Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2014

Marking Scheme

Geography

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

Introduction

In considering this marking scheme, the following should be noted:

- The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper.
- Word, expressions or phrases must be correctly used in context and not contradicted, and where there is evidence of incorrect use or contradiction, the marks may not be awarded.
- As a general rule, if in doubt about the validity of any answer, examiners must consult their advising examiner before awarding marks.
- The suggestions, examples etc. in the scheme are not exhaustive and alternative valid answers etc. are acceptable.

Section 1 Folder (60 marks)

1	Epicentre	3
2	Folding	3
3	Active	3
4	1149/70/50%	1+1+1
5	Marble	3
6	Freeze-thaw action	3
7	Landslide	3
8	A Horizon	3
9A	Sand spit	3
9B	Moraine	3
10A	Boreal	3
10B	A,B,C (first option)	3
11A	4 Kilometres	3
11B	A Cold front	3
12A	Country A	3
12B	From South-West to North-East (third option)	3
13	Irish Naval Service	3
14	Residential	3
15	Holy Well	3
16	X28 95	3
17	Linear	3
18	46%	3
19	Polder	3
20	One government to another government	3

NOTE: Q.s 9, 10, 11 & 12 have either/or options. Mark both, if attempted, but credit only one even if both are correct. If one only is correct award the mark.

SECTION 2 (90 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

Study the Ordnance Survey map of Dungarvan and the legend supplied with this paper.

A. Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the Ordnance Survey map.

On your sketch map **show** and **label** each of the following:

- The Colligan River
- The built-up area of Dungarvan
- The N25 National Primary Road
- **ONE** antiquity.

[10]

Feature	Shown	Labelled	
Colligan River	1	1	Frame must have four lines drawn and the correct proportion i.e. portrait.
Built-up area	1	1	
The N25	1	1	
One antiquity	1	1	
Frame	1 (four sides) + 1 (correct proportion)		
Total	**10**		

If a tracing is presented, mark as above and divide total by 2, rounding upwards to the nearest whole number. E.g. 7/2 = 3½ = 4.
If a substantial part of the area is NOT included in the sketch, apply same procedure.
A number of small maps: mark each and divide total for each by two, then credit the highest of these.
Expect at least half the N25 road.
Expect half of the Colligan River.
Expect an area shown for Dungarvan, not a dot.

B. The town of Dungarvan provides a variety of services.

Name and locate, using grid references, **THREE** of these services.

[9]

1st service named = 2m Grid Reference 1m
2nd service named = 2m Grid Reference 1m
3rd service named = 2m Grid Reference 1m
2+1, 2+1, 2+1 =9

Only accept services provided by people.
School (2m) at X25 93 (1m); Post office (2m) at X26 93 (1m)
[Hospital, tourist information, church etc. Must be in built-up area].
Accept 4 or 6 fig. G.R. Subzone letter is essential for location mark.

C. You have been asked to build a factory at Knockboy (**X 27 95**).

(i) State the type of factory you would build **and** describe **TWO** advantages of this location for the factory.

(ii) Describe **ONE** disadvantage of this location for the factory.

[11]

(i)	Type of factory named = 1m Two advantages: 1st advantage stated 2m + development 2m 2nd advantage stated 2m + development 1m
(ii)	One disadvantage stated 2m + development 1m
	(i) 1, 2+2, 2+1 (ii) 2+1 = 11

(i) Fish factory (1m) close to the sea (2m) so easy to get fish (2m).
Close to the N25 road (2m) to transport (1m) frozen fish [1m]

(ii) There could be traffic (2m) at the road junction (1m).

Question 2. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Study the aerial photograph of Dungarvan supplied with this paper.

NOTE: Remember – this is an oblique photograph. Therefore, you must use the **correct terms**, e.g. left background, right foreground etc.

A. Draw a sketch map of the whole area shown on the aerial photograph.

On your sketch map **show** and **label** each of the following:

- A beach
- A bridge
- **TWO** connecting streets
- A residential area.

[10]

Feature	Shown	Labelled	
Beach	1	1	Frame must have four lines drawn and the correct proportion i.e. landscape.
A Bridge	1	1	
Two connecting streets	1	1	
A residential area	1	1	
Frame	1 (four sides) + 1 (correct proportion)		
Total	**10**		

Streets and bridge must be shown to have width (two lines), if single lines allow 1m only.
Residential area must have a shape.
The beach can be marked with an X or an area drawn.
If a tracing is presented mark as above and divide total by 2, rounding upwards to nearest whole number. E.g. 7/2 = 3 ½ = 4.
If a substantial part of the area is NOT included in sketch apply same procedure.
A number of small maps: mark each and divide total for each by two, then credit the highest of these.

B. Explain **TWO** reasons why the town developed at this location, making reference to the aerial photograph for each reason.

[8]

Two reasons @ 4m each divided as follows:
Each reason stated 2m + development 1m + 1m

2+1+1 and 2+1+1 = 8

It is near the sea (2m) for exporting (1m) and importing (1m).
Tourists would come here (2m) to go sailing (1m) in centre middleground (1m).
There is a castle (2m) in the right background (1m) for defence (1m).
Expect at least one piece of aerial photograph evidence in each reason.
Accept roads/nodal, flat/low site, any original reasons and/or reasons for growth up to the present time.

C. (i) Using the correct terms, name and locate **TWO** tourist attractions shown on the aerial photograph.

(ii) Explain why each of the attractions you have named in part (i) above is attractive to tourists.

[12]

(i) Two attractions at 4m each.
Each of two attractions named @ 2m and located @ 2m.

(ii) Explain why tourists would be attracted to each of the attractions @ 2m each

(i) 2+2 and 2+2 (ii) 2+2 = 12

There is a beach (2m) in the right background (2m) for swimming (2m).
There are tennis courts (2m) in the left middleground (2m) to play tennis (2m).
N.B. The attraction may be the feature (beach) or the activity (fishing).
Location must be by correct terms for aerial photograph.

Question 3. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

A. Natural Resource – Peat

www.heartland.ie www.bordnamona.ie

Examine the photographs above. They show different stages in the extraction and removal of peat from bogs.

[10]

(i) Describe how different machines (technology) have increased the amount of peat that is extracted and removed from bogs.

Six elements of information @ 1m each. 1+1+1+1+1+1 = 6

Trains (1m) carry huge loads across the bog (1m). Tractors (1m) are faster than horse and cart (1m).
Note: Ditcher = drains; Grader = levels; Miller = scrapes/shreds;
Ridger = ridges; Max 3 marks for machines/tools.

(ii) Name and describe **ONE** use of cut-away bogs after the peat has been removed.

Use named @ 2m and described @ 2m. 2+2 = 4

They can be made into wetlands (2m) for wildlife (2m).
They can be used for farming (2m) if reclaimed (2m).

B. Tourism

(i) Name **ONE** European country or region where climate is an important influence on tourism.

(ii) Name and explain **THREE** reasons why tourism is important in the area that you have named.

[10]

(i) Region named @ 2m.

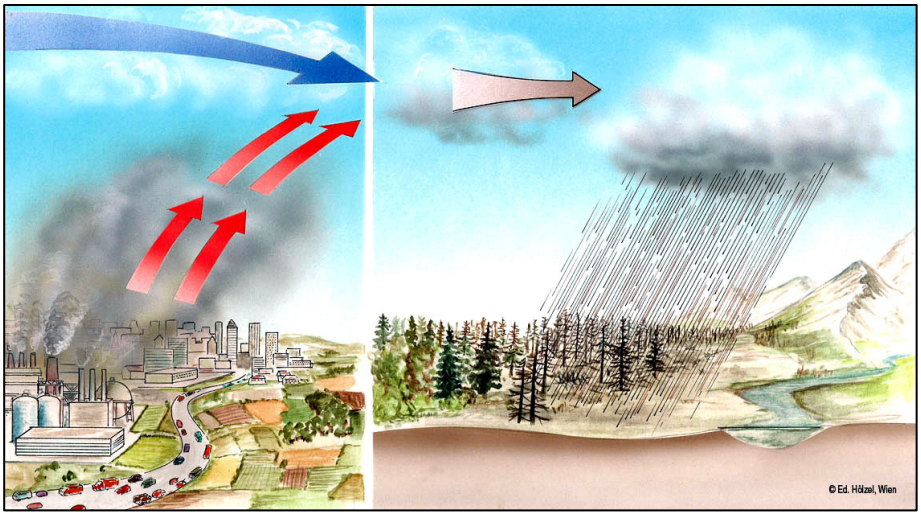
(ii) Three reasons @ 3m, 3m and 2m: First two reasons stated 2m and development 1m, third reason stated 1m and development 1m.

(i) 2m (ii) 2+1, 2+1, 1+1 = 10

In Spain (2m) tourists spend money on hotels (2m) and this creates jobs for locals (1m).
It has a Mediterranean climate (2m) with long hot summers (1m).
It has many airports (1m) for tourists to get there (1m).
Accept attractions as well as economic benefits.

Question 3. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (continued)

C. Industry and Environment



(i) Explain **ONE** cause of acid rain.

(ii) Describe **ONE** effect of acid rain on the world.

(iii) Name **TWO** ways that people can prevent acid rain.

[10]

(i) Cause named @ 2m and development @ 1m.
(ii) Effect named @ 2m and development @ 1m.
(iii) Two ways named @ 2m each.

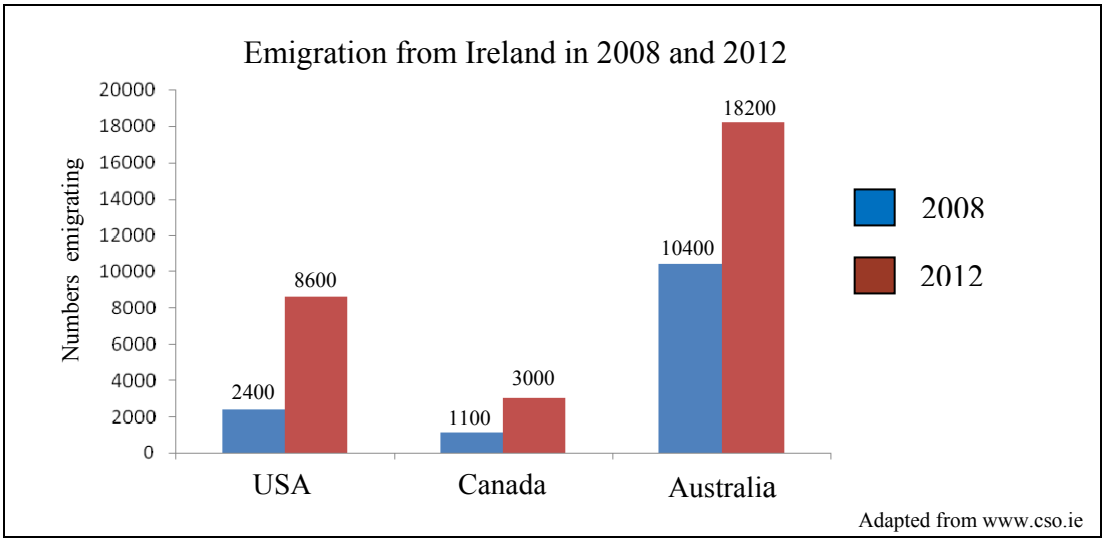
(i) 2+1 (ii) 2+1 (iii) 2+2 = 10

(i) Burning fossil fuels (2m) in factories (1m).
Burning coal [2m] releases fumes [1m].
(ii) Rivers are poisoned (2m) and fish die (1m).
Buildings are damaged [2m] like the GPO [1m].
(iii) Use wind power (2m) and then burn less oil (2m).

Question 4. A GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

Answer ANY THREE of the questions 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D.

4A. Migration



This graph shows the numbers of people who emigrated from Ireland to the USA, Canada and Australia in 2008 and 2012.
Study the graph above and answer each of the following questions.

(i) How many people emigrated to Australia in 2012?

(ii) Calculate the increase in the number of people who emigrated to the USA between 2008 and 2012.

(iii) Describe **ONE** reason for the increase in emigrants leaving Ireland between 2008 and 2012.

(iv) Name **ONE** way in which governments use population statistics.

[10]

(i) Answer 18,200 @ 2m.
(ii) Answer 6,200 @ 2m.
(iii) Reason stated @ 2m and development @ 2m.
(iv) Way named @ 2m.

(i) 2 (ii) 2 (iii) 2+2 (iv) 2 = 10

(iii) Because of the recession (2m) no jobs in Ireland (2m).
(iv) Planning (2m). To see how many people live in the country (2m).

4B. Urban Problems

(i) Name **ONE** city in the **developing world** that you have studied.

(ii) Describe **THREE** problems for people living in this city.

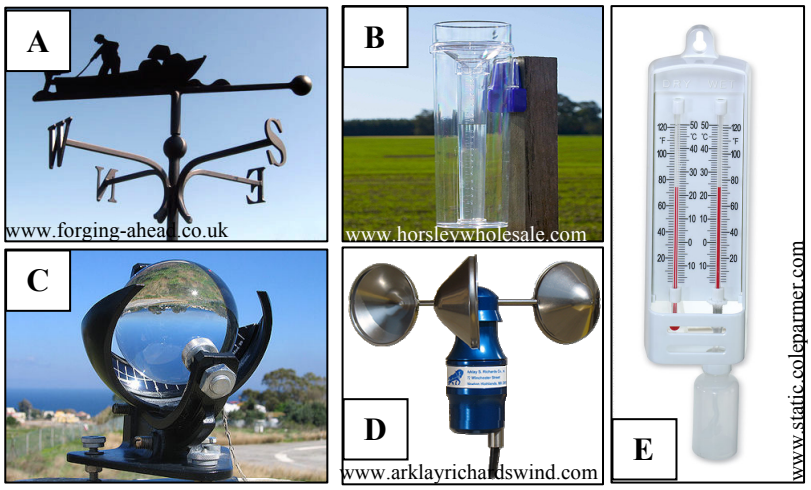
[10]

(i)	City named @ 2m.
(ii)	Three problems described @ 3+3+2. For each problem expect two elements of information 2+1, 2+1, 1+1.
(i)	2 (ii) 2+1, 2+1, 1+1 = 10

(i) Kolkata (2m).
(ii) Many people live in poorly built shacks (2m) made of wood and bits of plastic (1m).
People don't have toilets (2m) and use rivers which can become polluted (1m)
Open sewers in the streets (1m) can spread disease (1m).

Question 4. A GEOGRAPHICAL MIX (continued)

4C. Measuring Weather



(i) Name any **TWO** of the weather instruments **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E** shown above.

(ii) Explain why accurate weather forecasts are important for any **TWO** of the following:

Fishermen *Farmers* *Airline Pilots* *Tourists.*

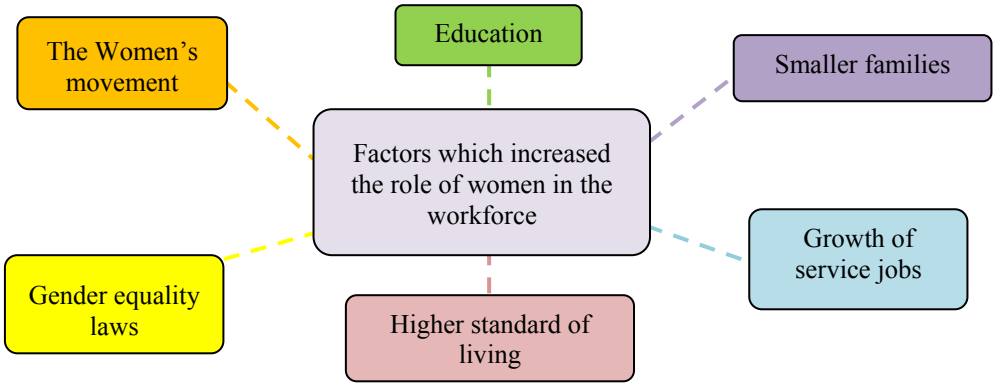
[10]

(i) Instruments named @ 2m each.
(ii) Importance stated @ 2m and development or second piece of information @ 1m.

(i) 2+2 (ii) 2+1, 2+1 = 10

(i) A= wind vane (2m) B= Rain gauge (2m) C= Campbell-Stokes recorder or sunshine recorder (2m).
D= Anemometer [2m] E= Hygrometer or wet-dry bulb thermometer [2m].
(ii) Fishermen can't go out (2m) because it would be dangerous (1m).
For a pilot storms (2m) could cause planes to crash (1m).
Farmers, they could not cut silage [2m] or put out animals [1m].

4D. Women in the Workforce



Study the chart above showing the factors (reasons) which have increased the role of women in the workforce.

(i) Explain how any **TWO** of the factors (reasons) shown above have helped to increase the role of women in the workforce.

(ii) Name **ONE** challenge to the role of women in the workforce.

[10]

(i)	Two factors explained @ 4m each. Divided as follows: statement @ 2m and development @ 2m.
(ii)	Challenge named @ 2m.
(i)	2+2 and 2+2 (ii) 2m = 10

(i) Women who are educated tend to have careers (2m) rather than being housewives (2m). Women are now equal citizens (2m) and have the same right to jobs as men (2m).
(ii) Lack of childcare (2m) or not being treated the same as men [2m].

Question 5. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

A. Earthquakes

Focus	Continental Drift	
Richter Scale	Seismograph	Tsunami

(i) Explain any **TWO** of the terms listed in the box above.

(ii) Name **ONE** place in the world where earthquakes often happen.

(iii) Describe **TWO** effects of an earthquake on a large city.

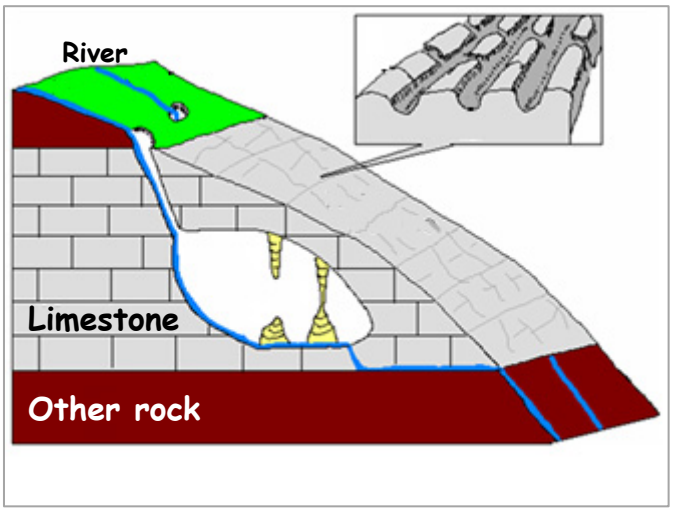
[10]

(i) Two terms explained @ 2m each
(ii) Place named @ 2m.
(iii) Two effects @ 2m each.
Divided Statement 1m. Development/second element of explanation @ 1m.

(i) 2+2, (ii) 2 (iii) 1+1, 1+1 = 10

(i) A tsunami is a giant wave caused by an earthquake under the sea (2m).
Continental Drift is the movement of plates (2m).
Seismograph is used to measure earthquakes (2m).
Richter scale measures how strong an earthquake is (2m).
Focus is where an earthquake starts. (2m).
(ii) California (2m).
(iii) Buildings fall (1m) and people are killed (1m).
Gas pipes can burst (1m) and cause fires (1m).

B. Weathering



The diagram above shows a limestone landscape.

(i) Name **ONE** example of a limestone landscape in Ireland.

(ii) Name **ONE** *underground* feature found in a limestone area and explain how it was formed.

(iii) Name **ONE** *surface* feature found in a limestone area and explain how it was formed.

[10]

(i)	Named @ 2m.
(ii)	4m divided : Feature named @ 2m Explanation 1+1
(iii)	4m divided : Feature named @ 2m Explanation 1+1

(i) 2 (ii) 2 +1+1 (iii) 2+1+1 = 10

(i) Burren (2m).
(ii) Stalactite (2m) water dripping (1m) through the roof (1m) leaves some Calcite behind [1m].
(iii) Swallow hole (2m) carbonic acid (1m) dissolves (1m) the rock and river disappears underground [1].

C. Erosion

(i) Name **ONE** feature formed by river erosion **or** glacial erosion **or** coastal erosion.

(ii) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, how this feature was formed.

[10]

(i) Feature named = 2m.
(ii) Diagram 3m graded 3-2-1-0.
Five elements of explanation @ 1+1+1+1+1.

(i) 2 (ii) 3m graded and 1+1+1+1+1 = 10

Annotated diagram may be used as explanation for part (iii) if material is in excess of the 3m available in diagram.
A sequence of diagrams showing progression/development of feature +1.
Written account may be separate or by way of explanatory annotation.
A well annotated diagram may be worth full 8m if notes are of an explanatory nature.
Waterfall (2m); (ii) diagram 3 graded; (iii) the force of the water (1m) downhill (1m) erodes (1m) the softer rock (1m) it wears away (1m) and the water falls [1m].