



2013 Geography

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Geography Intermediate 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Geography Intermediate 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question 1 Physical Environments

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	i	Antrim		Accept N.E Ireland Giants causeway
		ii	Yorkshire Dales		
		iii	Snowdonia		
1	b	i	<p>Allow max one mark for appropriate grid references.</p> <p>From 982400 the river is narrow (1), fast flowing (1) and straight (1) flowing in a southerly direction (1). The valley at this stage is steep sided (1) and v-shaped (1). The river then flows to the East/S.East (1) becoming wider (1) with meanders (1). It is also flowing more slowly (1) the valley floor is wider (1) and the valley is U-shaped (1). The tidal limit is at 009368 (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	River <u>AND</u> Valley must be mentioned for full marks
1	b	ii	<p>A fully annotated diagram may score full marks. If no diagrams mark out of 3.</p> <p>As the glacier moves down the valley (1) it deepens and widens the valley (1) by plucking and abrasion (1). Weight and erosive power of ice truncated interlocking spurs (1). Rocks under ice scraped soil and material from valley floor (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	Award a mark for plucking <u>AND</u> abrasion if each is explained in detail

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	b	iii	<p>There is steep land suitable for sheep (1). This land is not suitable for crops (1) as the soil is poor (1) and the weather is colder and wetter (1). There is flat land on the valley floor more suited to crops (1) as it is easier to use machinery (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	4	
1	c		<p>Jobs are created for local people (1). The forests attract walkers/tourists (1) who spend money in local economy (1). The forests do not look natural (1) and some people object to them (1). When cut down the area looks unsightly (1) and the heavy machines can cause traffic problems (1). Access for walkers can be restricted (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> <p>Economic and Environmental impact must be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of 4.</p>	5	Use 'Ec' and 'En' to differentiate marks awarded
1	d		<p>Answer will depend on coastal area selected.</p> <p>eg Coastal paths are kept well maintained (1) to prevent further erosion (1). Local council will organise litter picks and beach tidy (1). SSSI status can be sought to protect flora and fauna (1). Areas of dunes are fenced off to protect them (1). Nature reserve areas can be set up (1) and organisations such as the National Trust (1) can protect and manage some areas (1)</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	<p>Award Maximum 2 marks for description of coastal protection methods e.g. groynes, seawalls etc.</p> <p>The answer <u>should</u> focus on the "management strategies and solutions adapted to deal with identified land use issues", as stated in the subject guidelines.</p>
				25	

Question 2 Human Environments

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	a	i	<p>There has been a steady slow rise in the number of people living in urban areas in developed countries (1). Increasing from just under 500 million in 1950 to around 1,100 million in 2050 (1). There has been a rapid rise in the number of people living in urban areas in developing countries (1). Increasing from around 300 million in 1950 to 2500 million in 2010 (1) and will rise to about 5,200 million in 2050 (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	3	
2	a	ii	<p>People may move from urban areas to rural areas seeking a quieter life (1) with less air pollution from traffic (1). The cost of housing in cities has increased and it is cheaper to buy housing in rural areas (1). Families can have much larger houses with gardens in rural areas (1).</p> <p>As transport services have improved it can be easy for families to travel to the city for shopping and entertainment (1). Rural areas have lower crime rates (1). People can work from home using computers (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	4	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	b	<p>Birth rate has decreased in developing countries due to improvement in medical care which can be provided (1). This means that more babies are surviving beyond birth (1) and parents are less inclined to have more children as replacements for those who die (1). Contraception is more widely available (1) and more families are planning how many children to have (1). As education levels increase and more people have jobs, there are less children required to work on family farms (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	4	
2	c	<p>Many shanty towns have had their residents evicted and the houses bulldozed (1). Some of these people have been relocated into new areas with better services and amenities (1). These areas have houses made of concrete blocks (1), with better toilets(s) and more standpipes for water (1). In some cases people are given the legal rights to the land their home is built on (1). Some self help schemes have been put in place (1) where building materials are provided and the residents build the houses themselves (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	d	<p>Many developing countries are popular locations for large company factories because of the cheap wages paid to workers in these countries (1), this reduces the overheads for the company and increases their profit margins (1). With rapidly growing populations, there are many workers available in developing countries (1) Many workers in Eastern Asia are well educated and speak English (1). Having a factory in a developing country can open up a new market for the product(1) Government grants (1)</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	
2	e	<p>Mark 3:1, 2:2, 1:3 eg Quotas are necessary to prevent the over production of food (1) and so prevent prices for food stuffs from plummeting (1) and thus not providing an adequate income for the farmer (1). In reducing the amount of food produced this also frees up farm land for other activities (1). eg Animal Health Inspections are necessary following outbreaks of disease such as foot and mouth (1). These diseases cause many animals to be slaughtered (1) and so farmers lose money (1). It can also result in other countries not buying meat products from the UK (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	4	
			25	

Question 3 Rural Land Degradation

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a		<p>For full marks both physical and human factors must be given. Mark 3/3 2/4 4/2.</p> <p>Areas with high population density puts pressure on land for farming (1) which can lead to soil erosion (1), monoculture depletes the soil's nutrients (1). Areas with drought can lead to soil drying up (1) and blowing away (1). Areas with heavy rainfall can lead to sheet erosion (1). Trees being cut down can lead to erosion (1) as there are no roots to bind the soil (1). Steep slopes can lead to soil erosion and gullyng (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	6	Use 'P' (Physical) And 'H' (Human) For marks awarded
3	b	i	<p>South America has many countries with a loss of forest cover (1). eg Brazil has a large loss of forest (1). Australia (1) and Indonesia have a loss of forest (1). Many African countries have a loss (1) including Nigeria (1). USA has gained forest (1) also Russia (1) and South East Asia (1).</p> <p>Loss and gain must be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of 3.</p>	4	Gain – S.Europe N.Scandinavia
3	b	ii	<p>For full marks effects on people and environment must be mentioned. eg In Amazonia people may have to move away from their tribal homes (1). People may lose their traditional way of life (1). There may be danger of injury in areas of conflict (1). Animals lose their habitat (1). There can be increase in soil erosion (1). Country may lose tourist revenue (1). Large areas are destroyed due to mineral extraction (1). The country will make more money from timber, minerals etc (1) and people may have better paid jobs (1). Or any other relevant answer</p>		Use 'P' (Physical) and 'E' (Environment) when awarding marks
				15	

Question 4 River basin Management

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	a	<p>No mark for choice of site.</p> <p>Site A: This is in an area of impermeable rock so rain water will not soak into the ground (1) instead it will run quickly into the streams and rivers (1). The drainage basin has many tributaries which run into the river (1) and so a large volume of water can be carried in the river (1). It lies further upstream from the urbanised area so will not be an eyesore (1) and would control the flow of the water before it reaches the urbanised area (1).</p> <p>Accept answers which give negatives for the other sites.</p> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>	4	
4	b	<p>Demand is high along the River Yobe because there are several urban areas in which domestic water supplies would be needed (1). The catchment area has 41% of Nigeria's livestock and water will be required for the animals (1). There are several areas of industry which would require water for manufacturing (1) and for power (1). There is also an irrigation project which would require water (1) to ensure a reliable supply for crop growing (1) as there are five months of zero rainfall (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	c	<p>Answers will depend on the water control project studied. Both economic and environmental benefits should be mentioned for full marks. Mark 3/3 4/2 2/4.</p> <p>Economic: The water may be used for HEP which will provide cheap power (1), this will also attract industry to the area (1) as will the availability of water for manufacturing processes (1). This industry will provide some jobs (1) and bring in money to the local economy (1). The reduced flooding (1) will mean less money has to be spent on damaged property and land (1). Environmental: The lakes/reservoirs created by the project may attract a variety of wildlife (1), including birds such as wildfowl (1). New habitats may be provided for animals (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	6	<p>Use 'Ec' (Economic) and 'En' (Environmental) when awarding marks.</p>
			15	

Question 5 European Environmental Inequalities

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>Some countries are more densely populated than others (1) and consume more fossil fuels (1). Larger number of car owners can result in increased pollution levels (1). Some areas may have more heavy industrial areas (1). Some countries may be less strict about air pollution (1). There may be higher amounts of air traffic in certain areas (1) because of tourist activity (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	
5	b	<p>i</p> <p>2 contrasting rivers should be identified otherwise mark out of 5. Rivers which flow through industrial regions are polluted (1) due to industrial waste and chemical spills (1). Rivers in agricultural areas may be polluted by run-off containing chemical fertilizers or pesticides (1). Rivers flowing through large urban areas will be affected by domestic sewage (1). Rivers flowing through remote rural areas are less likely to be polluted (1). Fast flowing rivers in upland areas will be more oxygenated and therefore less polluted (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	6	
5	b	<p>ii</p> <p>Legislation has been introduced to protect river quality (1). Sewage must be treated (1). Companies ignoring legislation can be fined (1). Cross- border co-operation between countries (1). Water monitoring stations (1). Ban certain chemicals used in agricultural areas (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	4	
			15	

Question 6 Development and Health

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>Mark 2/2; 3/1; or 1/3</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Percentage population employed in agriculture.</p> <p>Countries with a low percentage population employed in agriculture are usually more developed. This means that there are more people employed in industry (1), which normally means people have a higher standard of living (1), due to higher wages (1).</p> <p>Population per doctor.</p> <p>Countries with a low population per doctor are usually more developed. This means a better health care system (1) with more doctors to treat fewer patients (1). More developed countries likely to be able to afford a better health care system (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	4	
6	b	<p>May result in food shortages (1). May result in lack of money in certain areas eg school buildings (1), which could result in increased illiteracy (1), thus limiting a country's ability to develop (1). May result in increased disease levels (1). Unemployment and underemployment levels will rise increasing poverty (1). May be a shortage of housing (1). Credit should also be given for positive points – eg larger workforce (1), increased military power (1) etc...</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	5	

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	c	i ii	<p>Mark 3/3 or 4/2 or 2/4</p> <p>AIDS – Methods – introduction of health education programmes (1). Compulsory testing of people (1). Increased availability of ARV drugs (1). Distribution of free condoms (1). Use of radio/TV to get message over (1).</p> <p>Effectiveness – Drugs available, but not enough trained staff in some developing areas (1). Isolated areas can be difficult to reach (1). Many people not aware they have the disease (1). Poor testing facilities (1). Some people avoid being tested (1). Some drugs too expensive (1). Education campaigns difficult due to illiteracy (1) and different dialects and languages (1).</p> <p>Malaria – Methods – Use of insecticides (1) eg malathion (1). Use of anti-malarial drugs (1) eg chloroquine (1). Water released from dams to drown immature larvae (1). Genetic engineering of sterile male mosquitoes (1). Draining breeding sites (1). Planting eucalyptus trees to soak up moisture (1). Use small fish to eat larvae (1). Mustard seeds to drag larvae below surface to drown them (1). Health education (1) Bed nets (1).</p> <p>Effectiveness – rate of malaria infection worldwide still increasing (1). Drugs are too expensive (1) and the parasite has become resistant to them (1). Insecticides also expensive (1) and pollute the environment (1). Draining all breeding ground impractical (1). Bed nets cheap and quite effective (1). New treatments developed which seem to be more effective (1) eg artemisinin (1).</p> <p>Any other relevant answer.</p>	6	
				15	

Question 7 Environmental Hazards

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	a	<p>Sea temperatures must be over 27C (1); low atmospheric pressure (1); spiralling winds (1); Due to rotation of the earth (1) rising air (1) Air cools and condenses to form clouds and rain (1) Air drawn into centre across surface of sea creating strong winds(1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	Full marks may be awarded for well annotated diagrams
7	b	<p>Mark 3/3; 4/2 or 2/4</p> <p>People may be killed or injured (1); people may be forced to evacuate their homes (1). Ash could cause serious damage to car engine and farm machinery (1). Airline flights may have to be cancelled (1).</p> <p>Farmland could be destroyed (1). Housing may be destroyed (1). Ash could create new fertile farmland (1). Plant and animal life could be destroyed (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p>	6	Mark answer 'P' (People) and 'L' (landscape)
7	c	<p>For full marks short term and long term aid must be mentioned, otherwise mark out of 4.</p> <p>Short term – emergency aid for those who are injured (1); tents and blankets to provide shelter (1); bottled water as supplies may be cut off (1). Food supplies may be needed due to shortages (1) Moving equipment (1) and sniffer dogs to locate those trapped in fallen buildings (1).</p> <p>Long term – Money needed to repair infrastructure (1); eg roads, electricity, water supplies (1). Re-building may be necessary (1). Regeneration of tourist industry (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	5	
			15	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]