

2006 Geography

Standard Grade General

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2006 Geography

Standard Grade

General

- 1 (a) No marks for grid reference.
Annotated diagram can get full marks.

There is a very pronounced meander in 7161(1); the neck is very narrow (1); the outsides of two bends are almost touching (1); continued erosion on the outside of these bends could allow the river to break through (1); especially when water levels are high or there is flooding (1); the river is then likely to by-pass the loop (1); and follow a straighter course (1); leaving the cut off loop as an ox bow lake (1); separated from the new channel by deposition (1).

4KU

- (b) Maximum one mark for relevant grid reference.

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

Advantages

In the northern part of its route the footpath affords good views of the river valley (1) especially crossing the bridge (725670) (2); from Nashenden Farm (730660) the path climbs to the top of the downs via a fairly gentle gradient on a spur (1); for much of its length (eg in 7263 and in 7859) the path follows the ridge, so the route is fairly flat for walking (1); from the top of the ridge good views are possible over the surrounding countryside (1); the countryside is varied and interesting, including much woodland (eg in 7263) (1); there are several public houses on the route (eg at 734626) (1) which may offer food and/or accommodation (1); there is a camp site fairly nearby (at 747638) (1); there are various sites of historic interest, including the tumulus (at 727653) and White Horse Stone (750601) (2).

Disadvantages

Not pretty sites for walking (1) too near motorways (1) Quarry would be unattractive (1) views spoiled by trees (1) industrial estate nearby at 7359 (1) would be better to follow river closely (1).

4ES

- (c) In 7559 the most likely use is shelter belt (1), or ornamental row of trees (1), to screen the railway (1).

In 7859 trees prevent soil erosion on the steep slope (1), or may be the only way the farmer can use the steep slope commercially (1), natural woodland (1).

In 7968 – orchard (1).

One mark relating to each square.

3KU

- (d) No mark for choice.
No mark for grid reference.
Comparative points accepted.
Possible answers might include:

X: The land is flat for building on (1); the area is well-drained and there's no danger of flooding (1); there are already settlements nearby, so development is not using up unspoiled countryside (1), and there are likely to be services available already (1), including schools reasonably near (eg at 805658) (1); there are many leisure facilities in the area including country park and ski centre (1); space for building (1).

Y: Nearby power supply (1); close to motorway junction (1); existing services in village (1); brownfield site (1); scenic area, with walks nearby (1).

4ES

- (e) One mark per valid point – 2 marks for expanded point.
Possible answers might include:

The land is flat – very few contours – so easy to build on (1); large areas of open space on site for storing raw materials (1); the River Medway and the lakes/reservoirs provide a water supply (1); there are numerous woodland areas fairly near for raw materials (1); there are good road communications for cheap transport including a motorway and the A228 and A229, both principal routes (2); the railway is very useful for moving bulky goods (1); there is housing beside the mills for a workforce (1).

Must use map evidence.

4KU

- (f) One mark per valid point, 2 marks for expanded point.
Maximum one mark for grid references. Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3.
Possible answers might include:

Benefits could include: the piers (eg 780698) (1) and Historic Dockyard suggest that the river helped to create employment (1); they also suggest trade which brings/brought wealth to the area (1); the river valley acted as a routeway (1) which also made the settlements a focal point for trade (1); nowadays the Adventure Park (751699) and the Marina and Leisure Park (7869) all suggest river-based recreation (2); the Castle (739685) and the Fort (760683), built to guard the river mouth are now tourist attractions and bring money to the area (2).

Problems include: the river was a barrier to east – west communications (1) meaning road and railway bridges and a tunnel (1) had to be built (1) and would be expensive (1); present volumes of traffic using a limited number of routes across the river (1) are likely to cause congestion (1) leading to inconvenience and pollution (1); some land beside the river is flat and liable to flood (1) so couldn't be built on (eg Temple Marsh 7367) (1); the river's shallow water, mud and winding course (eg 7468 and 7568) might make navigation difficult for large, modern ships (1) and so lead to a loss of trade and industry (1).

4ES

- 2 (a) 3 marks for all four correct, 2 marks for two or three correct, 1 mark for one correct.

drumlin	B
terminal moraine	C
outwash plain	D
boulder clay	A

3KU

- (b) Mark 3:1, 2:2, or 1:3. One mark per valid point.

Possible answers might include:

Arable Farming: is found on the boulder clay because it's more fertile (1) and as it is mainly flat land it's easy for machines to work on (1).

Forestry: is more suited to the terminal moraine because the slopes make machinery difficult to use (1); trees can grow well here though the crops couldn't (1) because it's less fertile (1).

Quarrying: takes place on the outwash plain because it isn't fertile enough for many crops (1) and the sand and gravel can be used in the building industry (1).

4KU

- 3 1 mark for each valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.
For full marks answers should refer to both Dunkeld and Shetland.

Possible answers might include:

Shetland is in an anticyclone/high pressure (1), which means skies will be clear (1), allowing the sun to shine in Shetland (1).

Dunkeld is affected by an occluded front (1) and will bring heavy rain (1).
Wet because of the front (1).

4KU

- 4 (a) One mark for each point E and F correctly plotted.

2KU

- (b) Accept Yes/No answers.

Yes: as sunshine hours increase, so does temperature (1), this shows a positive link (1).

No: point F has low hours of sunshine but a high temperature (1).

Details of temperature or sunshine (1).

2ES

5

Answers can refer to either part of the statement.
One mark for a valid point, two marks for a developed point.
Accept Yes/No answers.

Yes: the North Sea is becoming polluted (1). There is the possibility of leaks from drilling rigs or pipelines (1), or oil spills from tankers (1), which kill sea birds (1). Fertilizers from farmland are carried by rivers into the sea (1). Industrial fishing can damage fish stocks (1), and ruin fishing for the future (1). Dumping of sewage and industrial waste also pollutes the sea (1).

No: we need to catch fish to feed the large population of W. Europe (1). Oil and gas are essential for industry (1) and to maintain our high standard of living (1). Farmers need to use fertilizers to produce good yields (1). It is more efficient to fish on an industrial scale (1). Spawning areas for fish are long way from industrial parts (1). ... or any other valid point

4ES

6

One mark per valid point, two marks per developed point.

Possible explanations might include:

Farmers have lost money because of subsidies being cut/price cuts (1), so different uses would help to replace money lost (1). Holiday cottages can be made from cottages no longer needed for workers (1) because of mechanisation (1), and can be let out especially in summer (1). Encouraging farm visits through kids' zoos, etc (2) will bring in money (1) and help people to care for the country side (1).
Credit reference to points not made in Q6A.

4ES

7

(a) No mark for choice. Accept Yes/No answers.

If "Yes" is chosen, answers could include:

Government Aid allows rate-free periods (1); areas chosen by the Government for assistance are likely to have labour available because of unemployment/closure of older industries (1), and many workers in these areas may have relevant skills/experience (1); in addition grants may be available to train workers, further cutting costs (2); by developing good transport links (1), and the provision of all services including power and water (1).

"No" answers may include:

Pleasant environment more important for workers (1) if factory is large single storey, lots of flat land is necessary (1) nearby markets is an important factor (1) transport for raw materials also important (1).

4ES

- (b) Mark 2 for techniques and 2 for reasons.

Possible answers include:

Visit the site and note which firms have premises (1); this would give information about the nature of the estate (1) eg does it specialise in high-tech firms? (1)

Interview owner/manager of firm(s) (1); this will make it possible to identify exact importance of the different location factors/reasons for choice of site (1).

Questionnaire to workers would allow information to be gathered about: area where workers come from (1) **or** how they travel to work (1) **or** their opinion of this as a workplace (1); if enough (minimum thirty) questionnaires are issued this should give a representative view of workers' opinions (1) **or** if questions are kept few and easy to answer (eg tick box) then this should encourage a good response (1).

Fieldwork would allow an environmental quality index (1) to be compiled, based on specific criteria; this would enable comparisons to be made with other areas (1).

4ES

- 8 Set of population data B (1). Credit rest of answer if mistaken choice.

Possible reasons might include:

ELDCs have a large number of children, so pyramid will have a wide base (1).

Death rates are high, so pyramid will taper sharply at the top (2). Living conditions are poor so life expectancy is low (2). Population of ELDCs mainly work in agriculture, so a high percentage of the population lives in the countryside (2). Fewer industrial or service jobs, so low urban population (2).

4KU

- 9 (a) Accept Yes/No answers. Maximum 1 if straight lift of figures.
1 mark per valid point.

If "Yes": Japan is a rich industrialised country because it exports modern machinery (1), 64% (1). The Japanese are able to produce a range of high quality goods (1). The Japanese import large amounts of cheap raw materials (1), and export more expensive manufactured goods.

If "No": Japan cannot grow enough of its own food (1). Unlike USA/EU, Japan needs to import oil to convert to petro chemicals (1) or as a source of power (1). Japan needs to import some manufactured goods (1) 43% (1).

Or any other valid point.

4ES

(b) A maximum of two marks for valid techniques.

Possible techniques include:

Bar graphs
Divided bar graph
Table
Pictograph
Flow charts

Possible reasons:

Eg **bar graphs** give a good visual comparison of amounts (1); less calculation needed than for a pie chart (1); bar charts will highlight smaller amounts than a pie chart (1).

Eg **divided bar graph** is good for showing percentages/shares of a total (1); similarities or differences can be emphasised using different colours/shading for different parts of a total (1). The divided bar graph takes less time to process than a pie chart (1).

Don't accept repeat of reasons.

4ES

10

No mark for choice. Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3.

Answers might include:

Eg: **Improved water supply**; clean water supply will reduce disease (1); more water for irrigation will increase food supply (1); people no longer have to carry water long distances (1).

Eg: **Education opportunities**; more teachers means more children can attend school (1); literacy rates will improve (1); colleges develop a skilled workforce (1) and this should help attract industry (1).

4ES

	Ka	Kb	Kc	Ea	Eb	Ec	Ed	Ee	Key Idea
1a		4							1
b						4			4
c		3							4
d					4				7
e		4							10
f						4			7
2a	3								1
b		4							4
3		4							2
4a			2						3
b				2					3
5					4				6
6				4					9
7a					4				10
b							4		10
8		4							13
9a					4				16
b								4	16
10					4				17
Sub Total									

Total number of marks:

KU: 28 40%

ES: 42 60%

Total 70

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]