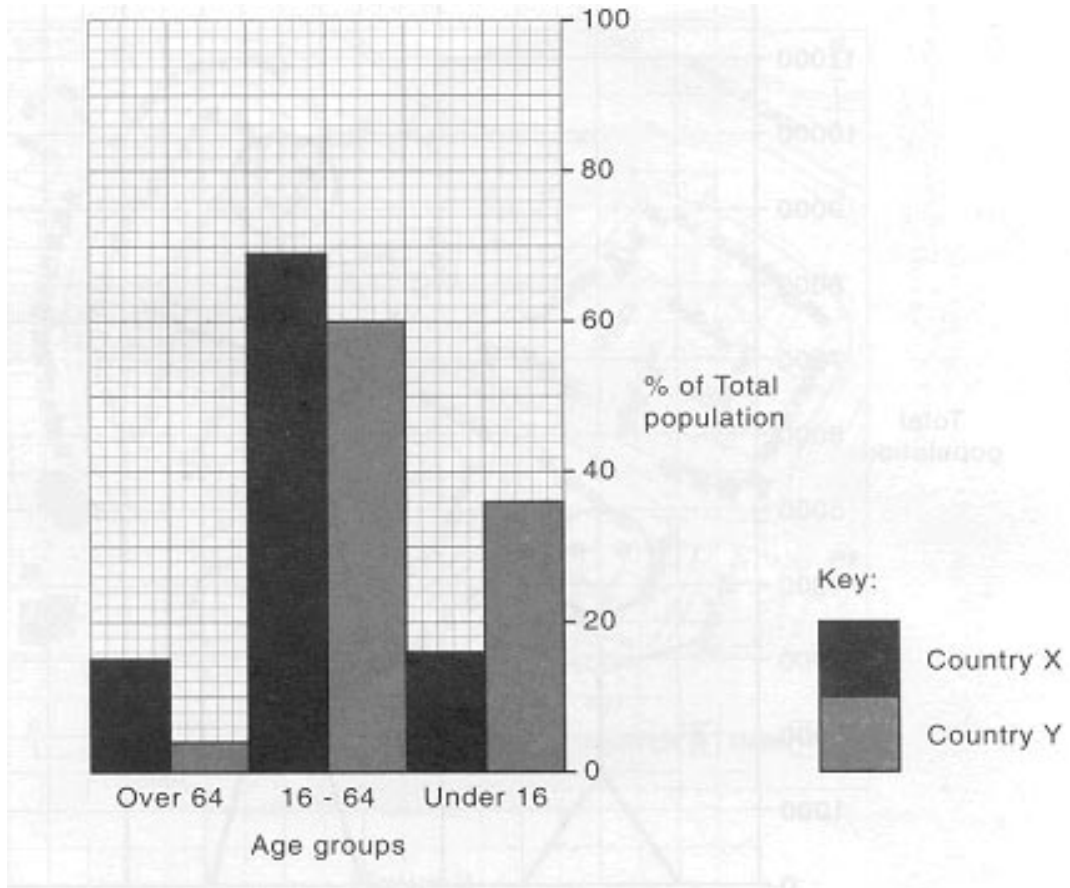

Figure 4

(i)   Use Figure 4 to complete the table below.

	Country X	Country Y
Total Population (millions)	82	74
Birth Rate (per thousand)	10	30
Death Rate (per thousand)	11	7
Percentage of population under 16 years	16	
Percentage of population 16 – 64		60
Percentage of population over 64	15	4

Urban Population (% of total)	85	47

(2)

(ii)   Which of the two countries is an MEDC?

       ………………

(1)

(iii)   Justify your choice.

....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(f)   Study Figure 5, which shows two possible sites for a settlement: A and B.
The map shows a river valley in South Africa.

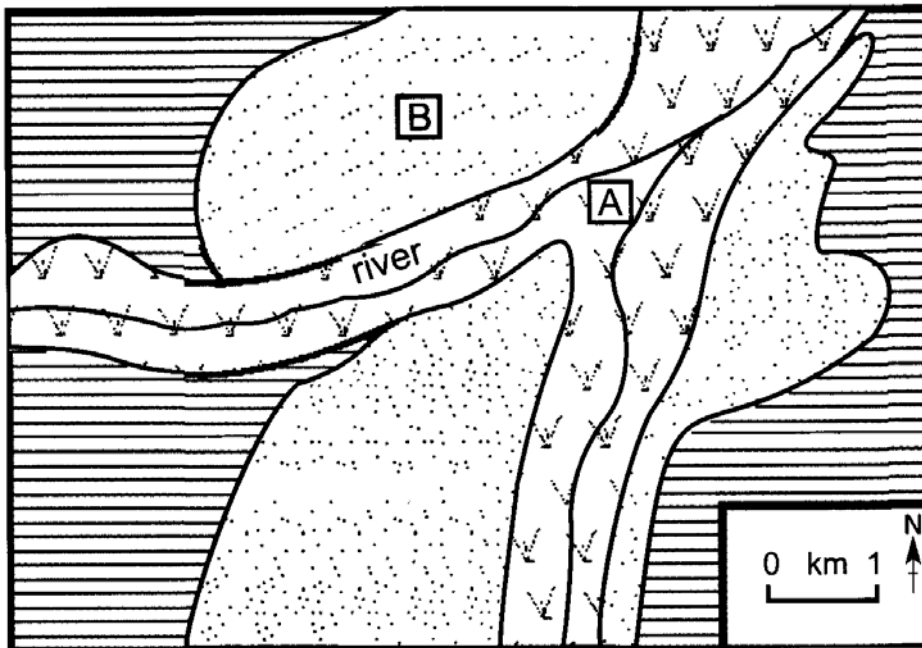**Figure 5**

(i)   What is meant by the **site** of a settlement?

....

....

(1)

(ii)   Which **one** of the sites do you consider to be the better site for a settlement? Give reasons for your choice, by comparing the two sites.

Site…………………………………………..

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 1

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2. a) Study the Ordnance Survey (OS) map, together with the photograph of Walton-on-the-Naze. The letters S, T and U are marked on the photograph.

(i)   Name each feature

- Structure S ....…

- Building   T ....…

- Estuary   U ....…

(3)

(ii)   Find the building marked R on the photograph .
         Give its **six** Figure grid reference.

         ....…

(1)

b)   Look again at the photograph of Walton-on-the-Naze and the OS map.

(i)   Which way was the camera pointing when the photograph was taken?

         ....…

(1)

(ii)   What effect has **longshore drift** had on the coastline in the photograph?

         ....

         ....

         ....

         ....

(2)

(iii)`   What is the direction of **longshore drift?**

         ...

(1)

(iv)   Draw an annotated diagram to explain the process of **longshore drift**.
Do **not** add a separate written answer.

(3)

c)   Find grid square 1721 on the OS map. Holland brook flows through this square. This river has many bends.

    (i)   What is the name given to these bends in the river?

        …………………………………………………

(1)

    (ii)   Figure 6 shows a cross section through one of these bends.
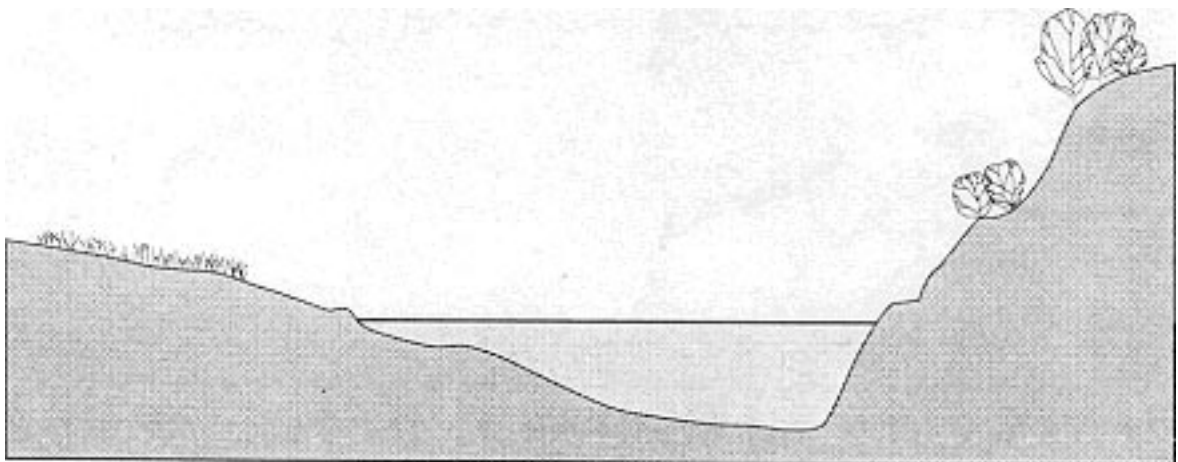
Figure 6

        Add labels to Figure 6 to show the following features:

- river cliff
- slip-off slope
- area of fastest flowing water
- area of slow flowing water

(2)

    (iii)   Explain why the water is fastest flowing in the area you have labelled.

        ………

        ………

        ………

        ………

        ………

        ………

(3)

d)   Study Figure 7, which is a map of a glaciated area in the Snowdonia National Park.
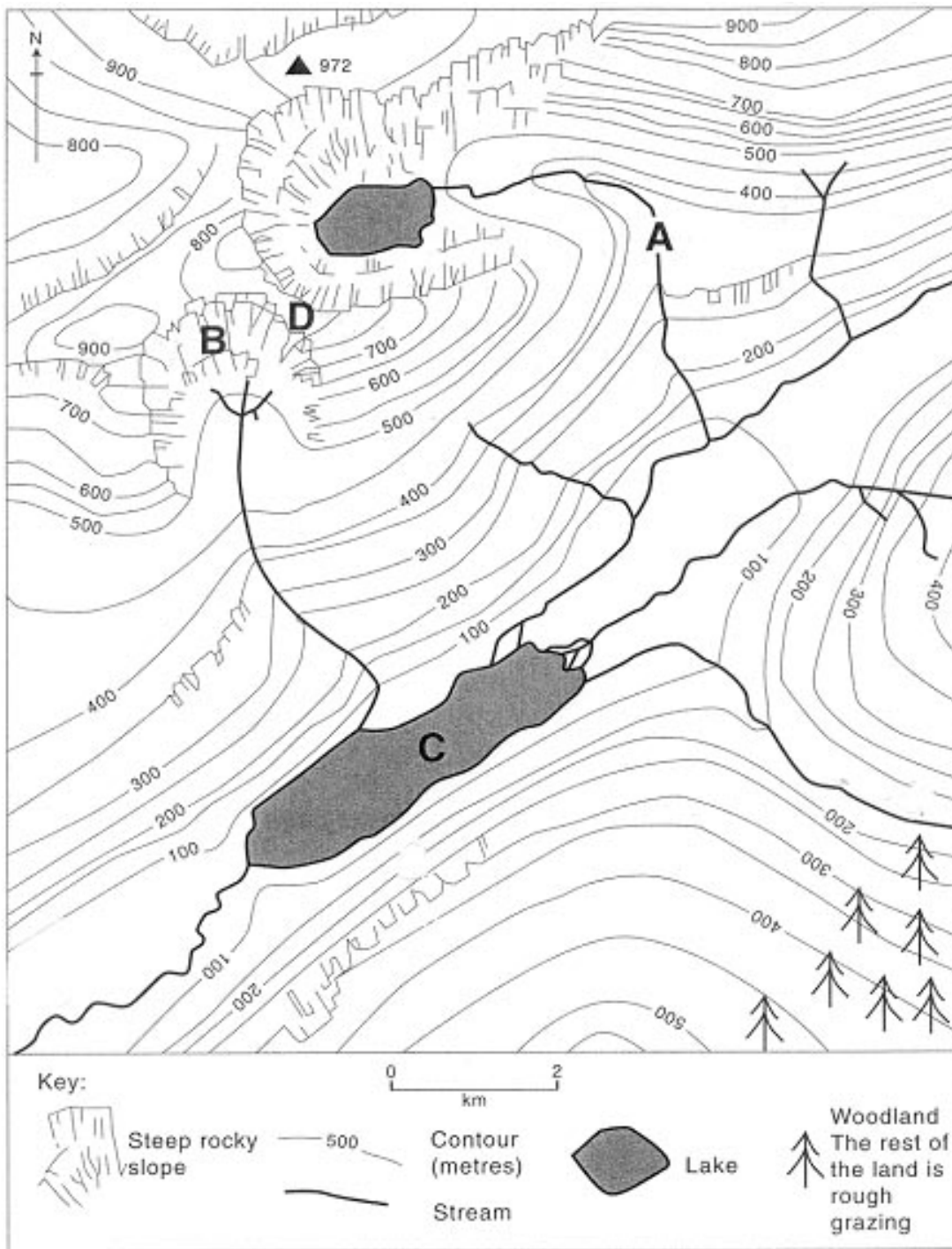
Figure 7

Find landforms A, B, C and D in Figure 7.
Name landforms B, C and D by completing the table opposite.

Landform A has been done for you.

Letter on map	Landform
A	Hanging Valley
B	………………………….
C	………………………….
D	………………………….

(3)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 2

3. Study Figure 8 which is a plan of a farm in North-East France.
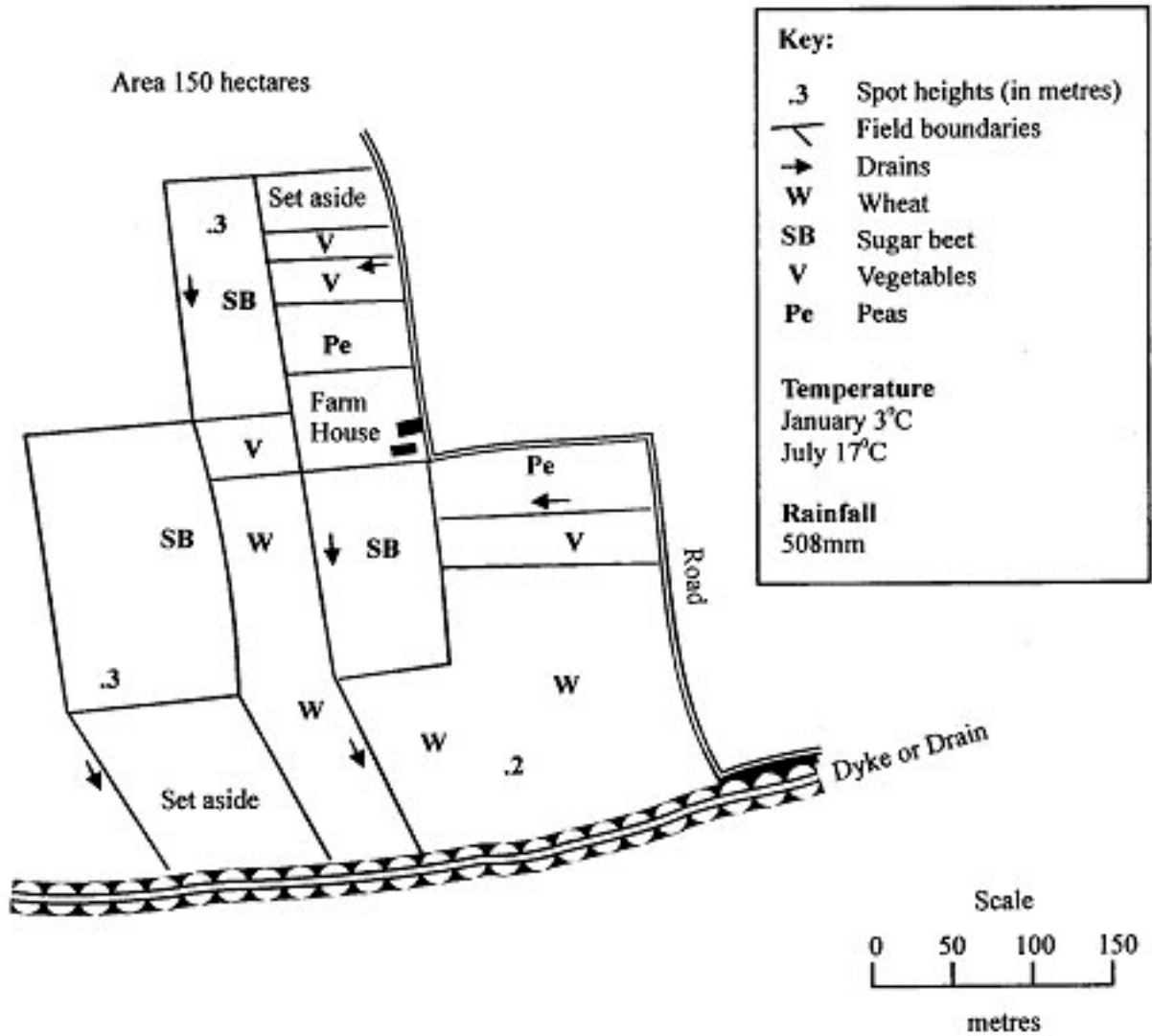
Figure 8

(a) (i) Comment on the size and shape of the fields.

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(ii)   State **one** problem that had to be overcome so that crops could be grown.

....

(1)

(iii)   Two of the fields are used for set aside.
         What is **set aside**?

....

....

(2)

(b)   In the EU some farmers can make more money from their farm by
         diversification.

(i)   What is **diversification**?

....

....

(1)

(ii)   For a named farm describe the ways that the farmer has diversified and explain
         why he has diversified.

         Chosen farm _____

....

....

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....

(5)

(c)   Study Figure 9, which shows Central Scotland, an area with many high tech industries.
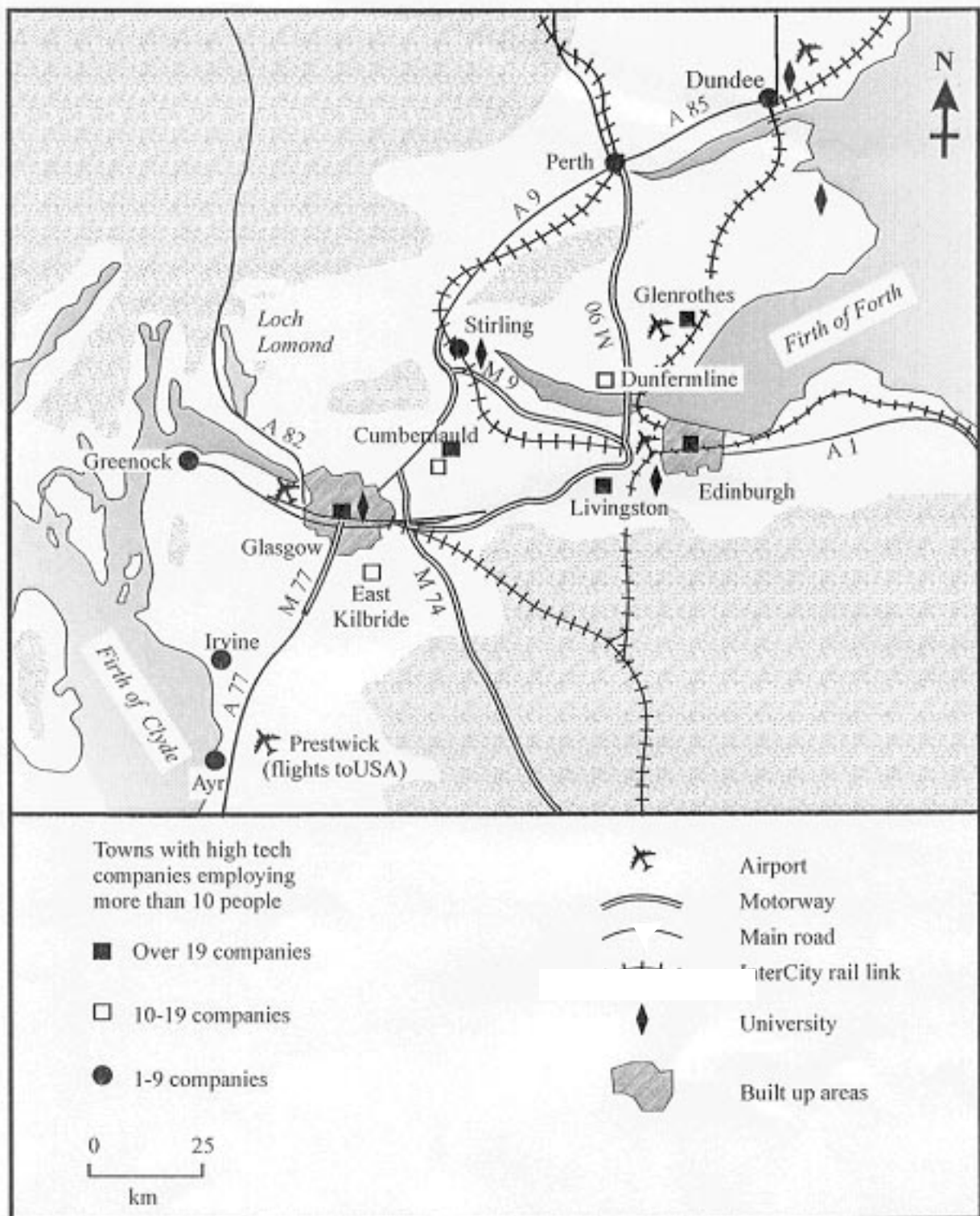
Figure 9

(i)   What is a **high tech industry**?

....

....

....

(2)

(ii)   How many high tech companies are there in East Kilbride?

...............................…

(1)

(iii)   Explain why many high tech companies have been attracted to this area.
Use the information from Figure 9.

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(5)

Total 20 marks

End of Question 3

4. Study Figure 10 which shows the average annual precipitation for three places in northern England: A, B and C.
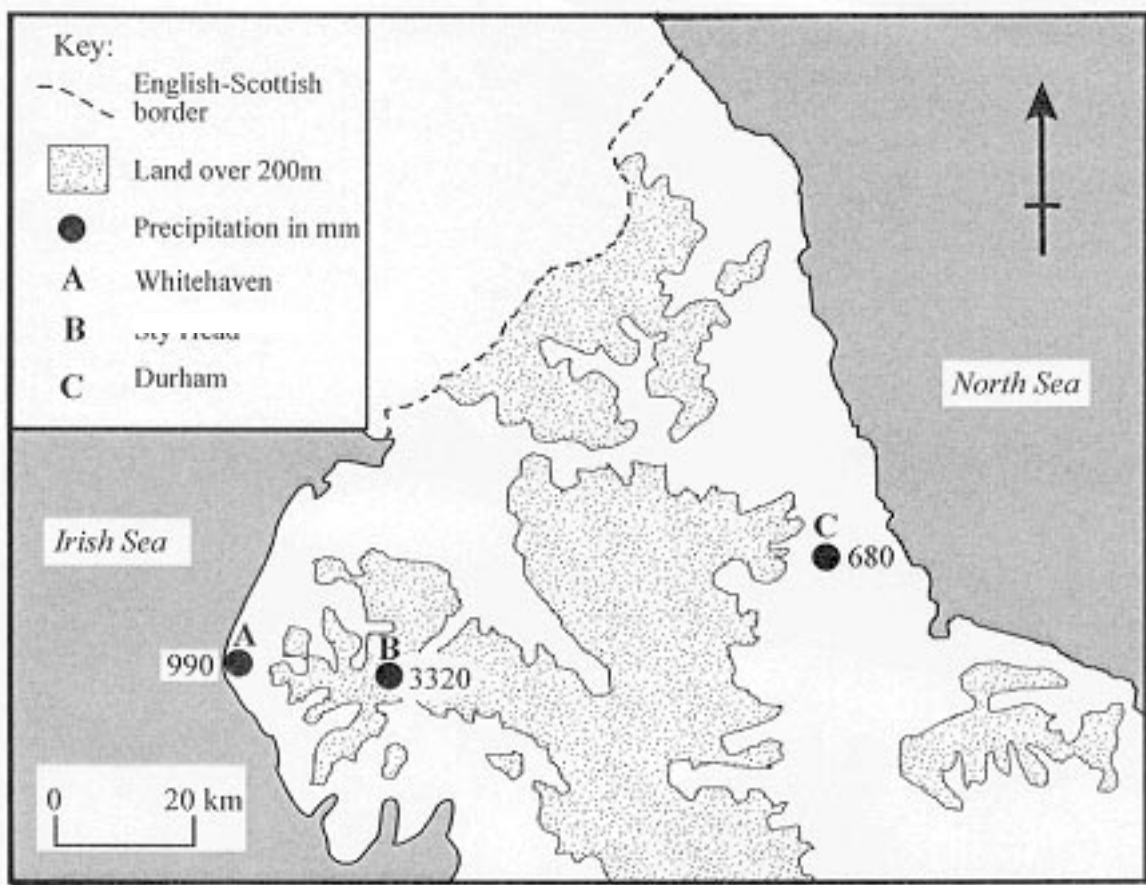
Figure 10

(i) Describe the distribution of precipitation shown in Figure 10.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii)   Give reasons for the differences in annual precipitation across northern England, as shown in Figure 10.

A diagram might help your answer.

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(4)

(b) Much of the precipitation in Northern England is caused by **polar maritime** air masses.

(i) What is an air mass?

....

(ii) Describe the characteristics of a polar maritime air mass.

....

....

....

....

(3)

(c)   Study Figure 11, which shows winter and summer temperatures for three places on a similar latitude: London, Berlin and Warsaw.

Key: ———————►   Warm ocean current
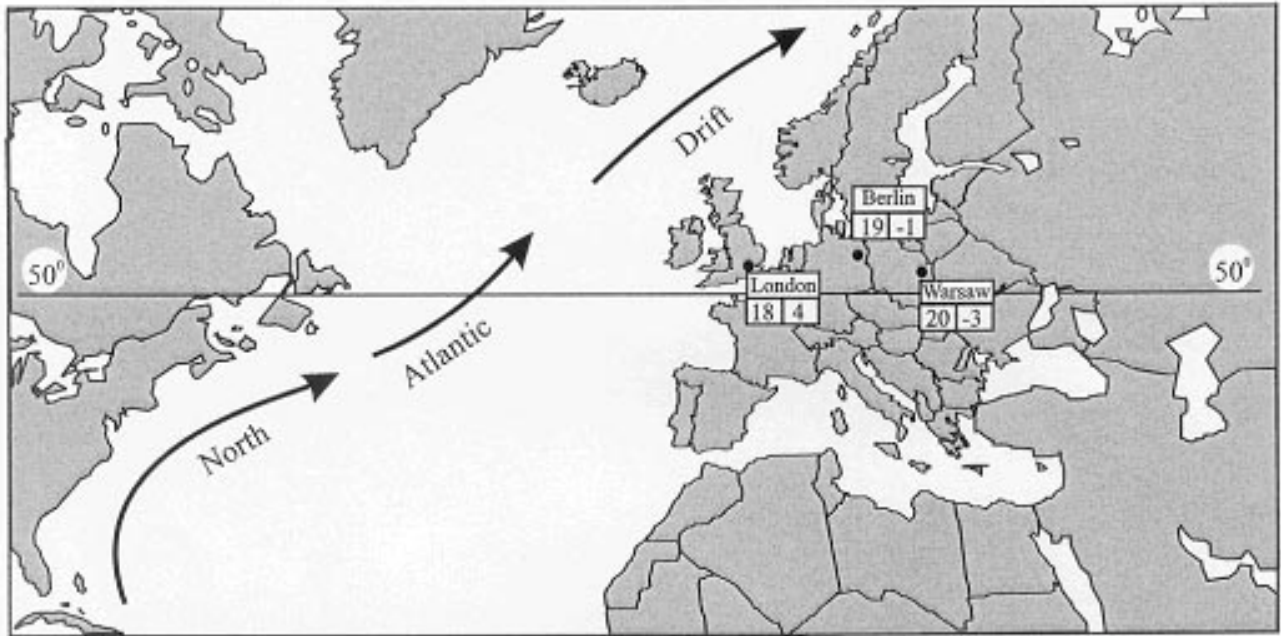
London has a lower annual temperature range than Berlin or Warsaw.

(i)   What is the annual temperature range for London?

....
(1)

(ii)   Explain why it has the lowest annual temperature range.

....

....

....

....

....
(3)

d) Forests can be exploited, conserved or sustainably developed.

Choose a forest you have studied which is being **sustainably developed**.

Chosen forest _____

Explain how the forest is being sustainably developed.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(6)

Total 20 marks

END OF EXAM PAPER

Photograph Sheet

Edexcel GCSE

Specimen Paper

Geography A

By kind permission of Aerofilms

Walton-on-the-Naze

Ordnance Survey
Map Extract

Edexcel GCSE

Specimen Paper
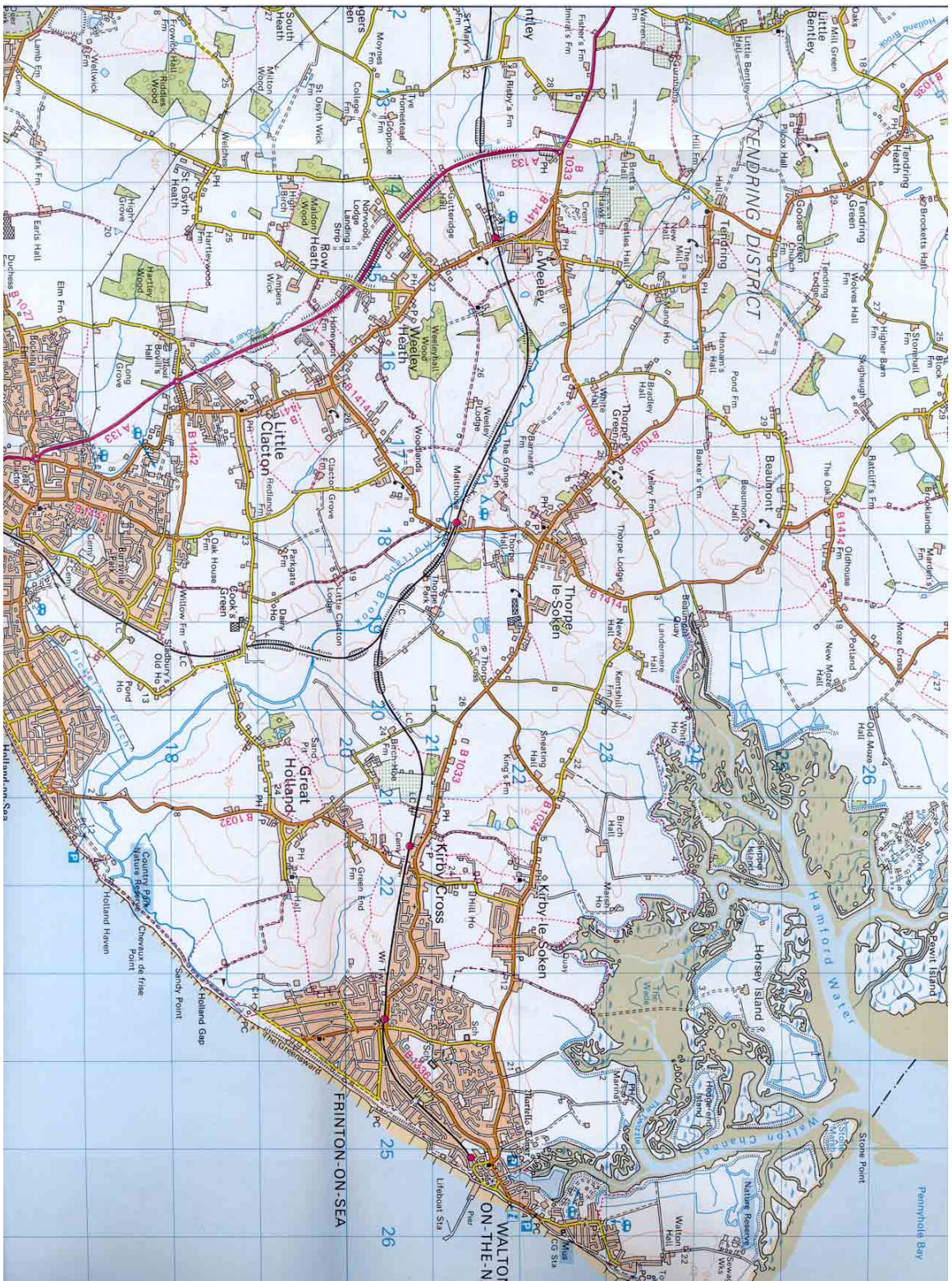
Geography A

GCSE

Mark Scheme

GEOGRAPHY 1312
PAPER 3H

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GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

The mark scheme is based on a combination of direct credit marking and levels of response marking.

When levels of response marking are used, the examiner should determine the highest level reached by the candidate before awarding marks within the range allocated to that level of response. Do not be afraid to give full marks.

Not all points mentioned in the mark scheme against each level need to be met for an answer to start scoring at that level. It will be possible for a candidate to reach a score through either the breadth or depth of the answer.

Where a points mark scheme is used, candidates should be credited for each valid point made, whether the points give extra breadth or greater depth. The wording of the question should be used to determine the validity of the points offered: for example an answer requiring explanation could not gain full marks if it only describes; a question requiring 'reasons for …' could not get full marks if only one reason is offered in depth – some breadth would be required.

The answers suggested in the mark scheme are for guidance only. In many cases it will be possible for candidates to offer valid, plausible alternatives. Examiners should use their professional judgement to decide whether a given answer is acceptable. In cases of any doubt, the examiner should refer the answer to their team leader or the principal examiner.

Where appropriate, annotated diagrams are acceptable as a substitute for text and can gain full marks if they meet the requirements of the mark scheme.

1. (a) (i) People count (1/2 mark):extension e.g. every 10 years or information about additional data required for full mark (1)

   (ii) Area A (1)

   (b) (i) Area A (1)

   (ii) 1 good reason for 1 mark, e.g. terraced housing will give a high population density or no garages therefore probably a low percentage of cars. ½ mark for incomplete reasons, such as few cars (1)

   (c) (i) Area B (1)

   (ii) All developed points are worth 1 mark, e.g. the street pattern has cul-de-sacs and dead ends; most of the housing is detached. ½ mark for each undeveloped fact to maximum of 2 e.g. few houses, large houses, gardens etc. (3)

   (d) (i) 100% (1)

   (ii) The top of the head should touch the 11000 line. Expect precision (1)

   (e) (i) Percentage of population under 16 = 36%
   Percentage of population 16 – 64 = 69%
   2 X 1 mark (2)

   (ii) Country X (1)

   (iii) There are several ways to gain two marks. One well explained reason is worth 2 marks. However a composite selection of points can reach a maximum, as can a linked answer. (2)

   (f) (i) The (physical) land on which a settlement is built = 1
   ½ mark for incomplete definition (1)

   (ii) No mark for the site as there are good reasons for either of the sites. Look for two well explained points. Point B is above the floodplain and therefore the settlement will not become flooded is worth two marks.
   Simple, unexplained points are only worth ½ mark to a maximum of two marks, e.g. marshy, near water/ (4)
   (20)

3

2. (a) (i) 1 Pier/lifeboat Station
2 Railway Station
3 Hamford Water (3)

(ii) 252216 (1)

(b) (i) North (1)

(ii) Must relate to this photograph. Direct points: 2 points at 1 mark each; build up of sand, increase in size of beach. Indirect points: decrease in coastal erosion, increase in tourism. (2)

(iii) N.E. to S.W. / N to S.W. Top to bottom = ½ (1)

(iv) Diagram does not have to be this coastline. Mark at one point each – direction of prevailing wind - direction of longshore drift – swash and backwash, both ½ mark if unexplained. Swash the movement of material up the beach. (3)

(c) (i) Meanders (1)

(ii) 4 x ½ mark (2)

(iii) This is the final part of the question therefore expect clarity and understanding at the top level.
Full explanation – where water is deepest, less of the water will be in contact with the wetted perimeter, friction will be low and thus velocity highest. (3 marks)
Partial explanation – lack of friction, greater volume of water (points at 1 mark each)
Unexplained points – deeper water, outside of bend (at ½ mark each) (3)

(d) B Cirque/Corrie/Cwm/Scree slope
C Ribbon Lake
D Arete (3)

(20)

3. (a) (i) One mark for difference between the large size of the wheat and sugar beet fields compared to the vegetables and peas. One mark for shape (rectangular, square, straight sides) (3)

   (ii) Draining fields because of flat land.
   (just drainage = ½, need reason why they had to be drained) (1)

   (iii) One mark for no crop being grown.
   Second mark is for some further elaboration or understanding such as farmers paid for not growing a crop/using the land or set aside up to 18% of farm. Land may be left fallow or planted with trees. (2)

   (b) (i) Clear definition of diversification is worth one mark (1)

   (ii) Information for examiners
   • Diversifies to gain greater profit
   • Barns converted into self-catering apartments
   • Land used for car boot sales
   • Barns converted to units to be rented out to small businesses
   • Land available for camping / caravanning

Level 3	5	Both parts of the question answered. Specific case material referred to in depth.	
Level 2	3-4	Both parts of the question answered. Specific case material referred to. Other more generalised material might be used as well.	
Level 1	1-2	Either part answered. Generalised diversification methods are described.	(5)

   (c) (i) Definition is worth one mark – some elaboration for example giving an example or mentioning the term footloose. (2)

   (ii) 10 – 19, any number between 10 and 19 = ½ (1)

   (iii) If general reasons are given e.g. close to motorways, in picturesque surroundings go to a maximum of 3 marks. We really require points specific to Figure 9. "Skilled labour is available from the universities of Glasgow and Stirling" would be worth 2 marks. "The industries are located in an attractive area (1) close to the highlands and Loch Lomond (1) which would attract workers to live there (1) This sort of statement would be worth 3 marks. (5)

(20)

4 (a) (i) One mark for saying the highest rainfall is on the mountains/highlands/land over 200m. Second mark for noticing that lowest Figures are close to coast/or lower land. (2)

(ii) An answer based on relief rain is what we are looking for. Either written or diagram can lead to a maximum. Clear understanding required for full marks. Warm, wet winds reach a mountain barrier (1). They have to rise over it (1), air cools and condenses (1). Clouds are formed as the water in the air condenses, maximum precipitation at altitude (1). As air descends it warms, becomes drier (1) other labels worth credit prevailing wind, rain shadow/ (4)

(b) (i) A large volume of air with similar characteristics / or uniform in terms of temperature and humidity. (1)

(ii) Mark at one point each – source region is the North Atlantic (1) associated with cold temperatures (1) and high humidity / wet weather (1). (3)

(c) (i) 14 degrees Celsius (1)

(ii) this is because land heats up more quickly (1) and cools down more quickly (1) than the sea. Some further explanation for the third mark – the warming influence of the N.A.Drift during the winter is the most likely. (3)

(d) Information for examiners
- Sustainability is maintaining the forest by not removing more than is replaced.
- The following points relate to Finland:
- Each year approximately 2% of the total forest area is cut down and then replanted.
- Areas used for logging average 2 hectares.
- Areas are thinned rather than completely felled.
- Deciduous trees such as birch and aspen are also planted as well as the commercial conifer.

Level 3	5-6	The answer is related specifically to the chosen forest.
Level 2	3-4	Some material can be related to the chosen forest. Explanations must evident at this level.
Level 1	1-2	Material is generally about sustainability, may include a definition, but does not relate to a specific area.

(6)

(20)

Exam Total: 80 marks

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Candidates will be assessed for the quality of written communication according to the following criteria:

Level 3	4	Candidates write in sentences which are clear, structured and coherent. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with few errors using a range of specialist terms appropriately and with precision.
Level 2	2 – 3	Candidates write in sentences with a clear and structured style. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy.
Level 1	1	Candidates write in sentences with a limited structure. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy

Assessment Objectives – Higher Level

			Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Skills
1	(a)	i)	1			
		ii)			1	
	(b)	i)			1	
		ii)		1		
	(c)	i)			1	
		ii)				3
	(d)	i)			1	
		ii)				1
	(e)	i)		1	1	
		ii)		1		
		iii)		2		
	(f)	i)	1			
		ii)		1	2	1
2	(a)	i)				3
		ii)				1
	(b)	i)				1
		ii)		2		
		iii)		1		
		iv)			1	2
	(c)	i)	1			
		ii)				2
		iii)	1	1	1	
	(d)			1	1	1
3	(a)	i)		1		2
		ii)			1	
		iii)	1			1
	(b)	i)	1			
		ii)	2	2	1	
	(c)	i)	2			
		ii)				1
		iii)		2	1	2
4	(a)	i)				2
		ii)		2	2	
	(b)	i)	1			
		ii)		2	1	
	(c)	i)				1
		ii)	1	1	1	
	(d)		3	3		
Totals:			**15**	**24**	**17**	**24**