

Geography Specification A

General Certificate of Secondary Education **1986/03**

Paper 3 (Foundation Tier)

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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Question			Expected Answers	Mks	Rationale
1	(a)	Look at the OS map extract (1:25 000) which shows an area of North Yorkshire. Also study Fig. 1a below.			
		(i) Name village X.	Egton	1	1 mark NB Egton Bridge = 0
		(ii) What is the direction of Grosmont from Egton Bridge?	East/E/90 degrees	1	1 mark NB 1. If a bearing is quoted accept between 85 and 95 degrees.
		(iii) Measure the straight-line distance between the railway station at Egton Bridge and the railway junction at Grosmont.	2.3 to 2.4 = 2 marks 2.2 to 2.5 (except 2.3 to 2.4) = 1 mark	2	2 marks
		(iv) On Fig. 1a, complete the route of the railway line between Egton Bridge and Grosmont.	On map 2 marks if fully correct (within reason) 1 mark for largely correct. 0 marks if grossly incorrect	2	2 marks Inevitably this will be subjective – see practice scripts for guidance.
		(v) Which <u>one</u> of the following is the correct grid reference of church Y shown on Fig. 1a? Circle your choice.	809058	1	1 mark

	(b)	Study Fig. 1b.			
		(i)	What is the general relationship between the populations of these villages and the number of services that they provide?	The more population the more services there are/positive relationship	1 1 mark NB 1. Do not credit reference to specific settlements and services as an alternative to stating the relationship. eg Glaisdale has a population of 902 and has 4 services but Key Green has.....=0 2. Accept statement reversed. 3. Accept a list of at least 2 examples as an alternative to the word 'services'. (iemore shops and churches....)
		(ii)	Give <u>one</u> similarity and <u>one</u> difference between the services available in Glaisdale and Egton.	Similarities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both have churches; • both have public houses; • both have shops. Differences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egton has doctors Glaisdale does not; • Egton has garage Glaisdale does not; • Egton has primary school Glaisdale does not; • Glaisdale has post office Egton does not; • Egton has more services than Glaisdale. 	2 1 mark for reserved for similarity and 1 for difference 2 x 1 mark NB 1. For the similarities there is no need to refer to 'both have....' One word reference to appropriate services (eg church) is sufficient. 2. For the differences the statement must be comparative in some way (eg Glaisdale has.....but Egton does not) and candidates must identify the village to which they are referring (eg one has a primary school = 0 but Egton Green has a primary school = 1) However ONLY Glaisdale has a post office (or similar) is OK by implication.

	(c)	Study Fig. 1b on page 3 and Photograph A in the Resource Booklet.			
		(i) Use evidence from Fig. 1b to explain why there is a post office in Glaisdale and not in Key Green.	<p>Evidence such as: Glaisdale has more people living there/Glaisdale has 902 people living there....Key Green has 20. Explanation: Therefore post office/shop more likely to be profitable/have more business/more customers/there are enough people to keep the post office open/there are enough people to use it etc.</p>	2	<p>2 x 1 mark</p> <p>NB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative figures are needed in the evidence. If population figures are quoted as evidence they are both needed. If 'less/more people' used in description candidates need to state Glaisdale or Key Green as appropriate. 2. There is no need for comparative statements in the explanation. 3. Explanation needs to go beyond 'less/more people living there' and state/imply idea of customers. 4. Reverse statements are acceptable for explanation (eg Key Green does not have enough customers)
		(ii) The post office in Glaisdale (Photograph A) is threatened with closure. How might this cause problems for people who live in and around Glaisdale?	<p>Ideas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will have to travel further for these services/to use post office/they will not have anywhere local to buy stamps etc; • Which will take more time/cost more money in petrol; • Reduces social interaction between villagers • Some people don't drive/the bus services are limited etc. 	2	<p>2 x 1 mark or development</p> <p>NB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not accept the idea that people will not be able to use the post office (eg pensions/benefits/buying stamps). The issue is that they will have to travel further/it will not be as convenient etc 2. Unemployment = 0

	(d)	<p>Look again at the OS map extract and study Photograph B in the Resource Booklet. The photograph shows a property for sale in Goathland (8301). Some people from cities have bought properties in this area. Use map evidence to identify features of the area that attract people to buy properties here Support your answer with map evidence.</p>	<p>Level 1 (1 – 2 marks) Simple statements which identify features of the area that attract people to buy properties there. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scenic beauty; • quiet/relaxing area; • opportunities for hiking/sightseeing • railway station • public house • school • for a second home/holiday cottage etc. <p>Level 2 (3 – 4 marks) Statements with more detail which identify features of the area that attract people to buy properties there e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scenic beauty such as waterfalls; • quiet/relaxing area as most of it is farmland/ moorland/not built up/more quiet than the cities; • so they can do hiking on the moors/woods/ valleys etc. • railway station so people can travel to cities • for a holiday cottage as it is a scenic area • there is a school in Goathland so people don't have to take their children out of the village to school <p>Level 3 (5 marks) Statements with more detail which identify features of the area that attract people to buy properties there and include map evidence. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scenic beauty such as waterfalls like Thomason Foss; • quiet/relaxing area as most of it is farmland/not built up such as in valley of River Esk; • so they can do hiking on the moors such as Purse Moor; • sightseeing in villages such as Grosmont/ Goathland where they can ride on the steam railway etc. 	5	<p>NB Level 1 – 1 mark for one simple statement 2 marks for two simple statements</p> <p>Level 2 - 3 marks for one more detailed statement 4 marks for two more detailed statements</p> <p>Level 3 - Candidate needs to have made at least two detailed statements and included at least one piece of map evidence.</p> <p>NB 1. Do not accept Goathland as map evidence to take answer to L3. 2. References to housing/housing quality cannot be credited, even at L1, as question requires candidate to use map evidence. 3. Whilst it is possible to accept services available as L1 (or L2 if developed) - eg school, public house - do not credit reference to post office even at L1.</p>
			Total	19	

Question			Expected Answers	Mks	Rationale
2	(a)	Look again at the OS map extract and study Fig. 2 below.			
		(i) Name the river marked R on the cross section.	Esk	1	1 mark Accept Murk Esk but not Murk.
		(ii) At what height does the railway cross line A – B?	51 – 59 (metres)	1	1 mark
		(iii) Mark with an arrow and label with F on the cross section the position of Low Hollins Farm.	Label and arrow on X section Accept label place anywhere between the obvious breaks of slope at 04 and 045	1	1 mark NB 1. The arrow needs to be pointing exactly to or very close to the surface of the cross section (not up in the sky or underground) though the arrow itself can come from above or below. 2. The arrow must be labelled 'F' as instructed or '(Low Hollins) Farm'. However it is possible to credit an 'F' without an arrow, providing the 'F' is placed on the surface.
		(iv) Complete the sentences to describe the relief of the land in areas S and T labelled on the cross section. Choose your answers from the list below.	Steeper.....lower	2	2 x 1 mark
	(b)	Look again at the OS map extract and look at Photographs C, D, E and F in the Resource	2 = C 3 = D 4 = F	3	3 x 1 mark

		Booklet. The locations from which the photographs were taken are labelled 1 – 4 on the OS map extract. Complete the table below to match each photograph with the correct location.			
	(c)	Look again at Photograph D in the Resource Booklet.			
		(i) Describe <u>three</u> features of the waterfall shown in Photograph D.	Ideas such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast flowing/white water; • steep/vertical drop/steps/falls over a cliff; • plunge pool/deeper at base of waterfall; • channel splits into 2/big rock outcrop in middle ; • broken/fallen/loose rocks at base etc. 	3	3 x 1 mark The following answers are not acceptable: small/large/high/not high/low narrow/wide shallow/deep rocky/rocks (needs more for credit) water falls undercut/overhang gorge two different types of rock
		(ii) Suggest how this waterfall was formed.	Ideas such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erosion; • hydraulic action/corrasion (max 1) • rapid erosion of softer rock/more resistant rock not worn away as rapidly; • power of falling water enlarges plunge pool; • undercutting/hard rock not supported • collapse • retreat etc. 	3	3 x 1 mark 1. For named processes accept the term or a valid description.

	(d)	<p>Using only evidence from the OS map extract and Photograph E in the Resource Booklet, describe the natural features of the river and valley shown at location 1. You should include evidence from the OS map in your answer.</p>	<p>Level 1 (1 – 2 marks) Statements including little detail which describe the river it's valley. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small/narrow river/stream; • shallow river • slow/gently flowing • V shape valley; • gently sloping; • highland/on a hill; • grass/heather/moss • a stream joins it • small steps in the river • rocks in the river etc. <p>Level 2 (3 – 4 marks) More developed or specific statements. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • river approx 1 metre wide; • shallow/gently sloping V shape valley; • irregular long profile; • joined by tributary/confluence; • steeper slope close to river • moorland/moors • close to source • rapids • interlocking spurs • scrub/bracken/heath/rough grassland • flat/sedimentary/layered rocks in river etc. <p>Level 3 (5 marks) More developed statements including specific reference to map evidence, including names from the map. e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moorland of 200 – 250 metres high; • Birchwash Slack is joined by tributary at 783018; • shallow/gently sloping V shape valley c. 100 metres wide etc. 	5	<p>NB Level 1 – 1 mark for one simple statement 2 marks for two simple statements</p> <p>Level 2 - 3 marks for one more detailed statement 4 marks for two more detailed statements</p> <p>Level 3 - Candidate needs to have made at least two detailed statements and included at least one piece of map evidence.</p> <p>The following are not worthy of credit even at L1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waterfall - vegetation/plants/farmland - straight/winding - marsh - rocky - fast flowing
		Total		19	

The Awarding of Marks for the Quality of Written Communication

Marks are to be awarded for the quality of written communication according to the following criteria:

The ability of the candidate to communicate in written form should be assessed by forming an overview based across the paper, however those questions which involve extensive writing (eg case studies) are likely to be most useful in your assessment.

- 0** Candidate makes little attempt throughout the paper to communicate in written form and/or the message is not always clear.
- 1** Candidate communicates clearly by using everyday language.
- 2** Candidate generally communicates effectively, using specialist terms.

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