

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2007

GCSE A

GCSE Geography (1312) Paper 3H

Question 1

- a. (i) River Ure 1
 (ii) West to east 1
 (iii) Fairly wide valley floor (1) (½ a km) (1) not V shaped (1). Meander (1). (8790) (1), gentle gradient (1). Map evidence is implicit if they mention the correct features. Grid references are not required but will be credited. Do not allow bendy or more bendy. 1

(iv) Do not allow levee, river bank, deposited material. T do not allow cliff on its own. Only allow landforms below.

| Letter on photograph A | Name of landform |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R | Slip off slope or point bar |
| S | Floodplain |
| T | River cliff |

- (v) Levels mark 5

Process - corrasion explained e.g. it is when pebbles in the water are knocked

against the banks causing other material to break off.

Sequence - erosion occurs on the outside of the bend due to the water moving fastest there. This is a simple explanatory point. More sophisticated point would develop this further with idea of deeper water and less friction. Just the word deposition does not count as a named process but an explanation of how deposition occurs with the possible mention of 'friction' would count as a process explanation.

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|----------------|---|
| Level 3 5 | For this level an explanatory point about sequence and process must be made. There should also be a full sequence. For example, there should be some reference to how the meander is cut off to form an oxbow lake. Geographical terminology is used appropriately. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with accuracy. |
| Level 2 3-4 | To enter the level an explanatory point should be made about process or sequence. For top of level there should be an explanatory point about sequence and a named process e.g. corrasion or process is explained and there is a good sequence. For top of level there is use of geographical terminology. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy. |
| Level 1 1-2 | Descriptive comments about meander / ox-bow lake formation. |

- b. (i) Point mark : Landform X = beach, sand dune. 1
- (ii) Levels mark 5

A clearly separate paragraph either above or below the diagrams is not an annotation and should not be credited. If statements are within the body of the diagrams without an appropriate arrow they should be credited.

A simple sequence explanation would be - soft rock erodes faster than hard rock.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Level 3 5 | For this level an explanatory point about sequence and process must be made. There should also be a full sequence. For example there should be reference to the fact that headlands will eventually receive the higher rates of erosion as they are more exposed to wave action as the bays have retreated. |
| Level 2 3-4 | To enter the level an explanatory point should be made about process or sequence. For top of level there should be an explanatory point about sequence and a named process or process is explained and there is a good sequence. |
| Level 1 1-2 | Descriptive comments about hard / soft rocks. |

- c. Point mark: one mark per feature: 3
- steep back wall, steep sides / wall, armchair shape, corrie lip, arête, pyramidal peak, lake, bowl, basin shaped, deep rounded hollow, not just hollow or large hollow.
- Do not credit ice as a feature of a corrie but do credit terms such as crevasse / bergschrund.

TOTAL 20

Question 2

- a. (i) coniferous (woodland) 1
 (ii) Point mark 4

Adaptation and reason = 1 mark.

The following are possible examples.

- These trees have a bendy trunk so that they are not blown over in high winds. (1)
- These trees have wide spreading shallow roots for stability (1)
 The word protect is not good enough, for example, pine cones protect the seeds, further explanation is needed. Pine cones protect the seeds from the cold (1) and from animals (1).

- b. (i) Point mark 1

| Set | January (oC) | July (oC) | Rainfall (mm) |
|-----|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| B | 5 | 20 | 700 |

- (ii) Point mark. 3

Answer may develop theory of Distance from the sea or may state facts such

as - is it warmer in winter, it is wetter. The second approach goes to a max of 2

without a reason.

Allow 1 mark for La Rochelle is by the coast. (this is the simplest reason allowed.) Do not double credit with comment about Munich being inland.

La Rochelle has warmer January temperatures (1) because it is nearer the sea. (1)

Then there could be some development the theory. "Sea keeps areas close to

it warmer in winter due to its thermal reservoir effect."

Rainfall is higher (1) due to air collecting moisture over the sea (1)

Credit maritime climate do not also credit reference to continental climate.

- (iii) Point mark. Expect comments on effect of Latitude. 3

Max 2 without data.

Beware of general statements about air masses; they affect both settlements.

Do not credit air masses; if unsure consult team leader.

Bilbao is closer to the Equator (1) do not credit complementary statement in same answer.

Closeness to the Equator must be stated not implied through data

Data allowed 57oN, 58oN for Thurso; 43oN, 44oN, for Bilbao.

Also allow temperature data for Thurso and / or Bilbao.

Be wary of and do not credit incorrect data.

Sun's rays have further to travel to reach the poles than the equator. (1).

This means that they are not as concentrated.(1). It is therefore cooler in

Thurso because it is closer to the poles than Bilbao. (1).

The sun's rays have to travel through more atmosphere to get to the poles than the equator (1).

(iv) Point mark 4

A clearly separate paragraph either above or below the diagrams is not an annotation and should not be credited. If statements are within the body of the diagrams without an appropriate arrow they should be credited.

2 mark max. on descriptive comments.

Expect explanation of relief rainfall. Air rises over the hills and cools. (1)

Condensation occurs. It rains.(1) This occurs before the clouds reach Middlesbrough therefore Ambleside is wetter. (1)

Annotations / labels to be on diagram do not accept separate paragraph.

c. (i) Point mark 1

29th October

24.00

(ii) Point mark 2

If (i) is incorrect then (ii) is also incorrect.

A warm front brings rain. This is when the maximum rain is recorded.

The rainfall rises = 0.

The rainfall rises to 5.4mm = 1

The temperature has risen this is another weather condition of a warm front.

(iii) Point mark 1

This is the cold front passing over so the temperature drops.

TOTAL 20

Question 3

- a (i) 1960 1
- (ii) Point mark 3
 Lists max 2
 Lists of medical advances = 2
 Medical care has improved + 1 piece of additional information = 1.
 Medical services have been improved. (1) Nutrition has improved. (1)
 People are living in better houses with proper water supply. (1)
- (iii) Point mark 2
 To stop dramatic population growth (1). To enable the country to develop (1) not enough jobs (1), cost of education (1)
- b. (i) A 1
- (ii) Point mark 3
 Data is not ages copied off the graph. It is a % which may be worked out.
 Limit of 2 marks for data statements.
 there are large numbers of people in the older age groups (1). There are 49% aged between 45 - 75 whereas in B there are only 30%. (1) This is because the people of working age live in urban areas because there are more jobs. (1)
- c. (i)
- | Service | Hawes | Bainbridge |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Public House | ✓ | ✓ |
| Church with spire | ✓ | |
| Visitor centre | ✓ | |
| Post Office | ✓ | ✓ |
- (ii) Point mark. 3
 Expect answers - why the settlements are in the valleys and / or why they are not on the hills.
 The settlements are in the valleys because that's where the main road is (1) A684 (1). The settlements are not on the hills because they are too steep. (1) This is shown by the contour lines being close together (1).
 Restrict to 2 marks without map evidence.

- d. Levels mark 5
- LEDC max level 1 for information which is relevant to an MEDC.
The question asks for characteristics and not location therefore do not credit specifics or explanation related to location.
- Level 3 5 A number of explanatory points and case study material should be included.
- Level 2 3-4 To enter the level specific case study knowledge. For the top an explanatory point should be made. This explanation must link to the specific point.
- Level 1 1-2 Descriptive comments about urban zones
- TOTAL 20

Question 4

- a. (i) Ethiopia 1
- (ii) Point mark: 1 mark per row 2

| Country | Primary % | Secondary | Tertiary |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| India | 64 | 16 | 20 |
| Brazil | 24 | 22 | 54 |

- b. (i) changing the use of agricultural land or buildings to a none agricultural use(1). Taking land or buildings out of food production(1). 1
- (ii) Point mark: 2
Can be anything logical. 1 mark per suggestion. Bed and breakfast, caravan and camping, farm shop, pony trekking.
Ignore incorrect suggestions despite order.
- (iii) Point mark: : reasons must link to answer in part (ii) 4
There should be reasons for both parts of ii. Therefore marks to be 1:3 or 3:1. All diversification should make a profit therefore do not credit comments that justify by saying. 'He has diversified to a B&B as it will make a profit.'
Up to 3 marks without map evidence
Max 2 for map evidence
The farmer has changed his barn into a bed and breakfast because there is a road nearby (1). A684 (1) Therefore he will get passing trade.(1). The farmer has used his fields as a camp site because there is flat land next to his farm(1). This is shown by the lack of contour lines on the map (1).

- c Point mark: 1 mark per explanation or map evidence. 4
 Max 3 without map evidence
 Max 2 for lists
 The map evidence should be the river name not just there is a river.
 Height of hills. Contour lines should have mention of close together,
 many or similar.
 Mountains / quite hilly / steep are really the same point and should not
 be double credited.
 The land in the area is sloping (1) this is shown by the contour lines on
 the map being close together (1)
 In the picture there are sheep (1); they have a lot of grass to graze on
 (1) because of the poor quality. (1)
 The land looks wet and boggy. (1) It is not well drained. (1)
 The area has few roads.(1) Therefore it is not very accessible. (1)

- d. Levels mark 6
 The explanation must be linked to the specific factor to gain marks.
 Credit up to top level 1 inappropriate case study material e.g. MEDC.
 human factors -
- growth of tourism providing extra income to improve farming methods.
 - GNP very low meaning commercial farming cannot develop..
 - All tradition human factors such as labour, fertilisers and machinery.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Level 3 5 - 6 | To enter level 3 there should be specific information on both human and physical factors. For the top they should both be explained. Geographical terminology is used appropriately. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with accuracy. |
| Level 2 3-4 | To enter the level specific case study information should be expected. For top of level an explanatory point about either human or physical factors should be made. For top of level there is use of geographical terminology. They spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with some accuracy. |
| Level 1 1-2 | Descriptive comments about human and physical factors |

TOTAL 20