

2006 Geography

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Section A In both map interpretation questions answers **MUST** make extensive and detailed use of the OS map.

Correct Grid References, actual heights, description of slopes and aspect are required in a series of examples.

The use of the atlas should be explicit and useful in setting the area in its broader context and in helping with Geological timescale.

Candidates are also expected to have a background knowledge of planning and environmental assessment to add depth in the decision making question.

Answers which fail to **INTERPRET** the map with clear map evidence cannot obtain the full range of marks. These questions are worth 30 marks which are generally awarded holistically in line with the overall AH descriptions of expected standards but it is necessary to earn the marks in each part by using the time to its fullest.

Question 1

(a) There are a number of suitable sites and no 'right site' but the choice should reflect quality thinking. Full marks can only be awarded if the site is to scale. It may be that parts (a) and (b) will need to be read together to allow fair marking of this section. Two marks are to be awarded for correct scale, expecting an exact plot for both marks. Two marks or choice of **site**. Only very poor choice of **site** should leave no marks.

4 marks

(b) Nominal two marks per suitable **ANNOTATION**. Labels should get a maximum of 3/10 since the clue is given in the answer.

Most likely annotations may refer to actual site with details of height, slope and aspect; accessibility for groups with minibuses; suitability for access to a variety of possible fieldwork sites in the surrounding area; nearness or distance from settlements depending on the perceived need to be near shops/services; appreciation of the landscape and its management. Some appreciation of the possible visual aspect of the development would enhance the answer.

10 marks

(c) Map evidence must be quoted related to specific detail of height, slope, place name etc.

Candidates making use of the geological base map will enhance their answers where it helps to justify their choice of site.

As well as **developing** the annotations from (b) there should be evidence of consideration of relevant types of fieldwork and examples of sites suitable in the vicinity for carrying these out. This should bear in mind that the centre is to cater for Geography, Geology and Biology eg farm, woodland, moorland, stream, urban/rural/village studies as well as geology or landscape/soil analysis in particular areas.

Good candidates may even plan out a series of 'fieldwork days' which could be carried out at various sites from the centre.

The environmental impact of the development should be considered in some detail and the pluses and minuses of the development assessed against a range of environmental factors eg drainage, historical/archaeological, possible SSSIs or other 'nature' considerations.

Good candidates should be able to see the detail of intervisibility of sites.

Avoidance of 'cluttering up' already popular areas demonstrates a more mature competence.

Access to footpaths both local and long distance would be usefully identified as well as access to possible parking.

Consideration of the possibility of the use of other recreational opportunities eg golf, cycle hire and services in villages and small towns should be identified.

The variety of scenery/landscapes/views needs to be commented on.

Opinions of locals and conservationists would add value.

16 marks

(30)

Question 2

- (a) Annotation and not merely labelling is required.

The relief is much more obvious and can be described in some detail as can aspects of the drainage or lack of it. The outstanding relief relates very strongly to the more resistant rocks and this could be mentioned here and developed in part (b).

This will be marked holistically and not tied down to sharing marks between the three features required in the question.

Quality and quantity will be important.

12 marks

- (b) The annotations should allow the **development** of the land uses related to specific areas along the transect where farming, settlement, roads, railway routes, footpaths and woodland are to be found and can be related to specific features of the relief and underlying geology.

Detailed map reading and interpretation is needed to answer this section adequately.

This is not a reiteration of part (a) but a real effort to develop map reading skills and joined up thinking:

- Carding Mill Valley’s scenery can be linked to the more resistant rock type and the tourist related uses as well as the sheep farming on the hills can be deduced.
- The fact that it is managed by the NT is also worth noting, and commenting on.
- Church Stretton takes advantage of the fault area where the land is much more level and affords some flat/gently sloping land for the town site, the main road system, the railway and the long distance footpaths.
- Evidence that the area has been settled since Roman times can be quoted as well as a provision of more recent tourist cycle hire etc.
- The settlement continues onto the gentle slopes to the east of the main fault area.
- Further east are the hills like Hazler, used for masts at 347m, and Helmeth hill’s woodland; small reservoir/impermeable rocks.
- The village of Hope Bowdler with field sizes reflecting a variety of farming types but with grazing dominating.
- B4371 avoids the steepest of the slopes by changing direction along the gentler slope.
- Gently undulating ‘valley’ area shows larger fields more likely to be arable.
- Wenlock Edge up to 280m/rock/escarpment/watershed/woodland and larger pasture fields.
- (Evidence beyond the transect of quarrying may be included too).

18 marks

(30)

Section B Good use of the atlas will benefit candidates in answers to either question.

Question 3

- (a) (i) Total = 34.7 = D
Number of settlements = 29
Area 12 x 10 = 120 km²
Rn = $2 \times 34.7/29$ ie $2 \times 1.2 = 2.4$ x square root of
 $29/120 = 0.49$
= 1.18

4 x working, at least enough shown to explain answer (including use of Supplementary Item)

1 x correct total

5 marks

- (ii) Award up 2 marks each for:

- The answer, being near to 1.0 is in the random section of the significant values diagram which shows that there is no significant distribution pattern.
- To show regularity with 29 points the Rn value would need to be higher although it is tending more towards regularity than to clustering.

5 marks

The final mark is to be given to answers which show that values of NN statistic are understood.

(b) The nearest neighbour index/analysis helps to be more objective about the description of spatial distribution. This precision helps to compare one area with another and allows changes over time to be compared.

The area of the sample may have an effect on the final result. Same size areas are needed for comparison. If the area is too large it tends to lower the R_n value and exaggerates the degree of clustering. If too small it exaggerates the degree of regularity.

In this case the use of the atlas will show that the north Italian Plain is a fairly uniform surface and that the distribution of settlements would probably naturally tend to be rather more regular than clustered in a rural/farming area. However, some of the settlements' nearest neighbour will be off the edge of the area chosen and this could have an effect on the final result. If there are valleys or other smaller relief features not able to be shown at atlas scale this would have an effect in any case.

NN is a technique so does not offer any explanation for the pattern and further work would then need to be done to try to explain the reasons for the distribution.

No acknowledgement of the size of the settlements is given so they may not be of similar size.

With large, linear or dispersed settlements it may be difficult to determine the centre of the settlement.

Credit should be given for candidates' own examples which illustrate these or other relevant points.

10 marks

(20)

Question 4

- (a) A range of methods could be used eg pie charts, divided bar graphs, bar graphs and choropleth so long as they show an accurate representation of the %s given. Marks to be allocated for **appropriateness** of the chosen method, provision of a **suitable key** and **neatness of presentation**. **6 marks**
- (b) Candidates may choose techniques like scattergraphs where they could describe the way the two sets of data would be plotted and a best fit line identified to demonstrate a graphical correlation which may be either negative or positive. **4 marks**
- (c) Advantage of a scattergraph is the ease with which the data can be plotted and the visual correlation which results identified. A statistical technique like Spearman could be used which would add a degree of rigour to the result. Usual back up reasons for the chosen techniques would be appropriate here. Quality of discussion and back up should determine number of marks awarded. This should be able to match the general descriptors for the Issue and Geographical Study. **10 marks**
- (20)**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]