[C042/SQP017]

Higher Geography

Time: 1 hour 25 minutes

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Paper 1: Core

Revised Specimen Question Paper

Attempt all questions.

The value attached to each question is shown in the margin.

Credit will be given for appropriate models, diagrams, maps and graphs. Marks may be deducted for bad spelling, bad punctuation and for writing that is difficult to read.

Note The reference maps and diagrams in this paper have been printed in black only: no other colours have been used.

The map extract used is the 1:50 000 extract no 863/88: Sunderland

Copies may be obtained from the OS suppliers.

This is an updated version of the map extract used for the 1992 Geography Higher (Revised) Paper I.

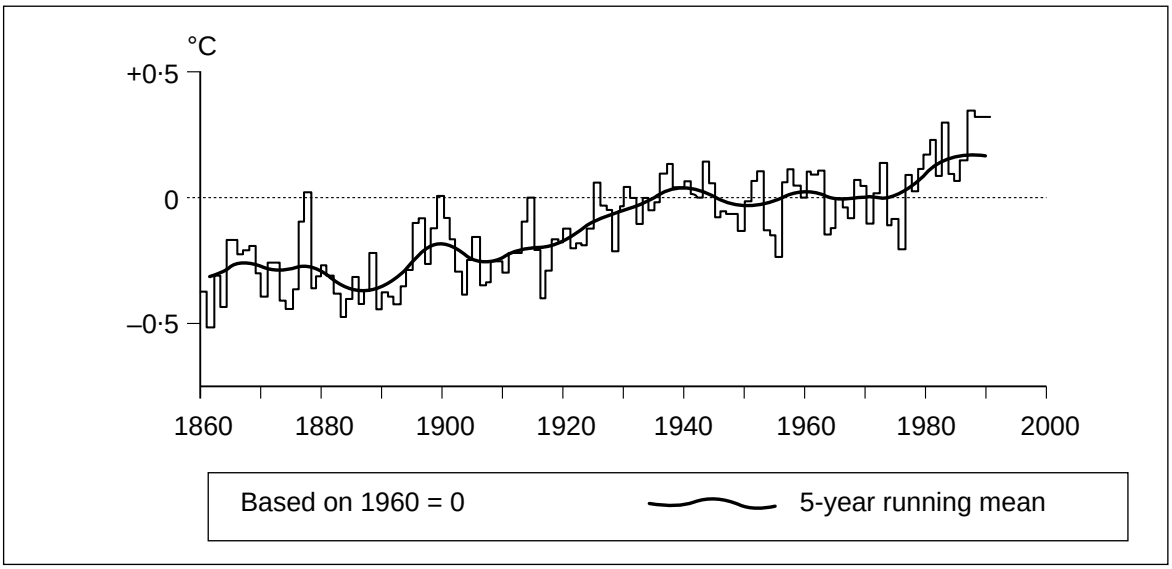
Question 1 (Atmosphere)

Marks

Study Reference Diagram Q1.

Suggest both physical and human reasons for the variations in global temperature. **5**

Reference Diagram Q1 (Global temperature change 1860–1990)



Question 2 (Hydrosphere)

Study OS map extract: Sunderland.

(*a*) Quoting map evidence, describe the **physical landscape of the River Wear and its valley** from GR 297472 to GR 284509. **3**

(*b*) Choose any **one** of the **river features** you have described and, with the aid of a diagram or diagrams, explain its formation. **3**

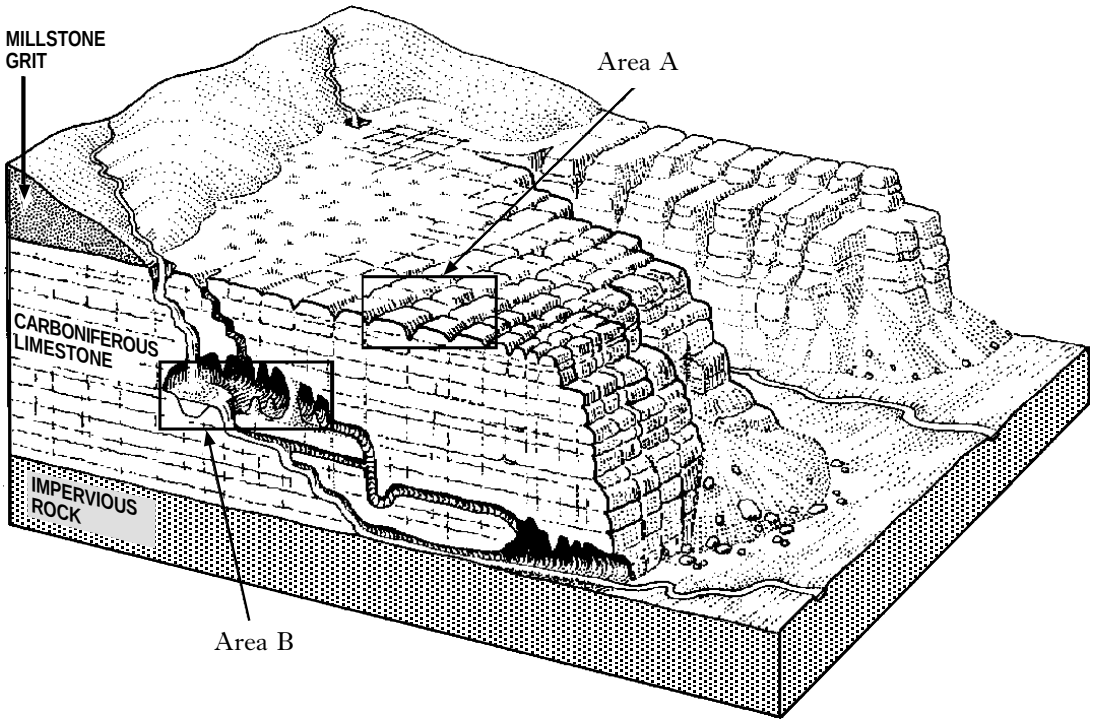
Question 3 (Lithosphere)

Marks

Study Reference Diagram Q3.

Explain how the features in **either** Area A **or** Area B have been formed. **4**

Reference Diagram Q3 (A typical area of the Pennines)



Question 4 (Biosphere)

Select **one** of the following soil types:

(i) podzol

(ii) brown earth

(iii) gley.

With the aid of an annotated diagram of a soil profile, describe the soil forming processes that have contributed to its formation. **5**

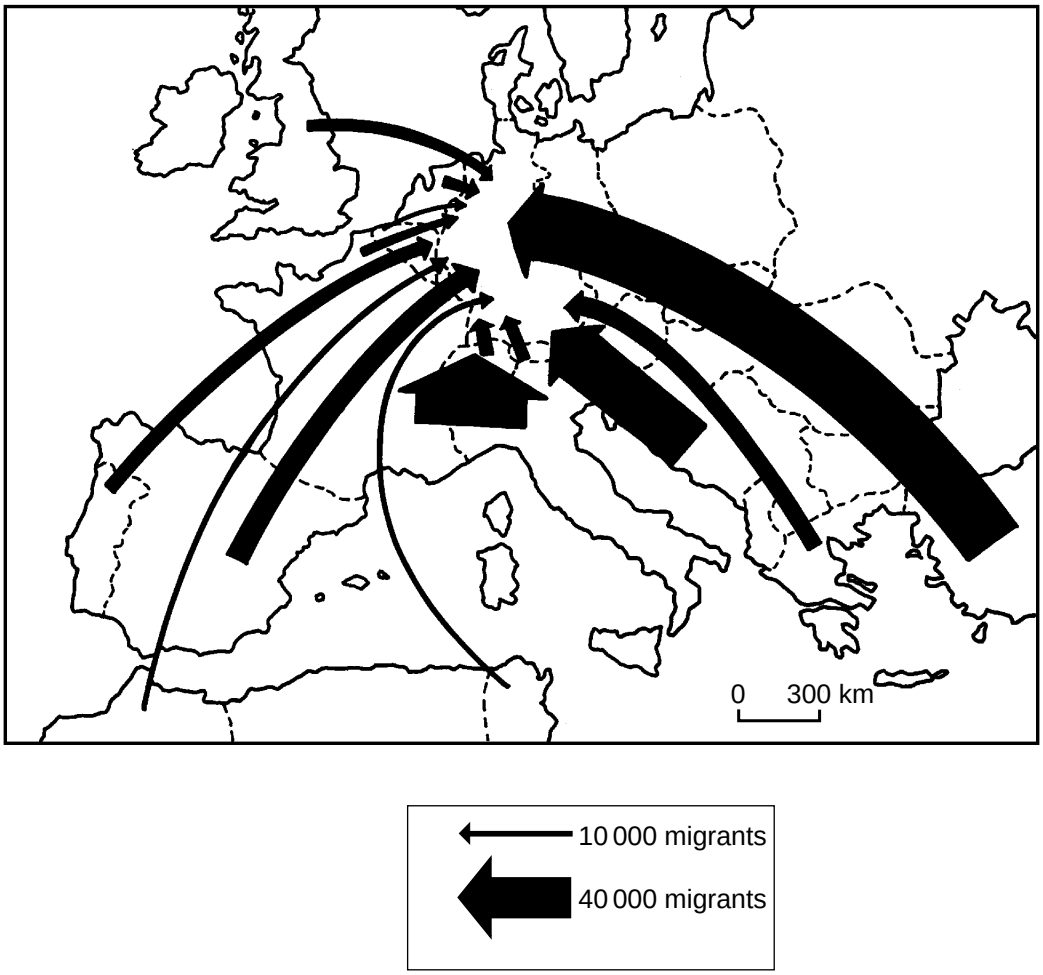
Question 5 (Population Geography)

Marks

Study Reference Map Q5.

(*a*) Describe in detail the pattern of migration shown on the map. **3**

Reference Map Q5 (Migration to former West Germany, mid 1970s)



(*b*) "*Migrations such as those shown on the map are mostly the result of a combination of 'push' and 'pull' factors.*"

Referring to any migration between two named countries, describe in detail

either the "push" factors

or the "pull" factors. **3**

Question 6 (Rural Geography)

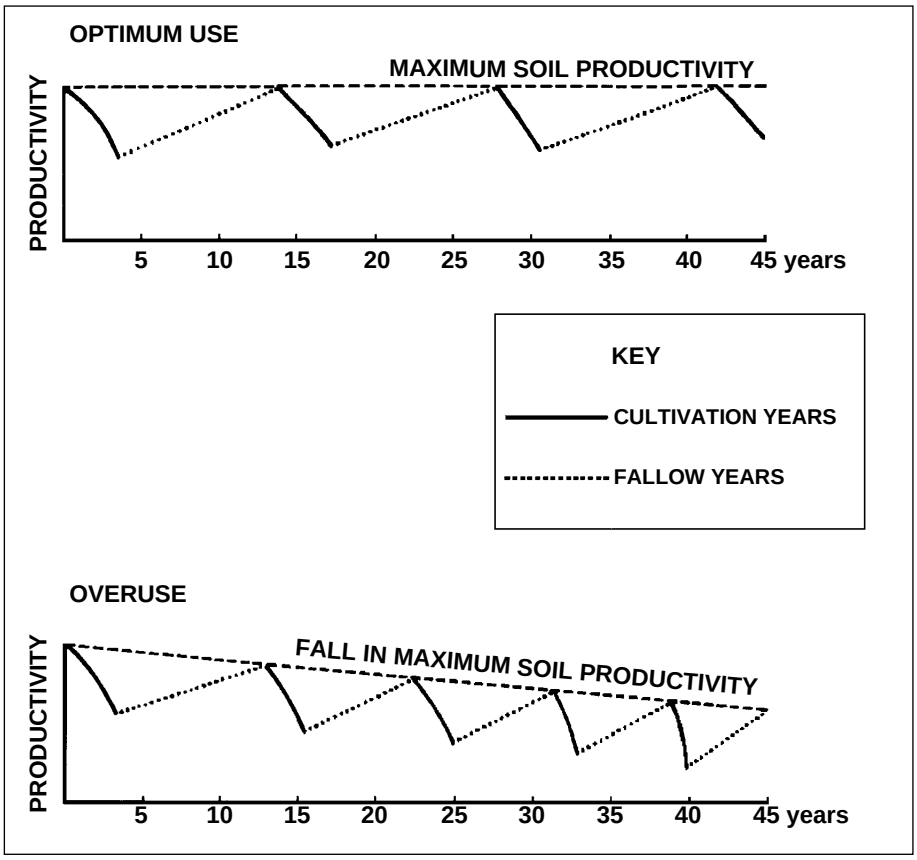
Marks

(*a*) Describe the main characteristics of **shifting cultivation**. **3**

(*b*) Study Reference Diagram Q6.

Referring to an area where shifting cultivation is practised, suggest possible reasons for fallow periods being reduced. **3**

Reference Diagram Q6 (Relationship between soil productivity and length of fallow period in shifting cultivation)



Question 7 (Industrial Geography)

Marks

Study Reference Map Q7.

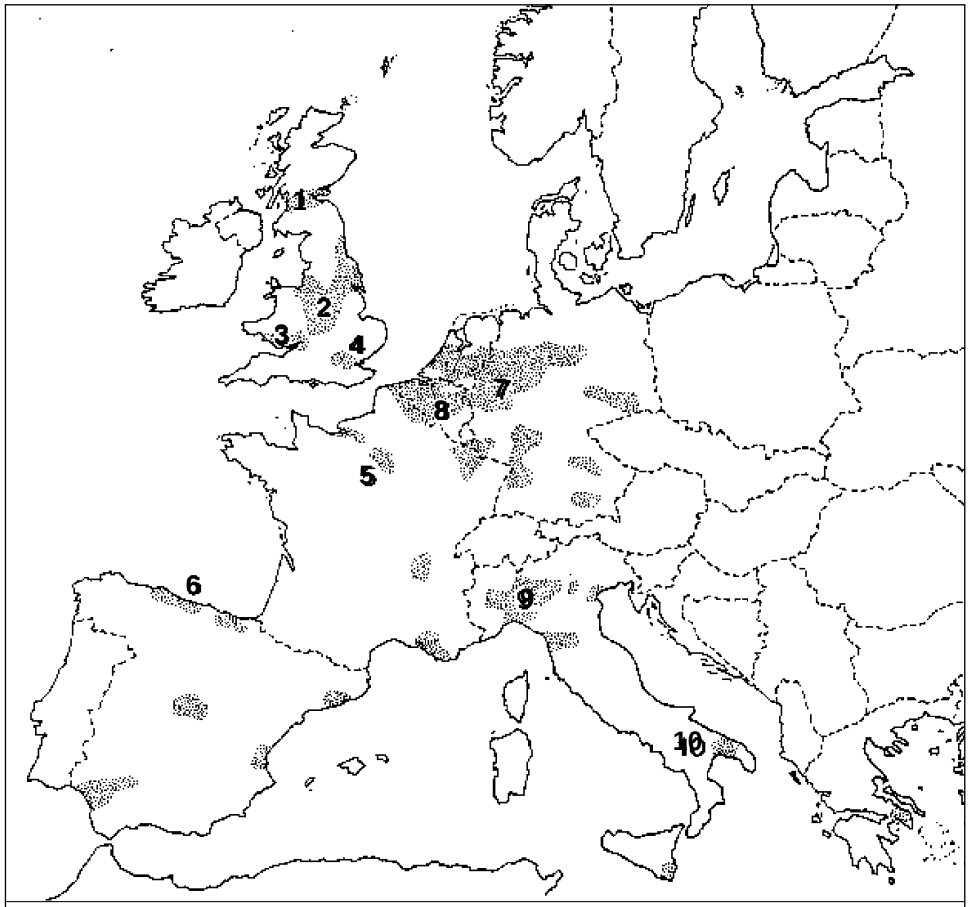
With reference to a **named** industrial concentration in the European Union which you have studied, answer **either (*a*) or (*b*)**.

(*a*) Describe the **physical factors** which led to the growth of early industry. **4**

OR

(*b*) Explain why **human and economic factors** have become more important in accounting for the location of industries today. **4**

Reference Map Q7 (Selected industrial concentrations in the EU)



1	Central Scotland	6	Northern Spain
2	Midlands and North of England	7	Ruhr
3	South Wales	8	Sambre-Meuse
4	London	9	Northern Italy
5	Paris	10	Taranto-Bari

Question 8 (Urban Geography)

Marks

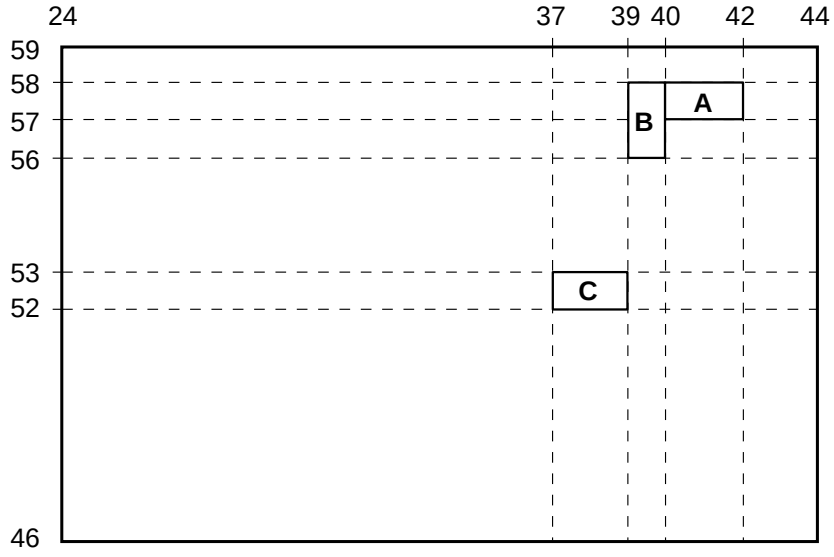
Study OS map extract: Sunderland and Reference Map Q8.

Choose **one** of the three urban zones marked (**A**, **B** and **C**) on Reference Map Q8 and,

(*a*) describe the features of the urban landscape, and

(*b*) suggest why this zone has developed at this particular location. **4**

Reference Map Q8



[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]

[C042/SQP017]

Higher Geography

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Paper 1: Core

Revised Specimen Marking Instructions

SCOTTISH QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

Instructions to Markers: General Notes

Marking

1 The maximum mark for both papers is 90. Markers are encouraged to use the whole range of marks and to give a high assessment for an answer of high quality.

2 The total marks assigned by you for each complete question should be entered in the outer right-hand margin of the answer book. When a question consists of more than one part, the marks assigned to each part **must be shown separately** in the column provided on the inner right-hand side of the book.

It is of great importance that the utmost care should be exercised in adding up the marks. Where appropriate, all summations for totals and grand totals must be carefully checked. Where a candidate has scored zero marks for any question attempted "0" should be shown against the answer.

The **Total** mark for any paper as recorded in the box at the top right-hand corner on the front cover of the script, and as entered on Form Ex6, must be given as a **whole number**. Where a fractional mark has been given in a total mark, you must round up the total mark to the next whole number. Thus if the candidate gains, say, $59\frac{1}{2}$, the mark 60 should be entered in the box on the front of the script **and on Form Ex6**.

3 It is helpful in later procedures if points receiving marks are clearly indicated. In general a $\frac{1}{2}$ mark should be awarded for a short correct statement with a full mark being awarded for a developed point.

4 All mistakes **must** be underlined in red pen. A wavy line (~~~) will be used for something that is not quite right, a single line (———) for mistakes which, though not very serious, are undoubtedly wrong, and a double line (═══) for gross blunders. These corrections are valuable when borderline cases and appeals are being considered. Where a page shows neither a correction nor a mark, a red tick **must** be placed at the bottom right-hand corner of the page.

5 The marker should take the candidate's answers strictly as they are written; no attempt should be made to read into answers ideas which the candidate may have intended to convey but which he has not, in fact, succeeded in conveying A caret (ʌ) should be used to indicate an important omission. A question mark (?) should be used to indicate that the marker cannot understand the meaning intended. The letter "R" should be used to indicate that the candidate is repeating something already stated in his answer.

6 Care should be taken that no credit whatsoever is given to irrelevant parts of answers, however accurate the irrelevant passages may be. Irrelevant passages should be square bracketed [ ].

It should be noted however, that a fact or argument which is irrelevant in one candidate's answer may be made quite relevant by another candidate who has the ability and skill to connect it to the question.

Paper 1—Geography: Core

Question 1 (Atmosphere)

Physical reasons may include:

- solar energy variations;
- astronomical cycles eg tilt of earth's axis, precession of earth's axis, orbital variations;
- volcanic eruptions;
- oceanic alterations.

Human reasons may include:

- factors behind the Greenhouse Effect;
- continued increased burning of fossil fuels; rise of greenhouse gases, methane, carbon dioxide and the continued impact of CFC; deforestation (recent "uncontrollable" forest fires in Indonesia and Roraima may reasonably be included within this context); changing land uses including emissions from rice paddies and increase in methane production from growing global cattle numbers.

Maximum allocation of 4 marks to **either** physical **or** human reasons for global temperature increase.

Assess out of 5 **(5)**

Question 2 (Hydrosphere)

(*a*) Description might include:

- generally meandering course of river;
- river is of a similar width throughout but there are considerable variations in the width of the valley;
- large flood plain in places (eg 2850—up to 600 metres wide);
- incision in places (eg southern edge of map and 2947 and 2848);
- main river is joined by tributaries—confluences at 277488 and 277495.

Award a maximum of 2 marks if the answer fails to make use of grid references to highlight specific aspects of the river and/or valley.

Answers must refer to both river and valley features for full marks.

A mere list of features should score no more than 2 marks.

Award a maximum of 1 mark for repeated mentions of the same feature (eg meanders, confluence points).

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

(*b*) For the selected river feature (eg meander, flood plain, gorge) explanations should include 3 well developed points, all of which could be provided by way of a well annotated diagram (or diagrams).

Maximum of 2 marks if no diagram.

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

Question 3 (Lithosphere)

Area A

- Joints formed in limestone as it dries out as pressure is released.
- Areas of bare limestone having been scraped clear of overlying soil and glacial drift by glacial erosion (abrasion).
- Differential chemical weathering with joints being more susceptible than surrounding limestone. Limestone dissolved by rainwater (which is mildly acidic) particularly at joints leaving deep gaps: grykes, and raised blocks: clints.

Area B

- Stalactites/Stalagmites found in cave/cavern systems where the underground water is rich in lime.
- Lime rich water percolates through the rock structure, as this lime rich water accumulates some of it evaporates and lime is redeposited (as the lime can no longer be held in solution due to evaporation, it precipitates out of solution and is redeposited).
- A similar reason explains the deposition of lime on the floor as water drips from the roof of the cave sometimes called "dripstone".
- Should stalagmites and stalactites coalesce, the term "pillar of limestone" is often used.
- Some candidates may describe formation of cave systems. Reference should be made again to the soluble nature of limestone and the passage of water along well defined joints and bedding planes. Some reference should also be made to changing water levels/tables depending upon climatic change, resulting in former water courses being left "high and dry"; and also to the effect of heavy rainfall in the more recent time scale.

Credit should be given for relevant diagrams.

Assess out of 4 **(4)**

Question 4 (Biosphere)

For a podzol, candidates might suggest:

- dark, raw acidic (mor) humus due to the nature of the natural vegetation cover (pine needles, fir cones . . .);
- cold climate results in slow breakdown of plant litter;
- heavy leaching of iron and aluminium oxides from the topsoil (eluviation) encouraged by excess of precipitation over evaporation and by spring snow melt;
- deposition (illuviation) of these oxides in the subsoil or B horizon forms an iron (or hard) pan, which can impede drainage and cause waterlogging in the topsoil, and is also responsible for red-brown colouring;
- clearly defined soil horizons as the severe climate restricts the actions of soil biota and so little mixing occurs.

A fully annotated diagram could score full marks.

Award maximum of 4 if no diagram.

Assess out of 5 **(5)**

Question 5 (Population Geography)

(*a*) Greater numbers from south and South-Eastern Europe.

Credit should be given for correct identification.

Largest numbers from Italy, Turkey and former Yugoslavia (in excess of 40,000).

Fairly large numbers from Greece, Spain and Portugal (c. 20,000).

Outwith Europe, a number from North Africa (Morocco and Tunisia).

Give credit for reasonable estimates of numbers based on width of arrows.

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

(*b*) Answers will, obviously, depend upon the migration selected.

"Push" factors might include:

- lack of job opportunities/prospects in own country;
- political/Religious persecution.

"Pull" factors might include:

- prospects of earning high wages/greater job opportunities;
- perceived improved quality of life/family "betterment" in "new" country.

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

Question 6 (Rural Geography)

(*a*) Characteristics might include:

- a form of subsistence farming (also known as "slash and burn") which is found in may areas of tropical rainforests;
- involves tribal or extended family groups who make clearings (*chagras*) in the surrounding forest in which to grow crops such as manioc, yams, maize or beans;
- felled trees, having been given time to dry, are burned so that the ash can provide some nutrients for the soil for a limited period;
- crops are supplemented by hunting and gathering and, for those living near to rivers, also by fishing;
- once crop yields start to decline (after 4 or 5 years—depending on the crop) the tribe will "shift" to another part of the forest and begin the cycle all over again;
- labour inputs are high and large areas of land are needed to support a few people.

Answers will, of course, be enhanced by references to named areas and to named tribal groups.

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

(*b*) Reasons could include:

- increased population pressure due to improved conditions amongst the indigenous population and/or the in-migration of small-scale farmers along new transport networks;
- reduction in rainforest area (remaining tribes are being forced into the most inaccessible/least exploited areas) due to logging operations, cattle ranching, flooding resulting from HEP schemes, mineral extraction etc.

Assess out of 3 **(3)**

Question 7 (Industrial Geography)

Answers to both parts of this question will, obviously, depend upon the candidate's choice of "named industrial concentration".

(*a*) Answers ought to be able to make reasonably detailed and authentic references to the importance of such physical factors as:

- proximity to raw materials such as coal, iron-ore and limestone in the case of, say, the rise of iron-working in South Wales;
- water power giving way to steam power—link with coal;
- the relative ease of extracting coal from the valleys in South Wales in the early years of the industry;
- the importance of water transport—canals and barges on the Rhine—in the case of the Ruhr.

(*b*) Answers should comment (with reference to the chosen area) on such human and economic influencing factors as:

- the need to be close to motorway links for easy import of components or distribution of finished products, especially lightweight products;
- the part played by Government and EU incentives in attracting new industries to depressed areas;
- the importance of being near a large enough market;
- the significance of a well trained and motivated workforce;
- the concept of "geographical inertia" being responsible for the continued existence of some industries in particular locations;
- in order to remain competitive the necessity for foreign owned companies (eg Japanese car manufacturers and electronics and IT firms) to have a manufacturing base in the EU so as to avoid import restrictions;
- the opportunities provided for high-tech business of locating close to universities (R&D, skilled personnel, etc).

Assess out of 4 marks in each case. **(4)**

Descriptions of factors, with no explanation of their relevance, should get an overall maximum of 2 marks in each case.

Question 8 (Urban Geography)

Candidates must choose one from three urban zones (A, B and C).

(*a*) **A Mixed Industrial/Residential**

19th century housing in South Eastern corner of zone A. Terraced rows 401571. High density housing.

Churches serving local community 402578 and 406573.

Industrial landscape of railway sidings, warehouses, factories, eg 408577, storage tanks 408578.

B road bisects zone A, another minor road provides a further through-route.

B CBD/Inner City

Zone B is transected by major A class roads (often dual carriageways) which radiate out from this area. Many roundabouts.

Railway routed underground/tunnel 399564, Train Station 397570.

Bus Station 395566.

Two colleges 399561 and 391568; two museums 398568 and 396577; Tourist Information Centre 394568; Civic Centre 396565.

Road and Rail bridges over River Wear.

Many churches suggesting high density housing, still exists/formerly existed.

Evidence of (former) industry-colliery 393579.

C Outer City Residential Area

Modern housing estate(s), relatively low density housing with some woodland areas and open spaces between buildings. Greenbelt/open countryside particularly to south and east of Zone C.

B1286 links area to city centre via A690 (constructed as dual carriageway through "Doxford Park"). Many roundabouts easing traffic flow from areas within "Doxford Park".

Many cul-de-sacs leading from minor/town roads thereby restricting traffic.

(*b*) **A Mixed Industrial/Residential**

Dockside location—import/export of materials and products.

Industries located both on riverside and estuary/coastal locations.

Early/19th century residential growth between docks and CBD to the west to provide low cost housing for work force.

B Inner City/CBD

Greater concentration of CBD land uses to south of River Wear, site more suitable (flatter than north bank of river).

Bridging point of River Wear, focus of routes which has continued to the present day. Point of greatest intracity accessibility.

C Residential Area

Edge of town location provides opportunities for lower density housing than elsewhere within urban area.

Residential area with open outlook yet well connected by trunk road to central Sunderland and other surrounding urban areas

Assess out of 4 marks with a maximum of 3 marks for part (*a*). **(4)**

[*END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS*]

Paper 2—Geography: Applications

Question 1 (Rural Land Resources)

(*a*) (i) For their chosen area candidates might refer to the formation of features such as Corries/Arêtes/Pyramidal peaks/U-shaped valleys etc.

The following points might be made eg in relation to the formation of a corrie:

- Snow accumulates in a mountain hollow when more falls in winter than can be melted in summer (creation of névé).
- Compression of névé into ice.
- Movement downhill under gravity.
- Boulders and stones embedded in ice due to freeze-thaw action beneath the glacier.
- The embedded material + ice mass grinds away at the land creating corries.

Give credit for named examples.

Assess out of 9 (with up to 4 marks for description of features) **(9)**

(ii) Responses will vary according to the area chosen but—candidates might explain how the landscape provides opportunities for:

- Tourism and Recreation/Nature Conservation.
- Hill farming and Forestry.
- HEP generation potential.
- Water supply.
- Quarrying.

Maximum 3 for a list of opportunities.

Give credit for located examples.

Assess out of 7 **(7)**

Question 1 (Rural Land Resources) **(continued)**

(*b*) Answers will vary according to the upland area chosen but environmental conflicts might arise over:

- Honeypot centres.
- Traffic congestion.
- Footpath erosion.
- Damage to farmland—eg walls being broken down.
- Roadside parking.
- Lake pollution/erosion.
- Military training/low flying.
- Industrial developments—quarries etc.
- Forestry development.

Solutions might include:

- Reduction in car access/development of "Park and Ride".
- Education Programmes.
- Controlling use of motor boats/jet skis on lakes/speed limits.
- Limiting height/flights of jets over park areas.

Assess out of 9, but for full marks there must be clear statements of <u>conflicts</u> (rather than a list of land uses) and solutions to the conflicts must be clearly evaluated.

If no comment on solutions, maximum 6.

If no comment on effectiveness, maximum 8. **(9)**

(25)

Question 2 (Rural Land Degradation)

(*a*) Candidates might refer to:

Deforestation

- Loss of protective cover of leaves/branches—allows heavy rain to erode soil and sunlight to bake it—this increases the speed of any chemical decomposition.
- Loss of root systems to bind soil together.
- Loss of moisture recycling through root uptake and transpiration—effect on future rainfall.
- Loss of crucial closed nutrient cycle—dead leaves/twigs decomposing to form nutrients which the plant can use.

Inappropriate farming

- Monoculture—depletes soil of nutrients, causing loss of structure and increasing susceptibility to erosion.
- Some cultivation practices such as removal of hedgerows, ploughing downhill can increase erosion.
- Overgrazing—leads to removal of vegetation cover, rendering the soil open to erosion through loss of protective cover—compaction of soil can lead to more rapid overland flow.

Assess out of 8, with maximum of 6 for deforestation or inappropriate farming **(8)**

(*b*) Candidates might refer to:

for North America

- land and crops destroyed
- poverty
- abandoned farms
- migration of farmers eg Oklahoma to California

for Africa

- loss of crops
- malnutrition/famine
- outmigration from affected areas
- deterioration of pasture
- loss of animals
- loss of nomadic way of life
- conflict between nomads and settled farmers

Question 2 (Rural Land Degradation) **(continued)**

(*b*) Candidates might refer to:

for Amazonia

- reduced yields
- reduced fallow period
- destruction of traditional lifestyles
- migration of tribes, sometimes to Reservations
- extinction of tribes.

Assess out of 7, with maximum of 5 for either area **(7)**

(*c*) **Candidates should be able to give detailed information about conservation practices, which might include**:

- Crop rotation
- Contour ploughing
- Ploughing at right angles to the wind
- Keeping land under grass
- Soil banks to encourage farmers to keep land under grass
- Trash farming/stubble mulching
- Shelter belts
- Strip cultivation/intercropping (tall crops sheltering smaller ones)
- Increased irrigation
- Increase farm size and use less intensively.

Assess out of 10

Maximum of 7 marks if no evaluation **(10)**

(25)

Question 3 (River Basin Management)

(*a*) Credit should be given for detailed interpretation of climate graphs:

- Desert climate in Lower Basin.
- High temperatures together with a lack of rainfall and high evaporation rates.
- Need for water—domestic use/irrigation etc.
- High levels of rainfall in Upper Basin and subsequent flooding.

Assess out of 4 **(4)**

(*b*) (i) Physical factors might include:

- Solid foundations for a dam.
- Narrow cross-section to reduce dam length.
- Large, deep valley to flood behind the dam.
- Permeability of rock below the reservoir.
- Sufficient flow of water from the catchment area
- Evaporation rate.

Assess out of 5 **(5)**

Question 3 (River Basin Management) **(continued)**

(*b*) (ii) Answers will depend upon the basin chosen. However, some suggestions are outlined below:

Benefits	Adverse Consequences
Social:	
• Greater population can be sustained with increased food supply. • Less disease and poor health due to better water supply and more food being available. • Recreational opportunities ie reservoirs. • More widespread availability of electricity.	• Forced removal of people from valley sites. • Increased incidence of water borne diseases such as Bilharzia in irrigation channels.
Economic:	
• Improved farming outputs—surplus for sale. • HEP—industrial development creating job opportunities. • Water for industry. • Navigation opportunities.	• Huge cost of new schemes. • Dependence on foreign aid/finance in the case of LDC's—consequent debts. • More money required for fertilisers. • Possible dislocation of communication links.
Environmental:	
• Increased fresh water supply improves sanitation and health. • Scenic improvement?	• Water pollution and industrial pollution. • Loss of alluvial supplies to flood plain. • Silting up of reservoirs. • Flooding of archeological/historical sites.
Political:	
• Co-operation and partnership. • Shared costs.	• Problems of water control/dependence on neighbours upstream. • Pollution levels across borders. • Shared costs with limited benefits.

Answers should be authentic for the chosen river basin and must attempt to evaluate the water projects taking the benefits and adverse consequences into consideration.

Candidates must refer to all 8 parts for full marks (reduce maximum by 1 mark for each part missed). **(16)**

(25)

Question 4 (Urban Change and its Management)

(*a*) **Methods should relate to the chosen city, and might include**:

- Removal of poor quality housing (comprehensive redevelopment, in concert with massive rebuild on the edge of the city, overspill arrangements and New Town corporations).
- Switch of emphasis to renovate rather than rebuild (late 1970s Glasgow).
- Road networks unable to cope with spiralling car ownership, hence ring roads, urban motorways, "Park and Ride", etc.
- Investment in integrated public transport infrastructure.
- Industrial change—away from traditional heavy industry in inner city to light industry in Industrial Estates and Enterprise Zones.

In evaluating the effectiveness, candidates might be expected to describe specific ways in which strategies have, or have not succeeded, eg:

- Problems associated with early housing policies eg high rise living, urban crime, social fragmentation, lack of facilities, high transport costs—as appropriate.
- Problems of unemployment, dereliction in inner city.

Maximum of 8 for any one problem eg transport.

Maximum of 12 if no comment on effectiveness.

Maximum of 12 if no clear reference to the chosen city. **(15)**

(*b*) **Answers will depend on the city chosen, but might include**:

- Burgeoning shanty towns, with their related problems.
- Crime/prostitution as the urban poor increase in numbers.
- Increase in land values making progress difficult for working class groups.
- Stagnation in the rest of the country/Primate City problems.
- Traffic congestion.
- Lack of service provision.
- Over industrialisation by Multinationals keen to exploit low wages and lax environmental laws.
- Pollution.
- Lack of planning.

Assess out of 10, but reference must be made to social, economic and environment problems for full marks (reduce maximum by 2 marks for each part missed).

Maximum of 8 if no clear reference to the chosen city. **(10)**

(25)

Question 5 (European Regional Inequalities)

(*a*) **Candidates might note some of the following trends for the period 1950 to 1990**:

Algarve:

Increase in employment in services, especially tourism. Gradual rise and later fall in industry. Substantial loss of agricultural employment due to loss of farmland, movement of labour force to services, mechanisation.

Lisbon:

Steady increase in service employment, largely administration/business. Industry pattern similar to Algarve. Agricultural employment dropping, less spectacularly than Algarve, for same general reasons.

Norte:

Slow rise in service employment, less important than other areas. Industry most important, in spite of slight decline 1980–1990. Agricultural employment declining substantially.

Assess out of 8, with a maximum of 4 for any one region.

Maximum of 6 for description, but quoting figures from the graph without any elaboration should score no more than 3. **(8)**

(*b*) **Detail of answer is obviously dependent upon the country chosen**:

(i) Physical factors:

- Geology.
- Relief.
- Climatic characteristics leading (perhaps) to availability of water.

(ii) Human factors:

- Accessibility/perception of remoteness,. these linked to the physical factors above.
- Industrial difficulties eg over-dependence on limited range of industries (decline of "heavy" labour intensive industry), negative effect on suppliers/surrounding communities (sometimes described as negative multiplier effect) vs growth of "sunrise" industries at communication/transport foci.
- Poorly qualified labour pool vs skilled technicians/adaptable labour force.
- Variations in investment in infrastructure.
- Perceptions of inward investors.
- Changing government support to regions.

For full marks both physical and human factors must be considered. Up to 6 marks may be awarded for any one part.

Assess out of 9 **(9)**

Question 5 (European Regional Inequalities) **(*b*) (continued)**

(*b*) (ii) Again responses will be dependent upon the country chosen but may include some/all of the following:

National government measures include:

- Incentives: Regional Development status, EZ status, capital allowances, training grants, assistance with labour costs, rent free arrangements.
- Specific assistance to old coal mining areas (UK and Belgium).
- Government intervention: relocation of specific government departments (eg UK MOD to Glasgow).
- Directions to state owned firms to invest in specific areas (eg former BritOil to Aberdeen, car firms (Fiat to Southern Italy).

European measures include:

- (Most importantly) European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) which provides a wide range of direct and indirect assistance to encourage firms to move to disadvantaged areas eg loans, grants, improvements to local infrastructure.
- European Investment Bank (EIB) concentrates on providing loans for businesses setting up in disadvantaged areas.
- European Social Fund (ESF) assists with job retraining and relocating.

Both national and European measures have to be considered for full marks.

Maximum 6 if no comment on impact.

Assess out of 8 **(8)**

(25)

Question 6 (Development and Health)

(*a*) (i) Reasons might include references to both "positive" and "negative" factors and/or "physical" and "human" advantages/constraints eg:

- Countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates or Brunei have been able to prosper and develop rapidly because of their oil and gas reserves.
- Countries such as Singapore, South Korea or Taiwan have, thanks largely to their "entrepreneurial skills", encouraged the development of industry and commerce and subsequent prosperity.
- Countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia or Chad are lacking in natural resources and have had recurring drought and associated famine problems to contend with.
- Countries such as Bangladesh are regularly affected by other sorts of natural disasters (cyclones/flooding) etc.

References to such influences as civil disorder, political instability, types of economy and problems resulting from rapid population growth may also be made relevant.

Assess out of 6 **(6)**

(ii) Essentially these indicators are too broad/generalised:

- They are averages which disguise or distort wide internal variations eg
  - ✧ a few immensely wealthy families but the majority of the population may be living at subsistence level.
  - ✧ some regions/areas of a country may be much better off than others—"north-south divides"/urban—rural contrasts.
- GNP figures in some cases are inflated by oil revenues (big gap between these and indicators which have yet to "catch up").
- Certain indicators are perhaps irrelevant to the real quality of life in many poorer subsistence-based economies.

Maximum 1 for reference to census difficulties causing inaccurate data.

Assess out of 5 **(5)**

Question 6 (Development and Health) **(continued)**

(*b*) **Overall assess the answer out of 14 with the proviso, of course, that all 3 parts must be answered to be able to gain full marks!**

Some candidates will answer the three parts separately, as suggested, in which case a 6 : 6 : 2 or 5 : 6 : 3 mark allocation might be appropriate.

Others will combine (i) and (ii) or even all three sections in a composite response.

No one part should be allocated more than 7 marks or less than 2.

Answers should, throughout, be authentic to the candidate's chosen "water related disease of the Tropics"!

Assess out of 14 **(14)**

(25)

[*END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS*]

Amendments for Paper 2

[C042/SQP017]

Higher Geography

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Paper 2: Applications

Revised Specimen Question Paper

Two questions should be attempted.

One question from Section A (Questions 1, 2, 3) and
one question from Section B (Questions 4, 5, 6).

The value attached to each question is shown in the margin.

Credit will be given for appropriate models, diagrams, maps and graphs. Marks may be deducted for bad spelling, bad punctuation and for writing that is difficult to read.

Note The reference maps and diagrams in this paper have been printed in black only: no other colours have been used.

Amendments for Paper 2 (cont)

Delete page 10 of original Specimen Question Paper (now incorporated in cover page)

Section D now becomes Section A

Section E now becomes Section B

Questions 9–14 now become 1–6

SECTION A

You must answer ONE question from this Section

Question 1 (Rural Land Resources) *Marks*

(*a*) Study Reference Diagram Q1.

(i) Upland areas like Snowdonia contain glaciated features which make them attractive to visitors.

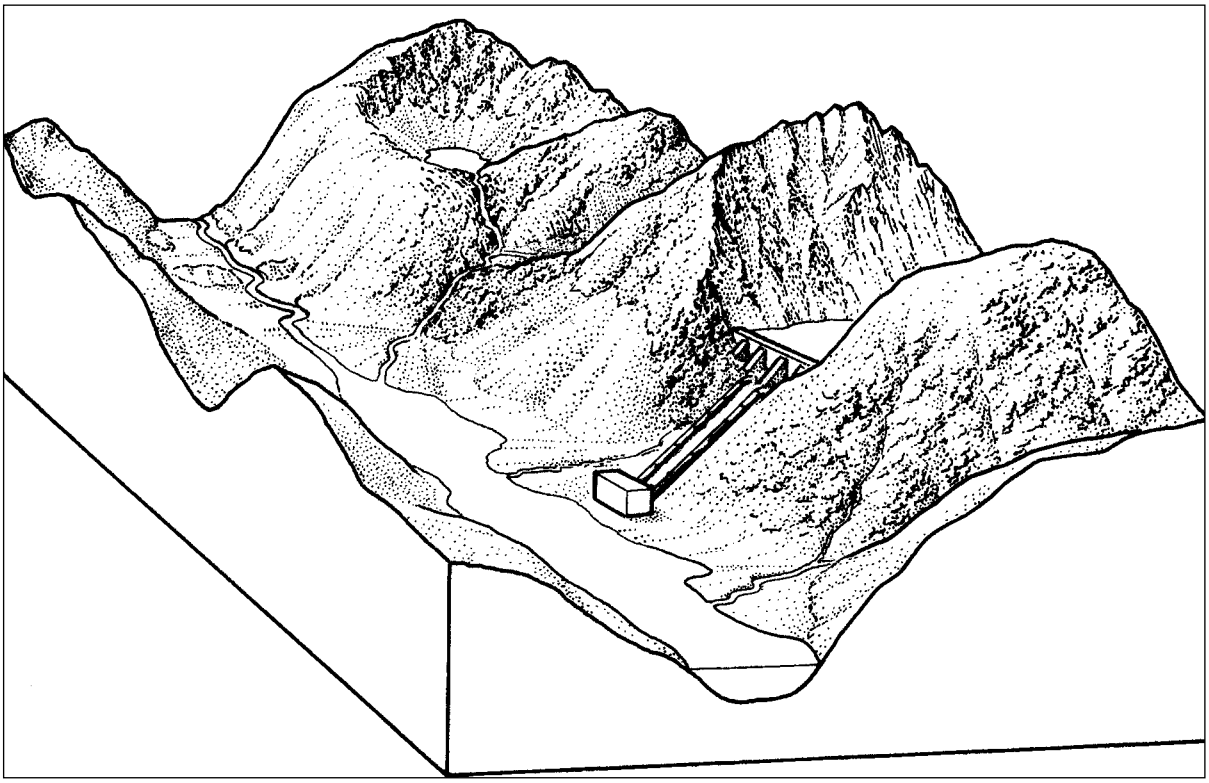
Describe and explain the formation of such physical features in Snowdonia or in any glaciated upland area you have studied. **9**

(ii) With reference to Snowdonia or your chosen glaciated upland area, explain the social and economic opportunities created by a landscape such as this. **7**

(*b*) For Snowdonia or any other upland area, describe environmental conflicts which have arisen and evaluate the effectiveness of solutions used to resolve these conflicts. **9**

(25)

Reference Diagram Q1 (Landscape within Snowdonia National Park)



Question 2 (Rural Land Degradation)

Marks

(*a*) Study Reference Diagram Q2.

Show how deforestation **and** inappropriate farming can contribute to the degradation of rural land. **8**

(*b*) For named areas in North America **and either** Africa north of the Equator **or** the Amazon basin, describe and explain the social and economic impact of land degradation on the people. **7**

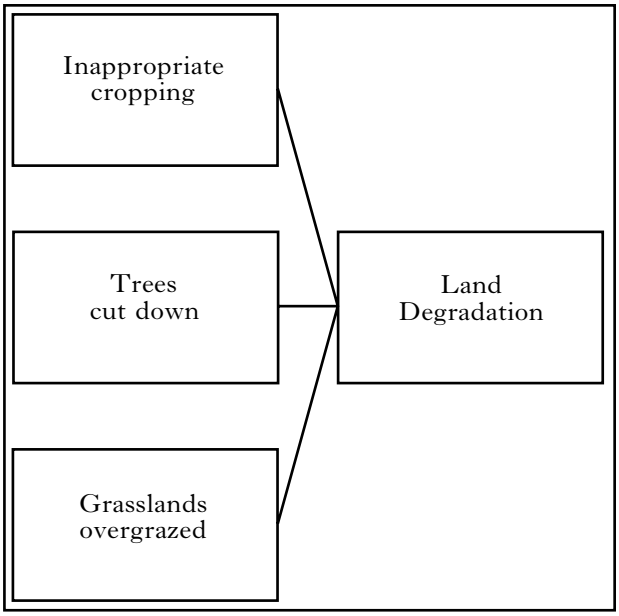
(*c*) Referring to specific locations in North America,

(i) describe the methods used to try to reduce rural land degradation, and

(ii) evaluate the effectiveness of these methods. **10**

(25)

Reference Diagram Q2 (Causes of land degradation)



Question 3 (River Basin Management)

Marks

(*a*) Study Reference Map Q3 and Reference Diagram Q3.

With the aid of the resources, explain the need for water management in the Lower Nile Basin in Egypt. **4**

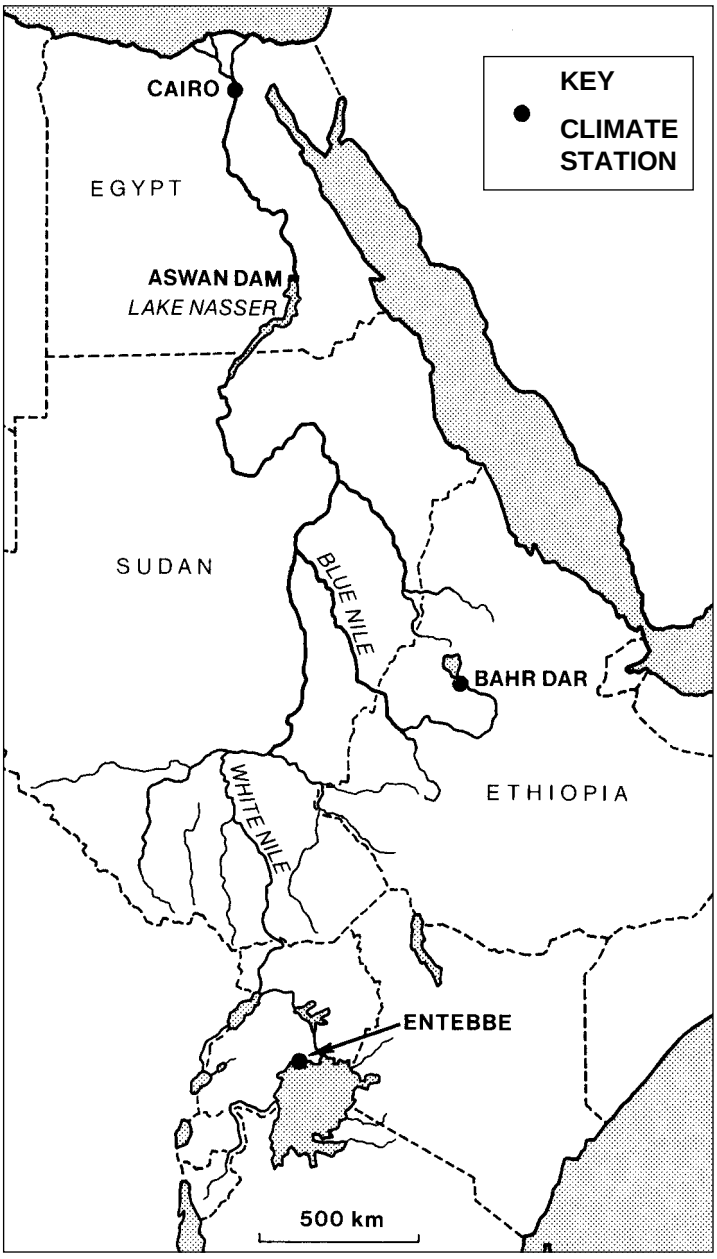
(*b*) (i) With reference to a river basin you have studied in Africa **or** North America, explain the physical factors which have to be considered when selecting **sites** for dams and their associated reservoirs. **5**

(ii) "*Water control projects not only bring social, economic, political and environmental benefits but also adverse consequences.*"

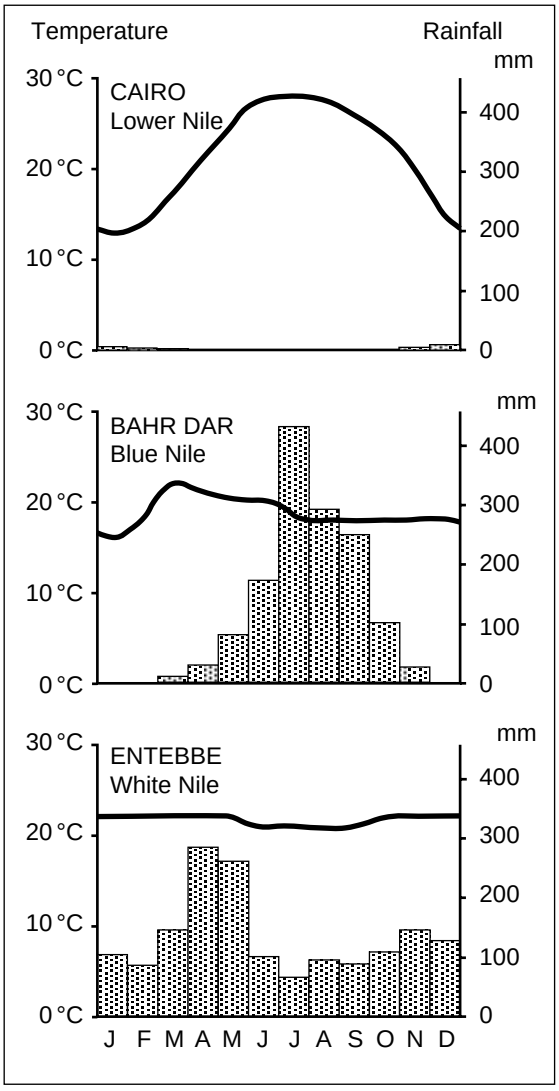
Referring to a river basin you have studied, evaluate the success of its water control projects in terms of their social, economic, political and environmental impact. **16**

(25)

Reference Map Q3 (The Nile Basin)



Reference Diagram Q3 (Selected climate graphs)



SECTION B

You must answer ONE question from this Section

Question 4 (Urban Change and its Management) *Marks*

(*a*) Study Reference Diagram Q4.

Major cities of the **Developed World** face a number of problems, eg poor quality housing, traffic congestion and industrial decline, as suggested in the diagram.

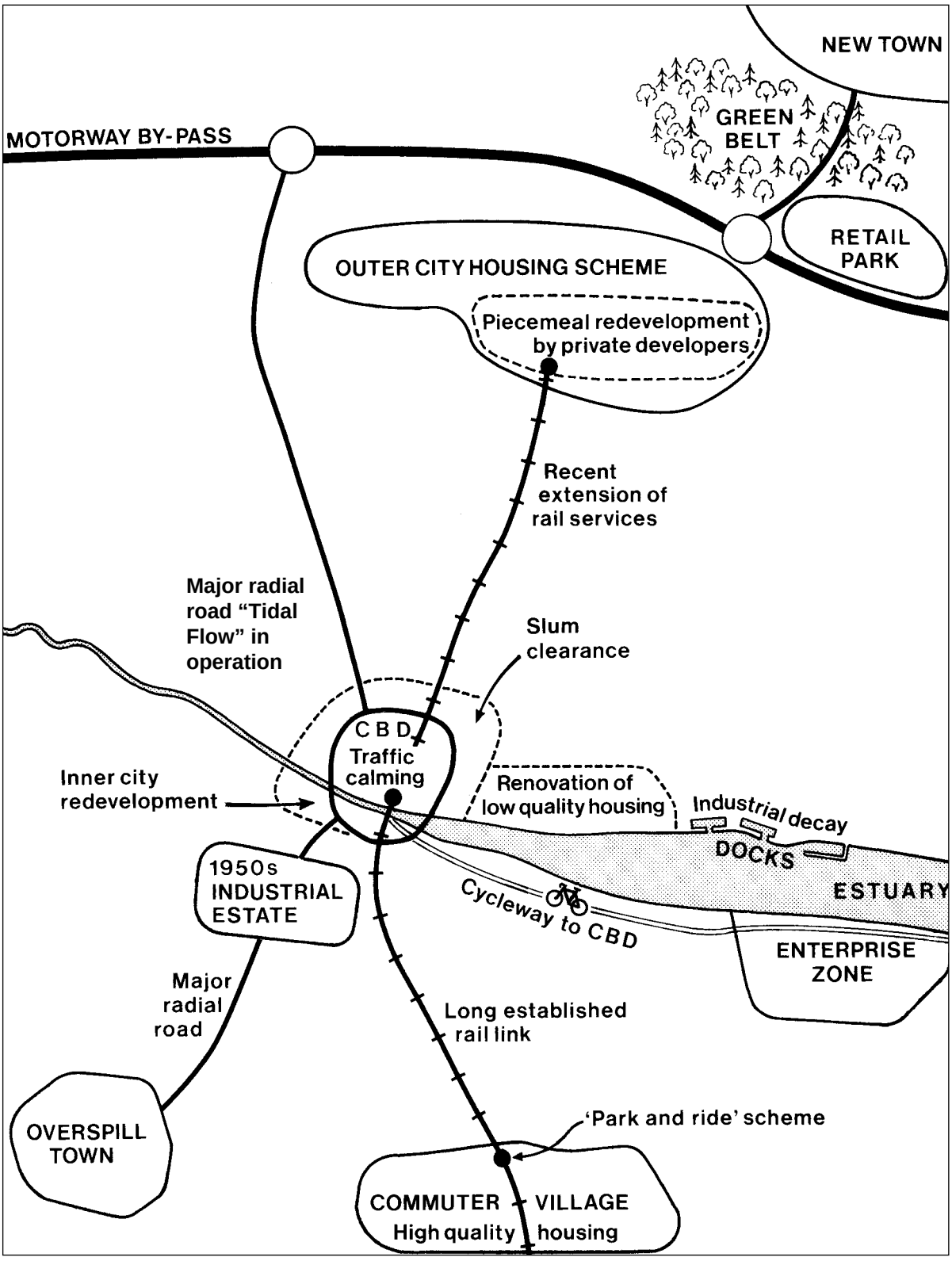
With reference to a named city you have studied in the Developed World, describe the ways in which such problems have been tackled, and evaluate the effectiveness of these solutions. **15**

(*b*) "Most cities in the **Developing World** are growing very rapidly."

With reference to a named city in the Developing World which you have studied, describe the social, economic and environmental problems created by its growth. **10**

(25)

Reference Diagram Q4 (Managing urban change in a Developed World city 1950–2000)



Not to scale

Question 5 (European Regional Inequalities)

Marks

(*a*) Study Reference Map Q5.

Norte is one of the main industrial areas of Portugal, Lisbon is the capital city and Algarve is an important holiday region.

For each of these **three** regions, describe and explain the changing employment structure from 1950 to 1990. **8**

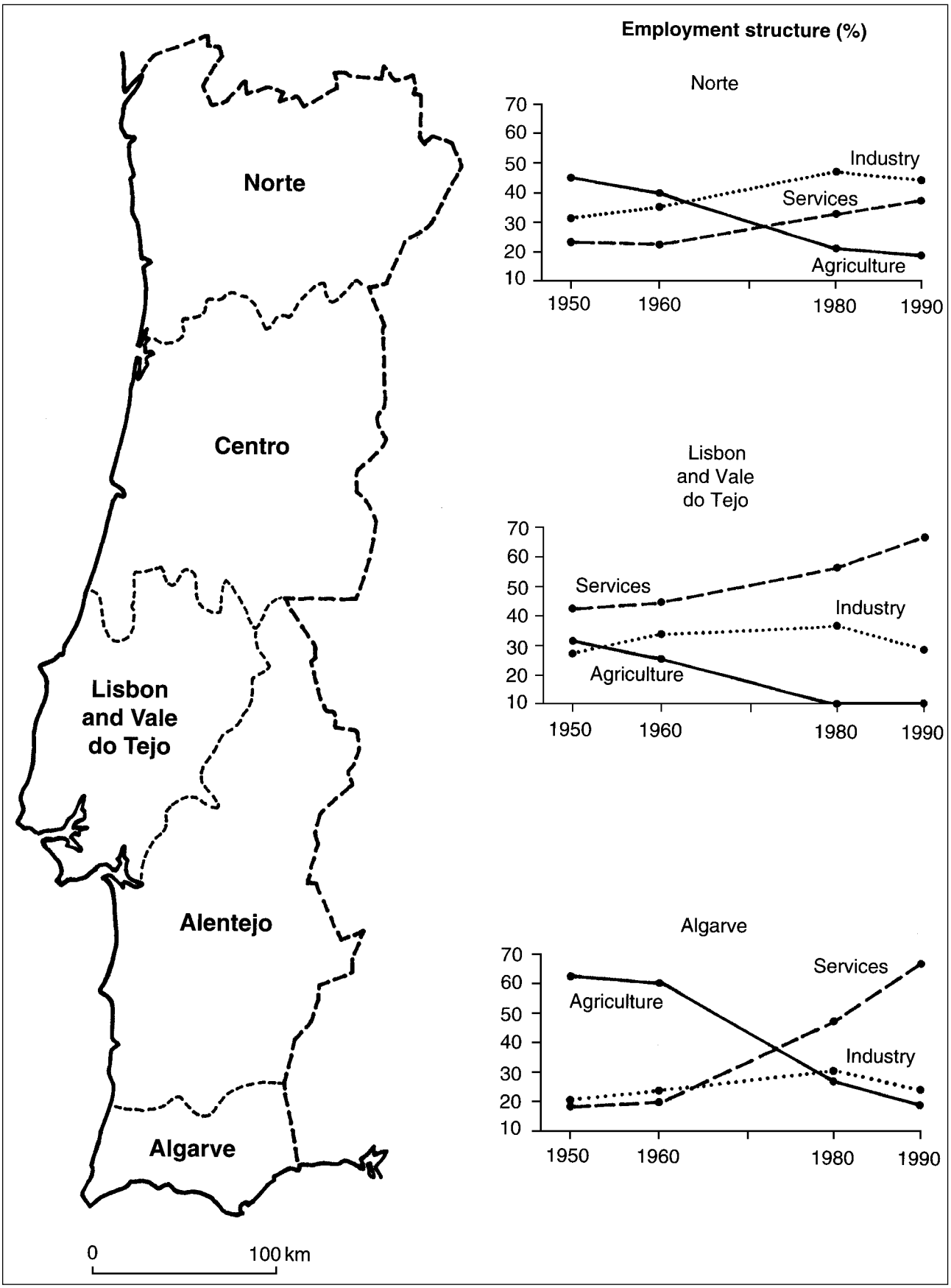
(*b*) For **either** Portugal **or** a **named** country you have studied in the European Union,

(i) describe and explain the physical and human factors which have led to regional inequalities, and **9**

(ii) outline the steps taken by the national government and the European Union to assist the less prosperous regions, and assess the impact these steps have had on development. **8**

(25)

Reference Map Q5 (Portugal: Regional Employment by sector)



Question 6 (Development and Health)

Marks

(*a*) Study Reference Table Q6.

(i) Referring to the countries listed in the table **and**/**or** to other countries in the Developing World which you have studied, suggest reasons why such wide variations in development exist between countries. **6**

(ii) Explain why such indicators of development may fail to provide an accurate representation of the true quality of life in a Developing Country. **5**

(*b*) For **one** of the following diseases:

bilharzia (schistosomiasis)
or malaria
or cholera,

(i) describe the physical and human factors which put people at risk of contracting the disease,

(ii) describe the methods used to try to control the disease, commenting on their success,

(iii) explain how the prevention of the disease will benefit countries in the Developing World. **14**

(25)

Reference Table Q6 (Indicators of development for selected countries)

Indicator (1995–97)	*South Korea*	*Bangladesh*	*Brazil*
GNP per capita (US Dollars)	9700	240	3640
Life Expectancy (years)	73	58	67
Birth Rate (per 1000)	15	31	22
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	11	77	48

[*END OF QUESTION PAPER*]