

Rural environments- 3

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Time:

Total Marks Available:

Total Marks Archived:

Level: IGCSE Mathematics A

Subject: Geography

Exam Board: Edexcel IGCSE Geography- it is however suitable for use by mathematics student of other boards

Topic: Rural environments -3

Type: Mark Scheme

To be used by all students preparing for Edexcel IGCSE Geography- Students of other Boards may also find this useful



Mark Scheme

Q1.

Question number	Indicative content
	<p style="text-align: center;">A03 (4 marks)/A04 (4 marks)</p> <p>Marking instructions</p> <p>Markers must apply the descriptors in line with the general marking guidance and the qualities outlined in the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <p>Indicative content guidance</p> <p>The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of it. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Relevant points may include:</p> <p>A03</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm (agricultural) diversification includes a range of activities, e.g. rearing new livestock, growing bio-fuels, tourism activities etc all should add value to the farming landscape.• Rural diversification strategies may overlap with farm; they would likely include more of a tourism and tourist infrastructure approach (landscapes of "consumption")• There is a complex set of reasons as to the need to diversify – these include lack of services and opportunity, shifts in employment to service sector activities, affordable housing, low wages and import competition in agriculture.• Approaches and the need to diversify, will vary both spatially and temporally, depending on a range of factors – some social, some cultural, some historical, but many decisions will be economically driven.• Overall the need to change is driven by complex set of ideas, many of which are driven by technology as well as personal aspirations of individuals.



	<p>A04</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 2c shows that there are a range of challenges / changes associated with traditional farming and rural landscapes. • On Figure 2c, it can be seen that the problems can be classified as social, economic and politically driven, e.g. farmers' financial support. • Figure 2c shows that in the foreground subsidies for framers and second / holiday homes are identified. • In the background there is the closure of village ships and loss of the pub which is up for sale.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements that are supported by limited evidence. (A03)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy, which supports few aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding, but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (A03) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports some aspects of the argument. (A04)
Level 3	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (A03) • Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports all aspects of the argument. (A04)



Q2.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial explanation and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum of 2 marks when no named developed country is used in context.</p> <p>A range of countries and examples could be chosen, based on either increasing sustainability, switching to using more efficient approaches, or improving education and quality of life for instance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oxfam, an organisation which coordinates and facilitates development to alleviate poverty (1) they use volunteers and other paid agency staff to help oversee development projects, e.g. building new schools (1).• In country Bangladesh the local government have helped to establish local community groups representing a range of views (1) with regard to irrigation schemes, where demand for water often outstrips supply (1).• The Fair-Trade Foundation charity tries to support local produces with a fair price for their produce (1) meaning that local farmers are able to have a sustainable and more long-term future (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)



Q3.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial explanation and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum 2 marks for government strategy and maximum 2 marks for NGO strategy.</p> <p>A range of countries and strategies could be chosen.</p> <p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investment in infrastructure to improved road access to the more remote areas (1) to ensure crops can reach markets more easily (1).• Providing funding for irrigation schemes (1) to try and combat increasing drought conditions (1). <p>NGOs</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NGO, Project Chirag providing rural households with solar lighting units (1) to provide power for areas with poor access to electricity (1).• Water Aid provide training for local people to build toilets (1) to improve sanitation facilities (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)
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Q4.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (4 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial explanation and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum of 2 marks when no named developing country is used in context, or a developed country is used instead.</p> <p>A range of countries and groups / organisations could be chosen, based on either increasing production, switching to using “greener” approaches, or reducing demand, e.g. with policies and incentives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Vietnam Programme 133 the government has provided credit to farmers (1) and this is linked to local investment in infrastructure to help reduce poverty (1).• In Vietnam, NGOs have worked with the government also to provide better rural health and education services (1) which has lifted some people out of poverty (1).• UNICEF helps children in Africa have a better quality of life (1) by providing food and shelter to some communities (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response. Note: group or organisation can be implicit or explicit.</p>	(4)

Q5.



Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">A02 (4 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for each initial explanation of a strategy used to improve quality of life in rural areas with an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification.</p> <p>A range of countries could be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NGOs providing assistance to improve farming methods (1) to increase yields meaning people can move beyond subsistence farming (1).• Increased funding for education facilities in rural areas (1) to ensure skilled workers are created to support economic growth (1).• Improved rural infrastructure (1) to reduce isolation and increase access to services (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)



Q6.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2+2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for initial explanation of a local and/or national government scheme/response, and an additional 1 mark for development through further explanation or exemplification. Maximum of 2 marks when no named developing or emerging country is used in context.</p> <p>Answers will depend on chosen case studies, but expect the following points to arise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In many locations where there are foreign visitors, ecotourism has been promoted by governments (1). This improves the quality of life for locals, with better employment opportunities, and helps the money generated to stay in the local community (1).• In many poorer rural areas of countries, such as Kenya, governments have supported the introduction of commercial farming (1). They have achieved this through special loans and financing schemes so that local people can afford new land and have access to more money and appropriate technology (1).• Fair trade means that the producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product regardless of the price on the world market (1). This has been used in Bangladesh, for example. This means the quality of life for fair trade producers should improve, as well as the long-term prospects for their children (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)



Q7.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2+2 marks)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a reason and a further expansion mark, up to a maximum of 2 marks each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farms diversifying their income to include pick your own options and a farm shop (1) to compensate for falling prices for crops and increase profitability of the farm (1).• Improving transport connections to remote rural areas (1) to improve access to jobs and services.• Switching to organic farming (1) to try and obtain a higher price for crops produced (1).• Obtaining grants from the EU to establish businesses in rural areas (1) and increase community sizes (1).	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop tourist attractions on farms e.g. seeing farm animals (1) in order to increase incomes (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(4)

Q8.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>A intergovernmental organisation</p> <p>A is the correct answer as the other options are not the correct meaning for IGO.</p>	(1)



Q9.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>A Non-Governmental Organisation</p> <p>A is the correct answer as the other options do not have the correct meanings of the term.</p>	(1)

Q10.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>D Farming that does not use chemical fertilisers (1)</p> <p>The answer cannot be A (incorrect), B (incorrect), or C (incorrect).</p>	(1)



Q11.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a suitable way identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add fertilizers to soils (1)• Improve field or soil drainage (1)• Improve soil texture (1)• Use of GM crops (1)• Introduce better crop rotation and management systems (1)• Crop change for a more appropriate crop type / nitrogenous crop (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(1)



Q12.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (1 mark) / AO3 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a basic evidence from the from the image (AO3) and a further 1 mark for extension through explanation (AO2), up to a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A good supply of rainfall based on the colour of the grass (1) means good growth for grasslands for grazing (1).• The ground is quite steep (1) so it would be difficult to use machines to harvest and arable crop (1).• Appears to be an exposed area (1) so it's too windy for arable crops to grow (1).• It looks poor quality on the steeper slopes (1) so it's not fertile enough to support cereal or arable crop production (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate responses.</p>	(2)

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Q13.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• clean air• clean water• maintenance of biodiversity• decomposition of wastes• soil and vegetation generation and renewal• pollination of crops and natural vegetation• groundwater recharge• seed dispersal• greenhouse gas mitigation• timber products and crop <p>Note there is a wide range acceptable.</p>	(1)



Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (2 marks)</p> <p>A coniferous forest D tundra</p>	(2)

Q14.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for a suitable advantage identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher yields (1).• More pest/disease resistant (1).• Greater food security (1).• Require less use of pesticides (1).• They tend to grow faster (1).• More tolerable to climatic conditions/more frost resistant/more drought or flood resistant (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(1)

Q15.



Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bed and breakfast / B&B (1)• Camping / caravanning (1)• Vineyard (1)• Camel farming (1)• Organic farming (1)• Selling farm produce / farm shop / farm café (1)• Making / selling cheese (1)• Fruit picking / PYO (1)• Farming crops as well as livestock / changing crops (1)• Energy crops / solar / wind (1) <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p> <p>Note: Reject animal farms / petting zoo as too similar to (2d).</p>	(1)



Q16.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing the type of crop grown, e.g. a move towards GM crops or organic farming (1).• Changing the method of farming, e.g. move away from nomadic to sedentary (1).• Extreme activities, e.g. zip wire, paintballing (1).• Farm shop/cafe/tea room (1).• Family/petting farm (1).• Camping/caravanning (1).• Livery/cattery/kennels (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(1)



Q17.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (1 mark) / AO3 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark (AO3) for a reason from the image and further mark (AO2) for extension through explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks:</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The land-use has changed away from growing crops to one where there are lots of tourists (1) as this will likely be a more profitable use of the land (1).• Lots of visitors and families evident (1) so this is the move away from using a farm traditionally for just crops and livestock (1).• Appears that barns (background) have been converted into spaces for visitors (1) rather than their likely original use as shelter for animals or storing machinery (1).• An area which is now for public use with families (1) which would not be likely in a farm which had not diversified (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate responses.</p>	(2)

Q18.



Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO2 (2 marks)/AO3 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark (AO3) for a basic reason for the reduction in food shortages facing subsistence farmers and a further 2 marks (AO2) for extension through explanation or description, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsistence farmers may have been assisted by government projects to improve crops/farming techniques (1), e.g. they may have been given grants to buy artificial fertilisers/pesticides (1), which would increase the productivity of their land (1).• The size of families of subsistence farmers may have decreased in size (1) as a result of people being better educated and having higher aspirations (1). This means that there are now less mouths to feed and so food supplies go further (1).• Rural to urban migration has increased (1) as a result of push or pull factors (1). This may have increased the overall proportion of people facing food shortages in urban areas (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(3)



Q19.

Question number	Answer	Mark
	<p style="text-align: center;">AO1 (1 mark) / (AO3) 2 marks</p> <p>Award 1 mark for an identification of a reason and a further 2 marks for extension through explanation or description, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is an increase in the amount of grain produced 100m tonnes (1949) to 621m tonnes (2015) (1) as farms have become more mechanised (1). They use machines efficiently to produce greater yields (1)• There is an increase in the amount of grain produced 100m tonnes (1949) to 621m tonnes (2015) (1) as farms have become larger (1) and therefore there is more land in agricultural production (1). <p>Accept any other appropriate response, which may include ideas around population increase and globalisation.</p>	(3)



Q20.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p>A02 (1 mark) / A03 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark (A03) for a reason further mark (A02) for extension through explanation, up to a maximum of 2 marks:</p> <p>The area in Box A is very green (1) meaning that there is a lot of agriculture or forestry indicating little urban development (1).</p> <p>Box A shows few main roads or transport links (linear features) evident in the box (1) so this is an area with limited settlement or urban development (1).</p> <p>The area appears to be mountainous or with high relief (1) which would be difficult to build large settlements, so the area is likely to be mostly rural (1).</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate responses.</p>	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	<p>A01 (1 mark)</p> <p>Award 1 mark for any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low population densities• Few services• Local employment dominated by agricultural services• Local employment dominated by tourism• Inaccessibility <p>Accept any other appropriate responses.</p>	(1)