National Qualifications 2014

2014 Geography

National 5

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General Marking Principles for National 5 Geography

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.

(a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these General Marking Principles and the Detailed Marking Instructions for this assessment.

(b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.

(c) **(i)** For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.

(ii) There are six types of question used in this question paper, namely:
A. Describe . . .
B. Explain . . .
C. Give reasons . . .
D. Match . . .
E. Give map evidence . . .
F. Give advantages and/or disadvantages . . .

(iii) For each of the question types in this paper, the following provides an overview of marking principles and an example of its application for each question type.

Questions that ask candidates to *Describe* . . . (4–6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of relevant, factual points. These should be key points. The points do not need to be in any particular order. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward points or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for development and exemplification.

Question: Describe, in detail, the effects of two of the factors shown. (Modern factors affecting farming).

Example:
New technology has led to increased crop yields ***(one mark)***, leading to better profits for some farmers ***(a second mark for development)***.

Questions that ask candidates to *Explain* . . . (4-6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of points that make the process/situation plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or processes. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. There is no need for any prioritising of these reasons. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward reasons or a smaller number of developed reasons, or a combination of these. The use of the command word 'explain' will generally be used when candidates are required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding. However, depending on the context of the question the command words 'give reasons' may be substituted.

If candidates produce fully labelled diagrams they may be awarded up to full marks if the diagrams are sufficiently accurate and detailed.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed explanations.

Question: Explain the formation of a U-shaped valley.

Example:
A glacier moves down a main valley which it erodes (***1 mark***) by plucking, where the ice freezes on to fragments of rock and pulls them away. (***second mark for development***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Give reasons . . .* (4–6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of points that make the process/situation plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or processes. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. There is no need for any prioritising of these reasons. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward reasons or a smaller number of developed reasons, or a combination of these. The use of the command words 'give reasons' will generally be used when candidates are required to use information from sources. However, depending on the context of the question the command word 'explain' may be substituted.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed reasons.

Question: Give reasons for the differences in the weather conditions between Belfast and Stockholm.

Example:
In Stockholm it is dry but in Belfast it is wet because Stockholm is in a ridge of high pressure whereas Belfast is in a depression (***one mark***). Belfast is close to the warm front and therefore experiencing rain (***second mark for development***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Match* (3–4 marks)
Candidates must match two sets of variables by using their map interpretation skills.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:
One mark should be given for each correct answer.

Question: Match the letters A to C with the correct features.

Example: A = Forestry (***1 mark)***

Questions that ask candidates to *Give map evidence* (3–4 marks)
Candidates must look for evidence on the map and make clear statements to support their answer.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

Question: Give map evidence to show that part of Coventry's CBD is located in grid square 3379.

Example: Many roads meet in this square (***1 mark***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Give advantages and/or disadvantages* (4–6 marks)
Candidates must select relevant advantages or disadvantages of a proposed development and show their understanding of their significance to the proposal. Answers may give briefly explained points or a smaller number of points which are developed to warrant further marks.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed points.
- Marks should be awarded for accurate map evidence.

Question: Give either advantages or disadvantages of this location for a shopping centre. You must use map evidence to support your answer.

Example: There are roads and motorways close by allowing the easy delivery of goods (***1 mark***) and access for customers (***1 mark for development***), eg the A46, M6 and M69. (***1 mark***)

Use of annotations (e-marking)

tick- to indicate where one mark is being awarded; place tick at end of statement that is being awarded a mark

double tick- to indicate a statement that is being awarded two marks (used at the end of the statement that is being credited); only used where a statement has not been awarded single marks already.

wavy line- used underneath a statement that is incorrect or not quite right in some way.

brackets- can be used to indicate a section of a candidate response which is not relevant to the question.

caret- use where a candidate has omitted something important in their response

R- to indicate repetition

Detailed Marking Instructions for each question

Section 1: Physical Environments

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1.	(a)		One mark for each correct answer	**3**	u-shaped valley: 323143 corrie: 326168 arête: 309201
	(b)		One mark per valid point. Max one mark for general references to processes of glacial erosion. A diagram with fully explanatory labels may gain full marks. Series of diagrams which shows progression could gain a mark	**4**	Snow collects in the north facing hollow of a mountain and the bottom layers turn to ice (1); the ice begins to move and the hollow is eroded (1); Rocks frozen on to the bottom of the ice scrape away at the base of the hollow (1) this is known as abrasion (1); ice plucking is when the glacier freezes on to loosened rock and pulls if free as the glacier moves (1); frost shattering may cause material to be incorporated into the ice (1); the ice melts leaving a tarn or corrie loch (1) Or any other valid point.
2.	(a)		One mark per valid point.	**3**	Ox-bow lake: 427099 Meander: 423107 V-shaped valley: 297207
	(b)		Max one mark for general references to processes of river erosion. A diagram with fully explanatory labels may gain full marks. Series of diagrams which shows progression could gain a mark	**4**	As water flows over a hard rock band on to a softer one it erodes the soft rock faster (1); this creates a step which the water has to flow down (1); the river creates a plunge pool at the bottom of this drop (1) where the water swirls around and undercuts the hard rock (1); this erosion could be due to hydraulic action (1) where the force of the water erodes the rock (1) or due to corrasion where the river's load causes the erosion (1); eventually the hard rock collapses because there is nothing left to support it (1) and the waterfall will move back (1); over time this creates a gorge (1). Or any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
3.			One mark per valid point. One mark for first valid grid reference. Mark out of four if there are no references to areas on the map. If more than one land use is chosen, mark the whole answer and award marks for **only** the highest scoring land use	**5**	If **forestry** chosen: There are suitable areas for forestry around Loch Ailsh (3110) (1) because the land is not too high, mostly under 300 metres (1) and there is access for vehicles from the A class road (1); there are a number of other tracks allowing lorries to take away timber (1) and the land is probably unsuitable for most other land uses as it is quite steep (1). Or any other valid point If **water storage and supply** chosen: This is an excellent area for water supply as there are a number of natural lochs such as Loch Ailsh (1) and deep narrow valleys which could be dammed (1) such as the Abhainn Gleann na Muic at 393130 (1); there is not much evidence of human activity so there are less likely to be objections to a dam (1); there are many streams and rivers (such as in 2914) indicating plentiful water supply (1); Or any other valid point. If **recreation/tourism** chosen: This area would be good for recreation and tourists because there are lots of opportunities for hillwalking and climbing (1) such as on Ben More Assynt (1); there are chambered cairns eg 299103 (1) and other historic sites in the forests around Loch Ailsh (1); there are some roads for access such as the A class road/minor road (1) but mostly there are no signs of human activity and this would be an added attraction for many visitors (1) as they would appreciate the magnificent and unspoiled scenery (1). Or any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
4.	(a)		One mark per valid point. Award marks for effects on people not for type of weather. No marks for the description of the weather	**3**	A tropical continental air mass will bring hot dry weather in summer which could result in droughts (1); there might need to be hosepipe bans (1); grass might wither and die causing problems for livestock farmers (1); ice cream sales might rise (1) as people make the most of the sunny weather and head for the beach (1); it could be very hot and difficult to do physical work outside (1); heavy rain from thunderstorms might cause flash floods (1). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark per valid point. Award marks only for reasons and not for differences in the weather. No marks for description. Credit reference to temperature difference due to latitude	**5**	It is much windier at Ballycastle than Lerwick because the isobars are much closer together in Ireland (1); it is raining heavily at Ballycastle because it is next to the cold front whereas Lerwick is not close to any fronts (1); the wind direction is north west at Ballycastle and south east at Lerwick because the wind goes anticlockwise around the low pressure and the isobars show the approximate direction (1); the cloud cover is 8 oktas at Ballycastle because it is so close to the cold front where there is likely to be cumulonimbus cloud whereas Lerwick is not near any fronts so is less likely to have cloud (1); the temperature is warmer at Ballycastle as it is still in the warm sector whereas Lerwick is not (1); the weather is mostly worse in Ballycastle than Lerwick as it is closer to a depression (1). It is warmer in Ballycastle because the clouds trap the heat whereas it is colder in Lerwick because there are no clouds (1) Or any other valid point.

Section 2: Human Environments

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
5.			For full marks answer must refer to a named city. If not mark out of 4. One mark per valid point. No marks for description	**5**	If Glasgow chosen: Many old buildings like Candleriggs Fruit Market are no longer needed or suited to their original purpose so are converted into houses, hotels etc (1), to make use of the valuable space (1). These converted buildings also afford the opportunity for new land users to move in (1). Many areas like Buchanan Street have become pedestrianised to make it safer for shoppers (1) and reduce the number of vehicles in the centre as well as reducing pollution (2). Many small shops have gone out of business and have been replaced with larger chain stores (1) as these land users can afford the high rents of the city centre (1). Indoor shopping malls eg Buchanan Galleries are being built to try to encourage customers back into the town centre (1). They are not affected by the weather and easily accessible to more customers (1). Accept any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
6.	(a)		One mark per valid point. Mark out of 2 if no reference to percentages No marks for basic statements about highest/lowest (eg.0-14 age group is highest in 1982). Answers must refer to changes/trends.	**4**	The percentage of children age between 0 – 14 steadily decreases between 1982 to 2050 by 18% (1). The % of working age population between 15 – 59 increased between 1982 to 2000 by 9% (1) but is predicted to fall from 2000 to 2050 by 10% (1). The % of the population over 60 has risen constantly since 1982 by 19% (1) and the highest predicted increase of 9% between 2020 and 2050 (1). Accept any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark per valid point	**4**	China used the one child policy to help reduce growth (1) the government took away benefits from families if they didn't follow this rule (1) eg increased access to education for all, plus childcare and healthcare (2). China encouraged the use of birth control methods like IUD's and sterilisation (1). Abortion is legal in China and is widely used (1). In recent years China has provided more education on birth control (1). Some countries like Indonesia introduced more free contraception (1). Some countries have used sex education (1). Some countries use tax incentives to encourage smaller families (1). Accept any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
7.			Answer must refer to the differences between the cities. One mark per valid point.	**3**	The population of Mumbai starts off far higher than Glasgow in 1981 (1) a difference of 7.5 m (1). Mumbai's population is rising between 1981 and 2011 whilst Glasgow's population is dropping (1). The fall in Glasgow's population levels out in 2011 whilst the rise of population of Mumbai is at its steepest (1). Mumbai's population has reached 13.6m by 2018 whilst Glasgow is at its lowest at just under 0.7m (1). Accept any other valid point.
8.			One mark per valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Do not accept disadvantages	**4**	Pesticides reduce disease producing better crops (1) and a surplus to trade (1). Fertilisers increase crop yields (1) this leads to better profits for some farmers (1) which can lead to an increase in their standard of living (1). Mechanisation means less strenuous work for the farmer (1) and is quicker and more efficient (1). GM crops produce a greater yield and are disease resistant so make a greater profit for the farmer (1) they can reduce the cost to the farmer of applying pesticides (1) and reduce the risk to his health (1). The growing demand for biofuels means higher crop prices and can result in the farmer getting a higher income (1) and create employment (1). Accept any other valid point.

Section 3: Global Issues

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
9.	(a)		One mark for each valid point. 2 marks for a developed point.	**4**	There is a flooding risk in South Asia (1). There is a risk of drought in Western Australia (1) Coastal areas and low lying land are at greatest risk of flooding (1) eg Bangladesh/Indonesia(1) Areas which lack water and are at risk of suffering drought are desert and semi-arid regions (1) eg Namib-Kalahari (1) Crop yields decrease likely in land on edge of deserts (1) eg Sahara/Sahel regions (1) Any other valid point/location.
	(b)		1 mark for each valid point. 2 marks for a developed point. Maximum of 4 marks for either human or physical causes.	**6**	Physical causes: Variations in the solar energy may affect global temperature.(1) Variations in the earth's orbit around the sun may cause temperature changes (1). Sulphur dioxide gas & dust particles released in a volcanic eruption can affect amount of solar energy reaching the earth (1). Changes in ocean currents can effect temperature in different parts of the world (1) Human causes: The biggest contributor is gas released into the atmosphere from cars and burning fossil fuels(1) Cow dung and, decaying landfill produced harmful gases such as methane (1) which contribute to global warming (1). Deforestation causes CO2 level to rise because there are less trees to absorb it (1) and also burning trees increases the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere (1). Cooling units - CFCs and HCFCs previously used as coolants in fridges, freezers and air conditioners are another cause of climate change (1) Any other valid points.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
10	(a)		Answer must refer to both temperature and rainfall. (If not maximum of 3 marks) 1 mark for each valid point. 2 marks for a developed point. Maximum of 2 marks if no reference to figures No marks for explanation	**4**	It's very cold in Tundra and there is not much rain (1). Tundra region has cold desert climate – less than 250 mm rainfall/year (1). Tundra regions tend to get a small amount of rainfall each month (1) Highest temperature is 6 ° C in July (1) and lowest is minus 28 ° C in Jan/Feb (1) Range of temperature in the Tundra is 34 ° C (1) Any other valid point.
	(b)		Answer must refer to advantages and disadvantages. Maximum of 4 marks for either advantages or disadvantages. 1 mark for each valid point. 2 marks for developed point.	**6**	eg Alaska Advantages: The Arctic's undeveloped oil/gas/mining/forestry/fishery and other wildlife resources have the potential to provide enormous opportunity and wealth for the future (1). Oil has brought many benefits to the native people including jobs (1). Development raises their standard of living (1), improving education and medical facilities (1). Development of resources can help economic expansion (1). Disadvantages: Any oil spill has serious impacts on habitat of seabirds, fish, and marine mammals (1) which could take decades to recover(1) WWF concerned since there is no effective method for containing and cleaning up any oil spill in ice condition (1) The Gwich'in Indians are concerned about the threat to their culture and way of life (1). Polar bears are also threatened with extinction as they are forced out of their natural habitat (1). Developments such as oil pipe line effects migration routes of caribou (1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
11.	(a)		One mark per valid point and 2 for a developed point. No marks for explanation	**4**	Most volcanic activity is found on plate boundaries (1). Many volcanoes are located on the west coast of South America (1) where the Nazca plate meets the South American plate and is forced underneath it (1). Many volcanoes are found along the mountain ranges of the Andes in South America and the Rockies in North America (2). Accept any other valid point
	(b)		For full marks both the people and the landscape must be mentioned. If not mark out of 5. Maximum of 5 if no named example	**6**	If Japanese Earthquake chosen: The earthquake caused a tsunami which flooded the land (1). Cars, ships and buildings were swept away by the wall of water (1). Nuclear reactor plant damaged (1). Thousands of people living near the Fukushima nuclear power plant had to evacuate (1). A 10m wave struck Sendai, deluging farmland (1) and sweeping cars across the airport's runway (1). Fires broke out in the centre of the city (1). A ship carrying 100 people was swept away off the coast (1). A dam burst in north-eastern Fukushima prefecture, sweeping away homes (1). About four million homes in and around Tokyo suffered power cuts (1). Thousands of people killed (1) or made homeless due to buildings collapsing (1). Or any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
12	(a)		Maximum of 2 marks if no reference to figures. One mark per valid point and 2 for a developed point.	**4**	Europe dominated World Trade Exports with around 43% in 2005. (1) This had dropped to around 38% in 2010. (1) Europe still remains the largest exporter in 2010. (1) Asia had the second largest regional share of World Trade with around 27% in 2005 (1), growing to around 31% in 2010. (1) Africa's share is low, around 3%, (1) but has grown by about 1%. (1) North America's share has dropped from just under 15% in 2005 to around 14% in 2010. (1) Or Any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark per valid point and 2 for a developed point.	**6**	Farmers are paid a fair wage for their work (1) and safer working conditions are promoted. (1) The 'middle man' is removed, (1) meaning more money is paid to the local people. (1) Money from fair trade can be used to improve services in local communities (1) such as schools and clinics (1) which improves standard of living (1) Or any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
13.	(a)		One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point.	**4**	The USA has six out of the ten most popular tourist attractions in the world including Niagra Falls and Disneyland (1). The most visited tourist attraction is Times Square in the USA with 35 million visitors per year (1). Washington D.C. is the second most popular tourist destination with 25 million visitors (1). Trafalgar Square is the most popular tourist area in the Europe (1). Notre Dame and Disneyland in Paris are the most visited attractions in France with 12 million and 10.6 million visitors a year (2). Disneyland, Tokyo is the most visited attraction in Asia (1). Four out of the top ten most popular tourist destinations are Disneyland/Disneyworld parks located on 3 different continents (1). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Maximum of four marks for either effects on people or environment. Mark 3:3, 4:2 or 2:4.	**6**	**People (positive):** Local people are employed to build tourist facilities eg hotels (1) and work in restaurants and souvenir shops (1). Employment opportunities allow locals to learn new skills (1) eg obtain a foreign language (1) and earn money to improve their standard of living (1). Services are improved and locals can benefit by using tourist facilities such as restaurants and water parks (1). Better employment opportunities increases the local Governments' revenue as wages are taxed (1) so they can invest in schools, healthcare and other social services (1). Locals can experience foreign languages and different cultures (1) and can also benefit from improvements in infrastructure eg roads and airports (1). **People (negative):** Tourist-related jobs are usually seasonal therefore some people may not have an income for several months (1) eg at beach and ski resorts (1). Large numbers of tourists can increase noise pollution and upset the peace and quiet (1). Local people may not be able to afford tourist facilities as visitor prices are often higher than local rates (1). Tourists can conflict with local people due to different cultures and beliefs (1). There is additional sewage from visitors which increases the risk of diseases like typhoid and hepatitis (2). **Environment (positive):** The appearance of some areas can be improved by modern tourist facilities (1). Some tourists are environmentally

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
					conscious and can have a positive impact on the landscape by donating money to local projects which help to protect local wildlife (1) eg nature reserves (1). Tourist beaches are cleaned up to ensure they are safe enough for people to use (1) through initiatives like Blue Flag (1). Seas become less polluted as more sewage treatment plants are built to improve water quality (1). **Environment (negative):** Land is lost from traditional uses such as farming and replaced by tourist developments (1). Traditional landscapes/villages are spoiled by large tourist complexes (1). Air travel increases carbon dioxide emissions and contributes to global warming (1). Traffic congestion on local roads increases air and noise pollution (1). Tourist facilities such as large high-rise hotels and waterparks spoil the look of the natural environment (1). Litter causes visual pollution (1). Increased sewage from tourists can cause water pollution (1). Polluted water damages aquatic life and their habitats (1). Or any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
14.	(a)		One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Maximum of 2 marks if no reference to figures.	**4**	More children under the age of 5 die in developing countries (1). African countries have the most number of child deaths under the age of 5 (1). Many African countries have between 100-199 child deaths under the age of 5 (1) eg Sudan (1). There are mostly between 10-49 child deaths per 1,000 in Asia (1) eg Russia and China (1). There are typically between 10-49 child deaths under the age of 5 in South America (1) except Bolivia (1) which has between 50-99 (1). The continents of North America and Europe have the least number of child deaths (1). There are less than 10 child deaths under the age of 5 in many developed countries (1) eg UK (1). Or any other valid point
	(b)		One mark for a valid point and 2 for a developed point. For full marks reference must be made to developed and developing countries. (Otherwise maximum of 5 marks)	**6**	Health Education programmes have been introduced to limit the spread of AIDS in Developing and Developed countries (1). ARV drugs are also more freely available (1). Condoms are available for free (1) and TV and Radio advertising has been used to get the message across (1). Agencies such as the World Bank have made funding available to Developing Countries to tackle the disease (1). In Developed Countries, needle exchanges (1) and drug therapy programmes (1) have been introduced.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]