



2011 Geography

SG Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2011 Geography Standard Grade

Credit Level

1. (a) 1 mark for each correct answer.

hanging valley	435663
truncated spur	476683
corrie	467677

3 KUa

- (b) 1 mark for a single point. 2 marks for a developed point.
For full marks reference must be made to at least two of the land uses.
Maximum 1 mark for a grid reference.

Answers could include:

Deer stalking:

On the highest land where it is too cold and soil is too thin even for trees to grow (2). Deer are nimble so can cope with steep slopes and can survive on rough grazing (2).

Forestry:

Most of this land is above 250m where it is too cold for crops to grow (1) and the growing season is too short (1). Soils are acidic and rainfall is high, but coniferous trees can grow in these conditions (1). Many of the slopes are too steep to use machinery (1).

Mixed farming/settlement:

Land is lower and climate warmer, so more suited to settlement and cultivation, producing a pattern of scattered farm houses (2). Arable farming can take place on the flat alluvial soils of the Peffery flood plain and livestock can be grazed on the steeper sloping land (2).

Ancient fort:

Good defensive site on top of a hill (1), from which one could observe advance of attackers and more easily repel them (1).

Or any other valid point

5 KUb

- (c) 1 mark for a single point. 2 marks for a developed point.
Both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned for full marks.

Answers might include:

Advantages:

South-facing slope therefore skiers will be in sunshine (1).
In a corrie into which snow will be blown by the wind (1). Slopes vary in steepness which will cater for skiers of all ability levels (1). Most of the area has no cliffs so is safe (1). Area is above 700m which will be cold enough for snow to lie (1).

Disadvantage:

South facing, so snow will melt in the sun and not lie long (1). There are cliffs in the NE which will be dangerous (1). It is inaccessible (1), the nearest road being 5km away (1).

Or any other valid point

5 ESc

- (d) 1 mark for a single point. 2 marks for a developed point.
Maximum 1 mark for grid references.

Answers may include:

Agree

There is a castle at 485593, a symbol stone, hut circles, field systems and a chambered cairn (2). Tourist facilities and points of interest are the maze and museums (1). Recreational activities include the cycle trail and golf course (1). Hill walking can be done on Ben Wyvis (1). There is a variety of habitat due to the range of altitude from sea level to over 1000m (2) with farmland, marsh, forest, moorland and high mountains (1). The landscape is very scenic with mountains, rivers and lochs (1). There are so few roads that most of the area is unspoilt (1).

Disagree

There is a lack of historic features (1). A large area is blanket planted with coniferous trees with straight edges to the plantations which looks ugly and unnatural (2). Lack of roads will make it difficult for the public to enjoy the area (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ESc

- (e) 1 mark per valid point. 2 marks for an extended point.
No marks for grid reference.
Accept yes/no answers.

Answers may include:

Yes: The area is flat for parking caravans and pitching tents (1). There are pleasant views over the water (1). It has good road communications allowing easy access to the area by car (1). There is also a railway station close by for visitors arriving by train (1). There is a hospital near the site in case of accidents (1). The town of Dingwall is within walking distance for provisions (1). There are leisure activities close to the location eg leisure centre, museum and a castle (546601) (2). There are mountains close by for walking and climbing as well as many forest walks (2).

No: The caravan and camp site is close to a rifle range which could be noisy and dangerous (1). There are works at 560585 which would be an eyesore (1). There is a danger area off shore so water activities would not be possible (1). There is marshland close by (556591) to the area could get water logged making it difficult to pitch tents (2). The railway line is close by which could be noisy and dangerous for children at play (1).

4 ESb

2. For full marks mention must be made of the formation of the arête.
1 mark for each valid point. 2 marks for a developed point.
Credit should be given for relevant diagrams.

Snow collected in hollows then turned to ice (1). This ice eroded the mountain on all sides creating corries (1). The back walls of the corries were eroded back towards each other (1) by the processes of plucking and abrasion (1) until a narrow knife-like ridge was formed between them (1). An arête was formed where two corries formed back to back (1).

4 KUb

3. Answers must refer to the synoptic chart. Answers should be explanation.
Allow two marks for simple descriptions of differences in the weather.

There is a warm front close to Glasgow causing cloud cover and wind (1). The isobars are close together so Glasgow will be experiencing strong winds (1) which will continue to increase as the front gets nearer (1). In the next few hours the front will be over Glasgow bringing steady rainfall (1). There are no fronts close to London so it will be drier and clearer (1). The isobars are further apart so it will be less windy (1). The warm front is further away so it will take longer to reach London, allowing the celebrations to go ahead (1).

5 KUb

4. 1 mark per valid point. 2 marks for an extended point.
No marks for straight lifts from diagrams.
Accept both yes/no answers.

Agree

Indonesia has a huge international debt and palm oil will bring in money which may help to pay off part of the debt (1). The income generated from the sale of palm oil may mean that Indonesia does not have to borrow more money and go deeper into debt (2). The development of palm oil plantations will provide jobs for many people (1). The income from palm oil is used to improve the standard of living of the local people (1). The demand for products made from palm oil is rising so Indonesia is guaranteed income in future years (1).

Disagree

More than 40 million hectares of rainforest has been lost in the last 45 years (1) and the amount of rainforest loss is still increasing (1). The rainforests are home to many animals which could become extinct (1) as logging and burning destroy their habitat (1). The native way of life of the rainforest people is threatened (1) as destroying the rainforest restricts the land available for hunting (and farming) (1). Large areas are cleared by burning which increases the amount of CO₂ emissions (1) leading to increase of greenhouse gases and global warming (1).

Accept any other valid point.

5 ESb

5. (a) 1 mark for a valid statement, 2 marks for a developed point.
Accept negative/positive points about the other locations.

Location 1 – Inner City

Close to the CBD for work (1) and very close to a regional shopping centre where they could do most of their shopping (1) reducing travelling cost (1). The houses here are mostly terraced housing so could be cheaper (1). There is a secondary school nearby for their teenage children to attend (1). They are near main roads and a train station for easy travel to the countryside (1). They will have a good riverside view (1).

Location 2 – Inner Suburbs

There is a secondary school close by for their teenage children to attend (1). The environment would be nicer because of more open space (1). Houses are likely to be more modern than those in location 1 (1). There is a mixture of council and private housing to choose from (1). Some of the houses will be detached or semi-detached (1) with gardens suitable for families (1). Near main road for easy access to the CBD and the countryside (1). There is likely to be less traffic as there are fewer main roads compared to location 1 (1).

Location 3 – Outer Suburbs

Most modern private houses far from the city centre (1). Houses will have both front and back gardens (1) and garages (1). House will be mostly detached and semi detached with bay windows (1). They are well planned, spacious and safe (1). There is a regional shopping centre close by so no need to travel to the CBD for shopping (1) saving on travelling cost (1). Closest to the countryside for walks (1). There is a golf course close by if they fancy a round of golf (1). The air is much cleaner as there are few main roads/less air pollution (1). There is a main road nearby if they need to go to the city centre (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ESb

- (b)** At least two techniques must be described. Maximum of three marks if no reasons are given, or if reference is made to only one technique. Do not credit the same reason twice.
Mark 2:3 3:2

Possible answers might include

Technique	Justification
Field sketching (1)	Can allow comparisons to be made between the environments of the three locations when side by side (1).
Taking photographs of the three locations (1)	They can be annotated to highlight particular features (1). They can show the areas in greater detail (1).
Conduct an environmental survey of each location (1)	This could show differences in the types and quality of buildings (1) the amount of dereliction, litter and open space (1) allowing comparisons to be made (1). Will provide accurate, up-to-date information (1) of facts and not just an opinion (1).
Extract information from an OS map (1)	This will show up differences in the amount of open space and land use (1). Will allow the three separate locations to be compared without the need to travel to them (1) saving time and money (1).
Do traffic count(s) (1) Pedestrian count(s) (1)	This will show how busy each location is (1) allowing easy comparisons to be made (1). Information will be accurate, first hand and up-to-date (1).

Or any other valid technique.

5 ESd

6. 1 mark per valid statement, 2 marks for a developed point.

Accept yes/no answers.

No marks for straight lifts.

Yes: Fuel prices have gone up a lot and so it will be much dearer to run farm equipment and for farmers to import or export products (2). As there are less EU subsidies, farmers will have to work doubly hard to make up the shortfall (1) so some farmers may go bankrupt as a result (1). A rise in insect pests due to global warming may reduce yields (1) or increase farmers' costs as they have to buy more insecticides (1). Increasing tourist numbers in the countryside could cause problems for the farmer if they leave gates open and allow livestock to escape (1) or drop litter which could harm the animals (1).

No: There are lots of opportunities for farms to increase their profits eg farms could diversify and run bed and breakfast in the farmhouse or rent out old farm workers' cottages as holiday chalets (2). Extra income could be gained by offering pony trekking to increase numbers of tourists in the countryside (1). A well run farm shop would give farms the chance to bring in extra profit (1). There are extra grants available for looking after the environment, so farms might benefit by planting hedgerows and improving wildlife habitats (1). Global warming could mean that new crops could be produced that were not possible before (1).

5 ESb

7. 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point.

For full marks both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned.

No marks for straight lifts.

Advantages

More flights will be able to land and take off at Heathrow (1) and this will mean that there will be a greater choice for people wishing to travel by air (1). It will provide an economic boost to the region by creating more jobs during construction (1) and once the terminal is up and running (1). The airport will be able to function better as it will have more room and existing facilities will not be as crowded (1).

Disadvantages

There will be a lot of disruption to people's lives as over 700 houses will be demolished in Sipson (1); Animal habitats will also be destroyed (1). Further damage will be caused to the atmosphere by increased emissions from aircraft which increase the threat of global warming/climate change (2). Some green belt land around London will be built on which defeats the whole purpose of having green belt (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 ESb

8. 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point.
Answers must be fully explained.

This is a good location because there are universities nearby with which companies could cooperate in their research (1); they will also provide highly trained workers for companies (1). Transport facilities are excellent as there is a dual carriageway and motorway giving very good accessibility for imports/exports (1). Edinburgh Airport is also nearby allowing scientists or businessmen a convenient place to travel from (1). The City of Edinburgh will provide a good pool of labour and a large local market for products helping to keep transport costs down (2).

Or any other valid point.

5 KUb

9. (a) 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.
No marks for description.

Reasons for the changes are:

People are moving from rural to urban areas (1) because they hope to improve their standard of living (1). In the cities there are better jobs with higher wages (1). There is education for their children (1) and better health care facilities (1) which may lead to a longer life (1). Life in the countryside is hard (1) and there are high levels of poverty (1). There is little employment outside agriculture (1) and wages are low (1). The countryside lacks services such as schools and health care (1).

Accept any other valid point.

5 KUb

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

Possible techniques include:

Pie charts (1) divided bar graphs (1) bar graph (1) line graph (1)

Reasons

Pie charts/divided bar graphs:

Data is already in percentages and would be suited to pie charts/divided bar graphs (1). A series of pie charts/divided bar graphs would show the relative proportions of the rural/urban populations over time (1). Colour could be used to highlight the sections for easy visual comparison (1).

Bar graph:

The information could be shown on one graph (1) with different coloured bars representing the rural and urban areas (1). The bars could be compared to see changes over time (1).

Line Graph:

Line graphs are good for showing changes over time (1) and allow trends to be easily identified (1). Different lines for rural and urban areas could be used to make them easy to compare (1).

5 ESe

10. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.

The number of births per woman is low where GDP per capita is high because:

Women have access to family planning and contraception (1). Women are better educated and able to follow careers (1) this means they marry later and delay children until they are older (1) therefore having smaller families (1). Material aspirations means women work instead of staying at home to look after children (1). Infant mortality rates are low therefore less need to have so many children (1).

The number of births per woman is high where GDP per capita is low because:

There is a lack of birth control and family planning (1). Poverty/lack of health care means many children die in infancy (1) so parents have more in the hope that a few will survive (1). In poor countries children are viewed as part of the labour force and earn money for families (2). A lack of pensions and social services means children are needed to provide for their parents in old age (2). Religious or social pressure encourages people to have more children (1). Women marry young and have larger families (1).

Or any other valid point.

5 KUb

11. 1 mark per valid point, 2 marks for a developed point.

Accept yes/no answers.

No marks for straight lifts.

Yes: British firms have a larger potential market in the EU (1), 490 million instead of just 60 million (1), and there are no trade barriers, so firms can operate easily all over Europe (1). Grants and loans from the EU can help businesses (1), especially in poor areas or areas of industrial decline (1). People from the UK can move anywhere in Europe, and so have greater job opportunities or more choice of housing area or educational provision (2). British industry is likely to be more profitable with protection from external competition (1) and the large market puts it on a more even footing with competitors in other big economies (1) like Japan and the USA (1).

No: Resentment about foreign workers taking British jobs (1). There are language and cultural difficulties (1). The UK contributes more than it gets in assistance (1). Some EU laws are restrictive (1). Trade now more difficult with commonwealth countries (1). Dearer prices (1).

4 ESb

CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	3								1
(b)		5							4
(c)						5			4/5
(d)						5			4
(e)					4				7
2		4							1
3		5							2
4					5				6
5 (a)					5				8
(b)							5		8
6					5				9
7						5			11
8		5							10
9 (a)		5							14
(b)								5	14
10		5							13
11					4				15

KU	32	Human	29
ES	48	Physical	29
TOTAL	80	International	22

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]