



2010 Geography

Intermediate 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Geography

Intermediate 1

Physical Environments

Question 1

- (a) 4 correct – 3 marks, 2 or 3 correct – 2 marks, 1 correct – 1 mark

Cairngorms	–	glaciated upland
Peak District	–	upland limestone
Yorkshire Dales	–	upland limestone
Snowdonia	–	glaciated upland

3 marks

- (b) (i) The river is wide (1) and meandering (1) and is flowing slowly (1) over a flood plain (1). There is an ox-bow lake (1). The valley is wide (1) with gentle slopes (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

- (ii) Award up to 1 mark for an accurate grid reference number

It is next to a main railway line (1) which will be noisy (1) and dangerous (1). It goes past a large industrial development (1) in 0203 (1) which is unsightly (1).

Or any other relevant point.

4 marks

- (c) (i) 3 correct – 2 marks, 2 or 1 correct – 1 mark

1609 – corrie
1505 – ribbon lake
2107 – pyramidal peak

2 marks

- (ii) eg pyramidal peak: Three or more corries back to back (1) are deepened due to plucking (1) and abrasion (1) as the ice moves downhill (1), leaving a sharp peak in the middle (1) which is further eroded by freeze-thaw action (1).

Correctly annotated diagrams may gain full marks.

3 marks

- (d) NPAs educate the public on the Countryside Code OR Outdoor Access Code (1) at National Park Visitor Centres (1). Rangers can be employed to assist walkers (1) and to monitor problems eg litter (1) or illegal fires (1). Damaged areas can be fenced off (1) and paths resurfaced (1). Areas can be zoned for different activities (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

Total 20 marks

Human Environments

Question 2

- (a) Mark 3/1 : 2/2 : 1/3

In parts of the world where climates are cold, crops cannot be grown (1) and few people can live there (1). Areas which have lots of natural resources will attract many people (1). Areas with temperate climates make it easier for people to live there (1). Areas that have a lack of water have few people living there (1).

Or any other relevant point.

4 marks

- (b) Mark 1 for list

Old buildings are renovated (1). New flats are built (1). Streets are made more people friendly eg traffic calming measures (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

- (c) Bus lanes have been put in (1). Congestion charging has helped (1). Many cities are putting in new trams (1) and metro lines (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

- (d) Recycling bins have been issued (1). Councils encourage people to sort their rubbish into different types (1). Landfill taxes have been introduced (1). Methane gas is collected from land fill sites (1) and used as fuel (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

- (e) Advantages – machines save hard physical work (1), increased crop yields (1), more money in local area (1), amalgamation of fields leads to more crops grown (1), important in quality of life (1).

Disadvantages – not all farmers able to afford machines (1), increase in river pollution (1), more workers laid off (1), loss of traditional ways of life (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

- (f) Effects can be both negative and positive.

Pylons spoil view (1), noise of power station affects wildlife (1) and local people will be upset at noise levels (1), coastal environment may be changed by discharges (1), security area around buildings will provide wildlife habitat (1), increased pollution (1), more housing for workers (1), road improvements for worker access (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

Total 20 marks

Environmental Interactions

Rural Land Degradation

Question 3

- (a) (i) Accept both explanatory and descriptive points.

Desertification: overgrazing (1) monoculture (1) which depletes the soil of nutrients (1), cutting down trees for firewood (1) or to expand farmland (1).

Deforestation: increased cattle ranching (1), construction of new roads (1) mining (1), hydro electric schemes flood large areas (1), timber extraction (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

- (ii) Desertification: crops fail (1) and people suffer from starvation (1) and poverty (1). People may have to move away (1). They may have to rely on food aid (1).

Deforestation: traditional way of life is lost (1), tribes lose their homes (1) and have to move deeper into the forest (1). Cultivated areas become less fertile (1). Tribes are exposed to western diseases (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

- (b) Accept only one process.

Desertification: reforestation in affected areas (1), stabilised sand with fencing (1) or lines of drought resistant plants (1), rotate crops (1), stone lines to reduce run off (1).

Deforestation: turn forest areas into national parks or reserves (1), replant areas with new trees (1), use alternative materials (to hardwood) (1), practice agro-forestry (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

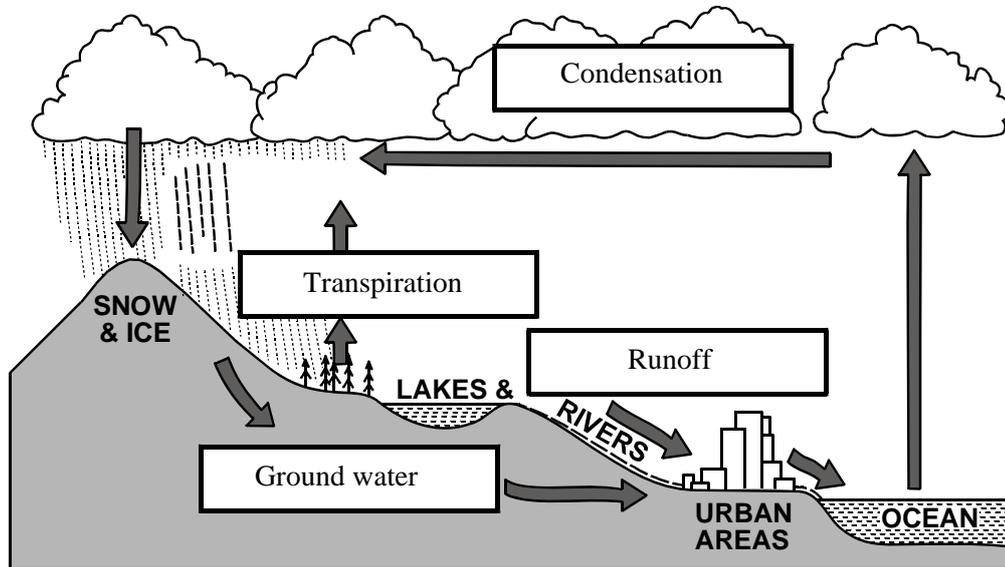
Total 10 marks

River Basin Management

Question 4

(a) All four correct, 3 marks. 3 or 2 correct, 2 marks. 1 correct, 1 mark.

3 marks



- (b) (i) Advantages may include:
Jobs for local people (1), industry attracted to area (1), improved road communication (1), tourism increases (1), electricity for locals (1), less isolated (1), more amenities (1), less chance of flooding (1), water for crops (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

- (ii) Fewer fish going upstream (1), loss of animal habitat (1), loss of fertile soil being deposited (1), increase in salinity (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

Total 10 marks

European Environmental Inequalities

Question 5

- (a) (i) Large quantity of shipping in the English Channel (1); oil/gas exploration in the North Sea (1); polluted rivers entering the seas (1); agricultural fertilisers being washed out to sea (1); illegal dumping of waste from ships (1); enclosed nature of the Baltic Sea (1) does not allow pollution to be dispersed (1); industrial pollution (1).

Or any other relevant point.

3 marks

- (ii) Governments monitor water quality (1); EU identifies beaches which are safe to bathe at (1); safe beaches awarded Blue Flag status (1); EU provides money for cleaning operations (1); fines given to companies for polluting water (1); EU laws to improve water quality (1); banning of certain activities from important sites (1); more sewage treatment plants (1).

3 marks

- (b) The river becomes more polluted downstream (1); pollution free in Switzerland (1) and southern Germany (1); between Strasbourg and Mainz the river is moderately polluted (1); near Koblenz it appears to be slightly less polluted (1); as the river reaches its mouth it becomes extremely polluted (1). Moderately polluted flowing through Germany (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

Total 10 marks

Development and Health

Question 6

(a) (i) Many areas of North Africa (1); Pakistan (1); Afghanistan (1); Nepal (1); countries of southern Asia (1); SE Asia (1); Brazil (1); developing countries (1); India (1). **2 marks**

(ii) Likely to hold back development of the country (1); makes it difficult for industry to develop (1); not likely to be much trading (1); country unlikely to make much money (1).

Or any other valid point.

2 marks

(b) (i) **Heart Disease** – People eating too many fatty foods (1); people becoming obese or overweight (1) which puts extra strain on the heart (1); lack of exercise (1); smoking (1); stress (1) resulting in increased blood pressure (1); people inheriting high blood pressure (1).

AIDS – Sharing needles with infected people (1); having unprotected sex with an infected person (1); babies drinking breast milk of an infected mother (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

(ii) **Heart Disease** – Increased funding of research into the causes (1); education of the public on ways to prevent heart disease (1); advice on better diets (1); encouraging people to take more exercise (1); encouraging people to stop smoking (1); encouraging people to have check ups (1).

AIDS – Use of drugs to delay the onset of AIDS (1); education campaign advising about the risks of unprotected sex (1); distribution of condoms (1); encourage young people to abstain from sex until marriage (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

Total 10 marks

Environmental Hazards

Question 7

(a) Earth's plates move alongside each other (1); due to convection currents (1). This causes friction (1). Tension builds up (1). Sudden release of this tension results in earthquake (1); causes shock waves (1).

3 marks

(b) (i) People may be injured or killed (1). People may become homeless (1). Landscape could be flooded (1); buildings, homes etc could be destroyed (1); power lines could be brought down (1).

Both people and landscape must be mentioned for full marks.

Or any other valid point.

4 marks

(ii) People rescued from immediate danger (1); helicopters, troops etc... sent to help (1); water purification kits provided (1); medical supplies (1) to reduce spread of disease (1). Food supplies (1). Clothing (1); temporary accommodation for the homeless (1). Aid given for re-building programmes (1); seeds, fertilisers etc, given to rural areas (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 marks

Total 10 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]