



# **2015 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)	River A – Forth B – Shannon C – Severn	3	
1	(b)	Full marks may be awarded for diagrams that clearly illustrate/explain information. Formed where a river flows over hard and soft rock (1); soft rock is eroded more quickly (1); the hard rock overhangs the river course (1); the water wears away the soft rock underneath (1); a plunge pool is formed (1); the rock above becomes unstable and collapses (1).  <b>Or any other valid point.</b>	3	
1.	(c) (i)	Large areas of steep land – only suitable for sheep (1); poor quality grass more suited to rough pasture (1). High land, with low temperatures (1), which sheep can tolerate (1).  <b>Also accept negative points</b>  Steep slopes make it difficult to cultivate crops (1); also difficult to use machinery (1); too cold to grow crops (1); many exposed rocks so soil likely to be thin (1). Land too high for other livestock eg dairy cattle (1).  <b>Or any other relevant point.</b>	3	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	(ii)	<p>For full marks, both Hawes <b>and</b> the surrounding countryside must be mentioned. Mark 3/1, 1/3 or 2/2</p> <p>Hawes – a large number visitor attractions in Hawes eg museum <b>(1)</b>; craft centres <b>(1)</b>; visitor centres <b>(1)</b>. The Pennine Way passes through the town <b>(1)</b> and many people will stop for lunch/refreshments in the pubs <b>(1)</b>. Camping/caravan sites will be popular with tourists <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p>Surrounding countryside – the surrounding area is suitable for hill-walking <b>(1)</b>; attractive scenery which visitors will enjoy <b>(1)</b>; some may be interested in seeing the limestone features <b>(1)</b>; cycle hire available in the town <b>(1)</b>; visitors may wish to go for runs through the attractive landscape <b>(1)</b>. Attractive waterfalls <b>(1)</b>.</p>	4	
1.	(c)	(iii)	<p>Accept both positive and negative points. Tourists will create jobs in the area <b>(1)</b>. Shops will benefit from increased trade <b>(1)</b>. Restaurants and pubs will also increase their business <b>(1)</b>. More money for hotels, b &amp; b's, guest houses etc <b>(1)</b>. Increased noise may be a problem for local residents <b>(1)</b>. Traffic congestion in small towns and villages <b>(1)</b>. Car parking problems <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant point.</b></p>	4	
1.	(d)		<p>Quarries could be filled in and landscaped <b>(1)</b>. They could be screened by woodland <b>(1)</b>. The quarry could be turned into a recreational feature <b>(1)</b> eg Rock climbing, water sports etc.<b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant point.</b></p>	3	
				20	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>Some areas are more heavily populated because there is fertile soil for farming <b>(1)</b>, plenty of resources <b>(1)</b> to be had eg coal and oil for industry <b>(1)</b>, lots of jobs available <b>(1)</b>, good accessibility <b>(1)</b>. Areas with high birth rates can have many people <b>(1)</b>; areas of lowland are good for building <b>(1)</b>. Some areas have a better climate <b>(1)</b>. Areas with good water supply are populated <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	3	
2	(b)	<p>Improve the education of females <b>(1)</b>. Some countries have introduced laws to limit family size <b>(1)</b>. Attempts at getting male sterilisation have been tried <b>(1)</b>. Free condoms handed out in Brazil <b>(1)</b>. Some Governments have offered incentives to have smaller size of family <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	4	
2	(c)	<p>Drought has caused crop failures and people are forced to move to cities <b>(1)</b>. Lack of job opportunities in rural areas <b>(1)</b>. People may already have family members in city <b>(1)</b>. Better educational opportunities in urban area <b>(1)</b>. Possible higher wage in city <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(d)	<p>Increased use of farm machinery can cause noise/air pollution <b>(1)</b> and increase rural unemployment <b>(1)</b> leading to migration to urban areas <b>(1)</b>. The use of chemical fertilisers can cause water pollution <b>(1)</b> and harm animals <b>(1)</b>. Pesticides can also cause pollution <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	3	
2	(e)	<p>Bus lanes have been put in <b>(1)</b>. London has congestion charging <b>(1)</b>. Many cities are putting in new tram systems <b>(1)</b> and extending metro/tube lines <b>(1)</b>. Public transport has been improved <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	4	
2	(f)	<p>Less pollution now <b>(1)</b>. Fewer chimneys and less smoke <b>(1)</b>. Factories are more pleasing on the eye <b>(1)</b>. Environment is cleaner <b>(1)</b>. Areas are planned <b>(1)</b>. Landscaping helps area look better <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Accept any other relevant point.</b></p>	3	
			<b>20</b>	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)		<p>Both people <b>and</b> landscape must be mentioned for full marks.</p> <p><b>People:</b> people may suffer from hunger or starvation <b>(1)</b>; people may have to abandon their homes <b>(1)</b>. They may have to migrate to another area <b>(1)</b> due to lack of food or water <b>(1)</b>. Crops may fail <b>(1)</b> which may result in poverty <b>(1)</b>. People may have to rely on food aid <b>(1)</b>. Disease and malnutrition may occur <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Landscape:</b> cropland may be reduced <b>(1)</b>; sand can be blown over houses <b>(1)</b>; livestock may die <b>(1)</b>; land may become useless for farming <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant point.</b></p>	4	
3	(b)	(i)	<p>Subsistence farming – 45%</p> <p>Cattle Ranching – 20%</p> <p>Others – 5%</p>	3	
3	(b)	(ii)	<p>Limits on timber extraction <b>(1)</b>, and mining activities <b>(1)</b>. Worldwide campaigns eg Greenpeace <b>(1)</b>; fines for illegal burning/ranching <b>(1)</b>; re-planting programmes <b>(1)</b>; creation of protected reserves or national parks <b>(1)</b>; use of alternative materials to hardwoods <b>(1)</b>; practice agro-forestry <b>(1)</b>. Landowners must keep a certain amount of their land as forest <b>(1)</b>. No more tax benefits for people who farm rainforest areas <b>(1)</b>. Purchase of rainforest areas by charities to protect them <b>(1)</b>. Some land returned to local Indian population <b>(1)</b>. Developed countries less likely to fund projects which involve rainforest destruction <b>(1)</b>.</p>	3	
				10	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)		<p>Four correct – 3 marks Three or two correct – 2 marks One correct – 1 mark</p>	3	
4.	(b)	(i)	<p>Flooding is controlled by the new dam <b>(1)</b>. Water is made available for industry <b>(1)</b>. Farmers can use stored water in dry spells <b>(1)</b>. Dam construction creates extra jobs <b>(1)</b>. Electricity can be produced from HEP schemes <b>(1)</b>. Tourism can increase <b>(1)</b> with leisure activities on or around the reservoir <b>(1)</b>.</p>	4	
4.	(b)	(ii)	<p>Some land was flooded <b>(1)</b>. Animal homes were lost <b>(1)</b>. Visual pollution upset some people <b>(1)</b>. Noise pollution during construction <b>(1)</b>.</p>	3	
				<b>10</b>	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<p>Give credit for figures taken from the graph.</p> <p>Between 1960 and 1980 the nitrate level increases dramatically <b>(1)</b>. It rises from 11 mg per litre to 19 mg per litre <b>(1)</b>. It then falls sharply until 1990 <b>(1)</b> to 14 mg per litre <b>(1)</b>. From 1990 onwards the nitrate level falls steadily <b>(1)</b>. From 14 mg per litre to 11 mg per litre <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	
5	(b)	<p>For example, any two coastal areas:</p> <p>An area which has developed as a tourist resort will have greater levels of pollution <b>(1)</b>. Tourists will drop litter <b>(1)</b>. There will be water sports such as jet ski-ing <b>(1)</b> which can pollute the sea with fuel <b>(1)</b>. The area will be built up with hotels which can cause visual pollution <b>(1)</b> and there will be high levels of noise at night due to clubs <b>(1)</b>. Raw sewage may be pumped into the sea <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(c)	<p><b>For a coastal area:</b></p> <p>Improved sewage systems have been built <b>(1)</b> and bans on dumping sewage in the sea have been put in place <b>(1)</b>. Fines have been introduced to enforce these bans <b>(1)</b>. In some areas zoning has taken place <b>(1)</b> to separate water sports and also speed limits for boats <b>(1)</b> have been introduced to reduce levels of fuel and oil in the water <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>For a mountain area:</b></p> <p>Footpaths may be repaired <b>(1)</b> this may be done with local stone <b>(1)</b> so that they blend in with the environment <b>(1)</b>. Trees may be planted to screen ski-ing areas <b>(1)</b> and also to reduce erosion <b>(1)</b>. Visitors are educated to take their litter home <b>(1)</b> this can be done using signs <b>(1)</b>. Litter bins may be provided in car parking areas <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	
			10	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p>No mark for identifying correct country.</p> <p>Japan has the lowest birth rate <b>(1)</b> which means the country is developed and has good health care and contraception available <b>(1)</b>. Japan also has the highest life expectancy <b>(1)</b> which indicates good health care <b>(1)</b>, sufficient food <b>(1)</b> and a good quality of life <b>(1)</b>. Japan has the highest average income <b>(1)</b> indicating that most people will be employed in industry <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p>Full marks can be awarded for developed points on just one indicator.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	
6	(b)	<p>AIDS is caused by unprotected sex <b>(1)</b> and the transmission of bodily fluids from an infected person to uninfected person <b>(1)</b>. AIDS is also caused by the sharing of dirty needles <b>(1)</b> for example amongst drug users <b>(1)</b>. AIDS can also be spread from a pregnant person to her unborn child <b>(1)</b> and through breastfeeding <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(c)	<p>For example: <b>Malaria</b></p> <p>Use of insecticides <b>(1)</b> eg malathion <b>(1)</b>. Anti-malarial drugs are used <b>(1)</b> eg malarone <b>(1)</b>, chloroquine <b>(1)</b>. Dams are flushed every 7 days to drown the immature larvae <b>(1)</b>. Breeding grounds are drained <b>(1)</b> and eucalyptus trees are planted to soak up the excess moisture <b>(1)</b>. Small fish such as muddy loach <b>(1)</b> are put into paddy fields to eat the larvae <b>(1)</b>. Mustard seeds and egg whites <b>(1)</b> can be spread to suffocate the larvae <b>(1)</b>. Genetic engineering has been used to develop sterile male mosquitoes <b>(1)</b>. Bti from coconuts has been used in breeding grounds <b>(1)</b> this is poisonous to mosquitoes <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Heart Disease:</b></p> <p>Education in schools helps control heart disease <b>(1)</b>. Healthy school meals <b>(1)</b> reduce fat and salt intake <b>(1)</b>. Food labelling indicates fat and salt levels <b>(1)</b>. Smoking ban in 2005 reduced the number of people smoking <b>(1)</b>. Pictures of diseased body parts have been put on cigarette packs <b>(1)</b>. Increased amount of PE in schools <b>(1)</b> and reduced prices in sports centres <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	4	
			10	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	(a)	(i)	<p>Tropical storms start between the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer <b>(1)</b> and move away in a westwards direction <b>(1)</b>. Tropical storms are common in the Indian Ocean <b>(1)</b> and off the coast of the Caribbean <b>(1)</b> and Florida <b>(1)</b>. Tropical storms are also located in the Pacific Ocean near to Japan <b>(1)</b> and Australia <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	
7	(a)	(ii)	<p>Tropical storms are formed in areas where the sea temperature is 27°C or above <b>(1)</b>. These are formed in seas where the depth reaches to at least 60m <b>(1)</b> and humidity is over 60% <b>(1)</b>. There is low atmospheric pressure <b>(1)</b> and warm air rising from the sea surface <b>(1)</b>. As the warm air rises more air is sucked into the storm <b>(1)</b>. The spinning of the earth creates spiralling winds <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	3	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	(b)	<p>Mark 2/2, 3/1 or 1/3</p> <p>For example, an earthquake:</p> <p>Emergency aid for those who are injured <b>(1)</b>; tents and blankets for those who are homeless <b>(1)</b>; bottled water will be needed if supplies have been cut-off <b>(1)</b>. Moving equipment will be needed to rescue people trapped under the rubble of fallen buildings <b>(1)</b>. Sniffer dogs to help find trapped people <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p>Money will be needed to repair roads <b>(1)</b>, electricity and water supplies <b>(1)</b>. Homes and businesses may need rebuilt <b>(1)</b>, this will help people get back to work <b>(1)</b> and earn money <b>(1)</b>. Regeneration of the tourist industry <b>(1)</b>.</p> <p><b>Or any other relevant answer.</b></p>	4	
			10	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]