



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2003

Tíreolaíocht

Ardleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2003

Geography

Higher Level

State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination
2003

Geography - Higher Level

Marking Scheme

SECTION A – MAP WORK
Answer all of Question 1

Q.1 Look at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey extract supplied and answer the following questions:

- (a) *The River Barrow has had a major influence on the development of human settlement in the area covered by the Ordnance Survey map. Using map-based evidence **only**, discuss **three** ways in which the river has had such an influence.*

(30 marks)

Three influences @ 10m each, divided as follows:

Stating the influence: 2m
Map reference: 2m
Influence discussed: 6m graded.

- Re grid references: allow 1m each for sub-zone letter and 1m for correct numbers.
- Accept both 4 and 6 figure references.
- Accept 'Carlow' once only as named reference / place name.
- All 3 influences can be from within Carlow town.
- Applies to the full map.
- Treat 'has had' as 'has' and/or 'had'.
- Land use must justify or link to settlement to gain full 6m graded of discussion otherwise only 4m graded.
- Link to river needed to gain full discussion marks.
- Accept references to settlement pattern.

- (b) “Carlow is an important nodal point”.
Discuss this statement, referring to map-based evidence **only**.

(30 marks)

Three points on nodality @ 10 marks each, divided as follows:

Statements on importance:	2m
Map reference:	2m
Factor discussed:	6m graded

- Accept a broad definition of nodality.
- One point must be a reference to transport.
- Max of 3m from development mark for listing; e.g. roads / services etc.
(i.e. max. of 2 m + 1m per point)

- (c) *With reference to the area to the south of Carlow town **only**, account for **three** marked contrasts between the area of upland to the west and the lowland area to the east.*

(40 marks)

Three points of contrast @ 14m / 13m / 13m, divided as follows:

Contrast identified:	2m
Map reference:	2m
Contrast discussed:	10m / 9m / 9m graded.

- For 'south of Carlow town' accept Northing 76 as the boundary.
- For E-W, accept either the River Barrow / River Fushoge / N9 / Easting 705
- Accept the upland area as a unit.
- Treat upland as >200m or >100m as benefits the candidate.
- Allow the influence of the upland to stretch as far as the River Barrow.
- Reference to road type acceptable for 2m for map reference.
- A second map reference gains credit from within the discussion mark.
- Only reference to one side => max. 6m graded from discussion mark.
- Pure description only => max. 6m graded

SECTION B – PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.
Answer TWO questions.

Q.2 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 2(a) or 2(b) or 2(c) or 2(d).

(a) WEATHERING

(i) Describe and explain **three** examples of weathering.
One example must be of CHEMICAL weathering AND one example must be of MECHANICAL weathering.

(75 marks)

3 examples of weathering on a 2:1 / 1:2 basis @ 25m each, divided as follows:

Process named:	3m
Chemical / mechanical:	2m
Desc. / Expl. of the process:	20m graded.

- Max 10m graded for mere description of landform.

OR

Landform named:	3m
Chemical / mechanical:	2m
Desc. / expl. of the process at work to create the landform:	20m graded

- Max 10m graded for mere description of landform with no reference to process.
- A combination of either scheme is acceptable

(ii) *Rates of weathering can be affected by human activities. Explain this statement in relation to **one** example you have studied.*

(25 marks)

Example / activity identified: 5m
Discussion on example: 20m graded

- Max 10m graded for mere discussion if no tie in to human activities.
- An example can be an activity or location.

(b) WORK OF RIVERS

(i) *With reference to the processes of EROSION AND DEPOSITION, examine **three** ways in which rivers shape the Irish landscape.*

(75 marks)

Three landforms on a 2:1 / 1:2 basis @ 25m each, divided as follows:

Landform named: 3m
Erosion / deposition: 2m
Named Irish example: 3m
Description / formation of landform: 17m graded

- Max 9m graded for detailed description of landform only.
- Accept diagrams as part of the discussion.

OR

General discussion on fluvial erosion: 27m graded
General discussion on fluvial deposition: 27m graded
Three landforms named on a 2:1 / 1:2 basis: 3m each
Landform tied to erosion / deposition: 2m each
Any **TWO** named Irish examples: 3m each

- Accept diagrams as part of the discussion.
- Accept drainage patterns as one point.
- Accept rejuvenation and river capture.

(ii) *Flooding in river valleys can be affected by human activity. Explain this statement, using **one** example you have studied.*

(25 marks)

Activity(ies) / Example named: 5m

General discussion: 20m graded

- Max 10m graded for discussion if not linked in clearly to human activity.
- Accept cause, consequence and prevention or combination of all three.
- Accept positive and/or negative aspects.

(c) WORK OF THE SEA

- (i) *Examine the processes which shape any **three** landforms found along the Irish coast.*

(75 marks)

Any three landforms @ 25m each, divided as follows:

Landform named: 3m
Process involved: 2m
Named example: 3m
Description / formation of landform: 17m graded

- Max 9m graded for detailed description of landform only.
- Accept diagrams as part of the discussion.

OR

Discussion on 2 processes @ 30m each graded
Three landforms named: 3m each
Three Irish examples / locations: 2m each.

- Accept diagrams as part of the discussion.
- Accept reference to submergence / emergence coastlines.

(ii) *Comment on the view that human management of the coast in one location may cause problems elsewhere.*

(25 marks)

Management(s) of coast: 3m
Discussion on management(s): 10m graded

Problem(s) stated: 3m
Discussion on problem(s): 9m graded

- Answer is not confined to Ireland.
- Accept positive and/or negative viewpoints.

(d) CLIMATE & CLIMATIC CHANGE

- (i) *Explain how climate affects any **three** of the following: soil formation, vegetation, agriculture, tourism.*

(60 marks)

Any three factors influenced @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Change affected: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Max 8m graded if discussion refers to climate or topic only.

- (ii) *It is argued that human activities are increasingly leading to climate change. Using **two** examples, explain what is happening and suggest ways in which this change can be controlled or reversed*

(40 marks)

Two examples @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying human activity: 3m
Identifying change: 3m
Discussion of activity / change: 7m graded
Discussion of control / change: 7m graded

Q.3 SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 3(a) or 3(b) or 3(c) or 3(d).

(a) *EXAMINE THE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CARLOW SUPPLIED.*

(i) *On a sketch-map of the area of Carlow shown on the photograph, mark and label the following:*

- *The River Barrow*
- *A Castle*
- *A Bridge*
- *A Large Church and Graveyard*
- *A Weir*

(20 marks)

Frame of sketch: 1m
Proportions of sketch: 2m graded
Each heading shown: 2m graded
Each heading named: 1m
Overall impression: 2m graded.

- Think 1 mark each for showing church & graveyard.
 - Naming church or graveyard will suffice.
 - Showing requires boundary or symbol.
 - Accept either river.
 - Accept either church.
-
- Sketches based on OS map = 0m.
 - If sketch is traced, mark as per scheme & divide by 2.

- (ii) *The large open space beside the river in the right background of the photograph has been rezoned for redevelopment. Suggest a suitable building use for the site and give **three** reasons for your choice. In your answer, use evidence from the aerial photograph **only**.*

(40 marks)

Building use suggested: 4m

Three reasons @ 12 marks each, divided as follows:

Reason identified:	2m
Discussion:	10m graded

- Accept 'land use' rather than just 'building use'.
- Accept photographic locations as part of discussion.
- Accept specific locations only; e.g. LB, RF etc
Accept cardinal points.
Do not accept top / bottom / left / right.
- If obvious reference to 'Football Pitch' divide discussion mark by 2.

- (iii) *“Carlow town is a major service centre for this region”*
*Using evidence from **both** the aerial photograph **and** the Ordnance Survey extract, compare and contrast the types of evidence for this, which are provided by the map and photograph.*

(40 marks)

Three factors @ 14m / 13m / 13m, divided as follows:

Identifying evidence:	2m
Apply to map:	2m graded
Apply to photograph:	2m graded
Discussion:	8m / 7m / 7m graded

- Discussion must contain some reference to the comparison / contrast to get full marks.

(b) INEQUALITY

We live in a world with great inequalities in terms of access to resources and services.

- (i) *With reference to examples which you have studied, examine **three** of the major causes of inequalities referred to in the statement.*

(75 marks)

Three causes / factors @ 25 marks, divided as follows:

Identifying cause / factor:	5m
Specific example:	5m
Discussion:	15m graded.

- Max 10m graded for discussion if no element of inequality.

- (ii) *Suggest a way in which the effect of **one** of the causes discussed in part (i) could be reduced.*

(25 marks)

Identifying method:	5m
Discussion:	20m graded.

- Max 10m graded for discussion if not linked to a cause stated in part (i).

(c) POPULATION CHANGE

	Actual 2001 (millions)	Projected 2025 (millions)	Projected 2050 (millions)
World	6,137	7,818	9,036
More developed	1,193	1,248	1,242
Less developed	4,944	6,570	7,794

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2002.

- (i) *Examine **two** reasons for the difference in projected growth between the more developed world and the less developed world.*

(60 marks)

Two reasons for difference @ 30 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying reason: 5m
Discussion: 25m graded

- Max 15m graded for discussion if reference not made to both worlds.
- Accept reference to table within discussion.
- Combine points to benefit the candidate.

- (ii) *Discuss some of the major consequences of these projected growth rates for **both** the more developed world and the less developed world.*

(40 marks)

Consequences for **each** world: 20 marks

In each case:

Identifying consequence(s): 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

(d) URBAN GEOGRAPHY

(i) *Towns and cities in **more developed** countries often have land use patterns which show areas devoted to particular functions.*

*Examine the relevance of this statement to towns and cities you have studied under **three** of the following headings:*

- (a) *Residential*
- (b) *Industrial*
- (c) *Commercial*
- (d) *Recreational*

(60 marks)

Three headings @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Statement: 5m
Named town / city: 3m
Discussion: 12m graded

- Naming the same town or city may apply three times.

(ii) *Cities in **less developed** countries often experience major problems. Select **one** of these problems and explain both the causes and possible solutions to the problem in **a named** city, which you have studied.*

(40 marks)

Problem identified: 4m
Named city: 4m

Cause(s) of problem @ 16m, divided as follows:

Identifying cause(s): 4m
Explanation: 12m graded

Solution(s) @ 16m, divided as follows:

Identifying possible solution(s): 4m
Explanation: 12m graded

Q.4 ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: Answer 4(a) or 4(b) or 4(c) or 4(d).

(a) AGRICULTURE

(i) *The following factors have an influence on the development of modern agriculture:*

- *Distance from markets*
- *Technology and rising costs*
- *Public policy*
- *Demand and supply in farm products*
- *Labour force costs and requirements*

*Select any **two** of the above and examine the influence of **each one** on modern agriculture.*

(60 marks)

Two factors @ 30 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying influence / factor:	5m
Discussion:	25m graded

- Max 13m graded if no tie in to modern agriculture.

(ii) *Examine the pie chart below which refers to the suitability of the earth's total surface area for agricultural use.*

(i) *Select **one** of the categories which refer to areas **not** suited to agricultural use. With reference to specific regions, describe and explain the factors which hinder agricultural development in these areas.*

(20 marks)

Identifying factor(s): 3m

Specific region: 2m

Detailed discussion on factor / factors combined: 15m graded

➤ Maximum of 8m for discussion if no tie-in to agriculture.

(ii) *The pie chart indicates that 7% of the earth's surface **could be** brought into cultivation, in addition to the land already in use. This expansion of agriculture may, however, damage the environment. Explain **one** reason why this might be so.*

(20 marks)

Identifying reason: 5m

Discussion: 15m graded

(b) ENERGY

Examine the graph below which shows European energy production.

- (i) *With reference to the figures above, describe and account for the relative change in importance of any **three** energy sources used during the period 1990 – 2030.*
(60 marks)

Three sources @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Change(s) identified:	3m
Reference(s) to graph:	3m + 2m
Discussion:	12m graded.

- Accept references prior to 1990.

- (ii) *Explain the environmental and economic reasons for pursuing a policy of energy conservation.*
(40 marks)

Environmental reason @ 20 m, divided as follows:

Reason(s) identified:	5m
Reason(s) explained:	15m graded.

Economic reason @ 20 m, divided as follows:

Reason(s) identified:	5m
Reason(s) explained:	15m graded.

- Method of conservation = 0m as reason identified
➤ For discussion of method(s) or list, a max 8m graded from explanation

(c) INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

- (i) *The distribution of manufacturing industry has changed over time. Older industries are still to be found concentrated in particular regions, while newer industries are more dispersed.*

Examine this statement, referring to suitable examples.

(60 marks)

Naming older type industry / region: 5m
Factor(s): 5m
Discussion: 20m graded

Naming newer type industry / region: 5m
Factor(s): 5m
Discussion: 20m graded

- Max 10m graded from discussion if no tie in to manufacturing industry.

- (ii) *Explain **two** ways in which manufacturing industry can affect the quality of life of people living nearby.*

(40 marks)

Two ways @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Way identified: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Allow examples as part of the discussion.
➤ Accept both positive and negative aspects.

(d) FIELDWORK

With reference to any exercise in geographical fieldwork which you have completed:

(i) *Give the title and aims of the fieldwork.* **(10 marks)**

Title: 5m graded (Vague: 2m)
Aims: 5m graded (Vague: 2m)

(ii) *Explain how you prepared for the fieldwork.* **(20 marks)**

Three preparations @ 7m / 7m / 6m, divided as follows:

Statement: 3m
Development: 4m / 4m / 3m graded

(iii) *Describe how you gathered and recorded the data.* **(30 marks)**

Three activities @ 10 marks each, graded.

- Recording may be one full activity for 10m graded
- No reference to recording => max of 8+8+8 (total 24m)
- Accept gathering on an activity-based or site-based basis.

(iv) *Describe how you presented the results of your work and outline your conclusions.*

(30 marks)

Six points @ 5m graded each, based on presentation & results / conclusions (4:2, 3:3, 2:4)

- Vague or mere statement = 2m
- Conclusion => results / conclusions.
- Presentation methods should be different.

(v) *Describe **one** aspect of your findings which you feel should be investigated further.*

(10 marks)

Aspect: 4m
Discussion: 6m graded

- Findings may refer to any aspect of the geographical fieldwork undertaken.

SECTION C
Answer Question 5

Q.5 REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY: Answer 5(a) or 5(b) or 5(c) or 5(d).

(a) IRELAND'S TOURISM INDUSTRY

(i) *Using the information on the graph above, and with examples you have studied, explain the reasons for the rapid growth of Ireland's tourism industry in the period 1960 – 2000.*

(60 marks)

Two reasons @ 30 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying reason:	5m
Reference(s) to graph:	3m + 2m.
Discussion:	20m graded

➤ Max of 10m from discussion if no tie-in to Ireland.

(ii) *Tourism remains a seasonal activity in Ireland. Suggest ways in which tourism can be more evenly spread throughout the year.*

(20 marks)

Two ways @ 10 marks each, divided as follows:

Way identified:	3m
Discussion:	7m graded

(iii) *Tourism in Ireland experienced major problems in recent times. Explain **both** the cause **and** the effects of **one** of these problems.*

(20 marks)

Problem identified:	4m
Discussion on problem:	8m graded
Discussion on effect(s):	8m graded

(b) AGRICULTURE

- (i) *With reference to **two** European countries which you have studied, compare and contrast the factors which have influenced the development of agriculture.*
(75 marks)

Three factors @ 25m each divided as follows:

Factor identified: 5m
Applied to country A: 10m graded
Applied to country B: 10m graded

- No country named, 5m for factor identification and a maximum of 7m graded for discussion per factor.

OR

COUNTRY A

Factor identified: 3m
Applied to country A: 10m graded

COUNTRY B

Factor identified: 2m
Applied to country B: 10m graded

- If no factor stated allow a max 7m graded for pure description of agriculture
- This is a factors-led answer
- At least one factor must be common to both countries.
- Max 7m graded if no tie into agriculture
- Compare and contrast will be automatically dealt with by factors that overlap and by differences within the answer
- If the answer is given as a national / regional account of agriculture, you must search for the factors.
- Allow credit for sketch map from within application marks.

(ii) *Modern agriculture has both positive **and** negative effects on the environment. Discuss this statement with reference to Irish and /or other European examples which you have studied.*

(25 marks)

Positive effect: 3m
Discussion: 10m graded

Negative effect: 3m
Discussion: 9m graded

➤ Maximum of 7m graded if no specific reference to Irish / European examples

(c) ROLE OF THE SEA

*Discuss the impact of the sea on the development of Ireland or any **one** country in Scandinavia.*

(100 marks)

Three impacts @ 34m + 33m + 33m, divided as follows:

Identifying impact / factor: 5m
Discussion of impact: 29m / 28m / 28m graded.

- Without clear tie-in to development of country, maximum of 15 marks graded

OR

If four impacts, mark @ 25 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying impact / factor: 5m
Discussion of impact: 20m graded.

- Without clear tie-in to development of country, maximum of 10 marks graded.
- Allow credit for sketch map from within application marks.
- Points can be subdivided to the candidates benefit.
- Scandinavia => Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark.

(d) TYPES OF REGION

Many countries in Western Europe display great regional variations, including

- *core regions*
- *peripheral, less economically developed regions.*

(i) *With reference to **one** country, which you have studied, describe **two** major characteristics of **each** of these types of region.*

(75 marks)

Name & specify core region: 4m

Discussion of 2 characteristics @ 17m graded each

Name & specify peripheral / LED region: 4m

Discussion of 2 characteristics @ 17m / 16m graded each

- Max 9m graded for general discussion.
- Allow credit for sketch map from within discussion mark.

- (ii) Select **either** an old industrial region **or** a peripheral, less economically developed region and explain how its problems have been **or** could be overcome.

(25 marks)

Naming region: 3m

Two solutions @ 11 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying solution: 3m

Discussion: 8m graded

- Part (ii) is not tied to part (i).
- Accept past / present / future solutions.

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Geography - Higher Level

Modified Marking Scheme

AMENDMENTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION CANDIDATES

As per general scheme EXCEPT the following questions:

Q3 (a) TOWNS & TRAFFIC

- (i) *“Towns are often located on rivers and coasts”.*
*Discuss this statement, with reference to **three** Irish towns which you have studied.*
(60 marks)

Three reasons why located on rivers / coasts @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Reason stated: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Without clear linkage to a different town, max of 8m graded per discussion.

OR

Three towns named @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Reason stated: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Without clear linkage to a different town, max of 8m graded per discussion.

- (ii) *“Traffic congestion on Irish roads has become a major and growing problem in recent years”*
*Discuss this statement, referring to **one** example which you have studied.*
(40 marks)

Two points @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Point stated: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Without clear linkage to an Irish context, max of 8m per discussion.
- Accept reference to cause and consequence.

Q4 (a) AGRICULTURE

(i) *The following factors have an influence on the development of modern agriculture:*

- *Distance from markets*
- *Technology and rising costs*
- *Public policy*
- *Demand and supply in farm products*
- *Labour force costs and requirements*

*Select any **two** of the above and examine the influence of **each one** on modern agriculture.*

(60 marks)

Two factors @ 30 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying influence / factor:	5m
Discussion:	25m graded

- Max 13m graded if no tie in to modern agriculture.

(ii) *Many parts of the earth's surface are **not** suitable for agriculture. With reference to **three** examples, examine some of the factors which may hinder agricultural development in such areas.*

(40 marks)

Three factors @ 14m / 13m / 13m, divided as follows:

Identifying factor:	5m
Discussing factor:	9m / 8m / 8m graded

- Allow credit for relevant examples in the discussion

Q4 (b) ENERGY

- (i) *“At the beginning of the 21st century, the world still depends overwhelmingly for its energy needs on the burning of fossil fuels”.*
Examine this statement in detail.

(60 marks)

Three reasons @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Stating reason: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- (ii) *Explain the environmental and economic reasons for pursuing a policy of energy conservation in Ireland.*

(40 marks)

Environmental reason @ 20 m, divided as follows:

Reason(s) identified: 5m
Reason(s) explained: 15m graded.

Economic reason @ 20 m, divided as follows:

Reason(s) identified: 5m
Reason(s) explained: 15m graded.

- Method of conservation = 0m as reason identified
- Discussion of method(s) or list, a max 8m graded from explanation
- If no tie to Ireland, max of 8m graded in explanation

Q5 (a) IRELAND'S TOURISM INDUSTRY

- (i) *Using examples you have studied, explain the reasons for the rapid growth of Ireland's tourism industry in the period 1960 – 2000.*

(60 marks)

Two reasons @ 30 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying reason: 5m
Discussion: 25m graded

OR

Three reasons @ 20 marks each, divided as follows:

Identifying reason: 5m
Discussion: 15m graded

- Max of 10m from discussion if no tie-in to Ireland.

- (ii) *Tourism remains a seasonal activity in Ireland. Suggest ways in which tourism can be more evenly spread throughout the year.*

(20 marks)

Two ways @ 10 marks each, divided as follows:

Way identified: 3m
Discussion: 7m graded

- Way is valid if it can be applied to Ireland.

- (iii) *Tourism in Ireland experienced major problems in recent times. Explain **both** the cause **and** the effects of **one** of these problems.*

(20 marks)

Problem identified: 4m
Discussion on problem: 8m graded
Discussion on effect(s): 8m graded