Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2010

GCSE Geography (5GB3F) Paper 1

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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.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1 (a) i)	The difference between birth rates and death rates in a year	All incorrect answers	2

1 per correct answer |
| ii) | Deaths per 1000 births in children under the age of 1 | | |

Question Number	Correct Answers	Reject	Marks
1 (b)	Its GDP has more than doubled since 1989

Mining earns Australia more overseas income than farming

Its wine industry is booming | All incorrect answers | 3
1 per correct answer |

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
1 (c)	Any of:
• Photo A is (rain)forest / woodland / trees (1)
• Photo A is dense / thick
• Photo B has more grass / fewer trees / a mix of trees & grass (1)
• Photo B is less dense (1)
• Photo C is arid / (semi-) desert / small shrubs
• Credit names of states – e.g. 'trees are found mostly along the coast of Queensland' (1)
• *plus others on merit*

Credit names of states – e.g. 'forest is found on the coast of Queensland'

Award 1 mark for each separate point, and for | Accept locations by general reference to *density* of vegetation: e.g.
• (for A) 'The area near the coast is wooded' (1)
• (for A), allow 'lush' (1)
• (for B) 'Inland there is more grassland / fewer (or less) trees' (1)
• (for C)'inland it becomes more arid'
• (or trends) As you go further inland there is more grass (1)/are fewer trees' (1)

Accept up to one negative e.g. 'There are no trees in photo B' | Vague answers e.g. 'There isn't much there in'

Or statements making no reference to vegetation
• 'There's no rain'

Or other statements which are not location-specific | 2 x 1

= 2 |

	developed points. Award 2 marks for a full response to one factor if well developed; the candidate need not 'max out' on one reason. e.g. 'B looks grassy (1) with fewer trees (1)'			
Question Number	**Correct Answer**	**Acceptable Answers**	**Reject**	**Marks**
1 (d) i)	Any of: • Most rain falls close to the coast (1) • Most rain falls in the east (1) • It rains a lot in the mountains / uplands (1) • It rains a lot on the north coast (1) • It rains less inland (1) • It rains less further west / south-west (1) • 1 mark for names of states – e.g. 'it rains most along the coast of New South Wales ' • *plus others on merit* 1 mark per correct answer – with a second mark if developed. Award 2 marks for either 3 separate points, or for one well developed point e.g. 'Most rain falls on the coast (1) in the highlands (1) of New South Wales (1)'.	Accept areal statements e.g. • Most rain is on the coast • Most rain is in the north • The centre of the country is very dry Or broad statements which apply e.g. • There is little rain over large areas of the country Allow 1 mark for exceptions e.g. 'rain gets less further west (1) **except for** south-west Australia (1) where it rains a lot'	It doesn't rain much It is dry It is wet in some parts and dry in others Or other statements which are not location-specific	3 x 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
1 (d)ii)	Any of: • It rains less inland / is very dry (1) • Trees need a lot of water (1) • It is (semi-) desert / arid (1) • It rains too little for trees (1) / trees need a lot of water (1) Allow multiple points for developed answers e.g. • It is in / near the tropics (1) so is very hot (1) and water would evaporate very quickly (1) • unable to survive in dry conditions (1) • *plus other points on merit* 1 mark per correct reason Award 2-3 marks for either 2-3 separate points, or for 1 developed point. E.g. 'Rain decreases inland (1) and so there isn't enough water for trees to survive (1)' 3 marks can be awarded for a full response to one reason if developed well enough.	Accept inference of location: e.g. • 'The area in the centre is dry' (1) • 'Inland there is too little rain' (1) • 'The area near the centre has mainly scrub / is (semi-) desert (1)/has no trees' (1) Accept up to one negative e.g. • 'There are no trees in photo B or C'	Vague answers e.g. 'There isn't much there in Photo C' Bland generalisations: e.g. • 'There's no rain'	3 x 1

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
1 (e)	Accept any of: • there are mining settlements (1) with mark for examples e.g. Kalgoorlie (1) • 1 mark for mention of towns and jobs (1) so people move there (1) • there are some market / agricultural towns (1) with mark for examples e.g. Mildura (or any named rural town in wetter areas) (1) • there is water at some places where towns can be built (1) with mark for examples e.g. Alice Springs (1) • Some towns needed for basic services (1) for low density of population e.g. schools (1) or health care (1) • Some found along railways (1) with mark for examples e.g. Kalgoorlie (1) • *plus other points on merit* Award multiple marks for developed points. E.g. 'Some towns are found where there are minerals (1) e.g. Kalgoorlie (1) which offers jobs (1) so people move there (1) Although rainfall is low (1) and it is difficult to farm crops there are still some towns for farmers (1) where they sell produce (1) and buy supplies (1)' The full 4 marks can be awarded for a full response to one reason if developed well enough.	Generalised points 'They need towns there', or 'they need somewhere for entertainment' without specifying a factor	2 x 2 = 4

Section B

Question Number	Correct Answer	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
2 (a) i)	Both dates plotted correctly (1) and line drawn linking them (1)	Accept plotting to within a small margin of error. 1 mark for line drawn can be awarded even if points are wrongly plotted provided that the trend is correct (i.e. upwards)	One error in plotting invalidates mark.	2

Question Number	Correct Answer	Reject	Marks
2 (a)i i)	42 million	All incorrect answers	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
2 (b) i) b) ii)	Accept any of: • Rainfall is higher there (1) • People enjoy coastal lifestyle (1) / climate • Historical reasons – that's where Europeans landed (1) • Good for development of ports / trade (1) • A lot of employment / jobs based on ports / trade / offices (1) • Farm produce came mainly from the coastal belt to feed cities / export (1) • Transport reasons if qualified – e.g. 'there's more transport on the coast e.g. railways' • *plus other points on merit* 1 mark per correct reason Accept any one of: • drought (1) • declining job opportunities in farming (1) • isolated / distances are great to cities (1) • rural lifestyle does not offer much for the young (1) • *plus other points on merit* 1 mark per correct reason	Reasons given without context e.g. 'people like it there' or unevidenced statements e.g. 'there are jobs there'	2 x 1 1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
2 (c)	This needs a fairly flexible approach. On the face of it, a simply descriptive answer – the average is increasing – is required. But the reasons for the increase may get credited if linked to a descriptive statement. Credit where candidates use data in support of their answers. Accept any of: • It is rising (1) (and (1) if states the number of years or 'from 29.4 to 37' With reasons e.g. • people are having fewer children (1) which leads to an increase in the average age (1) • People are living longer (1) because of medical care (1) • Women are having children later in life (1) – credit only if linked to increasing age e.g. 'which raises the average age of the population' • *plus other points on merit* 1 mark per correct suggestion – with a second mark if developed. Award 2 marks for either 2 correct points, or for a developed answer.	Reasons given without context e.g. 'there are lots of old people there', or where answers are not explained or clarified e.g. 'People are marrying later'	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
2 (d)	Accept any **two** of: **Assisted passage:** Credit features e.g. • people given grants / helped with cheaper fares / 'it only cost £10' and also credit explanations e.g. • to encourage young families to move there (1) – and 1 mark if developed or exemplified e.g. 'if they were skilled' (1) • to encourage essential people e.g. doctors (1) • to increase the population of Australia (1) • to increase economic growth (1) • *plus other points on merit* Skills-based migration: Credit features e.g. • Skilled people given visas to live in Australia and also credit explanations e.g. • to encourage better qualified or skilled people to move there (1) – and 1 mark if exemplified e.g. 'doctors' (1) • to increase the skilled population of Australia (1) • filling unwanted (*in the sense of unfilled*) jobs (1) • to balance the loss of Australians moving to London / USA (1) • *plus other points on merit* 1 mark per correct suggestion – with a second mark (exceptionally, a third) if developed. Award 2 marks per answer for either 2 correct points, or for developed points. 3 marks could be awarded for a well-developed response to one reason if developed well enough; the candidate need not 'max out' on one response.	Reasons given without context e.g. 'because there are jobs there' 'because some people think it needs more people'	4

Question Number	Indicative content
2 (e)	This answer ought to outline the issues surrounding environmental issues and Australia's population growth. Expect that good answers will use the Resource Booklet specifically to highlight particular issues for Australia, whilst others may be 'placeless' or generalise, without necessarily referring to evidence from the booklet. A level 3 answer will either give good coverage of the issues (see specific environmental problems below) or by exploring a minimum of two issues in detail. Specific environmental problems include: • Water shortages – Water shortages caused by water extraction from artesian sources or from rivers. • Soil salinity – caused by irrigation and its impacts, and farming • Soil erosion • Threats to the landscape (e.g. mining) • Threats to the biosphere (e.g. building, tourism, mining, farming) Specific problems might include: • The need to create economic growth which has environmental impacts e.g. mining on the landscape • Threats to rare or indigenous species caused by mining, land clearance or tourism. • Soil erosion and its particular causes

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	Lacks structure; identifies 1-2 problems, but these are limited and described without detail, and non-specific. Might be straight 'lift of information' out of booklet, unprocessed. Generalised answers – e.g. 'mining ruins the landscape'. Basic use of geographical terminology; spelling, punctuation and grammar inaccurate.
Level 2	3-4	Some structure with use of evidence to show how more than one environmental problems arises, OR develops one problem in more detail. At the top end, problems are stated in some detail though varies in quality e.g. over-pumping of artesian water. Clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology, and some errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	5-6	Well structured, with sound use of evidence to show a range of environmental problems (must be more than one). Specific statements made about particular problems. Good understanding of issues, expressed in detail and with reference to resources in the booklet. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, and good quality spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Section C

Question Number	Indicative content
3 (a)	All four options offer plenty of room for discussion. Any of the options could be considered; there are no 'loss leaders'.

Advantages of Option 1 include:	Disadvantages of Option 1 include:
• It provides the most employment by expanding key industries such as mining and agriculture. • It is easy as it allows present policies to develop further • It offers potential prosperity by offering employment in key areas of the economy • It allows Australia to benefit from expansion of economic growth in China and India • Technology can solve some of Australia's problems which might prevent growth e.g. desalination for water supply • Increased trade might pay for improving the environmental problems	• Offers potential environmental destruction by expanding key industries such as mining and agriculture. • Might be difficult to sell politically if population keeps on rising • It is built on economic growth in the rest of the world and is dependent upon continuing growth in China / India • Fails to provide for solutions to problems which might prevent growth e.g. desalination for water supply • It may create shortages in housing or key services (with credit for examples e.g. in health care)
Advantages of Option 2 include: • It provides employment by allowing migration to supply key workers to industries such as mining and agriculture. • It is easy as it allows present policies to continue • It offers prosperity by developing employment in key areas of the economy but at a rate that could take account of the environment • It allows Australia to benefit from expansion of economic growth in China and India • Increased trade might pay for improving the environmental problems • Technology can solve some of the problems which might prevent growth e.g. desalination for water supply, but at the same time slow down land degradation or other environmental issues e.g. extraction of artesian water.	**Disadvantages of Option 2 include:** • The solution to providing key workers might always be seen as coming from overseas – not developing home-grown talent. • It is built on economic growth in the rest of the world and is dependent upon continuing growth in China / India • Politically, present immigration policies are not always accepted • Some environmental destruction is likely to continue • Doesn't really encourage any resolution of environmental problems e.g. salinity and land degradation, or over-extraction of groundwater. • It may create shortages in housing or key services (with credit for examples e.g. in health care)
Advantages of Option 3 include: • It focuses on environmental problems that will have to be dealt with sooner or later • It prevents the kind of growth that	**Disadvantages of Option 3 include:** • Environmental problems might be seen to dominate and slow down economic growth

would create further environmental issues e.g. shortages of artesian water or further soil salinity • It allows slower and therefore more sustainable growth in the economy e.g. in mining without such serious impacts • It takes poor quality land out of farming (which ought not to have been used anyway) **Advantages of Option 4 include**: • Has the greatest value in protecting the environment from development • Places the environment at the top of the list even if it prevents maximum economic growth • Could allow more economically and socially sustainable development or even a lead for the rest of the world. • It takes poor quality land out of farming (which ought not to have been used anyway)	• Slow economic growth could cause unemployment • It may create funding problems with a dependent population whose health care is not funded by those in work • It limits economic growth through creating shortages of skilled workers • It restores groundwater or soil quality but this might prevent expansion or prosperity in farming • It would slow down the mining industry which creates over one third of Australia's wealth **Disadvantages of Option 4 include**: • Protecting the environment would cost jobs in traditional areas of economic strength e.g. farming and mining • Would cause unemployment in the strongest areas of farming and mining which earn Australia 50% of its earnings • It may create funding problems with a dependent population whose health care is not funded by those in work • Some policies might be very unpopular – e.g. removing the grant for new-born children • Could leave Australia short of key skills by preventing immigration

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-3	Lacks structure; identifies a few advantages and disadvantages, but these are limited and described without detail, and non-specific. May involve straight 'lifts' out of the booklet / options with little processing of information. Generalised answers – e.g. 'Option 1 is best because it gives jobs'. Basic use of geographical terminology; spelling, punctuation and grammar inaccurate.
Level 2	4-6	Some structure with use of evidence to show some advantages and disadvantages. Processes information, albeit unsophisticated. Identifies a few specific points, with some detail, though this varies in quality. Clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology, and some errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
Level 3	7-9	Well structured, with sound use of evidence to show a range of advantages and disadvantages for Australia. Specific points made with strong evidence base. Good understanding of issues, expressed in detail and specific reference to resources in the booklet. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology, and good quality spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Question Number	Indicative content
3 (b)	Expect a mix of answers. Good answers will probably focus on the correct people and explain how their opinions link to the response given for Question 3(a), whilst weaker ones may generalise without evidence.

Candidates can also get the 2 explanatory marks by evaluating what they think of the person's decision – e.g. 'Tim Flannery would disagree with me – he's wrong because …..'

Low quality answers may be generalised or repeat some of their responses to question 3a without referring to the opinions in Figure 10.

In general, the opinions are likely to be as follows:
• Malcolm Fraser – supports Option 1 with some support for Option 2
• Tim Flannery – strong supporter of Option 4 with some support for Option 3
• Jeff Kennett – supporter of Options 1 or 2
• Harry Recher – supporter of Options 3 or 4
• Australian Government report on population in Australia – guarded but likely to support Options 2 or 3 more than Options 1 or 4
• Clive Hamilton – likely supporter of Options 3 or 4
• Yothu Yindi – likely to support either Options 3 or especially 4, with support for the natural environment and indigenous peoples' relationship with it. |

Acceptable Answers	Reject	Marks
For three marks, a response must identify correctly person(s) who would agree / disagree with their chosen option (1) and justify this with a reason (1 mark – or 2 marks for a developed answer)
e.g.
• 'Malcolm Fraser would agree with my decision to increase the population (1); he thinks it could take far more people (1) and would agree with my idea that this would cause Australia's economy to grow (1)'.
Or
• 'Tim Flannery is more extreme than me (1), but he would agree with my decision that the population should be reduced (1) for environmental reasons (1)'	• Wrong identification of person with viewpoint – e.g. Tim Flannery supporting further population growth
• Generalised answers e.g. 'He would like my ideas' or 'Australia needs more jobs'	2 x 3 marks

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