



2014 Geography

Intermediate 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Geography Intermediate 1

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 1

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		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance								
1.	(a)	<p>River A = River Tay</p> <p>Upland Area B = North West Highlands</p> <p>Coastal Area C = Buchan Coast (NE Scotland)</p> <p>1 mark for each correct answer.</p>	3									
1.	(b)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>River Feature</th> <th>Grid Reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Floodplain</td> <td>99 89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V Shaped Valley</td> <td>93 93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ox Bow Lake</td> <td>94 90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1 mark for each correct answer.</p>	River Feature	Grid Reference	Floodplain	99 89	V Shaped Valley	93 93	Ox Bow Lake	94 90	3	
River Feature	Grid Reference											
Floodplain	99 89											
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1.	(c)	<p>Headlands and bays are found where bands of hard and soft rock are found next to each other (1). The softer rock, such as clay (1), is eroded more quickly to form bays (1). The harder rocks such as chalk (1) are eroded more slowly and are left sticking out into the sea as headlands (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4									
1.	(d)	<p>Much of this area is upland with steep slopes making it unsuitable for other land uses (1). These soils are too thin to be used for farming (1). Steep slopes make it difficult for crops to be grown (1) but coniferous trees will grow easily (1). Coniferous forests do not require a lot of care and attention and so these remote areas are suitable (1). Upland areas such as these will have a high level of precipitation which is suitable for trees (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point</p>	3									

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(e)	(i)	<p>Tourists can cause footpath erosion (1) which in turn can create unsightly scars on the landscape (1). Some leisure activities can create noise pollution, such as water sports (1). Noise can disturb animals (1) and particularly sheep during lambing season (1). Tourists can drop litter which harms animals (1) and also creates visual pollution (1). Tourists can damage stone walls (1) as they climb over them. There may be traffic problems on narrow roads (1).</p> <p>Answers must be impact on the landscape.</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	
1.	(e)	(ii)	<p>Footpaths can be repaired using natural methods to blend with the landscape (1), for example stone pitching (1). Footpaths can be rested for months (1) to allow the grass to regenerate (1) or tourists can be rerouted onto new paths (1). Education can be used to highlight environmental problems to visitors (1). Education can be carried out through rangers (1). Signposts can be used asking people to take their litter home (1). Speed limits can be set on lakes to reduce the noise created by water sports (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
				20	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	(i)	<p>Between 1900 and 2000, population increase in developed countries is very gradual (1). After 2000 it almost levels out (1).</p> <p>Between 1900 and 1950 there is a marked increase in population in developing countries (1). After 1950, population in developing countries increases rapidly (1), and will continue to do so up to 2050 (1).</p> <p>Credit should be given for quoting accurate figures. Both developed and developing countries must be mentioned for full marks.</p>	3	
2.	(a)	(ii)	<p>There will be housing shortages (1); and increased growth of shanty towns (1); increased unemployment (1); difficulties in feeding the population (1); increased incidence of disease (1); lack of good quality education for children (1); difficulties in providing a water supply (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	
2.	(b)	(i)	<p>Towns spread into the countryside due to increasing population (1); new industries are located on cheaper land at the edge of the city (1); people no longer need to live close to their work in the city (1); people looking for better quality of life in the suburbs (1). Redevelopment of high density housing in inner city (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
2	(b)	(ii)	<p>Transport – More roads would have to be built (1); increased traffic congestion (1); increased air pollution (1).</p> <p>Farming – farmers could lose some of their land (1); animals could be disturbed by increased noise (1); air pollution could affect crops (1); farm machinery causing traffic congestion on roads (1).</p> <p>Housing – increased congestion on the outskirts of town (1); house owners far away from shopping areas (1); greater need for people to drive to places (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>Street markets – they sell goods unavailable in large shops (1), which can usually be bought in quite a small area (1). They generally sell for lower prices than in shops (1). Local suppliers can sell products (1).</p> <p>Shopping malls – large choice of high street brands (1); indoors, so weather is not a problem (1); car parks often close by (1); air conditioning (1); customers can pay by cash or credit card (1); customer facilities eg cafes, toilets, food court, etc.</p> <p>Or any other valid point. Mark 2/2, 1/3 or 3/1.</p>	4	
2.	(d)	<p>Labour is cheaper (1), which reduces overall costs of product manufacture (1). Workforce is motivated (1); fewer industrial disputes (1); transport infrastructure is very good (1); government will help with initial set-up costs (1); large expanding markets (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
			20	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	(i)	<p>The wettest month in Jodhpur is August (1) with 130mm of rain (1). The wettest season is summer (1) and the winter is much drier (1). The driest months are October to April (1). The total annual rainfall is low (1). The maximum temperature is 34°C (1) and occurs in May and June (1). The minimum temperature is 17°C (1) and occurs in January (1). The range of temperature is 17°C (1)</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
3.	(a)	(ii)	<p>The lack of rainfall will cause droughts (1). This lack of rainfall will cause vegetation to die (1) and the soil to lose fertility (1) this will eventually lead to soil erosion (1). Overgrazing destroys plant roots (1) and soil may be blown away in high winds (1). Monoculture can reduce nutrients in the soil (1). In the dry season wells can dry up (1) and crops cannot be watered (1). Cutting down trees for firewood removes protection from the soil (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
3.	(b)		<p>People in the rainforest may be forced to leave their homes (1), some have to leave completely and relocate in towns and cities (1). Once the forest has been cut down, there are fewer animals for forest people to hunt (1). Tribes of native people may be in contact with loggers who bring diseases which can be fatal to tribes (1).</p> <p>The removal of trees causes soil erosion (1) and the leaching of soil nutrients (1). This can cause soil to enter rivers and pollute drinking supplies (1). Deforestation also causes the loss of plants and animal habitats (1). Deforestation can upset the carbon dioxide – oxygen balance (1) and this can lead to global warming (1).</p> <p>For full marks the answer must include the effects on people and the environment.</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																
4.	(a)	<p>The Valley is narrow, so cutting cost of dam construction (1). The deep valley could store a lot of water (1). There are lots of rivers flowing into the valley (1). There is also likely to be a lot of snowmelt (1). Precipitation is likely to be high enough to maintain a regular water supply (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3																	
4.	(b)	<table border="1"> <caption>Data from Bar Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Bar 1 (Dark Grey)</th> <th>Bar 2 (Light Grey)</th> <th>Bar 3 (Medium Grey)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>6,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>One mark for each correctly plotted use.</p>	Year	Bar 1 (Dark Grey)	Bar 2 (Light Grey)	Bar 3 (Medium Grey)	2007	5,000	10,000	7,000	2010	6,000	12,000	6,500	2013	7,000	15,000	6,000	3	
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2007	5,000	10,000	7,000																	
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2013	7,000	15,000	6,000																	
4.	(c)	<p>The dam may be expensive to build (1). Shortage of water further down the valley (1). People may have to move from their homes (1). Loss of farmland (1). Loss of wildlife in the area (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4																	
			10																	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	Highest emissions >5000 metric tonnes from Germany, Czech Republic, Belgium and UK (1) . Between 2500 –5000 emissions from Poland, Slovakia, Italy (1) . Lowest emissions from Northern Europe eg Norway (1) and from Southern Europe eg Spain/Portugal (1)	3	
5.	(b)	(Depends on rivers chosen) River in the city can have sewage and litter (1) . Rivers in countryside are cleaner as they do not have factory waste (1) . Ships/boats can spill oil into river (1) . Rivers flowing through urban areas with large populations suffer more from pollution (1) . Or any other valid point.	4	
5.	(c)	Volunteers can do a river clean (1) ; new UK/EU laws introduced (1) ; waste has to go to a treatment plant (1) ; fines can be imposed on polluters (1) . The river can be monitored regularly to check quality (1) . Or any other valid point.	3	
			10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(a)	<p>Economic indicator – GNI</p> <p>Social indicator – Patients per doctor/Birth rate</p> <p>Combined indicator – HDI</p>	3	
6.	(b)	<p>Smoking narrows your arteries (1). This puts pressure on your heart (1). Lack of exercise (1). Eating too many fatty foods creates problems such as obesity (1). HD may be hereditary in family (1). Cholesterol build up due to poor diet (1) can restrict arteries. (1)</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
6.	(c)	<p>Answers will depend upon disease chosen.</p> <p>eg Aids – Controlling Aids/HIV by use of drugs (1) to stop disease progressing to full blown Aids (1). Screening blood supplies (1); issuing free condoms to a population (1); educating people on how not to get infected (1).</p> <p>eg Malaria – Pesticides to kill mosquitos (1); drain swamps/ improve water supply (1), to eradicate larvae (1). Use of bed nets (1); drugs such as Artemisinin to combat blood parasite (1); newly developed vaccines (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(a)	(i)	<p>Volcanoes are found on plate edges (1). Many are on Ring of Fire around the Pacific Plate (1), many on western edge of north/south America (1), along the coast of Japan (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
7.	(a)	(ii)	<p>Volcanoes erupt along the edge of moving plate boundaries (1); melting of one plate due to friction (1) as it slides under another (1); can occur when plates move apart, together or slide alongside each other (1); magma rises to the Earth's surface (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
7.	(b)		<p>People lost their homes (1); many injuries and deaths (1); outbreaks of disease (1); no electricity or gas (1); trees were blown over (1); crops were damaged (1); coastal area was flooded (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p> <p>For full marks both people and landscape must be mentioned.</p> <p>Otherwise mark out of 3</p>	4	
				10	

2014 Intermediate Geography – Outcomes by question

Intermediate 1	Outcomes
1a	O1a
1b	O2a
1c	O1c
1d	O3b
1e(i)	O3d
1e(ii)	O3e
2a(i)	O2b
2a(ii)	O3c
2b(i)	O3a
2b(ii)	O3c
2c	O3c
2d	O3b
3a(i)	O2b
3a(ii)	O1b
3b	O1c
4a	O1a
4b	O2c
4c	O1c
5a	O2a
5b	O1d
5c	O3a
6a	O2a
6b	O1b
6c	O3a
7a(i)	O1a
7a(ii)	O1b
7b	O1c

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]