



2010 Geography

SG Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2010 Geography Standard Grade

Credit Level

1. (a) One mark per valid statement, two for a developed point.
Mark 4:1, 3:2, 2:3 or 1:4. Maximum of 1 for grid reference.

Advantages include easy access to the start of it – B road and railway station (1); other places of interest close to the path eg Deep Sea World and Carlingnose Nature Reserve (2); variety of coastal scenery in square 1381 (1); with potential wildlife habitats eg mudflats in square 1382 (1); features of historic interest eg cultivation terraces (125824) (2).

Disadvantages include unsightly disused quarries and very large Cruicks Quarry (1381) (1); part of the path is along a road and beside a railway in 1282 (1); industrial sites including factory and railway sidings (130819) alongside the route (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ES

- (b) Mark 3:2 or 2:3
Techniques and reasons could include:

Count pedestrians/traffic entering the park at different times of the day/week/year (1): this would allow patterns of use to be identified (1); and would be first-hand up-to-date information (1).

Interview people who use the park (1): this would allow a sphere of influence to be identified (1); and also what attracts people to the park (1).

Accept any other relevant technique or reason.

5 ES

- (c) No mark for choice. Maximum 1 mark for grid references.

If **service centre** chosen:

There are many schools in Dunfermline (eg 1187) (2); and also various hospitals (eg 112887) (1). Dunfermline has a variety of other services which are typical of a service centre including a college (1), police station (1) and a library (1). There are also bus and railway stations (1) and there is a football stadium at 103879 (1).

Tourist centre:

Any reference to parks (1), Fife Leisure Park (1), reference to museums (1), abbey (1), loch with sailing (1), golf course at 1185 (2).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

- (d) One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Accept negative points about the other area.
No marks for grid references.

Answers may include:

Area X is better because: the land is more gently sloping than Area Y so it will be easier to build (1); it is not next to an A class road so there will be less traffic and it will be quieter (1); it is close to Fife Leisure Park and Halbeath Retail Park so it will be convenient for families living in the new houses (1); there are three schools within about 1 kilometre which will suit families with school aged children (2); it is closer to the motorway (M90) than Area Y, but not too close, so it is easier to get to other places such as Edinburgh (2); there are old mines and air shafts in Area Y so it may be unstable land and it might be dangerous for families living there if children get into the old shafts (2); stream and small loch in Area X – pleasant environment (1).

Area Y is better because: it is closer to the centre of Dunfermline so it is easier for residents to get to the shops and to get to jobs in the CBD (2); it is next to an A class road so there is better access (1); it is closer to leisure facilities such as off road cycle route and footpath (1); Area X has an electricity transmission line running through it which will look ugly (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ES

- (e) One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Accept yes/no answers.
No marks for grid references.

Answers may include:

Yes: it has excellent road access from a B class road which links within less than 1 kilometre to a motorway, so it will be easy to transport goods in and out (1); there is a large market close by in Dunfermline (1), from where it will also be easy to get labour (1); most of the land is not too steep so it will be possible to use machines to grow crops (1), gently sloping south facing land will be warm, sunny and is likely to be well drained, making it ideal for growing crops (2).

No: it is so close to an urban area that there may be problems with vandalism and people damaging crops by walking through the fields (2); there are air shafts just to the north of the farm which could cause problems for machines working in the fields (1); being so close to Dunfermline the farm's land will be under threat from urban expansion (1); the steep hill indicated on the B road shows that some of the land may be too steep for machinery, so the farm will be limited in what it can do with this land (1); heavy traffic related to retail park may cause inconvenience for farmer (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

- (f) One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
No marks for grid references.

Answers may include:

There is lots of flat land making it easy to build on and there is space available for the industries to expand on to (2); there are excellent transport links with railway sidings and the docks at Rosyth making the estate very accessible (2); goods can be transported by rail or sea helping to reduce the number of HGVs on the roads (1); there is a large pool of labour nearby in Rosyth, North Queensferry and Dunfermline (1); road links are also good as there is access to the M90 motorway close by (1); HM Naval Base nearby may be a customer for some firms (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

2. One mark per valid point, two marks for an extended point.
Both sides of the meander must be referred to for full marks. Maximum of 1 mark for correct identification of location of process.

At point P the river flows faster, as this is the outside of the meander (1); the river has a lot of energy at point P, so erodes the bottom of the river bank (1); as well as the water hitting the banks, pieces of sediment may also be thrown against the river banks wearing them away (1); the river undercuts the bank creating a steep slope (river cliff) (1) and deepening the river bed (1).

At point Q the river flows slower as this is the inside of the meander (1); the river has less energy on the inner bank causing deposition to take place (1); making the river shallow (1); and creating a river beach (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

3. For full marks both similarities and differences must be mentioned.
Mark 2:2, 1:3 or 3:1.

Similarities

In both summer and winter, wind speeds are light or calm towards the centre of the anticyclone (1); in both summer and winter winds circulate in a clockwise direction (1); there are few clouds in the sky at both times of year (1); anticyclones bring a spell of settled weather in both summer and winter (1); there may be mist in the morning at both times of year (1).

Differences

Anticyclones bring hot weather in summer but very cold weather in winter (1); heat waves can occur in summer if an anticyclone remains over the UK for a period of time (1); however during winter severe frosts are common at night and during the day (1); cooling of the ground leads to morning mist in summer, but in winter fog lasting part/all of the day is common (1); warm moist air rising from the ground can form thunderstorms in summer (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

4. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Accept yes/no answers.

No credit for simple lifts.

Population increase puts pressure on the land (1); trees cut down and vegetation removed to make way for housing leaving land unprotected (2); trees cut down to provide more farmland as increasing population requires more food (2); less fallow land as more food is required to feed the people (1); more trees are needed for shelter and firewood, so soil exposed to weathering and erosion (2); overcultivation occurs and the soil loses fertility (1); and the desert spreads (1); also some years are wetter/drier than others, causing drought (1) and vegetation will die (1); there are no roots to hold/bind the soil (1) so it can be blown by the wind (1) or eroded by the people/animals trampling over it (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ES

5. Mark 2:4, 3:3 or 4:2.

One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Maximum 3 marks for discussion of advantages/disadvantages of location.
Answer must refer to advantages/disadvantages for full marks.

Advantages

Provides jobs for local people (1); many wealthy people in neighbouring Aberdeen who could afford to use it (1); good accessibility from the airport, city bypass and A-class roads (2); it will boost the local economy (1); sand dunes provide an excellent landscape for developing a golf course (1).

Disadvantages

People living in Balmedie will be disturbed by increased traffic (1); it will ruin the habitat of endangered birds (1), and despoil a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (1); it's not needed because there are already three golf courses in the area (1); the many new buildings will be a visual eyesore and spoil the view from the nearby Country Park (2); since there is low unemployment in Aberdeen it may be difficult to get enough people to work on the development (1).

Or any other valid point.

6 ES

6. Candidate may refer to features, age, appearance or function of the zones.
Mark 4:2, 3:3 or 2:4.

Answers may include:

CBD: will have tall buildings because space is scarce (1) and land values are high (1); these buildings are likely to be occupied by high order services such as department stores, which need a central location to attract large numbers of customers (2).

Inner city: will have old factories because this is where industry set up first (1); close to old housing because people had to walk to work (1); the housing will be tenements or terraces which permit high housing densities (1); laid out in a grid-iron pattern to save space (1) and because little thought was given to environmental quality (1). The grid-iron pattern will encourage through traffic causing air and noise pollution (1).

Outskirts: Modern housing has been built away from the unpleasant conditions of the inner city for workers and managers who could afford transport (2); and may be detached or semi-detached houses with gardens for a pleasant environment (1). These houses usually have driveways and garages as many people now commute to work by car (1) and there is more space to build them as the land here is cheaper (1).

Green Belt: this land is protected by strong planning regulations to prevent urban sprawl from happening (1) which would use up more and more countryside and farmland (1). Recreational amenities may be found in the green belt such as golf courses/country parks, provided for the nearby population of the city (2); sometimes bypasses or ring roads are built here to ease traffic flow around the city (1).

Or any other valid point.

6 KU

7. No marks for straight lifts. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.

Answers may include:

Redland Farm has diversified (1) and now earns a large percentage of its income from new activities such as rented holiday cottages because its old farming activities were not profitable enough (2) and new sources of income help to keep farm viable (1); some crops have become less fashionable, such as oil seed rape (1) while others, such as organic produce bring in a good income as they are becoming more popular, because people want to eat healthy food (2); also government and EU grants are now being given for different crops and activities compared with 1980 (1) such as grants for protecting the environment instead of growing crops (1). As tourism has grown, Redland Farm can now earn a good income from tourist related activities such as quad biking (1).

Or any other valid point.

6 KU

8. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Maximum 1 mark for simple links eg dry areas are sparsely populated.

Northern areas of Kenya are sparsely populated because these areas receive very little rainfall so there is a lack of water for domestic use and to irrigate crops (2); the south west of Kenya is wetter so population density is higher here as crops and livestock farming can take place (1); population density is high in and around Nairobi city as there are plantations nearby and these require many workers (1); the major industrial areas have a high population density as there are job opportunities for the people and services like schools, hospitals and shops (2); along the south eastern coast the population density is quite high as these areas have more rainfall and more pleasant to live in (1); Mombasa is a port so there are jobs here (1); this area also attracts tourists so there are lots of jobs available (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

9. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Accept yes/no answers.
Or any other valid point.

Yes: India will have to grow or import more food as there are more mouths to feed (1); there will be a large number of young people who will grow up and want to have their own families, so the population will continue to grow (1), putting even more pressure on resources like housing and health care (1); there might be a shortage of schools and trained teachers as the country will find it difficult to pay for them (1); this will result in a lack of knowledge about family planning and birth control (1); living standards are likely to drop and poverty and disease will increase as people cannot afford to feed themselves (2) or pay for hospital/medical treatment (1).

No: India's growing population will provide a large active workforce (1); which will be able to produce more food (1) as well as goods for export which will help India's economy to grow and help to improve its trade balance (2); there will be large number of fit people to join India's armed forces to help defend the country (1).

5 ES

10. (a) One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.
Maximum one mark for quoting export figures.

Overdependence on raw materials; for example Zambia depends on copper for 87% of its exports (1); or, less income if price drops (1); less to buy imports (1); have to borrow money (1); increased debt (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

- (b) Mark as 2:3 or 3:2 for choice of techniques/justifications.
The same reason can be credited only once.

Pie charts (1): these would be suitable as they are already in percentages (1); a series of charts could be drawn, one for each country; this will make comparison easy (1); the different segments could be highlighted using colour (1).

Divided bar graphs/ Bar Graphs (1): a divided bar graph could be drawn for each country and could be placed in rank order (1); this will make it easy to see at a glance which countries depended the most on just one or two commodities (1). A bar graph would also show this in the same way, with the highest percentage shown first (1).

Tabulating (1): a table could be used to put countries in rank order, the most dependent countries appearing first (1); the table could be subdivided into categories to show countries in groups (1); such as over 90%, between 80-90% (1); these can also be colour coded to highlight these differences (1).

Or any other valid technique and justification.

5 ES

11. One mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.

Answers may include:

They are often more successful because aid is focused on small scale projects helping those in greatest need (1), which usually have little or no effect on the environment (1), and don't try to change the local way of life (1); encourages local people to work together and help themselves (1); developing their own knowledge and skills (1); promoting the use of appropriate technology (1) which is cheap and easy to repair (1); they sometimes work as pressure groups and therefore are able to influence decision-making (1); for example Oxfam and other charities work together to campaign for debt relief for the poorest countries in the world (1); they help to focus aid given by governments, individuals and businesses (1); they raise public awareness of global issues (1) eg Beat Poverty campaign by Save The Children raises awareness of and fights child poverty (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)						5			5
(b)							5		4
(c)					4				7
(d)					5				8
(e)						4			9
(f)		4							10
2		4							1
3		4							2
4					5				6
5						6			5
6		6							8
7		6							9
8				4					12
9					5				14
10 (a)		4							16
(b)								5	16
11	4								17

KU 32

ES 48

Human: 29

Physical: 29

International: 22

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]