



2015 Geography Paper 1

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Geography Higher Paper 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 Higher Paper 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.

1. The maximum mark for Paper 1 is 100. Markers are encouraged to use the whole range of marks and to give a high assessment for an answer of high quality.
2. The total marks assigned by you for each complete question should be entered in the outer right-hand margin of the answer book. When a question consists of more than one part, the marks assigned to each part **MUST BE SHOWN SEPARATELY** in the column provided on the inner right-hand side of the book.

It is of great importance that the utmost care should be exercised in adding up the marks. Where appropriate, all summations for totals and grand totals must be carefully checked. Where a candidate has scored zero marks for any question attempted “0” should be shown against the answer.

3. It is helpful in later procedures if points receiving marks are clearly indicated. In general a mark should be awarded for a correct statement.
4. All mistakes **MUST** be underlined in red pen. A wavy line (~~~~~) should be used for something that is not quite right, a single line (-----) for mistakes which, though not very serious, are undoubtedly wrong, and a double line (=====) for gross blunders. These corrections are valuable when borderline cases and appeals are being considered. Where a page shows neither a correction nor a mark, a red tick **MUST** be placed at the bottom right-hand corner

5. The marker should take the candidate's answers strictly as they are written; no attempt should be made to read into answers ideas which the candidate may have intended to convey but which have not been successfully conveyed. A caret (^) should be used to indicate an important omission. A question mark (?) should be used to indicate that the marker cannot understand the meaning intended. The letter "R" should be used to indicate that the candidate is repeating something already stated in the answer.

6. Care should be taken that no credit whatsoever is given to irrelevant parts of answers, however accurate the irrelevant passages may be. Irrelevant passages should be square-bracketed [].
It should be noted, however, that a fact or argument which is irrelevant in one candidate's answer may be made quite relevant by another candidate who has the ability to connect it to the question

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question 1: Lithosphere

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 10 with up to 4 marks for map evidence (which can be grid references and/or names). Each coastal feature should be credited only once. NB if feature, name and grid reference given, award a maximum of 2 marks.</p> <p>Evidence may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bays 940943, Bullslaughter Bay • Possible stacks 928944 Elegug Stacks, 983937 Church Rock • Headlands 995942, Stackpole Head • Cliffs 036978, West Moor Cliff – height of land near coastline eg Trig point of 82m 998967 • Steep slopes down to coastline 0096 • Wave-cut platforms 0397 • Caves – Black Cave 870008 	10	
1.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 8 marks with up to 6 marks for appropriate erosional processes. Award a maximum of 2 marks for an unexplained list (two processes – 1 mark, four processes – 2 marks). A sequence of diagrams, full annotated, could score full marks. If there is no diagram, award a maximum of 6 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates should refer to the processes of coastal erosion ie hydraulic action, corrosion (abrasion), solution (corrosion) and attrition. • The various stages should lead candidates to start their answer with a line of weakness in a headland and progress through cave and arch formation finishing with stack formation. Do not credit formation of stump. 	8	

Question 2: Hydrosphere

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 6 with a maximum of 4 if there is no diagram. A fully annotated diagram can score full marks.</p> <p>Candidates should be able to outline the key processes within the hydrological cycle. Marks should be awarded only if term is located accurately on diagram, or described correctly in the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precipitation • Evaporation/Transpiration • Condensation • Infiltration/Run-off/Melting • Groundwater flow/percolation • Storage ie ice, ground water, oceans. 	6	
2.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 12 with a maximum of 8 for either feature chosen. Fully annotated diagrams could score full marks. Award a maximum of 4 for explained processes in each feature, with up to 2 marks for a list of processes. (2 processes 1 mark, 4 processes 2 marks)</p> <p>In explaining the formation of features candidates could refer to points such as:</p> <p>Waterfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential erosion takes places • Harder rock is overlying softer rock • The softer rock is more easily eroded by the force of running water • This causes undercutting so there is nothing to support the harder rock which collapses • Some of the shattered rock swirls around to form a deep plunge pool • This process is repeated over a long period of time causing the waterfall to gradually retreat upstream. <p>V-shaped valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valleys in the upper course are steep sided • Vertical erosion is dominant due to the speed of river flow • Physical weathering increases the bed-load which enhances erosion • Hydraulic action and corrosion processes are at work • Swirling water during floods may create potholes • The valley bottom is usually narrow and filled mainly by the channel. 	12	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Flood plain and natural levee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a river floods it deposits material on its flood plain • Sedimentary deposits from rivers is called a alluvium • Water loses energy on leaving the river channel • Material is deposited in order of heaviest material, mainly sands and gravel nearest the channel • A natural embankment is therefore built up in layers each time the river floods • River beds and their levees can rise many metres above the flood plain over time. <p>Deltas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a river flows into a calmer body of water – a sea or a lake. It slows down and there is a drop in energy • The river deposits its suspended material • The heaviest material is deposited first as forest beds and fine sediment as bottomset beds further out to sea • This material builds up to form a body of land known as a delta named after the triangular Greek letter • The river channel flowing into the sea may divide into a number of channels called distributaries as alluvium is built up • Deltas struggle to form if there are strong tidal currents which carry away sediment. 		

Question 3: Population

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 8, awarding a maximum of 3 marks for describing the changes to the population and up to 5 marks for the problems that these changes may lead to.</p> <p>Description of changes may include: The 16-29 and 45-59 age groups may decrease in size by 3%. The young dependent (0-15 age group) and 30-44 age groups may increase slightly by 3% and 1% respectively. Overall the economically active population will decline by 5%. The elderly dependent age groups may increase dramatically, especially the 75+ age group (by 82%).</p> <p>Problems for the government may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing population gives increased cost of pension provision and unpopular decisions for government about how pensions should be funded. • A smaller working proportion of the population may have to pay higher taxes, work for longer and for a smaller or self-funded pension. • Services required for an ageing population may take a bigger % of the budget eg care homes v nurseries. • The change in demand for particular products or services may lead to unemployment in some areas yet a need for migrant workers in other areas (eg primary teacher's v geriatric nurses). 	8	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 10 marks, with up to 3 marks for appropriately named examples. Credit positive comments regarding UK census collection, however do not credit reversals.</p> <p>Difficulties affecting accurate population data collection in Developing Countries might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries suffering formal continuing war situation such as Afghanistan. • Illegal immigrants wishing to avoid detection eg Burmese migrants in Thailand. • The cost involved in carrying out a census is prohibitive to many countries ie training enumerators, printing and distributing forms etc. • The sheer size of some countries eg Indonesia with many islands spread over a large area. • Suspicion of the use of the data collected eg China's one-child policy with many female births unrecorded • Countries shanty towns eg Kibera in Nairobi, refugees from Rwanda in Burundi etc. • Nomadic people such as the tuareg in West Africa, shifting cultivators in Amazonia. • Poor communication links eg mountain regions of Bolivia. • Some ethnic groups may exaggerate numbers of political gain eg Nigeria. • Low levels of literacy and variety of languages spoken within a country eg India has 15 official languages. 	10	

Question 4: Urban

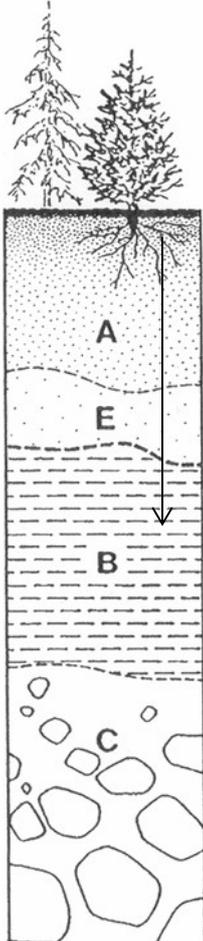
Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 8, with up to 5 marks for description or explanation. Credit can also be given (up to maximum 2 marks) for appropriate and relevant named examples within the description.</p> <p>For Glasgow, candidates may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-town location means rents and rates are lower, allowing for larger floor areas for both business units and retail outlets. • Cheaper land prices mean retail parks can have large free car parks and modern businesses have space for large vehicles to manoeuvre and for storage of parts and products. • Motorways are highly accessible for retail parks, eg Braehead and Glasgow Fort beside M8 and Silverburn beside M77. Also for modern commercial areas with Glasgow Business Park beside M8 and Polmadie industrial estate beside M74. Many are also close to suburban railway stations, eg Easterhouse station close to Glasgow Business Park. This accessibility maximises the range and sphere of influence for both retail and business parks. • Near to suburban housing estates, eg Easterhouse next to Glasgow Fort/Glasgow Business Park, providing much of the workforce. Many part-time female employees in retail parks near to their homes. • These retail and business parks are far enough away from CBD to reduce traffic congestion in city centre. 	8	Avoid double credit between parts (a) and (b) for similar points

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 10, with up to 6 marks for description or explanation. Credit can also be given (up to maximum 2 marks) for appropriate and relevant named examples within the description.</p> <p>For Glasgow, candidates may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrianisation and landscaping of CBD roads eg Buchanan Street, Argyle Street etc to reduce traffic flow in and around the CBD – to increase pedestrian safety and improve air quality and environment. Upgrading of CBD open space, eg George Square. • Diversification of city employment – much greater emphasis on tourist industry (significance of city-break holidays) leading to increased bed accommodation in new CBD hotels (Hilton, Radisson). Hotels can also tap into lucrative conference market given Glasgow’s improved image as a tourist and cultural centre. • Alteration of CBD road network – one-way streets (around George Square), bus lanes to discourage use of private transport and encourage use of public transport. Also achieved by increased metering and increased charges in and around CBD. • Renovation and redevelopment of many CBD sites to provide modern hi-tech office space (Lloyd’s TSB, Direct Line etc) and residential apartments (Fusion Development, Robertson Street). • Building of M8 and M74 extension all designed to keep through traffic off CBD roads. • Younger, more affluent population continues to be attracted to central city area by the long-standing concentration of up-market pubs, clubs, cinemas etc (Cineworld in Renfrew Street). • Contraction of number of public transport termini within CBD (2 major railway stations instead of 4) • Upgrading of transport termini, (Buchanan Street bus station, Central Station). • Loss of custom for shops in the CBD due to competition from out-of-town shopping centres like Braehead with their large car parking areas. • Consequent closure of shops, especially at the less profitable edges of the traditional CBD due to reduced pedestrian flow, eg High Street end of Argyle Street, giving empty shop units a ‘run-down’ appearance. • Revitalisation of shopping centres in central CBD – eg building of Buchanan Galleries and renovation of St Enoch Centre in order to compete/keep up. • Shops in CBD may be less overcrowded at peak times, eg Christmas, giving improved shopping experience at these times. • Focus on designer label/high-end shopping taking advantage of CBD status, eg Princes Square, Italian Centre. 	10	

Question 5: Atmosphere

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 6, awarding a maximum of 4 for description (including a maximum of two for correctly named currents – one warm and one cold).</p> <p>Description and explanation for the Atlantic Ocean may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currents follow loops or gyres; clockwise in the Northern Atlantic, formed with warm water the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf Stream/North Atlantic Drift) travelling northwards and colder water moving southwards eg the Canaries Current. • Currents from the Poles to the Equator are cold currents whilst those from the Equator to the Poles are warm currents. Cold water moves southwards from Polar Latitudes – the Labrador Current. • Ocean currents are greatly influenced by the prevailing winds, with energy being transferred by friction to the ocean currents and then affected by the Coriolis effect and the configuration of land masses which deflect the ocean currents. Due to differential heating, density differences occur in water, resulting in chilled polar water sinking, spreading towards the Equator and displacing upwards the less dense warmer water. 	6	
5.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 8, with a maximum of 3 for correctly naming any three cells and/or surface winds.</p> <p>Answers should identify and explain the mechanism of each of the three cells – Hadley, Ferrel and Polar, and describe their role in the transfer of energy.</p> <p>Example: Warm air rises at the Equator, travels in the atmosphere to about 30 degrees north and south, cools and sinks. Some of this air returns as surface NE or SE Trade winds to the Equator to form the Hadley Cell.</p> <p>The remainder of the air travels north over the surface as Westerlies to converge at about 60 degrees north and south with cold air sinking at the Poles and flowing outwards. This convergence causes the air to rise – some of this air flows in the atmosphere to the Poles where it sinks, forming the polar cell. The Easterlies blow away from the high pressure at the Poles. The rest of the air travels south and sinks at 30 degrees north and south to form the Ferrel Cell. Depressions and associated jet streams moving eastwards deforms any Ferrel Cell out of recognition.</p> <p>It is in this way that warm air from the Equator is distributed to higher (and cooler) latitudes.</p>	8	

Question 6: Biosphere

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6. (a)	<p>Assess out of 8 deducting 2 marks if no annotated profile present. Maximum of 6 marks for a 'ladder' type diagram (with A, B, and C horizons) and separate text.. Annotations as shown on the diagram,</p>  <p>Associated vegetation is coniferous forest or heather moorland</p> <p>Thin black humus layer divided between layers of leaf litter (L), fermentation (F) and mor humus (H) with a pH of 3.5 – 4. Plants have shallow, spreading roots</p> <p>Some darker staining in upper A horizon from humus ash-grey lower A horizon with sandy texture</p> <p>Zone of eluviation of humus, Fe and Al minerals and clay well-defined horizons – few soil biota to mix soil iron pan develops in upper B horizon, impeding drainage and causing waterlogging</p> <p>Zone of illuviation with accumulation of clay, and Fe and Al oxides B horizon is reddish-brown with denser texture downward leaching</p> <p>C horizon is parent material, generally weathered rock or glacial or fluvio-glacial material</p>	8	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 6. NB take care not to credit descriptive points.</p> <p>The following features could be included for a grey soil;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up of organic matter in A horizon – peat may form due to the slow rate of decay or organic material in the cold climate • Well defined Ao, A and B horizons due to lack of soil organisms • Waterlogging caused by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precipitation exceeding evaporation Flat areas leading to poor drainage Impermeable parent material Permafrost • Blue/grey colour caused by anaerobic conditions leading to ferric oxides being reduced to ferrous oxides • Angular rocks found in B horizon due to frost heave • Red/orange mottling can occur if gley dries out, reversing anaerobic changes. 	6	

Question 7: Rural

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 7 with a maximum of 4 marks for description or explanation. Award a maximum of one mark for a correctly named area within the description.</p> <p>The main features of the commercial arable farming system might include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually in areas of flat land eg Prairies of North America/East Anglia • Monoculture of cash crops eg wheat/maize – due to economies of scale/efficiency of production • Very large areas if land required (usually between 64 and 400 hectares) for effective operation of large farm machinery such as combine harvesters/tractors • Planting is usually in autumn though in locations further north in spring • Growth of crops during summer sometimes requires irrigation – if central pivot irrigation system used the fields can be circular in shape • Harvested in late summer/autumn • Hedges and trees have been removed from field boundaries (sometimes replaced by fences) to increase the size of the fields/yields and allow easier turning/access for machinery • Settlements are often nucleated and found at communication nodes – often large groups of huge grain silos can be seen – grain then sent by rail to markets • Relatively low level of labour required – often contract workers/firms employed as and when necessary. 	7	
7.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 7 with a maximum of 3 for description. Award one mark for a named area within the description.</p> <p>Changes in Intensive Peasant Farming: Credit must be awarded for changes in farm practices not for mere description of the farming system. Credit should be given for a specific named example (ie area within country).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved irrigation to allow longer growing season • Increased farm sizes and larger fields for the use of machinery • Increased use of fertilizer for high yields • Increased mechanisation for increased efficiency • 'green revolution' type changes eg development of hybrid seeds • Use of appropriate technology eg affordable rotavators • Increasing sales and export of farming produce. 	7	

Question 8: Industry

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 9 marks ensuring a balance of description and explanation up to a maximum of 6 marks for either. Award up to 3 marks for map evidence within the description. (Maximum of 6 marks for any answer with no map evidence or where only physical or human factors are mentioned).</p> <p>Reasons for the location of industry in the Milford Haven area may include:</p> <p>Physical Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered harbour • Flat land for industrial buildings including oil refineries • Natural ria coastline for access to international markets <p>Human Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to markets by ship, note docks (Pembroke Dock) • Good road (A477) and rail infrastructure • Local labour supply – Neyland • Power supply, power station 933023 • Education for skilled workers and research, university 979042 • Cheap land available for expansion • Attractive living environment, coastal paths, nature reserves, golf courses. 	9	
8.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 5. Award up to 2 marks for use of map evidence, although there is no penalty for a lack of map evidence.</p> <p>Candidates could described the following environmental consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution – oil spillages in Milford Haven • Air pollution – factories, chimneys 938055 • Visual pollution – oil refineries 9002 • Noise pollution – transport, railway sidings 9305 • Light pollution – flares 9102 • Impact on wildlife – Nature Reserve 920027 • Proximity of long distance Coastal Path and National Park 	5	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



2015 Geography

Higher Paper 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Geography Higher Paper 2

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1. The maximum mark for Paper 2 is 100. Markers are encouraged to use the whole range of marks and to give a high assessment for an answer of high quality.
2. The total marks assigned by you for each complete question should be entered in the outer right-hand margin of the answer book. When a question consists of more than one part, the marks assigned to each part **MUST BE SHOWN SEPARATELY** in the column provided on the inner right-hand side of the book.

It is of great importance that the utmost care should be exercised in adding up the marks. Where appropriate, all summations for totals and grand totals must be carefully checked. Where a candidate has scored zero marks for any question attempted “0” should be shown against the answer.

The **TOTAL** mark for the paper should be recorded in the box at the top right-hand corner on the front cover of the script.

3. It is helpful in later procedures if points receiving marks are clearly indicated. In general a mark should be awarded for a correct statement.
4. All mistakes **MUST** be underlined in red pen. A wavy line (~~~~~~) should be used for something that is not quite right, a single line (-----) for mistakes which, though not very serious, are undoubtedly wrong, and a double line (=====) for gross blunders. These corrections are valuable when borderline cases and appeals are being considered. Where a page shows neither a correction nor a mark, a red tick **MUST** be placed at the bottom right-hand corner.

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6. Care should be taken that no credit whatsoever is given to irrelevant parts of answers, however accurate the irrelevant passages may be. Irrelevant passages should be square-bracketed [].

It should be noted, however, that a fact or argument which is irrelevant in one candidate's answer may be made quite relevant by another candidate who has the ability to connect it to the question.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question 1: Rural Land Resources

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 20 marks, awarding up to 4 marks for relevant named examples for different features. Award a maximum of 2 marks for a list of unexplained processes, (two processes – 1 mark, 4 processes – 2 marks) with a maximum of 6 marks for accurate explanations of appropriate processes (plucking, abrasion and frost shattering). Credit for name of feature only given if in context (diagram or text).</p> <p>For an answer to achieve full marks, well annotated diagrams must be used. Although unlikely, if an answer does not have any diagram then mark out of 16. For full marks a minimum of two features must be described and explained eg for a corrie points could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snow accumulates in north/east-facing hollow due to lack of melting • Successive layers of snow compress into ice/neve • Ice moves downhill under gravity • Freeze-thaw weathering occurs on the backwall • Plucking steepens the backwall • Boulders embedded in ice grind away at bottom of the corrie • Abrasion carves out armchair-shaped depression due to rotational movement • Rate of erosion decreases at edge of corrie leaving a rock lip. 	20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 8 marks with up to 2 marks for specific named examples not credited in part (a). Answers are expected to link these opportunities to the physical landscape, and answers must mention both social and economic opportunities for full marks. Award a maximum of 2 marks for a list and 1 mark for similar sports.</p> <p>Explanations can be developed from:</p> <p>Social opportunities Mountaineering, hill walking and skiing/snowboarding on corrie backwalls Forest walks, picnic sites and orienteering – spectacular landscape Sailing, fishing and other water sports on lochs and rivers Nature conservation for endangered species eg ptarmigan</p> <p>Economic opportunities Tourism and associated employment and profits Development of hotels, bunkhouses and campsites to cater for tourists Hill sheep farming on steep infertile slopes Forestry plantations as soil unsuitable for more profitable use HEP and water supply due to impermeable rocks, hanging valleys and heavy rainfall Quarrying of granite</p>	8	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	(i)	<p>Assess out of 11. Award up to 5 marks for specific named examples across (i) and (ii), not already credited in (a) or (b). Non-authentic answers that fail to supply place names should score a maximum of 7 marks.</p> <p>Award a maximum of 6 marks for any one conflict.</p> <p>Answers should be able to explain the environmental conflict including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion especially on narrow rural roads and in car parks, especially at peak holiday periods • Increased noise and air pollution • Holiday homes left empty with overgrown gardens (do not credit unless linked to the landscape/environment) • Footpath erosion • Disruption to farms, damage to walls, disturbance to animals • Litter • Unsightly buildings including the funicular railway, hotels, leisure complexes, caravan sites • Impact on lakes, bank erosion and diesel pollution due to water sports. 	11	
1.	(c)	(ii)	<p>Assess out of 11 marks with a maximum of 6 marks for any one solution. Award a maximum of 8 if there is no comment on effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way streets, bypasses, wardens, parking restrictions • Encourage use of public transport eg park and ride, minibus and regular public service to the ski area from Aviemore • Use of cycle paths, bridle ways, long distance paths • Use of permits to separate locals and tourists. 	11	

Question 2: Rural Land Degradation

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 10 with up to 7 marks for description (including use of statistics) or explanation. Award up to three marks for appropriate use of statistics from maps and graphs.</p> <p>Candidates descriptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High temperatures throughout the year – minimum of 24°C in January and maximum of 35°C in June • A double maxima in temperature (June and October) and a range of 11°C • Seasonal rainfall – 5 months with no rain during the winter (November to March) • A maximum of 72mm in August, 164 mm total per annum • Highly variable rainfall decades with a series of wet years (eg 1970/80's) following a long period of dry years (eg 1950/60's) • Variable rainfall from year to year eg in the 1990's and early 2000's. <p>Candidates should explain why these climate patterns lead to the degradation of the rural land. Points would include soil erosion from the wind and infrequent and often heavy rainfall and impact of drought and desertification on vegetation.</p>	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 12 marks with up to 8 marks for either water or wind erosion. Award up to 4 marks for any one process.</p> <p>The four main processes of erosion by water can be described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainsplash – the impact of raindrops on the surface of a soil • Sheet wash – the removal of a thin layer of surface soil which has already been disturbed by rainsplash • Rill erosion – small eroded channels, only a few centimetres deep and not permanent features, often obliterated by the next rainstorm • Gully erosion – steep sided water channels, several metres deep which can cut deeply into the soil after storms and are often permanent <p>The three main processes of wind erosion can be described as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface creep – the slow movement of larger (and heavier) particles across the land surface • Saltation – the bouncing along of lighter particles • Suspension – the lightest particles (dust) blown off ground for up to several hundred kilometres, dust storms 	12	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>Assess out of 14 marks with a maximum of 3 marks for specific named areas.</p> <p>For Africa, north of the equator descriptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failures and the resulting malnutrition leading to famine eg Sudan, Ethiopia and much of the Sahel • Southward migration on a large scale – usually into shanties on the edge of the major cities • The collapse of the nomadic way of life due to the lack of grazing and water • Many nomads forced to settle in villages – with a consequent increase in pressure on the surrounding land • The breakdown of the settled farmer/nomad relationships in places like Northern Burkina Faso (Yatenga province) and Mali • Disease and illness can become endemic • Conflict within and between countries as people move and re-settle • Political unrest as tensions rise between ethnic groups • Countries increasingly rely on international aid. <p>For the Amazon Basin descriptions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of the way of life of the indigenous people eg clashes between Yanomani and incomers • Destruction of the formerly sustainable development eg rubber tappers and Brazil Nut collectors • Clashes between various competing groups eg violent deaths of conservationists, allegedly at the behest of ranchers • Reduction of fallow period leading to reduced yields with obvious consequences for the dependent population • Creation of reservations for indigenous people • Increase in ‘western’ diseases • Increase in alcoholism amongst indigenous populations • People have been displaced and forced into crowded cities ending up living in favelas. 	14	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(d)	<p>Assess out of 14 marks with up to 4 marks for correctly located named examples. Award a maximum of 9 marks for description. NB No marks for effectiveness of the strategy.</p> <p>Soil conservation strategies might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation to avoid using the same nutrients each year • Diversification of farming types to ensure some profit if one crops fails • Keeping land under grass or fallow to allow regeneration of nutrients • Trash farming/stubble mulching to reduce evaporation • Replanting shelter belts to lift the wind and reduce wind speeds • Strip cultivation and intercropping allows protection due to different harvest times • Improved irrigation gives reliable water supply • Soil banks (the USA equivalent of our set aside) • Contour ploughing reduces soil erosion • Terracing to allow infiltration of water • Use of natural fertilisers to reduce pollution and provide organic crops • Gully repair to increase land area under cultivation • Reforestation of slopes and marginal land to bind soil together. 	14	

Question 3: River Basin Management

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 12 marks. Maximum 3 marks for figures lifted from diagrams. Do not credit advantages of water management to avoid double credit with part (c) unless linked to eg population growth.</p> <p>Description and explanation of need for water management might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map Q3 indicates that the River Nile has many tributaries joining at various points along its course leading to unpredictability of river flow which is dependent on when and how quickly snow melts in surrounding mountain areas or seasonal rainfall arrives. • Table Q3 shows projected rapidly increasing population in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt giving increasing demand for water for domestic, power, industrial needs. Increasing demands from farmers for irrigation water to try and feed increasing population. • These 4 large countries within the River Nile drainage basin will have conflicting demands for a share of the river's water in an area with growing population and unreliable water availability. Sudan and South Sudan each have almost two-thirds of the total river basin area and together may demand two-thirds of the water available. Dam building in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan will greatly affect the quality and quantity of water reaching the irrigated areas of Egypt. • Map Q3 shows rainfall figures for Bahir Dar and to a lesser extent Juba which indicate seasonal nature of rainfall – dry from November to March but high monthly figures from May to October – leading to flooding and also run-off of water that could be stored and used in dry months. Extreme rainfall in Bahir Dar in July/August (800 mm in 2 months) • Temperature figures for all three stations indicate hot temperatures of over 20°C throughout the year leading to high evaporation rates. Monthly maximum temperatures peak at 42°C in Aswan. • There is a need to regulate flow of river to prevent flooding during peak discharge and to keep water level high enough for navigation in dry months. 	12	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 8 marks.</p> <p>Physical factors might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid rock foundations for weight of dam • Geologically stable area away from earthquake zones/fault lines • Narrow valley cross-section to reduce dam length and increase strength • Large, deep valley to flood behind dam to maximise amount of water storage • Lack of permeability in rock below and around reservoir to prevent seepage • Low evaporation rates • Large catchment area above Dam to provide reliable water supply. 	8	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(c)	<p>Assess out of 24. Answers should be authentic for the chosen river basin. Up to 6 marks may be awarded for appropriate name evidence illustrating the benefits and adverse consequences of the chosen scheme. Candidates must refer to all 6 sections for full marks. Deduct 2 marks for each part missed out. Maximum 20 if no named river basin.</p> <p>Answers will depend on the river basin chosen. However, for the River Nile they might include:</p> <p>Social benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater population can be sustained with increased food supply • Less disease and poor health due to better water supply and more food being available • Areas at reservoirs, eg Lake Nasser, give opportunities for tourism, eg game fishing for Nile perch and Tiger fish • Regulation of river flow greatly improves flood control on river <p>Social advantages consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People had to be moved off their land as valley areas were flooded eg 90,000 Nubians from the Aswan High dam/reservoir site • Loss of burial sites and other Nubian sacred areas. Destruction of Nubian monadic pastoralist lifestyle • Increased incidence of water borne diseases such as Bilharzia due to snails in irrigation channels. <p>Economic benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEP attracted industries eg aluminium smelting, fertiliser industries • Regulation of river flow improved navigation below the Aswan Dam • Expansion of irrigated land led to improved farming outputs with possible surplus for sale • Improved communications with a weekly ferry from Aswan to Wadi Haifa • Initial reduction by up to half the sardine and shrimp stock off the delta but now back to pre-dam levels. Mediterranean fishery off the Nile delta has expanded due to run-off fertilisers and sewage discharges – landings of fish are 3 times pre-dam levels. 	24	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Economic adverse consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge cost of building the dams eg Aswan cost 1 billion US \$. This put Egypt into debt to Russia • High cost of maintaining dams, power plants and irrigation channels • 98% of the silt that was used to fertilise the lower Nile is now being trapped behind the Aswan Dam • The red-brick industry, which depended on delta mud, has been severely affected. <p>Environmental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and more reliable scenic opportunities for tourist industry, Nile cruises etc • Lake Nasser provides a sanctuary for waterfowl and wading birds and has more than 32 species of fish • Reliable seasonal water flow for plant and animal life. <p>Environmental adverse consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water in river and on farmland becomes saline with high evaporation rates – farmers downstream have to switch to more salt-tolerant crops. Poor irrigation techniques have led to waterlogging of soils • Change in river regime has caused the loss of many animal habitats eg the drying up of Nile delta area may lead to inundation of sea water • Flooding of archaeological/historical sites eg UNESCO provided 40 million US \$ to rescue Abu Simbel and 19 other monuments • The water table is rising in the Nile valley, causing major erosion of foundations of ancient temples and monuments. Salt crystals form behind the colourful painted frescos which then degrade. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(d)	<p>Assess out of 6 marks.</p> <p>Political problems will depend on the chosen river basin, but may include reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water control/dependence on neighbours upstream eg 86% of the Nile's annual flow comes from Ethiopia • Pollution levels across borders eg 17% of Lake Nasser lies in Sudan • Shared costs with limited benefits • Complex legislation over appropriate water shares and how these are determined eg in the 1959 Nile Water Agreement Egypt and Sudan ignored Ethiopia and in the 1960s Egypt blocked the funding for 29 irrigation/HEP projects in Ethiopia • Reduction in water flows in some areas • Difficulty of predicting further demands. 	6	

Question 4: Urban Change Management

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 10 with maximum of 6 for description. Award up to 3 marks for named cities linked to specific reason for location.</p> <p>Answers will depend upon the Developed World country chosen, but for France answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrations on and around the coast of France, on the English Channel coast (Le Havre), Bay of Biscay (Brest) and especially along the Mediterranean Sea coastal area (Toulon) • Coastal cities would include ferry terminals (Le Havre), historical trading ports (Marseille) and holiday areas accessed by airports (Nice) • Along rivers for communication, trade, raw materials (Paris, Lyon) • Access to winter sports (Grenoble, 'capital of the Alps') • Capital of a French region (Limoges, Montpellier) • Links to neighbouring countries (Metz, Moselle with links to Germany, Luxembourg, Lille with links to Belgium). 	10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p>Assess out of 10 with up to 7 marks for description, including up to 3 marks for appropriate and relevant examples from within your named city.</p> <p>Traffic congestion in a Developed World city. For Aberdeen candidates might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased commuting from dormitory towns and villages to N, W and S of Aberdeen as people seek quieter living conditions, this focuses rush hour traffic on major traffic junctions, eg Haudagain roundabout • Aberdeen has major industrial areas at Altens and Dyce, leading to large commuter flows outwith the city centre • Major roads have to converge to cross the rivers Don and Dee, leading to bottlenecks at bridges over the rivers • Around 15,000 journeys per day in Aberdeen are generated by through traffic, clogging up city streets unnecessarily. Delay in building the Aberdeen Western Peripheral route to bypass the city • More stringent traffic regulations in and around the CBD and shortage of car parking facilities, leading to unnecessary traffic flow as spaces are sought • Growing car ownership, related to high disposable income and increased number of 2 (or more) car families. >60% of employed people in Aberdeen travel to work by car • Increased use of private transport to do 'school run' during rush hours, due to safety issues (ironically caused by increased traffic) • Increase in number and size of lorries and buses which often find it difficult to manoeuvre in outdated road network, delaying other traffic • Increase in need for road maintenance due to increased traffic flow and weight of modern lorries • Shutting off of side roads formerly used as 'rat runs' focuses all traffic on to main arterial roads. 	10	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	(i)	<p>Award up to 6 marks across (c) for specific named examples within the chosen city.</p> <p>Assess out of 10 marks avoiding double credit for very similar push/pull factors and reversals. Mark out of 7 if there is no named city.</p> <p>Answers may include the following points:</p> <p>Rural 'push' factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income from farming • Lack of employment in manufacturing and service industries • Low literacy levels due to lack of education opportunities • Poor health facilities leading to high levels of disease/ malnutrition • Poor quality of infrastructure, with poor sanitation, lack of utilities like electricity, gas, water • Rural land degradation • In some cases, environmental disasters – floods, earthquakes etc. <p>Urban 'pull' factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly reversals of the above, but also perceived attraction of better standard of living plus bright lights, entertainment, better housing etc • Employment opportunities, often informal. <p>Population growth within the city due to high birth rates and lower death rates, movement into cities by refugees and immigration from neighbouring countries can also be credited.</p>	10	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	(ii)	<p>Assess out of 12. Allow up to 8 marks for either socio-economic or environmental problems. Mark out of 8 if there is no authentic named city.</p> <p>Socio-economic and environmental problems should be related to the candidate's chosen city. Answers would be enhanced by convincing relevant details on the chosen city such as named shanty areas or specific projects to tackle the problems.</p> <p>Problems might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued growth of these shanty towns (favelas, bustees etc) in and around the city • Shanty areas are characterised by poor quality home-made dwellings, overcrowding, inadequate water and erratic power supplies, poor sanitation, disease and general lack of amenities like services, schools and hospitals • They are often sited unstable hillsides, marshy areas or other areas avoided by other buildings such as next to city dumps/landfill sites • Unemployment or underemployment and poor wages for the few jobs available • 'grey' or 'black market' economies with problems of drugs and high crime rate • High air pollution levels caused by chronic traffic congestion and uncontrolled industrial emissions • Water pollution from toxic industrial waste and sewage effluent • Sites are illegally settled and may be bulldozed and removed by city authorities at any time. 	12	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	(iii)	<p>Assess out of 8. Both parts must be answered for full marks with maximum of 6 marks if no comments on effectiveness of methods used.</p> <p>Ways to tackle problems might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-help schemes (eg São Paulo) where city authorities provide basic housing made of breeze block and rook tiles. Local residents supply the labour for 'finishing off' and digging ditches for water supply and sanitation • Basic amenities such as power, clean water, roads and community facilities may be provided • Groups of residents within shanty town areas may form community groups to share trade skills to improve existing facilities within the larger shanty town • City authorities may build high-rise apartment blocks in suburbs to provide high-density housing to replace the extremely high-density living in shanty areas <p>Some qualitative statement on the success or otherwise of these schemes is required to attain full marks. For example, "the advantages of self-help schemes are that costs are kept to a minimum to maximise the number of 'basic shell' houses that can be built. Working together can establish community spirit with shared common purpose".</p>	8	

Question 5: European Regional Inequalities

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(a)	(i)	<p>Assess out of 8 with up to 5 marks for accurate named locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit should be awarded for candidates noting that Convergence Regions are found in Europe's peripheral areas, notably in eastern periphery countries with former centrally planned economies eg Bulgaria, Hungary, Baltic states etc • Also southern European peripheral areas such as southern Italy and much of Greece, Spain and Portugal • In the UK, Cornwall and western Wales have this status • No Convergence Regions found in most of northern and central areas of the EU. 	8	
5.	(a)	(ii)	<p>Assess out of 10, giving up to 3 marks for specific named projects. For full marks, candidates will require to illustrate points made with some well-chosen examples and statistics.</p> <p>EU measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesion Fund – aimed at member states whose Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90% of the EU average. It serves to reduce their economic and social shortfall, as well as to stabilise their economy. The Cohesion Fund finances activities such as trans-European transport networks and also projects related to energy or transport as long as they clearly present a benefit to the environment. A new Cohesion Policy package has been established for the period 2014-2020. • The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the EU by correcting imbalances between its regions by financing technical assistance measures, improvements to local infrastructure etc. • The task of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the EU's financing institution, is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of all the member states • The European Social Fund (ESF) sets out to improve employment and job opportunities in the EU through lifelong learning schemes and providing access and employment for job seekers, the unemployed, women and migrants. It supports actions to socially integrate disadvantaged people, combating discrimination in the job market. 	10	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(b)		<p>Assess out of 10. A maximum of 4 marks may be awarded for data taken from table Q5 that is used to correctly illustrate a point. Candidates should use some form of comparative statements covering all four indicators to get full marks. Figures should be quoted and regions named.</p> <p>The four indicators given, all identify a similar pattern identifying regional inequalities within Italy – the northern areas such as Lombardy and North-East generally fare better than the central area of Abruzzi-Molize and areas further south, especially Campania and the island of Sicily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A – Net Migration – regions with the highest increase in population are in the north of Italy where net migration is positive and well above the Italian average. Little growth or decrease in most of southern Italy. • B – GDP per capita (PPS) – shows a very similar pattern. The presence of Rome in Lazio region accounts for its higher GDP per capita than the rest of central Italy. • C – Unemployment – highest in central and southern Italy and below average, especially in the north and north-east. • D – Risk of Poverty – Campania and Sicily fare worst for risk of poverty, with almost half the population in these areas falling into this category. 	10	
5.	(c)	(i)	<p>Assess out of 14 with maximum of 8 for either physical or human factors.</p> <p>The UK's regional inequalities stem from a combination of the physical differences between the higher and steeper land to the north and west of the UK compared with the lower and more gently sloping land to the south and east coupled with remoteness of the north-west compared to the proximity of the south-east to the 'core' of the EU. Candidates may justifiably stress the positive and negative aspects of different regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical factors might mention advantages/problems such as relief, rock types, climate and water supply, soil fertility and erosion • Human factors might mention decline of traditional heavy industries, growth areas of new lighter industries and hi-tech industries, out-migration from north and differences in accessibility related to communications and remoteness. 	14	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.	(c)	(ii)	<p>Assess out of 8 giving a maximum of 2 marks for specific named projects.</p> <p>UK national government help could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK government identifies 'Assisted Areas' eligible for regional selective assistance in line with EU moves to redistribute most of aid budget to poorer areas. Assisted areas include the whole of Northern Ireland, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, West Wales and the Valleys, and the Scottish Highlands and Islands • There are also economic development agencies in the four countries of the UK which aim to attract new investment and help new and existing businesses compete nationally and internationally • The Welsh Assembly Government's department of Economy and Transport in Wales • Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise in Scotland • Invest Northern Ireland in NI and The Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in England 	8	

Question 6: Development and Health

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(a)	<p>Assess out of 12 marks. For maximum marks candidates must mention both descriptions and reasons for regional variations. A maximum of 4 marks can be given for named examples from candidates' case study country.</p> <p>Answers will, obviously, depend on the ELDC chosen but for Brazil could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South East is much more prosperous than other regions due to the concentration of industry and commerce in the "Golden Triangle" of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte, this area has the best transport system in Brazil, the greatest number of services, and has benefitted most from Government help. • Coffee growing has long been carried out on the rich <i>terra rossa</i> soils around Sao Paulo producing job opportunities and creating wealth for the area and the national economy • Rio de Janeiro – until 1960 the capital of Brazil, had the advantages of a good natural harbour which encouraged trade, immigration, industry, and more recently, tourism. • The North East, in contrast, is handicapped by more 'negative' factors such as periodic droughts, fewer mineral resources and a shortage of energy supplies all of which have encouraged outwards migration • The North (Amazonia) suffers from its more peripheral location, its inhospitable (Rainforest) climate, poor soils, dense vegetation and inaccessibility. Not surprisingly, it is the poorest of Brazil's five main regions. Until recently, there was also a lack of government investment and much of the region has lost out on basic services such as health, education and electricity. <p>In addition to explaining the sorts of marked socio-economic regional variations which exist in a huge and diverse country such as Brazil, candidates may also comment on the marked differences in living standards which exist between relatively wealthy and better provided for urban areas compared to poorer, more isolated rural areas and to the contrasts that can be found <i>within</i> urban areas – eg hillside <i>favelas</i> such as Rocinho in Rio versus the prosperous apartments overlooking Copacabana Beach.</p>	12	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(b)		<p>Assess out of 10 ensuring that candidates explain why PHC is appropriate to Developing countries. Award a maximum of 2 marks for authentic named examples of PHC schemes.</p> <p>Examples of PHC strategies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of barefoot doctors, trusted by local people who can treat common illnesses often using cheaper remedies • Use ORT (oral rehydration therapy) to tackle dehydration especially where young babies have diarrhoea • Provision of vaccination programmes against diseases such as polio, measles and cholera • Use of preventative medicine rather than curative • Health Education schemes in schools, community songs/plays and posters concerning AIDS • Oral education eg with expectant mothers, where illiteracy rates are high • Construction of small local health centres often staffed by visiting doctors eg VSO. Doctors can refer more serious cases to larger regional hospitals • Construction of clean water supplies and Blair/pit latrines – often with community participation. 	10	
6.	(c)	(i)	<p>Assess out of 8 marks. Maximum of 6 if either human or environmental factors not covered.</p> <p>For malaria, human factors may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearby settlements to provide a 'blood reservoir' • Suitable breeding habitats – stagnant water such as irrigation channels, reservoirs, tank wells or padi fields • Exposure of bare skin especially in evening • Increasing movement of people through trade and tourism • Non-completion of courses of drugs. <p>Environmental factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female anopheles mosquito • Hot and wet climate • Temperatures between 15°C and 40°C • Areas of shade where the mosquito can digest blood • Stagnant pools after floods/heavy rain. 	8	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(c)	(ii)	<p>Assess out 14. A maximum of 1 mark each should be allocated for examples of insecticides, drugs and herbal medicines etc with a maximum of 4 for appropriate named examples (1 example per strategy).</p> <p>Measures may include:</p> <p>Trying to eradicate the mosquito:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecticides eg DDT and Malathion • Mustard seeds thrown onto water that become wet and sticky and drag the larvae under water, drowning them • BTI bacteria grown in coconuts – the fermented coconuts are broken open after a few days and thrown into larvae infested ponds – the larvae eat bacteria and have their stomach linings destroyed • Larvae-eating guppy fish introduced to ponds • Draining swamps, planting eucalyptus trees that soak up excess water • Genetic engineering to produce sterile male mosquitos • Egg-white sprayed on water – suffocates larvae by clogging breathing tubes. <p>Treating those suffering from malaria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs like chloroquin, larium and malarone • Quinghaosu extract from artemesian plant – a traditional Chinese cure • Continuing research for vaccine (Glaxo-SmithKline research may be rolled out by 2015) • Educational programmes encouraging use of repellents eg Autan, covering skin at dusk, sleeping under insecticide treated mosquito nets, mesh over doors and windows • WHO ‘Roll back malaria’ campaign • The Bill and Melinda Gates foundation – global health programme. 	14	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.	(c)	(iii)	<p>Assess out of 6 marks.</p> <p>The benefits of eradicating malaria on a developing country might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving money on health, medicine, drugs etc • Reducing the National debt • Healthier workforce and increased productivity • Longer life expectancy and decreased infant mortality rates • Divert more money to education, housing and infrastructure • More tourists/foreign investment may be attracted if there was less risk of disease – leading to more job opportunities and prosperity. 	6	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]