2009 Geography

Standard Grade Credit

Finalised Marking Instructions

2009 Geography Standard Grade

Credit Level

1. **(a)** (i)

pyramidal peak	711130
corrie	715123
truncated spur	733110
hanging valley	723125

3 KU

4 correct = 3
2/3correct = 2
1 correct = 1

(ii) One mark per valid point.
Fully annotated diagrams may gain full marks.
Credit references to frost shattering, abrasion, ice plucking and interlocking spurs (latter only relevant to truncated spur).

Truncated spur – is formed when the slope of a hill is eroded by a glacier (1) as the ice moves down the valley it abrades the sides of hills (1) and ice at the edge of the glacier freezes onto the rock and plucks it away (1). When the ice melts, the slope is left as the steep side of a u-shaped valley (1) and may have crags or cliffs where erosion was greatest (1). **4 KU**

(b) For full marks at least one similarity and one difference should be mentioned – if not mark out of 5.
Max 2 marks for evidence relating to any single function.
Differences which are implied should be credited.
Max 1 for grid reference.

Similarities
Both are holiday resorts (1) because both have a tourist information centre and a leisure centre, a cycle route passing through and a caravan/camp site. Barmouth has a sandy beach which would attract holiday makers and tourist facilities such as a museum while the attractions of Dolgellau are the surrounding hills and forests for walking. Both have footpaths leading out of town onto the surrounding hills (2).

Both towns are service centres (1) because both of them have hotels, leisure centres and churches (2).

Differences
Dolgellau is a route centre (1) with 5 main roads meeting there (1) Barmouth has only the A496 passing through (1).
Barmouth is a port (1) with a harbour and a ferry (2).

Accept any other valid point **6 ES**

(c) One mark per valid point
Answers should be explanation

A minor road runs directly into the heart of the area (1) allowing heavy logging machinery and workers access to the plantations (1). It connects to an A class road, allowing the felled trees to be transported to market (1). There is a workforce available in Barmouth, about 4km away (1). The slopes are mainly south facing, giving warmth, allowing trees on higher ground to grow better (1) and sloping land is well drained (1). The height of the land makes it too cold for farming but trees can grow in the cooler conditions (1) trees can survive on the moderate slopes where the soil is likely to be poorer and where little else can grow (1) the slopes are not suitable for arable farming as they restrict the use of machinery (1).

Accept any other relevant point **4 KU**

(d) Mark 3:1, 2:2, 1:3
Max 1 for grid references

Advantages
It passes through fine scenery (1) with good views of mountains at first, and later of the sea (1). There are varied habitats – moors, woodland, river and sea for wildlife watching (2). There is a picnic site (1) at 697153 (1) where they can stop for a snack. There is a telephone box at 698152 from which they could call an ambulance if there is an accident (2). It does not pass through any settlements, so will be peaceful (1).

Disadvantages
It climbs up to 240m (1) so will be strenuous (1). At this height it might be quite cold (1). The descent from 658145 is very steep, so could be dangerous (2). There are very few places on the route where they could buy provisions (1). **4 ES**

Accept other relevant points.

(e) At least two techniques must be described. Maximum of three marks if no reasons given, or if reference is made to only one technique.
Mark 3:2, 2:3

Visit site and take notes/ annotate map (1)	Allows the features of both areas to be noted and compared in greater detail (1) and provides up to date first hand information (1).
Field Sketch (1)	Can be selective on information gathered (1).
Take photographs of both areas (1)	If displayed side by side similarities and differences easily noted (1) they can be annotated to emphasise particular features (1) they can show the areas in greater detail (1).
Extract information from an OS map (1) (Specify type of map)	This would show up differences in the size of the area or land use (1) since the two areas are a distance apart this would allow the areas to be compared without the need for travel cost or time (1).
Write to the National Trust (1)	Since the National Trust own/look after both areas they will be able to provide facts and figures on both areas allowing accurate comparisons to be made (1).

Or any other valid techniques and justifications. **5 ES**

2. One mark per valid point, 2 for a developed point
Credit relevant diagrams. Credit reference to process

In the upper course of a river, water flows quickly through a narrow channel, with a steep gradient (1). It uses this energy to deepen its bed (1) this is called vertical erosion (1). The river carries stones and rocks in the water, and the force of the water and the grinding of rocks and stones by abrasion cut down into the river bed (2). Rocks on the valley sides can be broken down by freeze thaw or chemical weathering (1) and mass movements carry this loose material down the valley and into the river (1) the river transports this material downstream (1).

Accept any other valid point **4 KU**

3. One mark for a simple point, two marks for a developed point.
Max three marks for description of weather changes without explanation.
Mark out of 5 if candidate has misidentified fronts but explained weather correctly.

Answers could include:-

As the warm front approaches Glasgow air pressure will fall (1) cloud cover will increase (1) and steady rain will fall (1) winds will be quite strong as the isobars are close together (1). The warm front will move away and Glasgow will be in the warm sector of a low pressure system (1). Temperatures will rise and it will be mild with occasional showers and some cloud cover (1). Winds will die down (1). The cold front will arrive and cloud cover will increase with cumulonimbus clouds bringing heavy rain to the city (2). Temperatures will drop as the cold front passes over and begins to move away (1) the sky will become clear (1) the rain will stop (1) and pressure will begin to rise (1) and winds will increase (1).

Accept any other valid point. **6 KU**

4. Accept yes/no answers.
Max 1 marks for straight lifts

Yes
Jobs created reducing unemployment (1) boosts the whole of the Scottish economy (1) reduction of pollutants from coal fired power stations (1) increased use of renewable energy (1) conserving the earth's scarce resources (1) pylons built mainly in remote areas so fewer people will see them (1) much less expensive than underground cables (1).

No
Natural beauty of the landscape is scarred by pylons (1) pylons are unsightly and conflict with the aims of National Parks (1) although pylons are already present in the Cairngorm National Park the proposed pylons are more than twice the size of the normal pylons (1) so causing far greater visual pollution (1) disturbs ancient burial grounds (1) very expensive to build and maintain (1) underground cables are more expensive but would not create visual pollution (1).

Or any other valid point **6 ES**

5. One mark for a simple point, two marks for a developed point.
No marks for description.
Mark 4:2, 3:3, 2:4

Possible answers include:-

There are more shops and offices in the CBD due to its greater accessibility (1) as a result of there being stations located there (1) and A class roads converging (1). Land values are high in the CBD so only large shops and offices can afford the rents (1). There are hotels in the centre because they are close to the stations (1). There is much less open space in the CBD due to the high demand for land (1). The residential land is mainly in the suburbs because land is cheaper there (1) and the environment is more suitable with cleaner air and less noise (1). There is industry in the suburbs because new industries are located at the edge of cities for ease of access by road, avoiding the traffic congestion of the centre (2). **6 KU**

6. No marks for choice. Accept yes/no answers.
1 mark per valid point. 2 marks for a developed point.

Agree
Machines can do jobs faster and more efficiently than farm workers (1) Larger fields have made it easier to use machines and help increase yields (2) increased yields increase the farmer's profit (1) and makes the country more self sufficient (1). Fewer farm workers saves the farmer paying wages (1) and he can use the empty farm workers cottages to get extra income by renting them out to tourists (1) Surplus food production has been reduced by using set aside (1) and the farmer is paid by the government/EU for doing this (1).

Disagree
Machines are large and spoil the natural look of the countryside (1) and also pollute the atmosphere (1). Larger fields have meant hedgerows have been removed destroying the natural habitat of birds and animals (1) disease is more easily spread in large fields (1). Farm workers have been replaced by machines so farming jobs have been lost (1). Increased yields can lead to a food surplus (1) and to reduce this, land is left uncultivated (1) or farmers are given quotas to reduce output (1). **5 ES**

7. Three factors need to be mentioned for full marks.
If not mark out of four.
Max 1 for description eg 'beside a main road, close to university' etc

Example: Research Links
Industries on the science park can make use of research carried out at nearby Southampton university (1) and use the research facilities of the university to develop and improve their products (1).

Example: Skilled Workers
There will be a highly qualified supply of graduates from the university available for employment (1) opportunities for student placements to enhance and bring new ideas to their business (1). Skilled workers will be available from the many towns nearby eg Winchester, Basingstoke (1).

Example: Good Access
Good road communications to allow workers easy access to and from their work (1) close to M27 and M3 allowing parts and products to be easily transported and distributed (2) a rail service to Waterloo allows staff access to the facilities of London, avoiding the traffic problems of the city (1). Close to Southampton and Heathrow airports allowing staff access to conferences and meetings in the UK, Europe and World destinations (1) and worldwide transportation of products (1). Close to the ports of Portsmouth and Southampton allowing components to be shipped in and out by sea (1). **5 ES**

8. One mark for each relevant point. Two marks for developed statements.

eg Population is not evenly distributed across Europe (1) some areas such as England are quite densely populated (1) while other areas, such as most of Scandinavia, have low population densities of under 50 people per square kilometre (2). Some parts of the coastline seem to be quite densely populated (1) such as Spain and Portugal (1). Areas with mountains have quite low population densities such as Scotland, the Alps and the Pyrenees (2). **4 ES**

9. **(a)** **One** mark for each relevant point. Two marks for developed statements.
For full marks reference must be made to both graphs.

eg The percentage of the population living in urban areas is expected to increase in both ELDCs and in EMDCs (1). The percentage will rise to 83% in EMDCs by 2030, whereas in ELDCs it will increase to 56% (1) there is a bigger proportional increase in the ELDCs (1).

Overall the total world population is rising but it is going up faster in urban than in rural areas (2). Between 1950 and 2030 the world's urban population will have gone up about 5 times while the rural population will have increased by less than 50% (2) this shows a very dramatic rise in urban population (1). **4 ES**

(b) One mark for each relevant point. Two marks for developed statements. Marks can be given for explanations about why birth rates are high and for explanations about rural-urban migration.

eg Urban populations will continue to increase because there is a high birth rate in many parts of the world (1) and also because there will be rural-urban migration (1). Couples continue to have large numbers of children because there is poor access to information about family planning in some ELDCs (1) and also because they may want to ensure that at least some of their children survive into adulthood and are able to look after their parents when they are elderly (2).

Many families in ELDCs continue to move from the countryside to the cities because of the problems in rural areas such as famine, lack of health care and poor job opportunities (2). They move to the cities because they may be able to earn higher wages, get better jobs and ensure their children have a proper education (2). In EMDCs most migrants move to the cities (1). **5 KU**

10. Give marks for different techniques and for justifications of the chosen techniques. Mark 2:3 or 3:2. Don't credit same justification twice.

Possible techniques include;
Pictogram (1) pie charts (1) bar graphs (1) divided bar graphs (1) line graph.

Justifications
Pictogram: proportional drawings of old people could be used to show the different percentages in Japan and Nigeria (1) the larger drawings for Japan would give/allow clear visual comparison between the two countries (1).

Must be plural

Pie charts: a series of pie charts would show the changing proportions of old people in Japan and Nigeria (1) the data would suit pie charts well because it is already in percentages (1) and the section of each pie chart showing population over 65 could be highlighted to show the differences between the two countries (1).

Bar graphs: two bar graphs could be drawn to show changes in the over 65 population firstly in Nigeria and secondly in Japan (1) alternatively they could be shown on the same graph with different coloured bars for each country to emphasise the changes from year to year (1).

Must be plural

Divided bar graph: a series of individual divided bar graphs for each country would show the changing proportion of old people over time (1) the section for the over 65's could be highlighted to allow clear comparison (1).

Line graph: the changes over time could be shown easily on a line graph (1) different coloured lines for each country would show the different trends (1).

Or any other relevant technique. **5 ES**

11. Accept answers which agree, or which disagree, or which consider both sides.
No marks for straight lifts.
One mark for a relevant point, two for a developed point.

eg if **"Agree"**
no loans/debts means no interest to be paid (1) and the country's resources can be developed for its own benefit (1) no conditions means people can shop around for the best deal on materials (1) experienced field workers have knowledge of successful schemes elsewhere, and are committed to promoting self-sufficiency (2).

Accept negative points about Bilateral Aid.

eg if **"Disagree"**
Depends on donations, so regularity cannot be guaranteed (1) high profile events/disasters may cause funds to be diverted (1) amount of money available is less than from governments, and cannot fund even appropriate large-scale developments (2).

Accept positive points about Bilateral Aid. **4 ES**

CREDIT – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)(i)	3								1
(a)(ii)		4							1
(b)				6					7
(c)		4							4
(d)					4				4
(e)							5		4
2		4							1
3		6							2
4					6				5
5	6								7
6					5				9
7					5				10
8				4					12
9 (a)				4					14
(b)		5							14
10								5	13
11				4					16

KU 32 40%

ES 48 60%

TOTAL: 80

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]