



2013 Geography

Standard Grade Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2013 Geography Standard Grade

Credit Level

1. (a) Maximum of 3 marks if river or valley is not mentioned.
Maximum of 1 mark for correct grid reference.

For full marks candidates must refer to both the river and the valley. The River Clyst flows SW (1), and it turns to flow generally S (1) (accept answer that the river flows generally S or SW); the river is narrow at first, but widens throughout its course (1); there is braiding in one part of its course (1), including in GR 9894 (1); the river becomes tidal at 968901 (1); there are embankments in the final part of its course (1); and its mouth widens out from 976876 (1); there are mudflats in the mouth of the river (1). The river follows a winding course and has several pronounced meanders (1), including at 970893; it has a gentle gradient (1); and is joined by several tributaries eg Grindle Brook at 969905 (1). The valley has a fairly wide floor (1), about 400m in 0098 (1); and gently sloping sides (1), though there is a steeper slope to the north of the river in 0098 and 9998 (1).

Any other valid point.

4 KU

- (b) No marks for grid references.

Area A is on the edge of the town, so it has countryside areas adjacent to it, including a green wedge between the two major housing areas (1). Because it is a modern residential area there are no industries within it (1); and major roads and railways don't go through it so less noise and air pollution (1); the streets are varied and curved in shape to create a pleasant environment (1); with many cul-del-sac street endings for safety (1). Amenities, including schools, a church and leisure centre have been provided for the residents (1); land is cheaper so houses are likely to be detached and semi-detached, with gardens, and it's not as crowded as the inner city (2).

Or any other valid point.

5 KU

- (c) No marks for grid references.

Land uses likely to be mentioned include tourism/walking/riding, danger area (military use), farming, golf and historic sites/conservation.

Answers might mention:

the long-distance path and other paths and bridleways might cause conflict between farmers and any visitors who leave gates open, disturb livestock, trample crops and/or damage walls and fences (2); tourists (and locals) may resent being warned off the Danger Area at certain times (1), and may object to the noise of military exercises (1); golfers may feel their peaceful pastime is being disturbed by walkers (1); visitors may damage important sites (1), Farmers may object to the impact on the countryside of numerous parking and camping/caravan sites (1). Forestry workers eg at Upham's Plantation may worry about visitors damaging nursery areas (1) or lighting fires in dry summer weather (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ES

- (d)** No marks for grid references.

Whimple is a big village with no evidence of industry, which suggests most people work elsewhere (2); it's in the type of quiet, rural area, close to the city (1), where they may work (1), where some people prefer to live, away from the noisier urban environment (1); it has a station and direct rail link to Exeter (1), where there are many employment opportunities (1); it's also only a short way from the A30, a good road link to the city (1); tourism might provide local jobs (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

- (e)** No marks for grid references.

Accept Yes/No answers.

If 'Yes':

The site has flat land, suitable for runways (1); there are several settlements nearby, including Exeter, to supply a workforce (1); land is cheaper outside the city (1); it's close to the city with a major road link for travellers arriving/departing (1); there is a business park beside it which could provide business travel customers and/or freight (1); it's in a sparsely-populated area, so noise problems should be minimised (1).

If 'No':

The number of farms surrounding it suggests it has used up good farmland (1); any future expansion will lead to loss of more farmland (1); future expansion would also be difficult because of roads, settlements and drainage (1); the settlements of Blackhorse and Clyst Honiton are likely to suffer noise pollution (1); at busy times, airport traffic could cause congestion on the A30, a main route into Exeter (1).

Any other valid point.

5 ES

- (f)** Maximum 1 mark for grid references.

Main routes such as the M5/A38 and A30 bypass the city, so a lot of traffic doesn't have to go into the centre (1); a number of large, modern junctions have been created (1), eg in 9691 (1), to ease the flow of traffic (1); park and ride schemes eg at 962918 reduce commuter traffic (1) and help rush-hour congestion (1); having industry eg the industrial estate at 9692 at/near the edge of the city reduces industrial traffic in the city (1); within the city, roundabouts eg 956921 reduce stoppages (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

2. (a) A well-annotated diagram could gain full marks.

U-shaped Valley.

Credit detailed explanation of processes.

During glaciations, a glacier may move out of its source area and move downhill along a pre-existing v-shaped valley (1); plucking and abrasion will take place along the sides and floor of the valley (1); the sides of the valley above the ice may be affected by frost shattering (1); the result will be to make the valley deeper, wider and steeper-sided (1); (interlocking) spurs will be eroded and become truncated (1); making the valley straighter (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

- (b) Accept Yes/No answers.

If 'Yes':

The high rainfall is associated with lots of cloud, meaning little sunshine to grow/ripen crops (1); the height of the land causes colder conditions and a shorter growing season, also poor for crops (1); soils on steep slopes are thin and infertile (1); the rugged landscape makes building and transport difficult (1); these physical difficulties discourage people from living here (1), so these areas are remote from large population centres (1); this in turn discourages industry and commerce, so there are few job opportunities (2).

If 'No':

The rugged landscape with peaks, ridges and steep slopes offers scope for a range of leisure opportunities (1), such as climbing, hillwalking and mountain biking (1); the numerous rivers and streams encourage water-based activities such as rafting (1); the cold conditions often mean snow in winter, and along with varied slopes this enables winter sports to take place (2); all of these leisure activities generate jobs (1); hill sheep farming can thrive because sheep can withstand the difficult conditions (1), forestry is also possible on some slopes where land is cheap (1); the spectacular scenery attracts sightseeing tourists who bring money into the local economy (1); the plentiful water and easily-dammed valleys mean reservoirs can be created (1), for water supply and/or HEP (1).

Or any other valid point.

6 ES

3. 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
1 mark for identifying Liverpool is in an anticyclone and Cagliari is in a depression.
No marks for description.
Answers must give reasons for differences between Liverpool and Cagliari.

Answers may include:

Cagliari has gale force winds but in Liverpool it is calm, because in Cagliari there are tightly packed isobars whereas in Liverpool there aren't (1); the wind is from the NW in Cagliari because air moves anticlockwise around the low pressure, whereas it is from the NE in Liverpool it is calm because it is in the centre of high pressure (1). There is a cold front causing heavy rain in Cagliari but there is no rain in Liverpool because there are no fronts (1); the temperature is much warmer in Cagliari because it is just leaving the warm sector whereas in Liverpool there is high pressure which often brings very cold conditions in winter (1); also in Liverpool there is fog which blocks out the sunshine, keeping temperatures low, unlike in Cagliari (1); temperatures may also be warmer in Cagliari because it is over 1000 kilometres further south (1). In Liverpool there is little cloud cover which is common in high pressure areas whereas at Cagliari there is 8 oktas of cloud because it is on the cold front (1). Conditions are much more unsettled in Cagliari because it is in a depression whereas Liverpool is in an anticyclone (1).

Or any other relevant point.

5 KU

4. 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
Credit answers which partly agree and partly disagree.

If 'Yes':

Logging is best because the land is not suitable for other uses: clearing land for crops is not a success for long because leaching washes the nutrients from the soil and the trees are not there to replenish them (1); ranching is also not much good because grass doesn't grow well and grazing is poor (1); rainforest areas are remote and it is difficult to set up other industries (1) whereas logs can be transported easily by floating them down the rivers (1). Some logging companies harvest only selected trees, leaving the rest of the rainforest undisturbed (1). This type of forestry is sustainable and doesn't cause long term damage to the forests (1). Logging provides a source of income for people in the area (1); exports of timber can boost the economy of rainforest countries (1).

If 'No':

Rainforests are valuable for far more than just logging, because there are lots of other resources which could be used such as minerals (1) or crops from the trees such as nuts and rubber (1). Logging usually destroys the forest and this is disastrous because it ruins the homes of countless species of wildlife, many of which could become, or already are endangered (2). Also indigenous people such as the Baka rely on the rainforest for their whole way of life and cutting it down for trees destroys their land and their entire culture (2). Many plants in the rainforest have provided us with medicines and cutting the forest down will prevent us from discovering more useful plants (1). Most of the profits from logging don't remain in the local area, so it does not benefit local people who already use the land (1).

Or any other relevant point.

6 ES

5. At least two techniques needed for full marks.
Same technique/reason cannot be used twice.
Mark 2:3 or 3:2

Technique	Reason
Questionnaire to shoppers/ consumers (1)	Will indicate distance people are willing to travel to use service (1). Information will be reliable and up to date (1).
Interview a shop manager (1)	Likely to know where customers come from (1), and extent of delivery area (1).
Go to a large car park and record where tax discs were issued (1)	Points can be plotted on a map and sphere of influence drawn round them (1).
Examine source of (small) adverts in a local newspaper (1)	Will indicate circulation area/area served by newspaper (1). Could be done for settlements of different sizes, and results compared (1).

Or any other relevant technique/reason.

5 ES

6. 1 mark for a valid point, 2 marks for a developed point. At least two developments must be discussed for full marks.
Mark 4:2, 3:3 or 2:4

Answers may include:

Mechanisation

Mechanisation has increased farm efficiency (1) allowing crops to be harvested quicker (1) and delivered to markets fresher (1). Fewer workers are needed reducing wage bills (1) although this means that jobs have been lost in farming (1) contributing to rural depopulation (1) and run-down of rural services (1). Mechanisation has resulted in bigger fields as large machines need lots of room to work (2) meaning hedgerows have been removed spoiling the look of the countryside (1) and reducing wildlife habitats (1).

Scientific Advances

Yields have increased through selective breeding/genetic modification (1) and through increased use of fertilisers/pesticides (1). This means farmers' profits have increased (1), although there are public concerns over food safety (1) which means more people have turned to organic produce creating new markets for farmers (1).

Diversification

Diversification has helped farmers increase profits (1) and means many now make money from tourists such as renting out cottages (1) or by using land for pursuits like golf/quad biking (1). Some have diversified by keeping exotic animals such as wild boar/bison (1). This means that farmers have had to learn new skills (1).

6 KU

7. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.

Answers may include:

The new museum will create jobs (1) reducing unemployment (1) and giving some people a higher standard of living (1). There will be a multiplier effect (1), giving business to hotels, shops and other services (1). Jobs will also be available during construction (1). The appearance of the waterfront will be improved (1). The education of schoolchildren and students will be enhanced from the learning opportunities provided by the museum (2). The city will enjoy a higher national/international profile (1).

4 KU

8. Mark 4 × 1

(a) As a percentage of the population there are fewer babies being born in 2050 (1) about 2% less (1) there are fewer children under the age of 15 (1) there is a smaller working population (1) there are far more people over the age of sixty (1) there is a great increase in the over 80's (1) especially females (1).

Or any other valid point.

Mark 4 × 1

4 ES

(b) More care will need to be provided for the elderly (1) eg care homes (1). There may not be enough carers for the elderly (1). There will be a higher percentage of people in retirement with less working population to support them (1). The government will struggle to find the extra money needed for the increased elderly population (1). Increased strain on the already limited health services (1). A reduction in the labour force will affect the economic growth rate (1). Many buildings will be too big for the smaller number of school children (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

9. Mark 3:2 or 2:3
Accept same justification only once.

Pie Charts (1) a series of pie charts could be drawn, one for each specified year (1). This allows comparisons to be made (1) and colour could be added to highlight the different segments (1). Figures can be converted to percentages (1).

Bar Graph(s) (1) good for comparing actual amounts (1) bars are side by side for easy comparison (1) can be enhanced by colour (1).

Pictogram(s) (1) could use bars shaped as people (1) gives a clear visual representation (1).

A Table (1) shows actual figures (1).

Divided bar graphs (1) a series of individual divided bar graphs for each year would show the changing proportion (1).

5 ES

10. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.
Accept yes/no answers.
No marks for straight lifts.

Yes

Polish firms have a larger potential market in the EU (1), and there are no trade barriers, so firms can operate freely all over Europe (1). Financial assistance from the EU can help businesses (1), especially in poor areas or areas of industrial decline (1). People from Poland can move anywhere in Europe, and so have greater job opportunities and more choice of housing area or educational provision (2). Polish industry is likely to be more profitable with protection from outside competition (1) and the large market puts it on a more even footing with competitors in other big economies (1) like the USA (1).

No

Resentment at foreign workers taking Polish jobs (1). There are language and cultural differences (1). Problems in EU because of some countries' debt difficulties (1). Some EU laws are restrictive (1). Trade now more difficult with non EU trade partners (1), eg Russia (1). Competition from other EU members (1). Loss of many young Poles to jobs abroad (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	4								1
(b)		5							8
(c)				5					4
(d)				4					7
(e)					5				4
(f)				4					8
2 (a)	4								1
(b)					6				5
3		5							2
4					6				6
5							5		7
6		6							9
7		4							11
8 (a)				4					13
(b)		4							13
9								5	14
10						4			15

KU	32	Human	28
ES	48	Physical	35
TOTAL	80	International	17

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]