



2012 Geography

SG General

Finalised Marking Instructions

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2012

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from SQA's NQ Delivery: Exam Operations.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's NQ Delivery: Exam Operations may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

2012 Geography Standard Grade

General Level

1. (a) (i) Three marks for four correct.
Two marks for three or two correct.
One mark for one correct.
- Correct grid references are:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------------|
| Corrie loch | 7830 | |
| U-shaped valley | 8731 | |
| Hanging valley | 8029 | |
| Truncated spur with crags | 8732 | 3 KU |
- (ii) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
Well annotated diagram(s) could be awarded full marks.
Maximum 1 mark for list of processes with no detail.
- Answers may refer to change of a valley shape from V to U (1);
erosion by ice (1); processes including plucking and abrasion (1);
more detailed description of processes (1); change to valley =
deeper, wider, steeper sides, flat floor (1). **3 KU**
- (b) No marks for grid references. Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3.
- One mark for a valid point, two for a developed statement.
- Advantages include:** flat land/gently sloping land, so easy to grow crops (1)/use machinery (1); south-facing slope so warm/sunny (1); water available for livestock (1); close to Crieff for market (1).
- Disadvantages include:** damage possible if stream floods (1); land under threat from urban expansion (1); close to town so possible trespassers may cause damage to crops/nuisance to animals (2).
- Or any other valid point. **4 ES**
- (c) No mark for choice. Max 1 mark for grid references.
Accept lists.
- Reason for choice could include:
- Market town:** meeting place of routes/valley routeways (1); services to surrounding area (1), eg hospital, a number of schools, churches (1); bridging point (1); surrounded by farms (1) hospital (1).
- Tourist centre:** tourist information (1); caravan site(s) (1); Hydro (1); walks (1); standing stones (1); visitor centre (1); viewpoints (1); leisure/sports centre (1); golf course (1). **4 ES**

- (d)** Accept yes/no answers.
No marks for grid references. No marks for straight lifts.

Evidence could include:

Yes Water available from small rivers/burns (1); no major settlements/works, so water will be clean/pure (1); farms in area so barley available (1); small road from distillery links quickly to main road (A85) (1); wood available for barrels from local forests (1); near Crieff for skilled labour (1); peat from high land (1).

No: Distillery only served by small road so access difficult (1); lorries from distillery may cause congestion (1) and conflict with local/tourist traffic (1); lorries and fumes from distillery may cause air pollution (1); distillery beside river, threat of flooding (1).

Or any other valid point

4 ES

- (e)** 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
Maximum 1 mark for general statements (which don't refer to map).

Large number of visitors could cause footpath erosion on walks/trails (1); traffic congestion likely on minor road (1); large numbers of people and noise could lessen enjoyment of viewpoint (1); forestry commission land could be damaged by fires (1); only one car park, so Comrie area may be affected by inappropriate parking (1).

4 ES

- (f)** 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point.

High levels of rain on hills (1); many surface streams, giving good water supply (1); as cold, cloudy conditions in high area, so little evaporation (1); U-shaped valley, so small dam creates large storage (2); land is generally poor quality so no loss of valuable/productive farmland (1) and no loss of land required for settlement/industry (1); provides water supply for Crieff (1) surface streams indicate impermeable rock (1) so water doesn't drain away (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 KU

2. Accept yes/no answers.

Yes: Outwash plain has flat land, suitable for crops (1) and for using machinery (1); outwash plain soils are well drained, suitable for cereals (1); boulder clay soils can become very fertile when drained (1); boulder clay area good for growing grass, suitable for dairy cattle (1); hilly terminal moraine good for sheep grazing (1).

No: Steep slopes and poor soils on hilly areas (terminal moraine, drumlins) would limit farming (1); upland areas would be good for forestry (1); outwash plain can be used for quarrying which creates jobs in industry (2).

Or any other valid point.

3 ES

3. 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
No mark for general description of weather.

There could be heavy snowfalls which would cause roads to be blocked (1) and disrupt transport services (1). Cold temperatures might cause icy pavements (1), which would be dangerous (1). Livestock could die due to extreme conditions (1).

Accept any other valid points

3 KU

4. (a) 1 mark for correct plotting of both temperatures.
1 mark for correctly joining plotted temperatures.

2 KU

(b) Both temperatures and precipitation must be described for full marks.

The highest temperature is 26 degrees (1) in July and/or August (1), while the lowest is 12 degrees (1) in January and February (1), giving a temperature range of 14 degrees (1). Most of the rainfall occurs in the winter months (1) with the highest (111 millimetres) in December (1). There are several months in summer with very little rain (1). It is a Mediterranean climate (1).

3 ES

5. Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3.
1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed statement.
Do not credit same point twice.

eg **Magic stones:** stone lines help to trap water when it rains (1) and stop soil from being washed away (1). This makes it easier to grow crops which help to hold the soil together (2).

eg **Biogas:** Makes use of plentiful local resources (1) and reduces the need for gathering firewood (1), so less trees felled allowing tree roots to hold soil together (2) and give more shade to the land preventing it from drying out (2).

eg **Grazing sheep and goats fenced off:** livestock can cause overgrazing which means the grass doesn't get a chance to regrow (2); keeping them fenced in allows most vulnerable land to be protected (1) and time for grass to grow back (1); also helps to stop livestock from eating shrubs and trees (1).

4 KU

6. 1 mark per valid reason, 2 for developed points.
NB: only **one** land use zone should have been selected.

CBD: located where main roads meet to increase accessibility (2) and number of customers and profit that can be made (2); at bridging point for increased trade (1).

Industrial: Industrial estates on edge of town where land is cheap (1) and there is plenty of flat land for building near the river (1); near good road links to transport raw materials and finished goods (1); workers available in nearby residential areas (1); industrial areas near CBD likely to be 19th century and built beside housing because workers had to walk to work (2); or may be brownfield developments (1); industry near river related to docks (1).

Residential: back from river to avoid flood danger (1); avoids hills because it is difficult to build on steep slopes (1); Bridgend developed as a satellite village because it is at a bridging point (1); developed around CBD and main roads with expansion of city (1).

4 KU

7. (a) 1 mark per valid reason. 2 marks for developed points.

Answers could include:

Close to communications such as motorways and railways (1) which enable parts and materials to be brought easily to the factories and finished goods to be distributed (2). The motorways provide access for workers (1). It is close to large markets in London (1). There is a labour force nearby in towns like Aldermaston and Bracknell (1). They appear to be built on greenfield sites which are cheap (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

- (b) Mark 2:2 or 3:1
Must specify at least two techniques.
Do not credit same reasons twice.

Techniques

Reasons

Conduct traffic counts on motorways (1)

to get an impression of traffic density/air pollution (1)

Give questionnaires to local residents (1)

to find out how many local people are employed in these industries (1); data gathered in this way is easy to process (1).

Interview managers of local employment agencies (1)

to find out if unemployment has fallen since these factories were built (1).

Compare recent maps with older ones (1).

to find out how much farmland has been lost to new building (1).

Obtain government census data (1).

to find out if population has increased (1).

Any other valid point.

4 ES

8. 1 mark per valid reason, 2 for a developed point.
Mark 2:2, 3:1, or 1:3.

Advantages:

Fields have been made bigger, creating more farmland and increasing output (2) making the farmer extra profit (1); it is easier to manoeuvre large machines around the fields (1); saves the farmer time and money looking after the hedgerows (1); removal of habitat for insect and animal pests which eat the farmers' crops (1).

Disadvantages:

Loss of habitat for birds, animals, insects and plants (1); decreasing biodiversity in the countryside (1); removing the hedgerows can make the scenery less attractive (1); there is an increased risk of soil erosion (1) because there are no roots to bind the soil together (1) and it can be washed away by heavy rainfall (1) fewer hedges to shelter crops from high winds (1).

Or any other valid point

4 ES

9. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for an extended point.
Answer should be explanation.

Very few people live in areas that are too cold (1) as it is difficult to grow crops (1) food has to be brought in making it more expensive (1) flat land is easier to build on (1) and is easier to farm (1) mountainous areas are isolated and difficult to access (1) areas with a pleasant climate are more attractive (1) areas with natural resources eg coal attract people (1) as these provide employment opportunities for people (1).

Accept any other valid point

3 KU

10. 1 mark per valid point, 2 for an extended point.

Children are expensive so the more children in a family the greater the financial burden (1). Women want careers so put off having children (1) or limit the number of children they have (1). Later marriages are more common which results in less children (1). Contraception/family planning is widely available (1). Children are not needed to supplement the family income (1) or look after parents in old age (1).

Or any other valid point

3 KU

11. Mark 2:2.
Do not accept same reason twice.
Two marks for reasons for one technique.

Technique: Bar Graph(s) (1)

Reason: Information for imports and exports could be placed side by side allowing comparisons to be made (1); can be enhanced by colour (1).

Technique: Divided Bar Graphs (1)

Reason: A clear way of showing data in percentages (1). Graphs should be placed one above the other to allow comparisons between imports and exports to be made (1).

Technique: Table (1)

Reason: Allows information to be ranked for imports and exports (1). Allows clear comparisons to be made between imports and exports as they will be side by side (1).

Accept any other appropriate technique and reason.

4 ES

12. Award marks for reason given.
1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed statement.
No marks for straight lifts.

Long Term Aid

Money can be used to rebuild infrastructure (1) hospitals, houses, roads, water supply (1). New industry to recreate jobs (1). Economy will have been ruined, creating unemployment (1). Money is needed to rebuild economy (1) and to restore electricity lines (1). Services such as schools need to be replaced (1). Farmers will have lost seeds and livestock (1).

Short Term Aid

Many people made homeless need shelter and blankets (1) and they will need fed because they will not have the means to cook for themselves (1). Helicopters would be needed to rescue people (1) who might otherwise have drowned (1). Disease can spread very quickly in these conditions and doctors/nurses would be needed to help cure people and dispense medicines (2). Water supplies would have been contaminated so clean water would be essential (1).

4 ES

GENERAL – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a) i	3								1
(a) ii		3							1
(b)						4			9
(c)					4				7
(d)					4				10
(e)				4					5
(f)		3							4
2					3				1
3		3							2
4 (a)			2						3
(b)				3					3
5		4							6
6		4							8
7 (a)				4					10
(b)							4		11
8						4			9
9		3							12
10		3							13
11								4	16
12					4				17

KU	28	Human	25
ES	42	Physical	31
TOTAL	70	International	14

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]