



2015 Geography

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Geography Intermediate 2

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

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

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Geography Intermediate 2

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

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A

Question 1: Physical Environments

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1. | (a) | <p>A → Woodland</p> <p>B → Pennine Way</p> <p>C → minor road</p> <p>D → swallow hole</p> | 4 | |
| 1. | (b) | <p>Max 4 marks if no diagrams.</p> <p>The river will start to meander (1); as it does so it erodes the outer banks of the meander (1), until the neck of land in between becomes very narrow (1). During a flood, the river cuts through the neck (1), making a new straighter channel (1). On the inner bends, the river will be depositing (1). Deposition takes place between the meander and the new straight channel (1). The meander becomes cut off from the river (1), thus forming an ox-bow lake (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p> | 5 | |
| 1. | (c) | <p>For full marks, both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned.</p> <p>Max 1 mark for correct grid reference.</p> <p>Advantages: The walking does not appear to be too challenging; (1) There is attractive limestone scenery (1); Waterfalls for people to see (1). Hawes provides a suitable refreshment spot (1); Craft centres to visit (1).</p> <p>Disadvantages: Some parts of the walk go along roads (1); Part of the walk goes close to a sewage works (1); 873902 (1); Some walkers may find the uphill sections difficult (1); Some parts of the walk might be quite boggy (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p> <p>Max 2 for simple list.</p> | 5 | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---------------------|
| 1. | (d) | (i) | <p>Examples:</p> <p>Farmers and Tourists: Walkers may climb over stone walls and damage them (1). Walkers may frighten sheep (1) and walkers may drop litter which animals could eat (1). Gates could be left open allowing animals to escape (1). Farmers may deny walkers access to certain areas (1).</p> <p>Forestry and Leisure/Recreation: Forestry is unpopular as it looks unnatural (1). Visitor access could be limited (1). Felling operations make it dangerous for visitors (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 6 | |
| 1. | (d) | (ii) | <p>Different recreational areas may be zoned (1); rangers may be employed to prevent problems developing (1); visitor centres can educate the public about the Countryside Code (1). Voluntary bodies such as the National Trust protect areas by buying land and buildings (1), maintaining walls and footpaths (1), protecting important wildlife habitats (1), building steps over fences (1). Put up warning signs about the danger of fires in forest areas (1). Impose fines for polluting the area (1). Plant a variety of trees to add interest to the landscape (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 5 | |
| | | | | (25) | |

Section A

Question 2: Human Environments

| Question | | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---------------------------------|
| 2. | (a) | | <p>Both physical and human factors must be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of 5.</p> <p>Countries with areas of flat land are easy to build on (1). Areas with fertile soil provide food supply (1). Countries with many resources attract people (1). Countries with lots of industry that provides jobs (1). Countries with temperate climate are easy to live in (1). Countries with good transport links are easy to access (1). Some countries such as India have high birth rates (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 6 | |
| 2. | (b) | | <p>In 1950 there were about 135 million under the age of 10. By 2050 it will be about 120 million (1). In 1950 there were very few over 80 by 2050 there will be about 100 million (1). Economically active population will go up by 2050 (1). Number of young people will go down by 2050 (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 4 | |
| 2. | (c) | (i) | <p>Candidates may combine both parts of this into one answer. Mark 4:2, 3:3, 2:4</p> <p>Mumbai have built new metro lines (1) to reduce number of people coming in cars (1). Public buses have been modernised (1). India is considering changing law on sacred cow access (1).</p> | 6 | |
| 2. | (c) | (ii) | <p>Many people still travel in by car (1). Car ownership has increased (1). Traffic congestion is still a problem (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | | If no named city mark out of 5. |

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 2. | (d) | <p>Farmers can rent out land for festivals (1). Farmers can sell some land for housing development (1). They can renovate and rent out farm buildings for tourists (1). Farmers can provide horse riding (1). They can have farm tours (1). Pick your own strawberries (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 5 | |
| 2. | (e) | <p>Transport to inner city locations became more difficult (1). Edge of town locations had improved transport links (1). Workers had moved away from inner city locations (1) and more are now found in areas closer to the edge of town (1). Government would provide incentives for companies who moved to new planned Greenfield sites (1). Some industry would also move to Brownfield sites if incentives were available (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 4 | |
| | | | (25) | |

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: RURAL LAND DEGRADATION

| Question | | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---------------------|
| 3. | (a) | | <p>Large areas cleared by timber companies and sold for export (1). Due to expanding population forest has been cleared for settlement (1) and new farmland (1) to increase food production (1). Forest destroyed for mineral extraction (1) and for HEP schemes (1), to develop Brazil's industry (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 5 | |
| 3. | (b) | (i) | <p>For full marks, both people and landscape must be mentioned.</p> <p>If no area named, mark out of 4.</p> <p>People - unable to grow any food (1); Large scale famine problems (1), may become too weak to work (1); more susceptible to disease (1); may result in migration to other areas (1).</p> <p>Landscape – Land dries up and vegetation dies (1); land may become useless for farming (1); soil gets eroded (1); winds can blow it away (1); Deserts expand and take over farmland (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> | 5 | |
| 3. | (b) | (ii) | <p>Methods may include:</p> <p>Reafforestation to prevent soil being blown away (1). Contour ploughing to reduce run-off in wet weather (1) and reduce gully erosion (1). Crop rotation to maintain soil fertility (1). Stone lines to trap soil on slopes (1) and reduce erosion (1). Plant drought resistant species to stabilise dunes (1). Use fencing to protect overgrazed areas (1). Educate local people on sustainable farming Methods (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> | 5 | |
| | | | | (15) | |

Section B

Question 4: River Basin Management

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|----------|---------------------|
| 4. | (a) | <p>If no named river basin mark out of 5.</p> <p>Farming uses water for irrigation (1) and for animal drinking use (1). Water areas used for sailing (1) and for other recreational use eg swimming (1). Golf courses use water for course use (1). Energy companies use water for HEP production (1). Industry uses water for cooling purposes (1) and other industrial manufacturing use (1).</p> <p>Accept any other valid point.</p> | 6 | |
| 4. | (b) | (i) <p>Increased power for industry (1). Industry attracted to area (1) and jobs created (1). Improved river navigation (1). Irrigation for farming (1). Increased water habitats for wildlife (1). Locals and tourists have recreational areas (1). Less risk of flood damage to environment (1). Jobs for local people (1).</p> <p>Accept any other valid point.</p> | 5 | |
| 4. | (b) | (ii) <p>Objections on cost grounds which could be spent on other developments (1). Relocation of people upsets locals (1). Dams spoil look of rivers (1). Rivers may be re-routed or flow interrupted due to construction (1). There may be loss of wildlife habitat (1). Loss of farmland (1).</p> <p>Accept any other valid point.</p> | 4 | |
| | | | (15) | |

Section B

Question 5: European Environmental Inequalities

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 5. | (a) | <p>Tourists drop litter on beaches which can enter the sea (1). Some untreated sewage can still be pumped into the sea (1). Water sports activities provided for tourists can pollute the sea with fuel (1). Farmers spray their crops with chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides (1), these run off into streams and rivers which enter the sea (1) and can kill aquatic life (1). Noise pollution from tourists (1).</p> <p>Farming and tourism must be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of 4</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 5 | |
| 5. | (b) | <p>Some large rivers such as the Thames are used as ports and can be busy with river traffic (1). Ships and tankers can spill fuel (1) or there can be oil spills (1). Some boats may dump waste materials into the river (1). Oil tankers may clean out their holds polluting the river (1). Some river mouths may be popular for water sports such as cruising boats and power boats (1). These will be noisy (1) and create waves which erode the river banks (1). Rivers in rural areas may be used much less and so do not have fuel spills (1).</p> <p>2 contrasting rivers should be mentioned for full marks.</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 6 | |
| 5. | (c) | <p>Legislation has been introduced to reduce emissions (1). European countries have agreed to cut emissions (1), particularly CO₂ (1). Filters have been fitted on chimneys to reduce harmful gases (1). Green forms of energy have been developed (1). Stricter measuring of emissions from factories takes place (1) and fines are issued to those exceeding the limits (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 4 | |
| | | | (15) | |

Section B

Question 6: Development and Health

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---------|--|----------|---------------------|
| 6. | (a) | <p>Mark 4:2 3:3 4:2</p> <p>Countries such as Mali which suffer from lack of rainfall and drought cannot grow crops (1) this means there is no food (1) and so food must be imported which costs money (1). Drought can also lead to desertification which ruins farm land (1). Some countries have large areas of rainforest which is difficult terrain to develop (1). Industry will not be attracted to these areas due to difficulties with transport (1). Mountains and steep land also make it difficult to build settlements and industry (1). Human factors such as a high birth rate can mean that much money has to be spent on health care and education (1). This also leads to a large population to support (1) and a lack of jobs (1). Civil war and political unrest mean that money is spent on weapons rather than development (1) and many people may die, lowering the work force (1). If the government is not stable then foreign investment won't be attracted to that country (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> <p>Accept positive reasons.</p> | 6 | |
| 6. | (b) (i) | <p>For example, Heart disease:</p> <p>Heart disease is caused by eating too much fatty food (1) this clogs the arteries (1) and reduces blood flow to the heart (1). Some heart disease can be hereditary (1) Heart disease is also caused by smoking (1) which makes the heart pump faster (1). Obesity (1) and lack of exercise (1) also cause heart disease.</p> <p>AIDS:</p> <p>AIDS is caused by unprotected sex (1) and the transmission of bodily fluids from an infected person to an uninfected person (1). AIDS is also caused by the sharing of dirty needles (1) for example amongst drug users (1). AIDS can also be spread from a pregnant person to her unborn child (1) and through breastfeeding (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 4 | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|-------------|---------------------|
| 6. | (b) | (ii) | <p>Heart Disease: There have been various advertising campaigns (1) such as “five a day” (1). Schools have introduced healthier school meals (1) and increased the amount of PE (1). Food labelling shows the amount of fat and calories contained in the food (1). Charities such as the British Heart Foundation (1) raise awareness and fund research (1). A smoking ban was introduced in 2005 (1) this stops people from smoking in public areas such as restaurants (1). Cigarette packets now display pictures of the damage caused by smoking (1).</p> <p>AIDS: AIDS can be controlled by the use of anti-retroviral drugs (1) eg complera (1). Drugs can also be given to pregnant females to prevent the spread to their babies (1). Blood is screened to prevent infection through blood transfusions (1). Clean needles are provided for drug users (1). Education in schools (1) and the use of advertising also reduce the spread (1). Free condoms are given out (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 5 | |
| | | | | (15) | |

Section B

Question 7: Environmental Hazards

| Question | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|---------|---|----------|---------------------|
| 7. | (a) | <p>Where two tectonic plates move apart, at a constructive boundary (1) magma from the mantle is pushed up to the surface causing a volcanic eruption (1). Where a continental and oceanic plate meet and push together, at a destructive boundary (1), the lighter continental plate floats over the oceanic plate (1) and the heavier oceanic plate is forced downwards (1). As the oceanic plate is forced down into the mantle it melts (1) and magma is forced to the surface causing a volcanic eruption (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 4 | |
| 7. | (b) (i) | <p>Maximum 5 marks if only one mentioned</p> <p>An earthquake must be named for full marks otherwise mark out of 5.</p> <p>People: People can be trapped under the rubble of fallen buildings (1). Earthquakes can kill and injure many people (1). People can be left homeless (1) and can lose all their belongings (1).</p> <p>Landscape: Houses and other buildings can be destroyed (1). Roads and bridges may be badly damaged (1) making transport and rescue difficult (1). Gas leaks may cause fires (1) destroying more buildings (1). Telegraph poles may be destroyed (1). Earthquakes can cause tsunamis (1) which may lead to flooding (1) eg in harbours (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 6 | |

| Question | | | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|----------|---------------------|
| 7. | (b) | (ii) | <p>For full marks short and long term aid must be mentioned, otherwise mark out of 4.</p> <p>Short term: Emergency aid and medicines for those who are injured (1); tents and blankets to provide shelter for those who are homeless (1); bottled water will be needed if supplies have been cut-off (1). Moving equipment and sniffer dogs will be needed to rescue people trapped under the rubble of fallen buildings (1).</p> <p>Long term: Money will be needed to repair infrastructure (1) such as roads, electricity and water supplies (1). Homes and businesses may need rebuilt (1) this will help people get back to work and earn money (1). Regeneration of the tourist industry (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant answer.</p> | 5 | |
| | | | | (15) | |

END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS