



2013 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

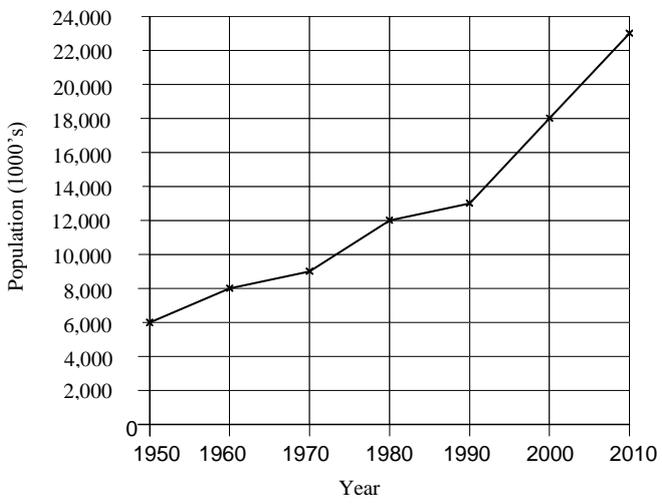
The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments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

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance								
1	a		Limestone Area A = Brecon Beacons Coastal Area B = SW England, Cornwall River C =Tay	3									
1	b	i	All 3 correct for 2 marks, one or two correct for 1 mark <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Glacial Feature</i></th> <th><i>Grid Reference</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>U-shaped valley</td> <td>9340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pyramidal Peak</td> <td>9941</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corrie</td> <td>0042</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Glacial Feature</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>	U-shaped valley	9340	Pyramidal Peak	9941	Corrie	0042	2	
<i>Glacial Feature</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>												
U-shaped valley	9340												
Pyramidal Peak	9941												
Corrie	0042												
1	b	ii	A fully annotated diagram may be awarded full marks. Pyramidal peak – corries develop on 3 sides or more (1), glacier/ice erodes backwall by plucking (1), making it steeper (1), arêtes formed at corrie sides by erosion (1), freeze thaw action shatters peak (1), making it a pointed shape (1). Corrie – glacier/ice erodes by plucking at backwall (1), abrasion by ice at the base of the corrie (1), deepening hollow (1), rock lip formed at entrance (1), ice melts and hollow fills up with loch (1). U-shaped valley – glacier/ice moves through former v-shaped valley (1), ice erodes valley floor (1) by abrasion (1), sides steepened (1) by plucking (1), ice retreats/melts leaving U-shape (1). Or any other relevant point.	4									
1	c		Maximum 1 mark for appropriate grid reference. Maximum 2 for a simple list. Hills for walking (1), there is a National Cycle Route which has scenery to be enjoyed (1), areas of forestry which have Forestry walks (1), National Trust sites to visit, (1) historic sites like the Castle to visit (1). There are many places to stay such as hotels and campsites (1). Mountains and forests will have a lot of wildlife (1) or any other relevant point.	4									

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	d	<p>For full marks both river and valley must be mentioned, if not mark out of 3.</p> <p>River meanders (1), marshy valley (1), U-shaped valley (1), flat floor (1), steep sides (1), three tributaries (1), small lochan (1), flows south (1), slow flowing (1), gets wider (1).</p>	4	No marks for Grid Ref number.
1	e	<p>National Trust get volunteers to repair footpaths (1), organise litter picks (1). SNH will put signs up to educate the public (1), tell people to take rubbish home (1), or any other relevant point.</p>	3	
			20	

Question 2 Human Environments

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	a	i	 <p>2 marks for plotting 4 points (1 mark for 2 or 3 correct points) 1 mark for drawing line graph</p>	3	
2	a	ii	<p>A rapidly increasing population will create a big proportion of the population under working age (1). With a high birth rate, the country will have to spend a lot of money on hospitals and doctors (1). With lots of children the country will have to spend lots of money on schools and teachers (1). There will be a shortage of food (1). More food will have to be grown or imported to feed the population (1). There will be overcrowding in cities (1) and not enough housing (1) leading to the growth of shanty towns (1).</p> <p>Accept any other relevant point. (Accept Positive Points)</p>	4	
2	b		<p>Housing has changed in the inner city with many old houses being pulled down (1), in their place high rise flats were built (1) but some of these have now been demolished (1). Some of the old houses have been renovated (1) and the area has been gentrified (1), with wealthier people moving in (1). Old industry has been demolished (1) and some new manufacturing industries have been attracted to the area (1) in small, modern industrial units and estates (1). The environment has been improved through the cleaning of rivers and canals (1) and derelict land has been built upon (1) with trees planted to improve the visual appearance. (1).</p> <p>Accept any other relevant point.</p>	4	<p>Accept References to SECC area/Old docks in photographs</p>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	c	<p>Cities have environmental problems such as air pollution which is caused by exhaust fumes from vehicles (1). The city suffers from traffic congestion and stationary vehicles cause high levels of pollution (1). These vehicles are also responsible for high levels of noise pollution (1). Many cities in developing countries have grown quickly due to population increase (1) and so do not have adequate sanitation and clean water (1). These cities also cannot cope with the amount of rubbish created (1). and much of it is left lying on the streets (1). Houses which were built quickly to house workers have to be knocked down due to their poor quality (1).</p> <p>Accept any other relevant point.</p>	3	
2	d	<p>Tourism in developing countries creates advantages such as jobs for local people (1). These jobs create money for the country to spend (1) and also increased family incomes (1). This spreads the money amongst the community (1), this is the multiplier effect (1). Local industries such as farming and fishing benefit as they supply food to hotels and restaurants (1). Tourists will buy local handicrafts and so these industries benefit (1).</p> <p>Accept any other relevant point.</p>	3	
2	e	<p>Modern industrial estates are built near to housing estates for a supply of workers (1). They are built on flat land which is easy to build on (1) usually on the edge of the city where land is cheaper (1). The edge of the city also provides plenty of space for car parks (1). Modern estates are landscaped to provide a pleasant environment for workers (1). They are near to motorways for easy access for workers and deliveries (1).</p> <p>Accept any other relevant point.</p>	3	Maximum one mark for descriptive points
			20	

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	i	Credit use of accurate figures from graph. In Africa deforestation has decreased (1). In Asia deforestation has decreased (1). In South America deforestation has increased (1).	3	
3	a	ii	People cut down trees to make space for farming (1), trees cut for firewood (1), trees cut to make room for houses (1), trees cut to make money for locals (1) or any other relevant answer.	3	
3	b		Trees are planted (1) to bind soil (1). Irrigation to water dry areas (1) which helps plants grow (1). Magic stones (stone lines) (1) used to keep rainwater (1) and prevent soil erosion (1). Accept any other relevant answer.	4	
				10	

Question 4 River Basin Management

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	a	<p>Water is evaporated from the sea (1) by the heat of the sun (1). As it rises and cools down (1) the water vapour condenses (1) and becomes clouds (1). These clouds are then carried by the winds (1). Precipitation falls over high land (1) and runs over land as rivers and streams (1). It makes its way back to the sea through these rivers (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3	
4	b	<p>Mark 2:2, 3:1 or 1:3</p> <p>Farmers need water for irrigation of crops (1) or for animal needs (1). Irrigation is particularly important in areas of unreliable rainfall (1). Industry needs water for manufacturing (1) and for cooling in processes such as steel making (1). Industry may also use water for the production of power (1). People need water for domestic use such as washing (1) it is also used for air conditioning (1) and swimming pools (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	4	
4	c	<p>This answer will depend on the water control project chosen.</p> <p>The water control project may now give people access to clean water (1) and farmers will have a reliable and regular supply of water throughout the year (1). This will result in increased yields from farming (1) and thus more food available (1). The water control project may produce hydro-electricity (1) which can be used to support industry (1) and provide electricity for people's homes cheaply (1). The HEP and industry may provide jobs for people (1). The risk of flooding will be reduced (1) and more tourists may be attracted to the area (1) due to increased recreation opportunities on the water (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	3	
			10	

Question 5 – European Environmental Inequalities

Question			Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	i	<p>There are many areas suffering from coastal pollution around the Mediterranean Sea (1) such as Southern Spain (1), Italy (1) and Greece (1). The area from the English Channel (1) to Denmark is also polluted (1). The west side of the Black Sea is polluted (1). The south-west coast of France is polluted (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
5	a	ii	<p>Areas around the Mediterranean have large numbers of tourists who create litter (1) and sewage problems (1). As most large industrial areas are situated on rivers (1), pollution caused by these rivers tends to be carried down to the river mouths (1). Pollution is high around the North Sea due to a high population density in the surrounding countries (1). Some coastal areas have large concentrations of industry and power stations (1). Some areas, eg the English Channel, are heavily used by shipping (1). The large number of cities in coastal areas increases pollution (1).</p> <p>Accept any other valid point.</p>	4	
5	b		<p>Stricter controls on factory emissions (1); fines for companies which break rules (1); reduce the use of cars (1); encourage car sharing (1); improved public transport services (1); air filters on industrial chimneys (1); congestion charges (1); reduce number of coal/oil fired power stations. (1)</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
				10	

Question 6 – Development and Health

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>Some countries have a better climate which makes it easier to develop (1), eg not too hot/cold/dry etc... (1). Some countries are flat, making building easier (1). Some countries have more resources (1). In some areas the level of health is good, (1) which means people can work (1). Some countries do not suffer from natural disasters (1). Some countries do not have problems with rapidly increasing population (1). Some countries are more industrialised than others (1). They can produce expensive manufactured goods which can be sold (1). Better education (1)</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
6	b	<p>Cholera is found in Central Africa (1) and Southern Africa (1); Middle East countries (1) such as Iran (1). It is also found in South East Asia (1) in countries such as India (1), China (1) and Indonesia (1). Cholera cases are found in Central America (1) and South America (1) eg Mexico (1) and Brazil (1)</p>	3	
6	c	<p>Heart Disease – Increased funding of research into the causes (1). Education of the public on ways to prevent heart disease (1). Advice on better diets (1). Encouraging people to take more exercise (1). Encouraging people to stop smoking (1). Encouraging people to have check-ups (1)</p> <p>Malaria – Spray mosquitoes with insecticide (1). Drain breeding grounds (1). Use of drugs (1). Health Education (1). Use of bed nets (1).</p> <p>AIDS – Use of drugs to delay the onset of AIDS (1). Education campaign (1) advising about the risks of unprotected sex (1). Distribution of condoms (1). Encourage young people to abstain from sex until marriage (1).</p> <p>Accept any other valid point.</p>	4	
			10	

Question 7 – Environmental Hazards

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	a	<p>Earth's plates move alongside each other (1) or towards each other (1), due to convection currents in the mantle (1). Tension builds up (1). Sudden release of this tension results in earthquake (1), and causes shock waves (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
7	b	<p>People may be injured or killed (1). People may become homeless (1). Buildings, homes etc could be destroyed (1). Power lines may be brought down (1). Fires may break out (1). Water supplies could be disrupted (1). Cracks can appear in the ground (1). Tsunamis can destroy large areas near the coast (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p> <p>Both people and landscape must be mentioned for full marks.</p>	4	Use P (Physical) and L (Landscape) to check marks coverage
7	c	<p>People rescued from immediate danger (1); helicopters, troops etc sent to help (1). Water purification kits provided (1). Medical supplies (1) to reduce the spread of disease (1). Food supplies (1). Clothing (1). Temporary accommodation for the homeless (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	3	
			10	

2013 Intermediate Geography – Outcomes by question

Intermediate 1	Outcomes	Intermediate 2	Outcomes
1a	O1a	1a	O1a
1b(i)	O1a	1b	O1c
1b(ii)	O1c	1c	O1b
1c	O3b	1d	O3a
1d	O1b	1e	O3a
1e	O3d	1f	O3e
2a(i)	O2c	2a	O2a
2a(ii)	O3a	2b	O3b
2b	O1b	2c	O3b
2c	O3b	2d	O3c
2d	O3c	2e	O3e
2e	O1b	2f	O1b
3a(i)	O2b	3a	O1c
3a(ii)	O1d	3b(i)	O2a
3b	O3a	3b(ii)	O1c
4a	O2a	4a	O2c
4b	O1a	4b	O1b
4c	O3a	4c	O1c
5a(i)	O2a	5a(i)	O2a
5a(ii)	O1b	5a(ii)	O1b
5b	O3a	5b(i)	O1b
6a	O1b	5b(ii)	O1e
6b	O2b	6a	O1b
6c	O3a	6b	O1d
7a(i)	O1b	6c(i)	O3e
7a(ii)	O1c	6c(ii)	O3f
7b	O3a	7a	O1b
		7b	O1d
		7c	O3a/O3b