



2010 Geography

SG General

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2010 Geography Standard Grade

General Level

1. (a) 3 marks for 4 correct
2 marks for 3 or 2 correct
1 mark for 1 correct

Correct answer

| | |
|---------------|---|
| A592 | D |
| Brown Cove | A |
| Mixed Wood | C |
| Red Tarn Beck | B |

3 KU

- (b) (i) 3 marks for 4 correct
2 marks for 3 or 2 correct
1 mark for 1 correct

Correct answer

| Glacial Feature | Grid Reference |
|------------------|----------------|
| Hanging valley | 3108 |
| Corrie with Tarn | 2807 |
| Misfit Stream | 3006 |
| Ribbon Lake | 3115 |

3 KU

- (ii) 1 mark per valid point. 2 marks for a developed point. Well annotated diagrams could obtain full marks.
1 mark for list of terms.

Eg a corrie

Snow gathers in a north-facing hollow on the side of a mountain (1).
Snow accumulates and becomes compressed into ice (1). Ice moves downhill under gravity (1). Plucking and abrasion steepen and deepen the hollow (2). When the ice melts a deep armchair shaped hollow called a corrie is left (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 KU

- (c) No marks for choice.
1 mark for a simple point, 2 marks for a developed point.
Accept YES/NO answers
For full marks at least one piece of map evidence must be given.

If **YES** chosen

No marks for grid references.

There is flat land on the valley floor for building on (1). It is well drained so little risk of flooding (1). There is access via the A593 and B5343 (1). There are some services nearby like the hotel at 285061 (1). The glaciated scenery offers a variety of activities for visitors to the area (1) eg walking, cycling, sightseeing (1). Create jobs in the area (1). Reference to appropriateness of building design (1).

If **NO** chosen

Steep land is hard to build on (1).

The area is part of the National Park so scenery would be spoiled (1).

There is only one B class road into the area (1). Wildlife habitats may be destroyed by lodges (1). Lodges would encourage more visitors into the area who could drop litter and erode footpaths (2). Area lacks services (1).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

- (d) Mark Accept yes/no answers.
1 mark for each relevant point. 2 marks for a developed point.
No marks for grid references.

Yes: Flat land to south and north west (1). Flat land is easy to build on (1) and is at the bottom of a valley so is sheltered (1).

No: Much of the land from north to south east is high and steep so the settlement's expansion here is restricted (1) as building here will be difficult/expensive (1). Houses on the high/steep land could be at the mercy of strong and cold winds (1). The low flat areas could suffer from flooding (1).

Or any other relevant point.

4 ES

- (e) Mark Accept yes/no answers.
No marks for grid references.

Agree

Gently sloping land so some crops can be grown (1). Higher land can be used for sheep (1). There is town nearby for a market (1).

Disagree

Rough grazing will be found and sheep can survive on this (1); the flat land cannot be used for crops because it floods (1). Land is very steep so crops cannot be grown (1) or machinery used (1). The soils will be thin and infertile so not rich enough for dairy farming (1).

Accept any other valid point.

3 ES

- (f) 1 mark for each relevant point. 2 marks for a developed point.
Maximum 1 mark for Grid Reference.

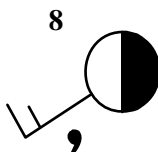
Answers might include:

Areas of woodland at 4013 (1) and 3816 will have to be removed (1) which will be bad for wildlife (1). The youth hostel and hotel in grid square 3915 will have to be demolished (1) destroying families' sources of income (1). Disturbance for the settlements of Bridgend at 3914 and Patterdale at 3915 is likely to occur (1). It will be very expensive (1) because it will be about 12.1 km long (1). Grisedale Bridge at 3916 may need to be made wider (1). Brothers Water in 4012 will make expansion west difficult/add to the expenses (1). The valley is very steep and narrow in some places therefore not much room to expand the road (1). Cuttings will have to be made in some area (1) eg at grid reference 4009 (1) the sides of which have to be made safe from falling scree (1). Low lying land will be prone to flooding (1). Farms such as Noran Bank Farm in grid square 3915 may disappear (1), Kirkstione Pass Path will have to be moved (1). This development will scar the beautiful landscape (1).

Accept any other relevant point.

4 ES

2. (a) 3 marks for 4 correct
2 marks for 2 or 3 correct
1 mark for 1 correct



3 KU

(b)

| Location | Weather System |
|---------------|----------------|
| British Isles | Depression |
| Spain | Anticyclone |

1 mark for correct completion of table.

British Isles has fronts (1); isobar values over Britain lower than 1000mb (1); getting rain (1); also windy (1); whereas isobars over Spain over 1000mb (1); and far apart (1); Spain also has obscured sky, fog being common in anticyclones (1).

4 KU

3. (a) 4 correct, 2 marks.
2 or 3 correct, 1 mark.
1 correct, no mark.

Correct answer

| | Map Area | Graph |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Hot Desert | C | |
| Equatorial Rainforest | | 4 |
| Mediterranean | B | |
| Tundra | | 3 |

2 KU

- (b) For full marks both temperature and precipitation must be mentioned.

Answer might include

There is high rainfall throughout the year (1); over 150mm every month (1). The highest rainfall is around 250 mm in January (1). The lowest is approximately 150 mm in July (1).

Temperature is high throughout the year (1). The maximum is 27°C in May (1). The minimum is 25°C in January/November/December (1). The range of temperature is 2°C (1).

3 ES

4. (a) For full marks both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned.
Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3.

If Retail Park is chosen

Advantages

Near roads for good access (1) near housing for customers (1) near housing for labour (1) space for expansion (1) land possibly cheap (1). Bring jobs to the area (1).

Disadvantage

Building on greenbelt may lead to objections/conflict and possible hostility (1) and may cause restrictions on further expansion (1); supermarkets or a retail park may suffer from competition from stores/services in Glasgow (CBD or elsewhere) (1); travel between built up areas and the retail park may be difficult because of heavy traffic/congestion (1) especially as there are so many major junctions/intersections nearby (1).

Accept any other valid point.

4 ES

- (b) 1 mark for each valid technique, 2 for reasons. Both “reasons” marks can be gained from the same technique.

Possible techniques and reasons:

Technique: Take photographs (1) and compare with old photos obtained from library (1).

Reasons: Putting photos side by side will show differences clearly (1). Photos can be annotated to highlight differences (1).

Technique: Issue questionnaires to/interview people who have lived/worked in the area for a long time (1).

Reasons: Those who know the area well can provide accurate information (1) and can give opinions on change as well as factual detail (1).

Technique: Draw a land use map and compare with an old land use map/photograph from library (1). Draw a field sketch (1) and compare with recollection of older residents (1).

Reasons: This will show location and extent of changes accurately (1). Colour can be used to highlight changes (1). Areas of conflict can be identified (1).

Accept any other valid technique/reasons.

4 ES

5. 1 mark per valid point, two for a developed statement.

Answers may include:

Local people may benefit from the many jobs (1) created in building the new developments (1); after the games are over, the people of East London will have excellent sports and leisure facilities (1) and the Olympic Village could be turned into new housing for local people (1); the new railway station will improve communications in the area (1); the area will get massive publicity from staging the Olympics and many visitors to the areas will give local hotels, restaurants and other businesses a huge economic boost (2).

Or any other valid point.

4 ES

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

No marks for description. Accept yes/no answers.

Answers may include:

Yes: The farmer has tried to diversify (1); this will bring more money into the farm and make the farm less dependent on producing food (2); the renovated cottages look better (1); the set-aside land and the farm woodland will encourage wildlife (1) and this is good for the environment (1); tourists will be able to see wildlife on the nature trail (1); there are plenty of things for the tourists to do such as mini-golf and quad bikes and this will encourage them to visit the farm (2); they will spend money in the tea room/farm shop (1); all this will benefit the farmer (1).

No: The changes have taken away a lot of useful land (1) and so the farmer has had to cut back the number of sheep and beef cattle (1); the farm now depends too much on tourists (1) and there may not be that many as it is only on a single track road and 120 kilometres to the nearest town (2), making access difficult (1); some of the changes are not good for the environment such as the new car park and the quad bike circuit which will create noise and air pollution (2); there will be hardly any tourists in winter, so the farm will take in very little money then (1).

Accept any other valid point.

4 ES

7. (a) 4 correct, 3 marks.
2 or 3 correct, 2 marks.
1 correct, 1 mark
Age groups must be drawn reasonably accurately.

3 KU

- (b) 1 mark for a simple point. 2 marks for a developed point. Comparative points should be made.

Angola is an ELDC and Belgium is an EMDC (1) so Angola does not have the money to improve the standard of living and life expectancy of its people (1). A high % of people are employed in agriculture in Angola compared to the people of Belgium who are mainly employed in secondary/tertiary industries. These generate more money for the people of Belgium (2). In Angola there is a lack of clean water so many people die from water related diseases whereas people in Belgium have access to clean piped water (2). Fewer people live in towns and cities in Angola so do not have easy access to schools, doctors, and hospitals compared to Belgium (2) so many people die though lack of knowledge and medical care (1). It has very few products to trade with and generate money to improve the country's standard of living (1) compared to Belgium which has many products so can trade generating wealth (1).

Accept any other relevant point.

4 KU

8. Mark 2:2.

Technique: Bar Graphs (1)

Reason: Information for rural and urban populations for countries could be placed side by side allows comparisons to be made (1) can be enhanced by colour (1), 2 graphs could be drawn one for rural and one for urban so differences can be clearly noted (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 countries to be made (1).

Technique: Table (1)

Reason: Actual % can be shown allowing information to be ranked for each country (1). Differences can be clearly seen (1).

Accept any other appropriate technique and reason.

4 ES

9. 1 mark for each valid point. 2 marks for a developed point.

Less goods will be sold (1). Less money coming into the country (1). Unemployment may rise (1). It will affect its rate of development (1). Can not compete fairly with countries which don't have to pay (1).

3 KU

10. Award marks for reason given.

Accept either/or.

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

Most likely answer would be:

Short Term Aid

So many people were made homeless that they would need to have emergency shelters (1). Water supplies would have been contaminated so clean water would be essential (1) to help stop further death and disease (1). People would need food because their crops would have been destroyed (1) and medicines would be required for people made ill by dirty water or by starvation (1).

Accept any other valid point and valid reasons for Long Term Aid.

Long Term Aid

Money can be used to rebuild infrastructure (1) hospitals (1) houses (1) sewage, water supply (1). New industry (1) to recreate jobs (1). Economy will have been ruined, creating unemployment (1). Money is needed to rebuild economy (1). Services such as schools need to be replaced (1).

4 ES

GENERAL – MARK ALLOCATION

| No | KUa | KUb | KUc | ESa | ESb | ESc | ESd | ESe | Key Idea |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| 1 (a) | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| (b) (i) | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| (ii) | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 |
| (c) | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 |
| (d) | | | | | 4 | | | | 7 |
| (e) | | | | | 3 | | | | 9 |
| (f) | | | | 4 | | | | | 5 |
| 2 (a) | 3 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| (b) | | 4 | | | | | | | 2 |
| 3 (a) | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| (b) | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| 4 (a) | | | | | | 4 | | | 8 |
| (b) | | | | | | | 4 | | 8 |
| 5 | | | | | 4 | | | | 11 |
| 6 | | | | 4 | | | | | 9 |
| 7 (a) | | | 3 | | | | | | 13 |
| (b) | | 4 | | | | | | | 13 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | 4 | 14 |
| 9 | | 3 | | | | | | | 15 |
| 10 | | | | | 4 | | | | 17 |

KU 28

ES 42

Total 70

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]