



**2008 Geography**

**Intermediate 1**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## Geography

### Intermediate 1

#### Physical Environments

##### Question 1

- (a) A Grampians/Cairngorms  
B SW England/Cornwall **2 marks**

- (b) (i) 6879 Bay/Beach  
7190 River in wide flood plain  
7181 Headland  
6682 Narrow river flowing south

four correct 3 marks

two or three correct 2 marks

one correct 1 mark

**3 marks**

- (ii) Waves move sand up the beach at an oblique angle – swash (1), and return in a straight line – backwash (1). The beach material zig-zags along in one direction (1). When the coastline changes direction (1) the sand builds up in a sheltered area to form a spit (1). Longshore drift (1).

**Maximum marks may be awarded for a fully annotated diagram.**

**Maximum 1 mark for grid references.**

**3 marks**

- (iii) There is an attractive coastal walk along the cliff (1). Tourists are attracted to long sandy beaches (1) for sunbathing or watersports (1). The lagoon provides a habitat for a nature reserve (1) at 6180 (1) which will attract birdwatchers (1).

or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

- (c) (i) eg tourism and farming  
Tourists can walk through farmer's fields damaging crops (1) and leaving gates open allowing animals to escape (1). Tourists may drop litter which can harm animals (1). Dogs can worry sheep (1). Stone walls may be damaged (1). Parked cars can hinder farm machinery on narrow roads (1).

or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

- (ii) NPAs can fence off eroded areas (1) and resurface footpaths (1). Information centres can help to educate the public (1) about the countryside code (1). Park rangers can monitor tourists' behaviour on hills and lakes (1). Organisations such as the National Trust can manage and protect specific areas (1) of outstanding beauty or historical interest (1).

or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

**Total 20 marks**

## Question 2

- (a) (i) The percentage of urban population in the world has been increasing (1); the rate of increase has been steady (1).  
One mark available for accurate quoting of figures (1). **2 marks**
- (ii) High birth rates (1). High rates of rural-urban migration (1). People move in looking for employment (1). Migrants looking for better housing (1). People looking for better levels of service such as education, health etc...(1). Poor living conditions in rural areas (1). **3 marks**
- (b) Benefits and problems required for full marks.
- Benefits: increase the country's labour force (1). Prepared to do jobs which British people may not be prepared to do (1). Prepared to work for lower wages than British people (1). Provide specialist skills (1)
- Problems: They may be seen to be taking over British people's jobs (1). May increase racial tension (1). May put increasing strain on social services (1). **4 marks**
- (c) For full marks a city must be named – otherwise mark of 3.
- Congestion charges (1). Increased provision of park-and-ride facilities (1). One-way street systems (1). Improved public transport services (1). Building of inner and outer ring roads (1).
- or any other valid point. **4 marks**
- (d) Increased use of farm machinery may also increase air and noise pollution (1). Larger fields may result in the destruction of hedgerows and wildlife (1). The use of chemical fertilisers may increase river pollution (1) and may also harm wildlife (1). Pesticides may also have a similar effect (1). **4 marks**
- (e) Plenty space for building an industrial estate (1). Land is reasonably flat which would make building easy (1). Good road links to bring in raw materials (1) and to take finished products to market (1). Possible market for the products in nearby Dorchester (1). Dorchester may also provide a good labour force (1). **3 marks**

**Total 20 marks**

## Environmental Interactions

### Rural Land Degradation

#### Question 3

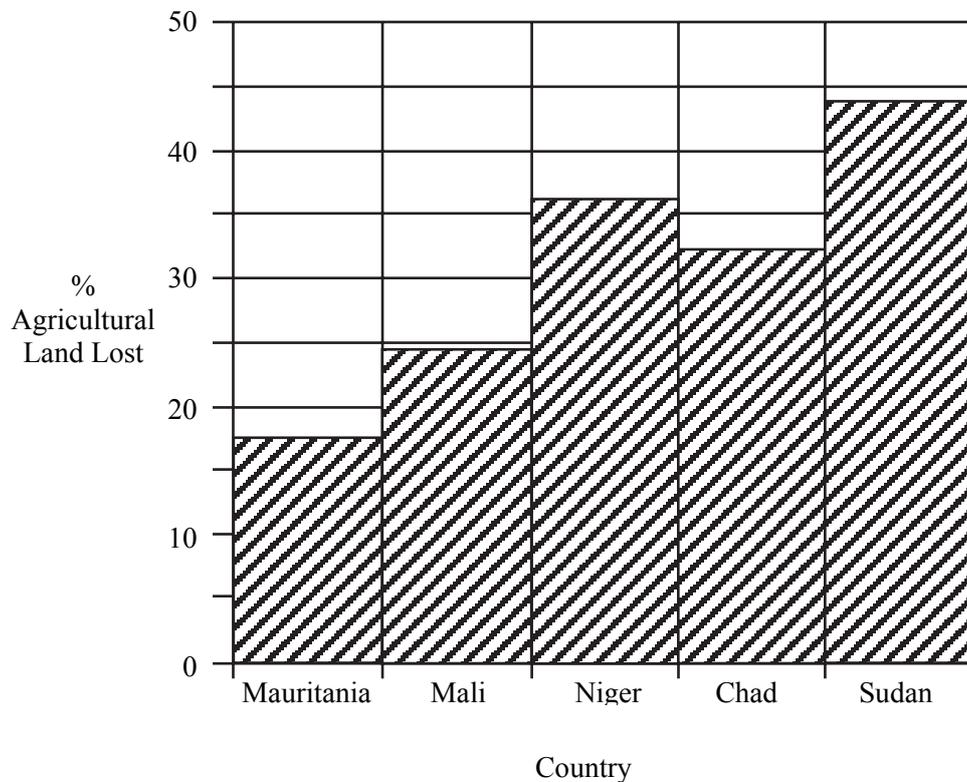
- (a) Rainforest is being cleared as mining activities increase (1). Trees are cut down to create land for cattle ranching (1). New roads are being built (1). Natural mixed forest is being replaced by rubber and palm oil plantations (1). New settlements are being built (1) to ease pressure in the cities (1). To sell timber (1) provides employment (1).

or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

- (b) (i)  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for each bar drawn correctly

**2 marks**



- (ii) People suffer from hunger or starvation (1). Sand can be blown over houses (1) which may have to be abandoned (1). The people may have to migrate to another area (1) due to lack of food and water (1).

or any other valid point.

**4 marks**

**Total 10 marks**

## River Basin Management

### Question 4

(a) Possible answers may include:

A – Evaporation due to heat from sun(1) water evaporates from sea (1), rises to form clouds (1)

**OR**

B – Precipitation/Condensation (1); water vapour rises through the atmosphere (1); water vapour changes to liquid water droplets (1); formation of clouds (1). Water falls as rain (1)

**OR**

C – Infiltration (1); water seeps into the ground (1); water travels down through permeable rock (1); travels down to the water table (1).

**3 marks**

(b) (i) Possible answers may include:

Increased protection from flooding (1). Improved water supply throughout the year (1). Increased water for irrigation in agriculture (1). Possible increase in variety of crops which could be grown (1). May help encourage industrial development (1). Possible production of HEP (1). Increased agricultural and industrial production (1) may increase the country's exports (1).

or any other relevant point.

**4 marks**

(ii) Possible answers may include:

People's homes/land may be flooded with the creation of the reservoir (1). Valuable farmland may be lost (1). May increase the breeding ground for disease-carrying insects (1). May destroy wildlife habitats (1). Spawning grounds disrupted (1).

**3 marks**

**Total 10 marks**

## European Environmental Inequalities

### Question 5

- (a) (i) Most of the rivers are in Western Europe (1), no polluted rivers in Scandinavia (1), Spain, Portugal and France have a lot (1) **3 marks**
- (ii) Rivers flow through number of countries who all contribute waste (1), rivers flow through industrial areas (1) where contamination may occur (1), rivers flow through cities where waste may enter water (1), some flow in areas where concern for environmental quality is not as high as in others (1), rivers in Scandinavia have less people/industry to pollute them (1). **4 marks**
- (b) Governments monitor water quality (1), fines are given to companies for polluting water (1), EU provide money for cleaning operations (1), EU laws to improve water quality (1), more sewage treatment (1). **3 marks**

**Total 10 marks**

## Development and Health

### Question 6

- (a) Social indicator – people per doctor  
Economic indicator – GNP  
Combined indicator – PQLI or HDI  
or any relevant indicator 3 x 1 **3 marks**
- (b) For full marks all 3 factors must be discussed.  
Countries with many resources can use them to make products to sell (1) or to develop own industries (1). Countries with few resources have less opportunity to export for money to develop country (1). Countries with a difficult climate eg Algeria (1) can find it harder to exploit resources (1). Natural disasters hold countries back (1) eg Hurricane Mitch in Honduras destroyed banana crop (1). **4 marks**
- (c) Answer will depend on disease chosen.  
eg Heart Disease – posters/adverts used to encourage healthy eating (1), GP's take cholesterol readings (1), promote physical fitness (1), reduce obesity (1), discourage smoking (1).  
eg Malaria – insecticides such as DDT to kill mosquitoes (1), anti-malarial drugs (1), use of bed nets (1) etc.  
eg Aids – antiretroviral drugs (1), health education (1), use of condoms (1). **3 marks**

**Total 10 marks**

## Environmental Hazards

### Question 7

- (a) Earthquakes and volcanoes are found along plate boundaries where plates are moving together causing movement on surface (1), or where plates move apart allowing lava to come up (1), or where plates move past each other causing friction and shaking at the surface (1). **3 marks**
- (b) Answers will vary depending on chosen event eg Mount St Helens. Monitors were used to detect ground movement (1), lasers were used to measure the bulge on the side (1), gas samples were analysed (1), previous records were looked at to compare with present (1). Seismometer readings can be used (1). **3 marks**
- (c) For full marks **both** short and long term aid must be mentioned.
- Short term aid needed to get fresh water, food and medicine (1), rescue helicopters to help victims (1) and rescue workers to help trapped people (1).
- Long term aid needed to build houses (1) and make the area safe in the future (1).
- or any other valid point. **4 marks**

**Total 10 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]