

**2005 Geography**

**Intermediate 1 – Old Arrangements**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

**These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments.**

## Geography

### Intermediate 1

#### Old Arrangements

#### Physical Landscapes and Land Use

##### Question 1

- (a)                      EROSION                      WEATHERING  
moving ice                      acidic rain  
rivers  
3 correct – 2 marks                      1 or 2 correct – 1 mark                      **2 marks**
- (b)                      2 x 1 mark  
  
A = Snowdonia                      B = Yorkshire Dales                      **2 marks**
- (c)                      Credit should be given for accurately drawn diagrams  
eg  
**Limestone pavement** – layers of sediment laid down under the sea bed millions of years ago to form limestone (1) then uplifted due to crustal movement (1). Ice sheets scraped away the top surface during the last ice age (1) exposing large areas of limestone to weathering/ effects of acidic rain (1).  
**Pot hole** – as limestone dries out over millions of years (1) vertical joints are formed (1). These joints in the limestone become widened by the effects of river erosion (1) and chemical weathering (1) to form pot holes (1).  
**Cavern** – water makes its way down through joints or swallow holes (1). Where there are many joints and bedding planes (1) the limestone is dissolved by the acidic water (1) and a cavern is formed over millions of years (1). The cavern can be enlarged by the effects of flowing water (1) or rock collapsing from the cavern ceiling (1).  
**Stalactite** – water dripping through the joints in the rock into the caverns contains calcium carbonate (1). As it drips slowly from the cavern roof it evaporates (1) to leave a small deposit of calcite (or dripstone) (1). These deposits grow downwards over the years to form a stalactite (1).  
  
Or any other valid point.                      **3 marks**
- (d)                      (i)                      3 x 1 mark  
  
Corrie with tarn                      3008  
Pyramidal peak                      2704  
U-shaped valley                      3006                      **3 marks**

(ii) Accept negative and/or positive statements

1 mark for grid reference

eg

**Forestry** – trees can grow on poorer soil on lower slopes (1), which are unsuitable for farming (1). Forested areas are near main roads for access by machinery (1). Some wooded areas attract tourists and are protected by the National Trust (1) eg box 3203 (1).

**Tourism and recreation** – the area has spectacular mountain scenery (1) which attracts walkers and climbers (1). There are many tourist activities on and around Lake Windermere (1) such as watersports at 385020 (1). There is a main road (A591) for tourist access to the area (1). There are also many places of historical interest (1) such as the Roman fort at 372034 (1) etc.

**Hill sheep farming** – there is very little flat land for arable farming (1). Sheep are more suited to steeper slopes (1) and colder, wetter weather on the high land (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

(iii) **Tourism/Forestry** – commercial forest areas with fences could restrict access for walkers (1) who may climb fences and damage them (1). Campers may cause forest fires (1).

**Tourism/Hill sheep farming** – walkers with dogs which worry sheep (1). Tourists leave gates open (1) and drop litter which animals may eat (1). Farmers may restrict access (1).

Or any other valid point.

**3 marks**

(e) Most National Park Authorities can refuse planning permission for any scheme which may spoil the environment (1). They employ park rangers who help to prevent problems eg litter (1). Traffic congestion can be reduced by park and ride schemes or one way systems (1). They can insist that developments such as quarries are adequately screened (1) and the landscape properly restored (1).

Credit should be given to candidates who mention other organisations such as the National Trust or SNH.

**3 marks**

## Landscapes and Tourism

### Question 2

- (a) 2 x 1 mark
- Area of upland glaciation A = Cairngorms  
Area of coastal erosion B = Pembrokeshire **2 marks**
- (b) (i) 4 x 1 mark
- A = Great Langdale  
B = Great Langdale Beck  
C = Grasmere  
D = A591 **4 marks**
- (ii) During ice-age glacier moves through v-shaped valley (1) making it wider and deeper (1) by processes of plucking (1) and abrasion (1). After the ice-age a u-shaped valley is left with a flat floor and steep sides (1).
- For full marks diagrams MUST be used, otherwise mark out of three. **4 marks**
- (c) 3 x 1 mark
- Area x has attractive scenery (1) eg mountains and lakes (1). There are tourist attractions such as Brockhole National Park Centre (1) at 386008 (1). There are many hotels in the area (1) and there are 5 youth hostels and a campsite (1). There are several footpaths (1) and the Cumbria Way passes through the area (1). Waterfalls such as Stockghyll Force (1) at 385044 (1) are also popular tourist attractions etc.
- Or any other valid point.  
Maximum one mark for appropriate grid reference. **3 marks**
- (d) 3 x 1 mark
- Correct completion of each bar – one mark  
Completion of key – one mark **3 marks**
- (e) (If no specific area referred to, mark out of 3)  
eg on Dorset coast, use of groynes (1) to prevent longshore drift (1). Recurved sea walls (1) to deflect energy of the waves (1). Gabions (1) to absorb wave energy (1).
- Or any other valid point. **4 marks**

## Environmental Issues

### Question 3

(a) No marks for choice.

Accept list

YES

There are a lot of holiday homes and guest houses, in total more than the number of local resident homes (1). There seems to be quite a lot of cafes and souvenir/specialist shops (1) and very few normal shops for such a small town (1). The street names suggest it is a ski/mountain resort eg Rue des Alpes.

NO

It is a small town and so you would expect some people to convert homes into guest houses to make a living if close to Alps (1). There seems to be an adequate amount of normal shops for the proportion of local houses (1).

**3 marks**

(b) Or any other valid point.  
People upset by the number of holiday homes because it has pushed up the price of local houses (1), the facilities provided are mainly geared towards tourists (1), the towns are empty of people when the tourist season is over, meaning many shops shut and services are reduced (1), there is a loss of community spirit/identity (1). Pollution and noise from visitors in the peak season (1).

**3 marks**

(c) People might welcome an increase in activities in the Alps as it might bring employment opportunities (1) and have a positive knock on effect to local businesses (1). It might encourage young people to stay in the area and bring up children there and so keep the community alive (1). It will provide more and new leisure activities (1) and facilities of a high standard for local people (1).

**4 marks**

(d) 1 mark for identifying each type correctly and 1 mark for providing an accurate example of each area

(i) A = river, B = mountain

(ii) Any relevant areas

**4 marks**

(e) (i) Urban area eg Ranstaad

An increase in car ownership has led to traffic congestion and air pollution (1). Heavy traffic also increases noise pollution leading to buildings shaking and becoming unsafe (1). Urban sprawl – increased demand for building and housing has seen the loss of valuable countryside (1) and loss of wildlife and recreational areas (1). Large built up areas in the countryside and accompanying motorways increase noise, visual and air pollution (1).

**3 marks**

- (ii) Measures taken to reduce these environmental pressures have included making the inner city areas more attractive so that there should be less urban sprawl (1) This might include landscaping and providing new housing (1). More cycle lanes and park and ride schemes have been set up (1) to reduce traffic congestion and pollution (1). Green belts set up around the city (1) limits the amount of building which is allowed to occur and so should stop urban sprawl (1).

**3 marks**

## Population

### Question 4

(a) (i) Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3

The BR is higher than the DR from 1950 until 1990 when they become equal (1). The BR starts off at 18 per 1000 per year in 1950, rises to 19 per 1000 per year in 1960 and then gradually declines until 1980 when it reaches 12 per 1000 per year (1). It then evens off remaining steady until 1990 when it starts to decline again (1). The DR is always significantly lower than the BR and in contrast to the BR stays around 10-11 per 1000 per year until 2000 (1). Both the BR and DR start to drop together around 1990 to about 10 per 1000 births and deaths by the year 2000 (1). The BR drops by almost 50% over a 10 years period (1).

Reference must be made to both birth and death rates. Otherwise mark out of 3.

**4 marks**

- (ii) It is likely that France's BR dropped as a result of increased availability of family planning (1). Better maternity provision and medical care available so that more children are surviving (1), and so less are being born in the hope that some will survive (1). As societies modernise and develop women take up careers (1) and so are seen less as wives and mothers and there is less pressure to have children (1). People are marrying later and so have less opportunity to have as many children (1).  
The DR has always been lower as a result of good medical care and a high standard of living (1). Vaccinations readily available to prevent disease (1) and good living conditions around the country (1).

Or any other relevant point.

**4 marks**

(b) Mark 2:2, 3:1, 1:3

Do not credit same answers in (i) and (ii) twice

- (i) People migrate into Europe to escape from poor living conditions (1) and possible religious or political persecution (1).  
(ii) People migrate within Europe to retire to a nicer environment (1) to find work (1), for better educational opportunities (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

(c) Mark 1:3, 2:2, 3:1

Maximum 3 if no area mentioned.

Eg Large shopping malls are developing within the CBDs of major cities eg Berlin (1) but increasingly out of town retail parks are being developed in the suburbs (1).

Road, rail and air transport in the suburbs is improving. New metro lines have been built into the suburbs and as far away as the New Towns (1). In the CBD an inner ring road was built to relieve congestion called the Boulevard Peripherique (1), roads were widened and underground car parks provided (1).

**4 marks**

(d) Maximum 3 if no area mentioned.

Improvements in farming technology have led to unemployment (1) and as a result many young people have moved away from the area (1). This has led to a large older population (1) and reduced services (1). Some settlements however have experienced in-migration by young couples with families especially if the settlement is close to the city (1), leading to local people being out priced in the housing market (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

## Global Issues: Development and Health

### Question 5

- (a) 1 mark for each correct label. **3 marks**
- (b) Mark 1:3 or 2:2
- (i) Description – as income per head increases so does life expectancy (1) quote example from graph (1).
- (ii) Explanation – a high income per person implies people have well paid jobs (1) which gives them a good standard of living (1) eg houses with water and sanitation (1) people can afford a healthy diet (1) and good medical care (1).
- Or any other valid point. **4 marks**
- (c) (i) Human indicator eg number of people per doctor (1) number of pupils per teacher (1).
- (ii) Economic indicator – number of people with telephones (1) amount of electricity used (1) number of people working in agriculture (1) GNP (1).
- Or any other valid indicator. **2 marks**
- (d) (i) Scotland and Northern Ireland have a higher number of deaths from heart disease than England (1). England has the lowest number of deaths (1). Wales is in between Scotland/Northern Ireland and England (1). **3 marks**
- (ii) eg heart disease  
Health education programmes (1) in schools (1) advertising in the press and on TV (1). Helplines – eg telephone number for a free smokeline (1). Banning cigarette advertising (1) banning certain tobacco products eg moist snuff (1). Controls on dangerous chemicals etc in the workplace (1). Dietary advice – cutting down on fatty foods (1) reducing salt intake (1). Development of new drugs (1). **4 marks**

(e)

Mark 1:3, 2:2, 3:1

eg Malaria

Physical factors – mosquitoes live in areas with high temperatures 15-40 C (1) in areas of stagnant water like swamps (1) in which the mosquito lays its eggs (1).

Human factors – lack of education so people are not aware of the causes of the disease (1) or how to prevent it (1).

Overcrowding – the female mosquito takes blood meal from human and passes on the malaria parasite (1) so malaria spreads quickly (1).

Or any other valid point.

eg Cholera

Bacterium, vibrio cholera (1) enters water supply because of inadequate sewage system (1) ie people taking water from rivers, ponds, lakes (1) the situation is worsened during a drought when the same water has to be used over and over again (1).

Disintegrating sewage pipes/water pipes in urban areas (1) large numbers of people in shanty towns with no sewage system (1).

Or any other valid point.

eg Kwashiorkor

Physical factors – lack of variety in diet (1) due to poor farming methods (1) exacerbated by droughts and/or floods (1).

eg loss of cattle (1) which are a source of protein (1). Infertile soil means pasture for cattle is impoverished (1).

Human factors – mothers not realising the importance of protein in the diet of young children (1) poor health of mothers – not a big enough interval between pregnancies – so poor supply of breast milk (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

## Global Issues: Environmental Hazards

### Question 6

- (a) (i) Mark 1:3, 2:2, 3:1
- Hurricane Isabel starts off to the west of Africa (1) at approximately 15N (1). It then heads south west (1) then north west (1) across the Atlantic Ocean (1) until it hits the coast of North America (1) where it heads north (1). Hurricane Isabel is at its strongest between longitude 56W and 70W (1). As Hurricane Isabel approaches North America it decreases in strength (1) to 74mph (1).
- Or any other valid point. **4 marks**
- (ii) 3 correct – 2 marks  
2 or 1 correct – 1 mark **2 marks**
- (b) (i) For full marks a specific area must be referred to, otherwise maximum 3.
- eg flood, Bangladesh. Large areas of farmland and livestock lost (1). Villages destroyed and people cut off (1). Large loss of life (1). Thousands of people homeless (1). Lack of food and clean drinking water (1). Outbreaks of disease such as cholera (1). **4 marks**
- (ii) Maximum of 1 for a list.
- eg tents needed as people have lost their homes (1) medical aid (1) to prevent the spread of disease (1) water purification tablets (1) food aid to prevent starvation (1) **3 marks**
- (c) (i) A minute or less.
- (ii) 2 marks can be awarded for a developed point.
- Earthquake – reaction of animals (1) a tiltmeter which shows change in land level (1) a rod creepmeter to measure movement of fault (1) a laser reflector (1) seismograph (1).
- Volcano – instruments can detect gas emissions (1). The side of the volcano bulges (1) satellite photos detect changes in the shape of the volcano (1).
- Or any other valid point. **4 marks**
- (d) San Francisco is on the San Andreas Fault (1) the Pacific plate and North American plate are moving at different rates (1) 5cms and 3cms (1) the plates stick and pressure builds up (1) then release violently causing an earthquake (1). There has not been a major earthquake in San Francisco since 1906 (1). **3 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]