SQA ©

2009 Geography

Standard Grade General

Finalised Marking Instructions

2009 Geography Standard Grade

General Level

1. **(a)**   For full marks, reference must be made to river **and** the valley.
        Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3. One mark for correct grid reference.

        The River Sowe flows mainly south west (1); it has several large meanders (1);
        the floodplain is quite wide (1), and there is a lake on the floodplain (1) in 3778
        (1). River is quite wide (1).
        There is an island in the river at 340753 (1). There is an ox bow in the making
        (1).
        There are steep slopes on the eastern bank in 3474 (1).

        Or any other relevant point   **4 KU**

    (b)   Mark 3:1, 2:2 or 1:3. No marks for grid references.

        Advantages: There is attractive scenery including a lake and forestry (1)
                            which means people can do a number of different activities
                            (1) such as water sports or orienteering and walks in the
                            forest (2). It is close to Coventry so available to lots of
                            people (1) and it is easy to get to with an A and a B class
                            road nearby (1). There are sites of interest to visit such as
                            Combe Abbey (1).

        Disadvantages: A dual carriageway runs through area which might cause
                            noise and air pollution (1); some parts of area A are built up
                            which would spoil the scenery (1) and would not be so good
                            for wildlife (1). There are several farms in the area which
                            might create conflict with visitors to the Country Park (1).

        Or any other valid point   **4 ES**

    (c)   One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.

        For example:

        Many main roads converge on this square (1) and there is a tourist information
        centre (1). A Cathedral (1) and a bus station (1) are also located in 3379. There
        are several churches here which often indicate the old centre of a city (1).   **4 ES**

(d)   One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
Accept negative points about the other grid square.
No marks for grid reference. Maximum 1 for list.

Area X 3278:   this area is conveniently close to the CBD for work and shops (1) so travelling costs would be less (1). This area is in the inner city of Coventry so there may be small terraced houses which are quite cheap (1); there is a school for the couple's children in 3278 (1).

Area Y 2778:   this area is on the edge of Coventry and would have a nicer environment than 3278 because there is more open space (1); the houses are likely to be more modern, have bigger gardens and be suitable for families (2); there are woods to walk in (1); there are fewer main roads so there will be less traffic than in 3278 (1); the couple could commute to work from the railway station just south of the square (1), (275775)(1).   **4 ES**

(e)   One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
Mark 1:3, 2:2 or 3:1
Maximum of 1 for grid reference.

For example:

Advantages: the land here is quite flat and so easy for machinery to work on (1) it will be easy to get workers being so close to Coventry (1) and there will be a big market on the doorstep so the farm could produce milk or fruit and vegetables which will not have to be transported far (2) it is close to the M6 for easy transport of farm produce to other cities (1).

Disadvantages: It is too close to the M6 which will cause a lot of noise and air pollution (1); there are electricity pylons running across the farm which will be ugly (1); it is too close to housing estates so there could be problems with vandalism (1); the farm will be under pressure from urban expansion (1); the access to the farm is quite poor as there is only a small track nearly a kilometre long (1). The pylons make it difficult to move machinery (1).   **4 ES**

(f)   One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
Allow yes/no answers.

For example:

Yes: there will have been more jobs provided in the area, both during the construction and once the stadium is running (2); demolishing the gasworks has got rid of an eyesore (1); the stadium is right next to a dual carriageway and close to the motorway so fans will be able to get there easily (1) without having to go near the city centre so reducing traffic there (1); there is space around it for car parking (1).

No: the stadium is too far away from the station so fans will have to travel by road (1) increasing the amount of traffic in the area (1). It is too close to housing areas so people in this area will now be disturbed by noisy football fans (1). It is not very central and only convenient for people in the north of Coventry (1).   **3 ES**

2. Fully annotated diagrams can obtain full marks.

Ox bow lake: As meander gets bigger (1) the neck narrows (1) due to erosion on the outside of the bends (1); material is deposited on the inner bends (1). Eventually river becomes straight with meander cut off to form ox bow lake (1).

Waterfall: Soft rock overlain by harder rock (1). As water flows down valley it erodes the softer rock faster than harder rock above (1). Eventually soft rock cannot support harder rock (1) which collapses forming a waterfall (1). **4 KU**

3. One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
One mark for correct identification of weather station Y.
Credit statements explaining why it cannot be X.
For full marks reference must be made to synoptic chart.

Symbol Y (1)

eg Bordeaux is in the centre of a high pressure system (1) so will have little cloud cover and no rain as there are no fronts in an anticyclone (2); isobars are widely spaced so there is little or no wind at Bordeaux (1); temperatures are quite high as it is noon at the end of March and anticyclones bring warm weather (1); it will be sunny as there is only one okta of cloud cover (1). Anticyclone usually has clear skies (1). **4 KU**

4. (a) 1 mark for each bar correctly plotted on the graph. **2 KU**

(b) Answers must refer to both temperature and rainfall for full marks.

eg Temperatures vary from 12 to 25 degrees centigrade (1); the range of temperatures is 13 degrees (1); the highest temperatures are in June and July – 25 degrees (1) and the lowest temperature is 12 degrees in December (1). Rainfall varies throughout the year (winter maximum); the highest rainfall is 80mms in November (1) and the lowest rainfall is 20mms in July (1). Winters are cooler and wetter than summers (1); this graph shows a Mediterranean type climate (1). Total rainfall 618 mm. **4 ES**

5. Maximum of 1 mark for list.

Unpredictable rainfall or no rainfall (1); high evaporation rates (1); wind blowing topsoil away (1), heavy rain (flash floods) washes soil away (1). Overgrazing by cattle/sheep/goats (1), overcultivation due to population pressure (1) or soils lacking nutrients (1); clearing of woodland for firewood/building materials (1); soil has no vegetation to bind it together or protect it from elements (1).

Or any other relevant point **3 KU**

6. **(a)** One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
Answers should be explanations.

For example:

This is a large site, so plenty of space for companies and for expansion (1).
Good road transport such as the M6, allowing quick and easy access for
components and workers (2) excellent communications via the M6/M1 to the
North and London to the South (1); centrally located in the UK for the
distribution of finished products so reducing transport costs (1). Close to
Birmingham airport allowing management easy access (1). There is a large
population living within 30 km drive so access to a large pool of workers (1)
may be close to colleges and universities so graduates available for
management positions (1).

Accept any other valid point **4 ES**

(b) Mark 2:2
Award up to 2 marks for each reason.

Technique	**Justification**
Questionnaire to local residents (1)	Can find out if the Park created jobs in the area (1).
Interview owners/managers of businesses in the Park (1)	They can tell you where their workers come from (1).
Contact the local council (1)	They would be able to give employment figures for the Park (1).
Traffic survey (1)	Show the impact of traffic on the local area (1); show the amount of traffic using the park (1), increasing congestion (1) and pollution in the local area (1).
Photographs (1)	Show visual impact (1) Show congestion (1) **4 ES**

7. No mark for choice of measures.
Mark 1:3, 2:2 or 3:1.

Only credit the same reason once.
Credit negative points about measure not selected.

Ring Road:	Allows through traffic to avoid the city centre (1), thus reducing the amount of traffic in the centre (1).
One-way street system:	Prevents jams caused by cars trying to turn right across the flow of oncoming traffic (1), so it allows traffic to flow more smoothly (1).
Parking restrictions:	Deters drivers from bringing their cars into the city (1), reducing traffic (1). Yellow lines make it illegal to park (1), so there is more room in the road for moving traffic (1).
Flexitime working:	People will not all have to travel to work at the same time (1), reducing the number of cars on the road in the rush hour (1).
Park and ride schemes:	Encourages drivers not to bring their cars into the centre (1), reducing the number of cars (1).
Multi storey car parks:	Enables cars to be parked off the road (1) so that traffic can flow freely (1).

Accept any other valid point. **4 ES**

8. One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.
Maximum of 1 mark for straight lift.

For example:

Advantages:	areas of the UK have had developments funded by regional aid (1); free trade means a bigger market for UK companies (1); UK citizens free to work anywhere in Europe – more opportunities (1); protection from competition from outside Europe (1).
Disadvantages:	UK contributes more than it gains (1); competition from European companies in UK markets (1); UK cut off from traditional trading partners (1); unrest caused by arrival of "foreign" workers (1). Problems with the value of the Euro (1). **4 KU**

9. **(a)** One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.

The number of people in the youngest age groups will decrease greatly (1), the birth rate will drop (1). The number of people in the oldest age groups will increase greatly (1), life expectancy will increase (1). The number of people in the in-between (working) age groups will decrease, with the biggest drop in the 30-34 group (2). The dependent population will be increasing (1). Death rate will drop (1).

Accept any other valid points or accurate detail of change. **3 ES**

(b) One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.

For example:

There will be fewer children so some schools may have to close down (1), so teachers will lose their jobs (1); the government won't have to spend so much on education but it will need more money to look after the extra old people (2); this will have to be spent on pensions and building more old people's homes (2). There will be fewer people of working age so there might be a labour shortage (1). **4 KU**

10. At least **two** techniques must be given for full marks, so mark 2:2 or 3:1

Techniques	**Justification(s)**
Pie chart(s) (1)	The figures are already in percentages (1) and two pie charts side by side would allow easy comparison (1)
Multiple bar graph (1)	different colours could be used for imports and exports so you could see the differences – they will be right next to each other (1).
Pictograms (1)	A pictogram for imports and one for exports would be needed (1) the pictures on the pictogram might be easier to interpret without having to look at a key (1).
Classify as a table (1)	Figures for imports and exports would be next to each other, and so easy to compare (1); they could be placed in rank order so you could easily see which was the biggest (1). **4 ES**

11. One mark per valid statement or two for a developed point.

Use of local materials (1) means no need for expensive imports (1), so not only richer farmers can afford it (1); more efficient farming creates a better food supply (1), and may leave a surplus to sell (1), improving living standards (1); simple/appropriate technology (1) reduces dependence on outsiders (1); freedom from loans/debt and interest payments (1) means money can be spent on development (1). Stone lines prevent soil erosion (1) hand pumps help to improve water supply (1). **3 KU**

GENERAL – MARK ALLOCATION

No	KUa	KUb	KUc	ESa	ESb	ESc	ESd	ESe	Key Idea
1 (a)	4								1
(b)						4			4
(c)				4					7
(d)					4				8
(e)						4			9
(f)					3				11
2	4								1
3		4							2
4 (a)			2						3
(b)				4					3
5		3							6
6 (a)				4					10
(b)							4		10
7					4				8
8		4							15/16
9 (a)				3					13
(b)		4							13
10								4	16
11		3							17

KU   28   ES   42

Human: 28   Physical: 24   International: 18

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]