



2014 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 ie, 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

Question 1 Physical Environments

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(a)	<p>River A River Spey River B River Tay River C River Clyde</p> <p>1 mark for each correct answer.</p>	3	
1	(b)	<p>Both the features of the river and the valley must be mentioned for full marks. Otherwise mark out of 3. Maximum of 1 mark for an appropriate grid reference.</p> <p>The river flows in a southerly direction (1) and changes to the south east (1) at 940915 (1). The river begins to meander (1) for example at 938917 (1). There is an ox bow lake (1) at reference 947902 (1). The valley is initially very steep (1) with a narrow floor – V shaped (1). The valley floor becomes wider at 944907 (1) and is the river's floodplain (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	Maximum 2 marks for river direction.
1	(c)	<p>Where high land meets the sea, waves will crash against the base of the cliff (1). This area is worn away fastest and a wave cut notch begins to form (1) by hydraulic action (1). The rocks above the wave cut notch begins to crack (1). This area becomes weaker through abrasion and weathering (1) and pieces of rock begin to fall off (1). Over time the whole cliff above the wave cut notch will collapse into the sea (1). This process repeats itself and the cliff retreats (1).</p> <p>Give credit for explaining hydraulic action and/or corrosion. Or any other valid point</p>	4	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(d)	<p>Both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned for full marks. If not mark out of 4. Must be advantages and disadvantages FOR the area.</p> <p>Advantages: Military land use will bring some money into the local economy (1) as military personnel will spend money in local shops and services (1). This in turn may provide jobs for locals in these services (1) and help to keep them open (1).</p> <p>Disadvantages: Low flying aircraft can be noisy which disturbs animals (1) particularly sheep during lambing time (1). This noise will also disturb tourists who visit the area to view the scenery and enjoy the peace and quiet (1). Some areas may be designated for shooting practice (1) this means that areas are off limits to tourists and locals at particular times (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point</p>	5	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	(e)	<p>No named area, mark out of 4.</p> <p>Tourists destroy farmer's crops as they walk through fields (1). The noise from water sports such as jet skis can disturb fishing (1). These may also leak oil and fuel, causing harm to marine life (1) and polluting the water for other users (1). Those undertaking noisy pursuits may also disturb tourists who are in the area to enjoy the scenery and peace and quiet (1). Industry in the area can be an eyesore (1) and this detracts from tourist enjoyment of the scenery (1). It may also cause pollution into the sea which may be harmful to those using the area for water sports (1). Pylons/Power Station/Windfarm are unattractive eyesores which discourage visitors (1).</p>	5	accept any relevant land uses
1	(f)	<p>Heritage Coasts – to protect coastlines of special scenic and environmental value (1) from undesirable development, eg buildings (1). National parks can be set up (1). National Parks can employ rangers (1) to prevent problems and educate visitors (1). Some National parks will zone activities for example water sports (1) to prevent damage in coastal areas (1). Other organisations such as the National Trust can buy land and buildings and then manage them (1) this can help to maintain beaches and sand dunes and animal habitats (1). Some dune areas may be designated as SSSIs (1).</p> <p>Any other valid point</p>	4	accept coastal and upland examples
			(25)	

Question 2: Human Environments

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(a)	<p>Answers must refer to <u>BOTH</u> rural <u>AND</u> urban areas, if only one mentioned, mark out of 5.</p> <p>Overcrowding in cities and towns (1); increased traffic congestion (1); increased unemployment due to shortage of jobs (1); shortage of good quality housing (1); increasing growth of shanty towns (1); shortage of water (1); lack of proper sewage systems (1); increased incidence of disease as a result of this (1); strain on farming in rural areas (1); leading to famine (1); crop shortages (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	6	maximum 1 for simple list (1x urban, 1x rural)
2	(b)	<p>Improved medical care for children (1); improved diets (1); therefore less risk of children catching disease (1); increased control over spread of infectious diseases (1); better ante-natal care (1); better standard of living (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	
2	(c)	<p>Some city centres have been pedestrianised (1). Large increases in car-parking charges (1). Many shops have relocated to city outskirts (1). Increased evidence of charity shops (1). Many businesses have also moved out from city centre (1). Opening of indoor shopping centres (1). Multi-storey car parks (1).</p> <p>Maximum 1 mark for relevant examples. Or any other valid point.</p>	5	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(d)	<p>Advantages:</p> <p>Fertilisers can result in increased crop yields (1), which results in a healthier population (1). Irrigation makes farming possible in dry areas (1), and can also help combat drought (1). Machinery allows the farmer to farm a larger area of land (1), speeds up the farming process (1) and saves the farmer money in not having to hire extra labour (1).</p> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <p>Increased use of fertilisers can destroy soil structure (1). Run-off can result in pollution of water sources (1), which can affect fish and wildlife (1). Many farmers cannot afford these changes (1). Farmers may not know how to operate the machinery (1). Spare parts may be difficult to get (1). Increased use of machinery may result in workers being laid off (1). Increased use of irrigation can make soil salty (1) or waterlogged (1).</p> <p>Mark 3/3, 4/2 or 2/4</p>	6	
2	(e)	<p>Land will be cheaper on the outskirts (1); nearby housing will provide a workforce (1). Good transport routes to bring in raw materials (1) and take finished goods to market (1). Nearby power lines (1). Gently sloping land makes it easier to build on (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	accept "land is flat"
			(25)	

Question 3: Rural Land Degradation

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	<p>With an increasing population a country requires more land to produce food (1). Increased crop growing removes nutrients from the soil (1) this in turn causes the soil to break down (1). More land may be given over to grazing animals such as cattle (1). Animals remove the vegetation and leave the soil exposed to the heat of the sun (1) and wind erosion (1). Without vegetation cover top soil will blow away in the wind (1) or wash away during flash floods (1). More trees are removed in order to collect firewood for the growing population (1). The removal of trees removes the protective layer of vegetation (1) and also reduces humus from the soil (1) and there are no roots to hold the soil together (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	5	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	(b)	<p>Increased deforestation can cause soil erosion (1). The removal of trees leaves the soil exposed to heavy rain and the fertile top soil can be washed away (1). Heavy rain can also cause leaching of soil nutrients (1). The loss of trees also reduces the humus produced by falling leaves (1). The loss of trees also leads to the loss of animal and plant habitats (1) which can lead to their extinction (1). Large scale deforestation can reduce rainfall in an area (1). Flooding may increase (1).</p> <p>Accept human environment eg tribes.</p> <p>Or any other valid point</p>	5	
3	(c)	<p>Forest reserves can be set up to protect areas of forest (1) and the people and animals who live in them (1). Programmes of afforestation can take place (1), this involves planting new trees when others are removed (1). Selective felling only allows single trees to be cut down (1). Agroforestry involves farming and forestry together (1), crops are grown in amongst the forest (1). Fines are put in place for those who cut down areas of the forest illegally (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	5	
			(15)	

Question 4: River Basin Management

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(a)		<p>Water is evaporated from the sea (1). Condensation takes place turning water vapour into clouds (1). Winds blow clouds inland towards the mountains (1). Here, they are forced to rise, causing further condensation (1), which results in precipitation (1). Some of the water is stored in mountains as snow and ice (1). Water flows into streams to make its way back to the sea (1). Some infiltration into the ground (1). This may result in some underground flow back to the sea (1). Some water may be stored in vegetation (1), which may lead to transpiration from trees through their leaves (1). Some water may also be stored in inland lakes (1). There may be some evaporation from lakes (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	5	maximum 1 mark for a simple list.
4	(b)	(i)	<p>The project may help overcome problems of drought (1). In some cases, it could also reduce the risk of flooding (1). Extra water may be required for domestic consumption (1), due to rapidly increasing population (1). Water may be required for irrigation (1). It may also be required for the generation of power (1). Industrial development may also require large quantities of water (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(b)	(ii)	<p>Environmental: Large forested areas may be cut down (1). Animal habitats may be destroyed (1). Rare plant or animal species may be endangered (1). Less water may now reach the river estuary (1). This could affect the number of fish in the river (1). Protected or fragile areas may be destroyed (1).</p> <p>Political: Countries can disagree about water use (1). Countries can pollute a river which flows into another country (1). Water could be stopped from flowing from one country to another (1). Arguments over who pays for clean up of pollution (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p> <p>Mark 3/3, 2/4 or 4/2.</p>	6	
				(15)	

Question 5: European Environmental Inequalities

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(a)	<p>The worst air quality is in Central and Eastern Europe (1) eg Germany or Poland (1). The best air quality is in the North West (1) and Southern Europe (1). Iceland/Ireland/Scotland/Norway have very good air quality (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	4	
5	(b)	<p>Waste from factories can add pollution to rivers (1). Sewage can get into rivers from cities (1). Fertilisers containing nitrates from farming can cause algae to grow (1). Ferries and other commercial shipping can leak oil (1). Ferries and ships can dump rubbish into rivers (1). Power stations can increase temperature of water (1).</p> <p>Or any other valid point.</p>	5	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	(c)	(i) (ii)	<p>Answer will depend on area studied. For full marks some indication of effectiveness must be mentioned. Mark 2:4 or 3:3 or 4:2</p> <p>Some candidates may answer this holistically.</p> <p>Mountain area – national parks have been set up to protect the landscape (1) park rangers patrol the area (1) and help educate visitors (1), visitor guidelines such as the Country Code are set up (1).</p> <p>Effectiveness – people now take litter home (1), erosion of paths still a problem (1).</p> <p>Coastal – sewage treatment plants have been built (1), litter picks are organised (1), Blue Flag beaches have been established by the EU (1).</p> <p>Effectiveness – many beaches now cleaner (1), still litter on beaches (1)</p> <p>Or any other relevant points.</p>	6	accept mountain and coastal answers
				(15)	

Question 6: Development and Health

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	(i)	<p>Combined indicators include both social and economic development (1). Single indicators are only averages (1) and can hide major differences between areas of a country (1). Single indicators may not show difference between urban and rural figures (1). Single indicator does not give enough information to gauge progress or not (1).</p>	3	
6	(a)	(ii)	<p>Some countries have more resources than others (1) which they can use or sell to aid development (1). Countries with a lot of industry produce more wealth (1). Countries with lots of industries produce many expensive export goods (1) which bring in revenue which can help development (1). Countries that have few natural disasters are able to develop more (1). Areas with a moderate climate have better food production (1) and working conditions (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	6	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	(b)	(i) + (ii)	<p>Answer will depend on disease chosen. Mark 2:4, 3:3 or 4:2.</p> <p>Some candidates will combine answers into one.</p> <p>Eg Heart Disease</p> <p>This can be caused by high blood pressure (1). Eating fatty foods (1) which leads to high cholesterol (1) and narrowing of arteries (1) which puts a strain on the heart (1). Lack of exercise (1) and smoking (1) also increase chance of heart attack.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>Consequences</p> <p>Money has to be spent on health services for ill people (1). Many work days are lost (1). People cannot support themselves (1) and rely on outside help (1). Many premature deaths/lower life expectancy (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	6	
				(15)	

Question 7: Environmental Hazards

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
7	(a)	(i)	<p>For full marks both people and landscape should be mentioned. Otherwise mark out of 4.</p> <p>Many people lost their home (1). A large number of people were killed or injured (1). Crops were destroyed (1). Coastal areas were flooded by storm surges (1). Power lines were blown down causing power shortages (1). Many trees were blown over (1) blocking roads and railway lines (1). Local food shortages (1) and lack of fresh water for drinking (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	5	
7	(a)	(ii)	<p>The Red Cross flew in medical supplies as many people were injured (1). Clean drinking water was brought in as water is polluted (1). Foreign governments supplied rescue equipment in poorer countries (1). Organisations such as Oxfam supplied tents and blankets as housing is destroyed (1). Local churches gave shelter to homeless (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	5	
7	(b)		<p>For full marks some indication of effectiveness must be mentioned. Otherwise mark out of 4.</p> <p>Satellites can monitor ground movement (1). These are very accurate and can provide early warning (1). Tilt meters can be placed to detect movement (1). Not all countries can afford them (1). Laser beams to check distances (1). Good for developed countries (1). Monitoring gas emissions (1). Still almost impossible to predict accurately (1). Use previous earthquake patterns to predict future ones (1). This is not reliable (1).</p> <p>Or any other relevant point.</p>	5	
				(15)	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]