



**2012 Geography**

**SG Credit**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## 2012 Geography Standard Grade

### Credit Level

In all questions there is 1 mark for a valid point and 2 marks for a developed point.

1. (a) Both river and valley must be referred to for full marks.  
Max 1 for grid references.

Possible answers might include:

River:

The R Ribble flows generally in a westerly direction/towards the west (1). The river is joined by several tributaries (1) eg at 549283 (1). It meanders between 590305 and 527290/in the east (1). Its course is fairly straight between 527290 and 450277/in the west (1). The river becomes wider at 527290/towards the west (1). Several lagoons/lakes are in 4527 (1). The river becomes tidal at 552288 (1). Between 505293 and 450277 the river's banks are muddy (1). The river is in its lower course (1).

Valley:

The river has a wide flat floodplain (1). The valley floor is marshy eg at 4527, Hutton Marsh (1). There are embankments eg at 4828 (1). The valley sides are gently sloping (1), rising to 20m (1); although there is a steep area to the north at 568297 (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 KU**

- (b) Mark 2:3 or 3:2

**Advantages:**

It has an accessible location with motorway junctions all round it (1). There are residential areas nearby in Walton Summit and Clayton Brook which can provide a workforce (1). The land is flat/gently sloping making it easy to build on (1). It is on the edge of Preston so the land would have been cheap (1).

**Disadvantages:**

It is difficult to expand because it is hemmed in by motorways and a railway (1). It is not an attractive area for workers with noisy motorways all around (1). Dense road network would lead to traffic congestion (1). Cause problems for deliveries (1). Credit negative impact of visual/air pollution (1).

Or any other valid point.

**5 ES**

- (c)** Accept yes/no answers.  
No marks for grid references.

**Yes:** Varied habitats for wildlife (1) – lakes, woodland and stream (1).  
Reasonably quiet, since no busy roads or railways nearby (1).  
Land is flat for the building of the Visitor Centre (1).

**No:** Noise from works could disturb wildlife (1) and effluent could  
pollute habitats (1). Close to residential areas so people might  
steal eggs or poach deer (1). If it attracts many people the minor  
roads could get congested (1) annoying local people (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

- (d)** Max 1 mark for grid references.

Bridges had to be built to cross rivers and existing main roads (2) eg  
582300 (1). Crossing higher ground cuttings had to be made eg  
576284 (1). On the flood plain at 580306 an embankment had to be  
built (1). Woodland had to be cut down at 577312 (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4ES**

- (e) For full marks candidates must refer to at least 3 zones.  
No marks for grid references. Otherwise maximum of 5.  
Maximum of 3 marks for any one zone.

Answers could include:

**Dormitory Settlement**

No evidence of any industry in Broughton so people must travel to work elsewhere (1). There are only low order services (1) such as the PO and school (1). There is good road access by A6 into centre of Preston (1). It is only 1km from the edge of a large town where people can work (1).

**Green Belt**

There is open space between Broughton and Preston which could be built on, so it is likely that development has been restricted (2).

**Suburbs**

The street pattern is modern geometric curves and cul-de-sacs (1). The school, leisure centre and hospital provide modern services for residents (1). It is close to the edge of town so was built more recently than other parts (1). There is more open space than in the area close to the centre (1).

**Inner City**

Streets are close together (1) and in a grid iron pattern (1). Large blocks by the railway nearby suggest industry (1) so this will be housing built for workers (1). County Hall (1).

**CBD**

There are many churches indicating the oldest part of town (1). Main roads converge here (1). It is in the centre of Preston (1). Railway(1) and bus stations (1). Tourist information (1) and museum (1).

Or any other valid point.

**6 KU**

- (f) Mark 3:2 or 2:3. Do not credit same reason twice.

Give questionnaires to (or interview) local residents (1)	<i>Can find out where people work (1)</i>
Observe and record information about job opportunities in the village (1) Map the settlement showing locations of industry/places of work (1)	<i>This indicates whether people need to travel elsewhere for work (1)</i>
Traffic counts at morning and evening rush hours (1)	<i>To establish whether cars are mainly leaving Broughton in the morning and returning in the evening (1)</i>

**5 ES**

2. For full marks all processes must be mentioned. Otherwise mark out of 4.

Frost shattering:

This occurs when water enters cracks in the rocks, then freezes and expands (1). Repeated over and over, this levers fragments away from the rock (1), making the back wall steeper (1). The fragments become part of the glacier's load (1).

Plucking:

This occurs where ice freezes to the rock and pulls pieces away as it moves (1). This makes the back wall steeper (1\*) and provides tools for further erosion (1).

Abrasion:

This occurs where rock fragments are used as tools to scrape the floor of the corrie (1), making it deeper/overdeepening it (1).

Or any other valid point.

\* Do not credit repeated points.

5 KU

3. (a) Award 1 mark for each clear difference described. No marks for explanation.

Cape Wrath has a north wind whereas Banbury has a west wind (1). It is 35 knots at Cape Wrath but calmer in Banbury at 15 knots (1). It is dry in Banbury but there are snow showers at Cape Wrath (1). There is 6 oktas cloud cover at Cape Wrath but only 2 oktas over Banbury (1). The temperature at Cape Wrath is much colder at 2C, while at Banbury it is 11C (1).

4 KU

- (b) Accept yes/no answers (more likely to be no).  
Answers could include:

**Yes:** After the cold front has passed there will be fewer clouds and less rain (2). If they have the right gear they will be protected from the strong winds and cold temperatures (1). There could be good visibility between the showers as there will be clear air coming in from the north and this will help them find their way on the hills (2).

**No:** They should not go walking in the hills as there is a cold front about to arrive in the area (1) which will bring heavy rain showers (1). It will also cause the temperatures to drop close to freezing point and there could be snow (2). If they are not properly equipped they could suffer from the cold and get hypothermia (1) especially as the isobars are close together resulting in a high wind chill (1). If there is heavy snow or low cloud they could lose their way easily and need to be rescued (1) these conditions are life threatening and they should wait for a better day (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

4. Mark 4:2, 3:3 or 2:4

**Advantages:**

A marine national park will help to protect creatures that live in the sea (1). It will help to stop overfishing and allow fish stocks to build up again (2). Stronger laws will be introduced so that there will be less chance of marine pollution from sources such as sewage and industrial effluent (2). It might help local businesses to establish trips to see marine wildlife (1) such as the dolphin trips in the Moray Firth (1). This could boost Scotland's economy by bringing in extra tourists (1).

**Disadvantages:**

Activities such as trawling and oil exploration might not be allowed in marine national parks (1) and so towns and villages on the coastlines of these parks might suffer as a result (1), not just from fewer fishing and oil jobs (1) but also from the knock on effects in other industries such as fish processing and boat building and repair (1). A marine national park might impose restrictions on developments such as wave/tidal energy machines (1), but Scotland needs more renewable energy to help the environment and reduce global warming (1). Most Scottish fishermen are already fishing in ways to help preserve fish stocks so there is no need for marine national parks (1).

Or any other valid point.

**6 ES**

5. Accept negative statements about the alternative site.  
Also accept answers that refer to both sites.

**Brownfield:**

Building here would rid the area of a derelict eyesore (1). Old industrial land is usually cheap to buy (1). Infrastructure such as road and power supplies would already be present (1). There would be easier access to services in the city (1) such as shopping, entertainment and schools (1). It would be difficult to get permission to build on the greenfield site (1) which could disturb natural habitats and wildlife (1) and the developer could face protests from environmentalists (1). Building on brownfield sites helps prevent urban sprawl (1).

**Greenfield:**

Out of town location means land will be cheap (1) and there will be plenty of space to build (1). There is a pleasant environment which may make it easier to sell the houses (2). The land has not been built on before so will be easier to develop (1). Brownfield area would be expensive to clean up and would increase building costs (2). People may not want to buy houses on brownfield sites as there will be more noise, congestion and pollution in the city (1).

Or any other valid point.

**5 ES**

6. 1 mark for valid point. 2 for a developed point.

Most of the land is high and cold so only hardy animals like sheep can survive (1). Mostly rough grazing due to steep slopes making it difficult to use machinery (1). Thin acid soils and cold wet climate make it difficult to grow crops (2). Short growing season due to high altitude also makes it difficult to grow crops (1). Flat land in valley floor enables machinery to be used to harvest crops like barley and turnips (1) which can be used as winter fodder for livestock (1). The limited amount of lowland has deeper soil and warmer climate enabling crops to grow (2). High rainfall means grass grows better than other crops, so there is more improved pasture than arable land (2).

Or any other valid point.

**6 ES**

7. Mark 3:2 or 2:3  
Only credit the same reason once.

Multiple line graph/3 line graphs (1).	Shows trends through time (1).
Series of divided bar graphs (1).	Shows percentages/proportions well (1). Enables comparisons to be made between each year (1).
Triangular graph (1).	Can show all the information on one graph (1). There are 3 variables (1). Shows trends (1).
Bar graphs for each year (1). Pie charts (1).	Can enhance with colour to facilitate comparisons (1).

**5 ES**

8. Do not accept straight lifts.

Accept answers which are all about economic **or** social effects.

There will be fewer children to fill the local schools which could result in the closure of schools and staff will become unemployed (2). With fewer children some schools may be amalgamated and children forced to travel greater distances (2). In future there will not be enough young people to fill the available jobs (1) and it will be difficult to attract workers as many people do not want to live in such isolated areas (1). Increasing numbers of pensioners means there will be less money coming into the local economy causing local services to close down (2). Providing care and services for the increasing elderly population is expensive and with fewer people of working age these services may be limited (2).

Or any other valid point.

**5 KU**

9. There is free trade between member states (1). The EU provides a big market giving new members' industries increased sales and profits (2). They will not have to pay tariffs on exports to the rest of the EU (1) and are protected from competition from outside Europe (1). Their citizens will be able to look for work in other EU countries and earn higher wages (2). Countries have increased bargaining power in negotiations with other trading blocs (1). They will be able to join the Euro so people will not have to change currency when travelling in the EU (1). Poor areas/countries benefit from grants/regional aid (1). Farmers' incomes are guaranteed by CAP (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

10. Give credit for examples.  
Answers could include:

The 'middle man' is removed (1), enabling a higher/fairer price to be paid to the producers in the developing countries (1). The goods sold are often primary products which normally command a low price, so the fairer price has a significant effect (2), enabling the standard of living in these countries to improve (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 KU

*Disclaimer: Please note that The Fairtrade Foundation has not supplied the text for the Marking Instructions.*

11. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.  
Accept yes/no answers. No marks for straight lifts.

Eg if '**Agree**':

Regular aid is guaranteed since it does not depend on donations (1). Governments can provide more money (1), so that large scale developments such as multi-purpose water schemes can be funded (2), leading to economic development in the developing country and improved living standards (2). Trade links can be forged between the donor and receiving country (1).

Eg if '**Disagree**':

Much bilateral aid is tied aid, so the receiving country may have to agree to conditions that it does not like, such as having a military base (2) or having to spend the aid money in the donor country, which prevents them 'shopping around' for a better deal elsewhere (2). Charity aid means that no debts are incurred and there will be no interest to be paid (1) and the country's resources can be developed for its own benefit (1). With charity aid there are experienced field workers who have knowledge of successful schemes elsewhere and are committed to promoting self-sufficiency (2).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

**CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION**

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	4								1
(b)						5			10
(c)					4				4
(d)				4					4
(e)	6								8
(f)							5		7
2		5							1
3 (a)	4								2
(b)					4				2
4						6			6
5					5				8
6				6					9
7								5	11
8		5							14
9		4							15
10		4							16
11					4				17

<b>KU</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>ES</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>International</b>	<b>22</b>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]