



# **2011 Geography**

## **SG General**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## 2011 Geography Standard Grade

### General Level

1. (a) 1 mark per valid statement  
Max 1 mark for grid reference Accept appropriate 4 figure G.R's  
Accept references to valley
- The River Wear is fairly wide (1); it is flowing from South to North (1); it is meandering (1), for example at 273418 (1); it is embanked (1); it is joined by a tributary at 286421 (1); it is on a gentle gradient (1); in its middle/lower course (1); there is evidence of deposition on the inside of the bend at 277431 (1).
- Or any other valid point. **3 KU**
- (b) 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point  
No marks for grid references
- Area A is almost surrounded by a meander (1), so is good for defence (1); the castle at the meander neck supports this (1); there is flat land in the middle of Area A to build on (1); water is available from the river (1); there are trees, so wood available for fuel/building (1); flat land nearby for farming/food supply (1). Bridging point (1).
- Or any other valid point. **3 KU**
- (c) 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point.  
Accept answers which agree/disagree.  
No marks for G.R's
- Much of Area B is steeply sloping, and would be difficult to build on (1); there is marshland which would have to be drained (1); this would be expensive (1); the small lakes may be dangerous for children if homes were built here (1); there could be many objections, including from farmers who use the land (1); from groups who use the pathways/bridleways (1), or from people who think this is a good area for wildlife (1); like the RSPB (1).
- Or any other valid point. **4 ES**
- (d) 1 mark per valid statement, 2 for a developed point  
No marks for G.R's
- It is close to Durham where there are plenty of job opportunities (2); commuters can drive into the city easily on the A177 (1); High Shincliffe is mostly residential (1); with modern housing estates (1); there are few services (1); and these are low order, eg public house (1); there is no industry (1) so people would need to commute to get jobs (1); it is a pleasant environment surrounded by countryside (1).
- Or any other valid point. **3 ES**

- (e) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed point.  
Accept yes/no answers.  
No marks for G.R's

**Yes** It is on the outskirts of Durham so land will be cheaper (1); the land is flat/gently sloping so it is easy to build (1); main roads A167/A177 make the development easily accessible from Durham and surrounding areas (2); the surrounding colleges will supply a highly qualified work force (1); and may supply opportunities for business partnerships (1); students from nearby colleges eg Van Mildert College (1); will be able to stay in the residences (1); the land already has a golf course and will be easy to convert to parkland (1); the luxury housing will have good views of the parkland and countryside (1), and it is not far for residents to commute to Durham for work (1).

**No:** The golf course will be destroyed (1), reducing the recreational facilities available to the people of Durham (1); woodland may need to be chopped down to make room for buildings (1), which will result in a loss of habitat for wildlife (1), and may spoil the scenery (1); the development is hemmed in by roads and buildings, so there is no room for expansion (1); there will be increased traffic on the A167/A177, which may result in traffic congestion (1), and higher levels of noise/air pollution (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

2. 1 mark per valid point, two for a developed point.  
Accept negative points about the other sketch

Correct choice is A (1)

The river is narrow (1); and it is flowing through a v-shaped valley (1); the valley sides are quite steep (1); the boulders in the river are large (1); there is little evidence of human activity (1); in Sketch B the river is meandering (1); which is more typical of the middle/lower course (1); the valley sides are flat so could not be the upper course (1); the river valley is much flatter in the middle lower courses (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 KU**

3. 1 mark per valid point, two for a developed point.  
Max 1 mark for a straight lift  
Accept yes/no answers

**Yes:** The snow makes roads difficult to travel on (1), causing them to be dangerous (1), and makes accidents more likely (1); travelling time would be longer making many people late for work (1); airports close causing disruption for air travellers (1); the poor weather conditions mean that many people do not go to work (1), so less money is made by shops, factories, businesses (1); more child care needed as schools are closed (1); pavement will be icy resulting in more accidental falls (1).

**No:** Children are happy to get an extra day off school (1); snowfall means ski resorts can remain open (1), increasing business, and making them more money (1); people can buy suitable clothing for cold weather, eg gloves, scarf's, increasing sales of these items (1); more salt and shovels are sold, as slippery paths and driveways needed to be cleared, increasing shop profits (2).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

4. (a) 1 mark for each correct station

Climate Graph

Climate Station

A	2
B	1
C	4

3 KU

- (b) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed point

**Graph A:** People traditionally travelled from place to place in search of food and water (1), because lack of rainfall makes farming difficult (1); dams have been built across rivers to provide water (1); irrigation is needed to grow crops (1) which makes farming/food expensive (1), although cash crops can be grown for export (1); water may need to be obtained from the sea using desalination plants (1); high temperatures may cause heatstroke (1).

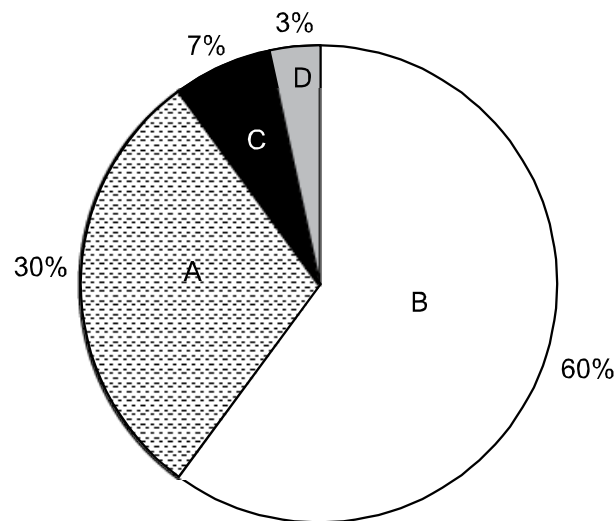
**Graph B:** High temperatures and heavy rainfall makes rainforests inhospitable therefore few people live in there (1) heavy rainfall washes nutrients out of the soil/leads to soil erosion, therefore land is farmed by shifting cultivation (2) or other forms of sustainable agriculture, eg agro-forestry (1); heavy rainfall causes flooding so houses built on stilts (1); mosquitoes flourish in this climate, causing malaria (2).

**Graph C:** Low temperatures mean the ground is permanently frozen (permafrost) which makes building difficult (1); houses need to be built on stilts so heat from buildings doesn't thaw the permafrost (1) and make buildings subside (1); cars have to be plugged into electricity supply overnight to stop engines freezing (1), and even petrol can freeze (1). Too cold for farming (1), so people traditionally obtained food by hunting (1), so their diet is mostly made up of meat (1); other produce and food must be flown in (1), which is very expensive (1); residents in danger of frostbite if they don't wrap up in winter (1).

Or any other valid point.

3 KU

5. (a) 1 mark for each correctly placed line  
1 mark for labelling



3 KU

Accept letter or name or percentage of activity

- (b) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed point  
Do not credit the same reason twice

**eg Logging:**

The habitat of animals is destroyed (1), which could lead to their extinction (1); the native people lose their food supply as the removal of trees means less animals to hunt (1); and traditional medicines may be lost (1); the nutrient cycle is broken and land becomes infertile (1); soil erosion occurs as there are no tree roots to hold the soil in place (1); soil is washed into rivers leading to flooding downstream (1); large logging machinery causes air/noise pollution (1), and dragging trees out of the forest destroys the natural vegetation (1); outsiders bring disease, which the native people have no immunity against (1).

**eg Cattle Ranching:** Trees are destroyed to make way for cattle ranching (1); animals and people are forced off the land (1); the land becomes overgrazed and infertile (1), the forest does not regenerate and soil erosion occurs (2), the cattle ranchers move on and destroy even more rainforest (1).

Or any other valid point

3 KU

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

Accept yes/no answers

**Yes:** Playing fields replaced by supermarket takes away a valuable leisure facility (1), and may lead to increased crime (1); supermarket destroys the open aspect of the playing fields (1), and will lead to increased noise and air pollution (1); community spirit in tenements will be lost (1), as people are forced to move out (1); only wealthy people can afford the expensive apartments (1); using church buildings as pubs and night clubs might paint a negative view of the church (1).

**No:** A lot of new jobs will be created (1), during construction and once the developments are completed (1), lowering the unemployment rate (1) and boosting the local economy (1); the old factory eyesore will be removed (1), improving the appearance of the area (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

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

Accept yes/no answers

**Yes:** It is a good place for farming because it has some gentle sloping land for growing crops (1), and also some hills which could be used for sheep (1); the narrow strips of woodland will provide shelter for livestock, especially at lambing time (2); the farm could make money by offering walkers bed and breakfast (1); Dufftown is not far away and could provide services and extra workers if needed (2); the farm is quite accessible as there is a B class road (1).

**No:** The farm is quite high up and so the weather will be harsh (1), this will make it difficult to grow crops and might make it hard for lambs to survive in the spring (2); walkers on the long distance footpath might create problems such as leaving gates open (1), or dropping litter which could harm livestock (1); it is in a remote areas so taking goods to market might cost more (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

8. (a) Mark 2:2 or 3:1  
For full marks at least two techniques must be given

<u>Technique</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Interview former mill workers (1)	They would be able to tell you how the closure has affected them (1), and they might be able to give the pupils information on how many workers had got new jobs (1).
Give questionnaires to local businesses (1)	This would give the pupils an idea of how the closure of the mill had affected local shops and restaurants (1), for example whether takings and custom had dropped as a result (1).
Fieldsketch/photograph the site (1)	Could be compared with photographs of the mill when it was working (1) to see if the site has become run down or improved (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

- (b) 1 mark per valid point, 2 for a developed point  
Advantages must be explained for full marks  
Max 1 mark for description

It is on quite flat land, so it is easy to build on (1); there is a water supply next to the site which could be used in manufacturing (1); it is a very accessible site next to the A96, giving good transport links for imports and exports (2); Aberdeen is only 15 miles away and could provide a big local market for produce (1); Aberdeen airport is close, making it easy for people to fly in and out on business (1); there is a local workforce in Inverurie (1), but workers could even travel from Aberdeen (1).

Or any other valid point

**4 ES**



9. (a) 1 mark for a valid point, 2 for a developed point  
At least two age groups must be described for full marks  
Max 2 marks for one age group

The population in the 0-19 age group is projected to decrease (1), from approximately 11 million to 9 million (1).

The population in the 20-59 age group is projected to decrease (1), from approximately 33 million to 29 million (1).

The population in the 60+ age group is projected to increase (1), from approximately 14 million to 18 million (1).

**3 ES**

- (b) 1 mark for a valid point, 2 for a developed point  
NB Answers must identify links between the two maps  
No explanation required

There is a low population density where there are mountains (1), and marshland (1); population densities are moderate to high along the river Po/Po valley (1), and the lowland areas around the coast (1), particularly where coastal resorts are located (1); population densities are high near industrial towns (1) eg Milan/Naples (1), and cultural and historical centres (1) eg Rome/Florence (1).

Or any other valid point.

**4 ES**

10. (a) Developing countries export mostly primary goods, which are cheap (1), so don't earn a lot of money (1), and their price can fall as well as rise (1), causing hardship for producers who depend on them (1); developing countries don't export many manufactured goods, which are more profitable (1); this often means they can't afford to buy things they need without loans (2), so debt and poverty increases (1).

Or any other valid point

3 KU

- (b) Mark two for techniques, two for reasons.  
Two reasons can be given for the same technique.  
Do not credit the same reason twice.

**Technique**

**Reason**

Divided bar graphs (1)	These are good for showing percentages/ share of a total (1), and are easier to produce than pie charts as there is no need to calculate angles/draw circles (1).
Bar graph(s) (1)	Columns can be placed side-by-side for easy comparison (1), and can be coloured to emphasise differences/enhance presentation (1).
Table (1)	Allows information to be read without having to refer to a key (1).

Or any other valid point

4 ES

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

Low cost schemes mean no need to borrow money (1) and get into debt (1); simple tools and equipment can be maintained by local people (1), so scheme is sustainable (1); employing local people creates jobs (1), and increases income/reduces poverty (1); rural schemes help people stay in their own area (1), avoiding family break-ups (1), and prevent the need to move to overcrowded/squalid shanty towns in cities (1).

Or any other valid point

3 KU

# GENERAL – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	3								1
(b)	3								7
(c)					4				4
(d)				3					7
(e)					4				11
2		4							1
3						4			2
4 (a)	3								3
(b)		3							4
5 (a)			3						6
(b)		3							6
6					4				8
7						4			9
8 (a)							4		11
(b)					4				10
9 (a)				3					14
(b)				4					12
10 (a)		3							16
(b)								4	16
11		3							17

<b>KU</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>ES</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>International</b>	<b>17</b>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]