



2008 Geography

Standard Grade Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2008 Geography

Standard Grade

Credit

1. (a) 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks per expanded point.

Both river and valley must be referred to for full marks.

Max (1) for grid reference.

Possible answers might include:

The River Aire flows in a general NW to SE direction (1) and has a winding course (1) with several meanders (1) eg at 085417 (1); the feature at 063427 may be a cut off (ox-bow lake) (1); the river is joined by several tributaries eg at 043448 (1). Gradient is gentle (1).

The valley floor is wide (1) up to 1km wide in grid square 0841 (1) and flat (1). The sides of the valley are fairly steep (1) and rise from about 90 metres on the valley floor to over 300 metres eg in 0743 (1).

4 KU

- (b) A well annotated diagram could earn full marks.

This is a v-shaped valley eroded by the river in its upper course (1) created by down cutting/vertical erosion (1) by corrasion and hydraulic action (1); the exposed sides are weathered (1) eg by freeze-thaw action (1); particles are moved down the slope by the movement of rainwater/gravity (1) and transported away by the stream (1) eg by saltation and traction suspension (1).

4 KU

- (c) 1 mark per valid point, 2 per expanded point. Answers referring to only advantages or disadvantages can achieve full marks.

Advantages: land to the north of the farm is fairly gently sloping and could be suitable for pasture (1) and even for cultivation using machinery (1). There is access to services in nearby Ilkley (1) and to markets via the A65 primary route (1). Land is well drained because of slope (1).

Disadvantages: there are several footpaths in the area, and the Dales Way nearby, visitors/walkers could be a nuisance (1) location on the outskirts of town could cause vandalism/dumping problems (1) some of the land is very steep, especially to the south of farm buildings making use of machinery difficult (1). Woodland may be habitat for pests eg rabbits (1) land is high, >260 metres so temperatures may be low and it would be hard to grow crops (1).

4 ES

- (d) No marks for grid references.

1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for developed point.

Possible land uses likely to be mentioned would include:

Farming, urban expansion eg south east of Ilkley, local recreation (golf course) and tourist recreation (walking on Dales Way), hotel, parking, sites of historical/cultural interest (eg Pancake Stone).

Possible answers might include:

Conflict between farmers and tourists because farmers complain that tourist's damage walls and fences (1), leave gates open allowing animals to stray into danger (1), allow pet dogs to worry sheep (1) and tourists object to farmers' attempts to restrict access (1).

Conflict between urban areas/developers and farmers over spread of urban areas/new housing onto farmland (1) hampering farmers and even putting them out of business (1).

Conflict between either of these groups and recreational users such as golfers (1).

Conflict between golf course and walkers over access (1).

Conflict between conservationists and walkers over potential damage to historic sites such as Pancake Stone (1).

Conflict over traffic congestion between local residents/road users and tourist traffic at busy sites on narrow roads eg near the car park and viewpoint in grid square 1346 (2).

Accept any other relevant points.

6 ES

- (e) 1 mark per valid point. 2 marks for a developed point.

Answers may include: Mark only differences.

0440 is an area of newer housing, 0641 an older town centre/inner urban area (1).

0440 mainly suburban residential, 0641 greater variety – town centre, shops, offices and industry as well as housing (2).

0440 varied street pattern including crescents and cul-de-sacs, 0641 less varied (linear/rectangular/grid-iron) (1).

0440 has smaller buildings (houses), 0641 has large buildings including factories/industry (1).

0440 limited amount of traffic, less noise pollution, 0641 many main roads, railway (and station), bus station – more noise and pollution (2).

0440 more open spaces/access to countryside including nature reserve, 0641 less open space and poorer quality environment (2).

Accept other relevant points.

5 ES

- (f) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for an expanded statement.

Good access to network of main roads for cheaper/easier transport of goods (1). This is an important location factor in cutting costs (1); water supply from river (1); flat land for building (1); beside town for labour supply (1). Area around town has attractive scenery/recreational opportunities which help to attract workers (1).

Accept other valid points.

5 ES

2. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
For full marks two features must be mentioned.
Credit suitably labelled diagrams.

Possible answers include:

This landscape was formed by glacial deposition (1), the terminal moraine was formed when a glacier picked up moraine and transported it (1), when the glacier melted the moraine was deposited at the snout of the glacier, marking the furthest point it reached (2).

Beyond the terminal moraine, the outwash plain was formed by melt water streams (1), this transported fine material such as sand and gravel from the ice (1), before sorting and depositing it (1).

Drumlins are small hills made of boulder clay which are moulded by the ice as it passes over (1) the boulder clay is formed beneath the ice as rocks and other debris are ground up and smashed by the erosive effect of the ice sheet/glacier (1).

5 KU

3. Accept yes/no answers.

Maximum 1 mark for simple descriptions/list of weather characteristics.

No credit for reference to a cold front. If reference to warm front, movement must be mentioned.

Yes: High pressure/anticyclone is covering Britain (1). This could bring settled weather for the whole week (1). Skies will be clear and sunny due to the lack of any fronts (1).

Isobars are well spaced so winds will be light (1). Wind will blow from south bringing warm weather (1), since it is summer temperatures will be hot under the clear skies (1).

No: The centre of the anti-cyclone lies to the east of Britain, suggesting it might move away to the east (1). A warm front is approaching from the west (1). This will bring cloudy conditions and heavy rain due to condensation of moisture in the rising air at the front (2). The isobars will become closer together causing high winds (1).

The high pressure could cause a heat wave (1) with dangers of dehydration for children (1) and sunburn in the sunshine (1). There is a possibility of thunderstorms after a spell of hot weather (1).

5 ES

4. No marks for straight lifts.

Accept yes/no answers.

Markers should familiarise themselves with labels in boxes prior to marking.

Yes: Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere will increase (1) causing global warming (1), raising sea levels by melting of ice caps (1) with world-wide flooding of lowland areas (1).

The valuable hardwood timber is mostly exported, so the world benefits from these resources (1).

Since it has the largest number of plant/animal species of any natural region its destruction will have a major impact on world biodiversity (1).

Since many medicines are derived from plants, losing them will seriously affect research into cures for diseases throughout the world (1).

Cattle ranching and plantation agriculture provide cheap food for export to other countries (1).

Many of the countries exploiting the forest are multinationals, so profits leave the country (1) and Brazil does not benefit much economically (1).

Exploiting the mineral resources, will if they are exported, provide raw materials for many countries, not just Brazil (1).

No: The exploitation of resources like timber and minerals provides jobs for Brazilians and improves the economy of the country (2).

It is only Brazil's wildlife that is affected, not the rest of the world (1).

The HEP provides energy for Brazil's industry (1).

The fact that Indians are forced to live on Reserves only affects people in Brazil (1).

The building of the road means that Brazilian settlers can gain access to virgin forest, providing them with a livelihood (1), and also gives access to resources for Brazilian companies to exploit (1).

6 ES

5. (a) One mark for a valid point. Two marks for a developed point.
1 mark for description. For full marks both zones must be referred to.

Possible answers might include:

Zone 1 19th C

In the inner city tenements/terraced housing was built to save space (1), because this zone is close to the CBD where land is expensive (1) this allowed high population densities (1), houses were close to industry because people had to walk to work (1), little open space or gardens as land was scarce (1).

Zone 3 late 20th C

Because it is on edge of town where land is cheaper there will be low housing density (1), houses are larger, detached or semi detached with back and front gardens and garages (1), newer housing so better planned layout with cul-de-sacs and crescents (1).

6 KU

- (b) At least two techniques must be described. Maximum of three marks if no reasons are given or if reference is made to only one technique. Do not credit the same reason twice.

Mark 2:3 or 3:2.

Possible answers might include:

Comparison of old and new photographs (1) these could be displayed side by side to highlight changes in land use (1) and differences in the amount of open space, building heights and street layouts (1). Photographs could be annotated to show changes (1).

Looking at old and present day maps (1), saves the need for time consuming fieldwork and would show changes in land use (1) and differences in the amount of open space (1), services available then and now (1).

Fieldwork in CBD could record building age, height and function (1), able to record present day land use (1), would be able to compare this with old records, photographs of area (1).

In any of the above give credit for old materials obtained from library/planning offices.

5 ES

6. (a) For full marks **both** benefits and problems must be mentioned.

Benefits

Economically such developments create more jobs, so cut unemployment (1) meaning people have a higher standard of living (1), the multiplier effect is likely to kick in (1) so tradesmen and other local firms will get more business from new factories (1), while shops and other services will benefit from local people having more money to spend (1). The economy of the local area will also benefit from increased tax revenue (1), with more money available for spending by the local authority on public services and the environment (1). Socially, more jobs means people are less likely to leave the area and some more may move in (1), avoiding problems such as depopulation and an ageing population (1). Higher employment levels and higher standards of living are usually associated with a decrease in social problems (1), including crime, vandalism and drink and drug abuse (1) and can reduce stress in family life (1).

Problems

An increase in industrial traffic and movement of workers causing traffic congestion and noise and air pollution (2), firms may want to occupy Greenfield sites with a resulting impact on the environment (1) and if the demand for houses increases, prices may rise rapidly which will cause disadvantage to the less well paid and to first time buyers (1).

6 KU

- (b) Mark 3:2 or 2:3

The information in table 1 could be shown by a bar graph (1) or a pie chart (1).

Answer must link technique to appropriate table except for bar graph.

Bar Graph

A bar graph is good at showing individual totals for each category (1). Bars are side-by-side for easy comparison (1) and can be coloured to enhance the presentation (1).

Pie Chart – only appropriate for table 1

Candidates must refer to figures being converted to percentages before crediting other statements.

Figures could easily be converted into percentages for each category (1) pie chart is good at showing proportions (1), colour can be used to highlight the different segments (1).

The information on table 2 could be shown by a line graph (1) or a bar graph (1).

Line Graph

Line graphs are good at showing change over time (1) showing not only rising and falling totals clearly but also the rate of change (1) allowing easy comparison between different periods (1).

If bar graph used twice as technique, only one mark.

5 ES

7. (a) For full marks at least two stages must be described.

Possible answers include:

Birth Rates

In stage 1 these are high (over 40/1000) (1) remaining high in stage 2 (1) they fall sharply in stage 3 to around 10 per 1000 (1) levelling out and remaining low in stage 4 with one or two small baby booms (1).

Death Rates

These were high and fluctuating in stage 1, between 43/1000 to 46/1000 (1) falling sharply in stage 2 to around 11/1000 (1) remaining low in stages 3 and 4 (1).

Total Population

This remained low in stage 1 and into stage 2 (1) halfway through stage 2 total population started to increase (1) total population increased dramatically in stage 3 (1) levelling out in stage 4 (1).

4 ES

- (b) Mark 4 x 1.

Possible answers include:

Nigeria

In Nigeria there is little contraception available so birth rates are high (1), high numbers of births to ensure some children survive (1), children are needed for an income (1) and to look after parents in their old age (1) as no government pensions (1).

Death rates are falling due to Primary Health Care (1) foreign aid (1) availability of medicines from developed countries (1) high birth rates and falling death rates means a large natural increase (1).

Any other valid point.

UK

Low birth rates and low death rates mean very low natural increase (1). Low birth rates results from better medical care of mothers and babies (1), so most babies survive (1) so lower birth rate (1), low birth rate from use of contraception (1), birth rates low from later marriages (1), children are expensive (1), women want careers rather than children (1). Low death rates due to medical advances (1), good living conditions (1), National Health Service (1).

Accept other valid points.

4 KU

- 8. (a)** 1 mark for straight description of graphs.

1 mark per valid difference, 2 marks per expanded point.

Possible answers might include:

Exports mainly manufactured goods – 97% but imports quite a lot of raw materials (1) like food and oil (1), doesn't seem to export any raw materials (1). 38% of imports are raw materials (1) only possible 3% of exports are raw materials (1).

3 ES

- (b)** 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks per expanded point.

Possible answers might include:

Japan has very little in the way of natural resources of her own (1) so has to import them (1) eg oil and timber (1), relies on making goods using bought resources (1) to be able to make money (1), will not pay highly for raw materials but can sell electrical goods for high prices (1) so that businesses make large profits (1).

3 KU

CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	4								1/4
(b)		4							1
(c)					4				9
(d)				6					4
(e)				5					8
(f)						5			10
2		5							1
3					5				2
4					6				6
5 (a)		6							7/8
(b)							5		7/8
6 (a)		6							11
(b)								5	11
7 (a)				4					14
(b)		4							14
8 (a)				3					16
(b)		3							15

KU 32 40%

ES 48 60%

TOTAL: 80

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]