National
Qualifications
2017

2017 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) If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader.

(d) **(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.

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**	A = arête B = corrie C = U-shaped valley
	(b)		**One mark** per valid point. Maximum of **one mark** for list of processes A series of diagrams with fully explanatory labels may gain full marks.	**4**	Snow compresses to ice and forms a glacier (**1**). The glacier uses the process of plucking to steepen the sides of the valley (**1**). Plucking is when ice sticks onto rocks at the sides of the valley and as the glacier moves downhill, it rips the rocks out (**1**). Abrasion happens when rocks frozen into the base of the glacier grind at the valley floor as the glacier moves (**1**). The glacier uses the process of plucking and abrasion to widen and deepen the valley (**1**) The valley is also weathered above and below the glacier by frost shattering (**1**). Interlocking spurs are cut-off by ice creating truncated spurs (**1**). Or any other valid point.
	(c)		**One mark** per valid point. Answers must refer to more than one land use for full marks. No marks for description. **One mark** for a basic list of activities.	**4**	**Farming** Hill sheep farming is common in a glaciated upland area such as the Cairngorms because sheep are hardy and can survive the cold, harsh conditions (**1**). The low temperatures and lack of sunshine mean the climate is unsuitable for growing crops (**1**). Crops are also unable to grow as high rainfall leaches nutrients from the soil (**1**). The slopes are too steep to use farm machinery (**1**). Flatter areas on valley floors are often marshy which makes it unsuitable for arable farming (**1**). Some pastoral farming is possible on valley floors as the grass is better quality (**1**).

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					Forestry Commercial forestry can take place on the lower slopes of u-shaped valleys where weather conditions are less harsh and soil quality is better (**1**). This is possible as trees are hardy and can grow on quite steep land and relatively thin soils (**1**). Trees make use of steep land that is unsuitable for farming or building on (**1**). Trees help to prevent soil erosion on slopes and flooding in valleys as their roots bind soil together and absorb water (**2**). **Recreation and Tourism** Tourists are attracted to glaciated upland areas for the natural scenery which includes ancient forests, vast mountains with glacial features, rivers and lochs (**1**). Ribbon lochs provide opportunities for water sports such as water skiing and canoeing (**1**). Mountains provide great opportunities for hill walking and rock climbing (**1**). Snow-filled corries enable winter sports such as skiing and snow-boarding (**1**). Bird watching is also popular in forests (**1**). Small settlements eg Aviemore provide tourist services such as hotels, eateries, information centres/ car parks/ equipment hire shops (**1**). **Water storage and supply** The high rainfall in upland areas supplies lochs with water that can be used to provide drinking water to settlements (**1**). The hard impermeable rocks provide excellent geological conditions for water storage in reservoirs (**1**). Steep sided u-shaped valleys provide a natural basin for water storage (**1**). **Renewable Energy** Hydro-electric power (HEP) is generated by damming hanging valleys to create electricity using the force of waterfalls (**1**). Wind turbines can also be located on mountains to take advantage of the windy conditions to generate energy (**1**). Or any other valid point.

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
2.	(a)		**One mark** for each correct answer.	**3**	A = stalactite B = grike C = joint
	(b)		**One mark** per valid point. **Maximum of one mark** for list of processes A series of diagrams with fully explanatory labels may gain full marks.	**4**	Limestone is made from the decayed remains of sea creatures laid in horizontal layers on sea beds (bedding planes) (**1**). These sedimentary rocks were uplifted (**1**) and cracks appeared as the rocks dried out (joints) (**1**). During glaciation, ice scraped away the topsoil and exposed the bare rock underneath (**1**). The dry, well-jointed (permeable) bare rock surface allows water to seep down into it (**1**). Acidic rainwater reacts with the limestone and dissolves the rock (carbonation) (**1**). The dissolved limestone is carried away by running water (solution) (**1**). Continued chemical weathering widens and deepens cracks to form gaps called **grikes (1)**. Rectangular blocks of limestone called **clints** are separated by the grikes (**1**). Or any other valid point.

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
	(c)		**One mark** per valid point. Answers must refer to more than one land use for full marks, otherwise mark out of three. **One mark** for a basic list of activities.	**4**	**Farming** Hill sheep farming is common in upland limestone areas such as the Yorkshire Dales because sheep are hardy and can survive the harsh weather conditions and poor quality grazing (**1**). Some dairy farms are located on the flat land in the valleys where the soil is more fertile to provide better quality grazing and the weather is warmer and drier (**2**). A lack of surface water, thin soils and bare rock mean that crops cannot be grown (**1**). **Industry** Quarrying is often an important industry in upland limestone areas (**1**). In the Yorkshire Dales, the main rocks quarried are carboniferous limestone, sandstone and gritstone (**1**). Cement works can also locate in limestone areas for the raw material lime (**1**). **Recreation and Tourism** Tourists visit limestone areas to see the distinctive landscape eg limestone pavements, scars and potholes (**1**). Visitors like to enjoy the experience of traditional idyllic rural villages (**1**). People visit limestone caves eg White Scar Caves in the Yorkshire Dales to admire the dripstone features (**1**). Hill walking in the uplands and cycling in the valleys are common activities (**1**). Abseiling down limestone scars is a popular activity (**1**). Many other activities such as caving, pot-holing, rock climbing and horse riding are also popular in limestone areas (**1**). **Renewable energy** Upland areas are suitable for generating wind power as they are higher up so more exposed to wind (**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. **No marks** for description of weather.	**5**	It is -2C because it is a high pressure/winter anticyclone (1) and there is often a lack of cloud allowing heat to escape, bringing low temperatures (**1**). The temperature is very cold because it is December in the UK i.e. winter time (**1**). Winds will be gentle as isobars are widely spaced (**1**). Wind direction is westerly as winds blow clockwise around anticyclones in UK (**1**). There is little cloud (**1** okta) as cold air sinks in an anticyclone (**1**). The weather is dry as there are no fronts to bring rain/snow (**1**). Or any other valid point.
4.			**One mark** per valid point. Both **benefits and problems** must be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of three.	**4**	**Advantages** Warm, dry and sunny weather improves peoples' mood (**1**). People can participate in more outdoor activities such as BBQs (**1**). Outdoor sports can take place eg tennis matches without being rained off (**1**). School sports days can safely go ahead due to dry conditions (**1**). Rising sales of summer goods such as sunscreen and ice lollies increase shops profits (**1**). **Disadvantages** Hose-pipe bans enforced due to lack of water (**1**). Drought conditions reduce the yield of farmers' crops (**1**). People suffer from sunburn and dehydration (**1**). More people admitted to hospital with heatstroke (**1**) putting a strain on resources (**1**). Forest fires break out (**1**). Thunderstorms are also a disadvantage of anticyclones (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.			**One mark** for each correct answer.	**3**	CBD - 2573 Old housing - 2671 New housing - 2568
6.			**One mark** for each valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point. **No marks** for grid references.	**5**	There is flat land to easily build the houses on (**1**) The land on the rural/urban fringe is cheaper, so low density housing with gardens/garages can be built (**1**). There is good road access to this area via the A720/A701/B701 (**1**) which people can use to commute to their work (**1**). The area is on the edge of the city, so there will be less noise and air pollution (**1**) and less traffic, so it will be safer for families (**1**). There are woods nearby, where residents can go for walks to relax (**1**). There are also other good opportunities for outdoor recreation such as the ski centre and country park at Hillend (**1**). There is a Park and Ride scheme nearby which gives easy access to the city (1). Or any other valid point.

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
7.			**One mark** for each valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point. **Maximum 4 marks** for human or physical factors (i.e. mark 4:2 3:3, 2:4) **No marks** for description **No credit** for reference to population growth i.e. birth/death rates.	**6**	**PHYSICAL FACTORS** Relief: People prefer to live on flat, low-lying areas because it is easier to build on (**1**). Coastal areas allow trade to take place as ports locate by the sea so many people live nearby (**1**). Few people tend to live in mountainous areas because steep slopes make it difficult for machinery to operate (**1**). Upland areas are too cold and wet which makes it difficult to grow crops, so few people live there (**1**). Mountainous areas also have a low population density because they are often isolated which makes them hard to access (**1**). Climate: Many people prefer to live in temperate climates where there is enough rainfall to provide water (**1**). Few people tend to live in areas with extreme climates because areas like the Sahara Desert with very high temperatures and low rainfall make farming difficult (**1**). Few people live in areas such as Arctic Canada as permafrost makes building houses and roads difficult as the ground is frozen for much of the year (**1**). Rainforests have a low population density as they are uncomfortable to live in due to the humid climate (1) and diseases like Malaria spread easily (**1**). Soil: People prefer to live in areas with fertile soils so that crops can be grown to supply food (**1**). Where there are poor quality soils eg on steep slopes in Northern Scotland, few crops can be grown so less people live there (**1**). Few people live in hot desert areas because soil dries out and turns to dust, making it difficult to grow crops/keep animals (**1**). Natural Resources: Many people tend to live in areas where there are minerals and raw materials to extract and sell (**1**). Natural landscapes with beautiful scenery attract tourists which generates job opportunities (**1**) in hotels, shops and restaurants, so more people live in those areas (**1**). Few people tend to live in areas lacking natural resources because there will be little industry and this means less employment opportunities (**1**).

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					HUMAN FACTORS Job opportunities: Jobs in different industries in urban areas encourage people to move to find work (**1**). Cities such as Rio de Janeiro have a high population density as there are a variety of job opportunities (**1**). Transport and communications: Areas which are more accessible eg Central Lowlands of Scotland tend to have higher population densities (**1**). Places with good transport links attract people and industries which in turn creates employment opportunities, so more people live there (**1**). Services: Towns and cities are crowded as people move to cities like Berlin, London and New York for a variety of amenities and services eg education, health care, jobs and entertainments (**1**). Government aid: Industries locate where there is Government funding available, as a result, people move into these areas for work (**1**). Population density in areas like Syria is falling as people are moving away because of prolonged war **(1).** Or any other valid point.
8.			**One mark** for each valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point. **Maximum of one mark** for a list of improved facilities (eg better housing, better toilets, better water supplies). If no specific city/shanty town is referred to, mark out of five.	**6**	For example: In Rio de Janeiro: Wooden shacks have been upgraded to permanent dwellings with some services (**1**). For example, clean piped water has been provided to help reduce the spread of diseases (**1**). Residents continually upgrade their homes through a process of 'self-help' schemes (**1**) where the local people are provided with materials like bricks (**1**). Some prefabricated houses have been built in Rocinha by the Brazilian Government (**1**) with basic facilities like toilets and electricity (**1**). The residents have been given legal rights to the land where their house is built (**1**). Roads have been built/improved in the favela allowing services like rubbish collections to take place (**1**).

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					In some favelas cable car systems have been constructed to improve transport for residents (**1**) There have been some schools and health clinics provided for residents (**1**). Some charities have also donated money to help improve the standard of living of people in shanty towns (**1**) eg by providing computers in schools (**1**) Security has been improved by having more police patrols **(1)** which have helped to reduce drugs related crime (**1**) Or 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. **Maximum of one mark** for a trend if no reference to figures. Further marks can be awarded for accurate descriptions of changes between different years on the graph which include accurate figures.	**4**	Overall the temperatures increased between 1996-2016 **(1)** by 0.6 degrees (**1**). The biggest increase was between 1997 – 1998 where it increased by 0.15 degrees (**1**) Temperatures decreased only five times in twenty years (**1**) with the largest decrease between 1998 – 1999 where it dropped by 0.2 degrees (**1**) It took 7 years for temperatures to reach the same level increase as 1998 at just over 0.5 degrees (**1**) Temperatures have been continually rising since 2011 reaching the highest level in 2016 with an increase of just over 0.4 degrees. (**1**). And any other valid point
	(b)		**One mark** for each valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point. Marks for explanatory points only not for description. **One mark** for a list of strategies. **Maximum of one mark** for a list of ways of saving energy from using household appliances.	**6**	In the UK the government encourage people to make their houses more energy efficient by giving grants for things like loft insulation, which reduce the amount of energy used (**1**) Turning off lights, electrical appliances and turning down thermostats reduces the amount of fossil fuels used putting less CO2 into the atmosphere (**1**) Many countries like the UK encourage the use of public transport so reducing the damaging emissions from cars (**1**) In Brazil laws have been passed to reduce the removal of forest through burning and illegal logging so reducing the amount of CO2 released into the atmosphere (**1**) The UK government are trying to reduce the use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gases by introducing targets for renewable energy using green fuels such as HEP, wind power, solar power (**1**) Many world nations including the UK take part in Climate Change Conferences, for example the Paris Conference December,2015 where nations agreed targets to reduce the causes of global warming (**1**) An increasing number of cities are introducing policies to reduce car use & therefore greenhouse gas emissions (**1**) such as the new tram system in Edinburgh (**1**) and bicycle friendly infrastructure in Amsterdam (**1**) And any other valid point.

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
10.	(a)		Award marks only for clear differences. **No marks** for straight description of one climate. **One mark** per valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point.	**4**	The graph for Canada shows a tundra climate while the graph for Indonesia shows a tropical rainforest (equatorial) climate. (**1**) The tropical rainforest climate is much wetter and much warmer than the tundra climate (**1**) the wettest month in the rainforest has about 310 millimetres of rain whereas the wettest month in the tundra has about 30 millimetres (**1**); January and March are the wettest months in the rainforest whereas July is the wettest month in the tundra with some months having less than 10 millimetres (**2**); the highest temperature in the rainforest is about 27 degrees C but in the tundra it is only 4 degrees C (**1**); the range of temperature in the tundra is 38 degrees C but only 2 degrees C in the rainforest (**1**). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		For full marks candidates should refer to a named area and should refer to both people and the environment, otherwise mark out of five. **One mark** per valid point. **Two** for a developed point **If no named example** is referred to, mark out of five.	**6**	**Environment:** In Indonesia for example, multiple fires have destroyed large areas of the tropical rainforest (**1**), completely destroying animal habitats and the entire ecosystem (**1**); Orang-utans have been particularly badly affected by this as they are already endangered and have been further threatened by the destruction of their habitat (**1**); other animals such as tigers have fewer animals to prey on due to the smaller natural areas of forest which are left and often impact on local communities by taking their livestock instead (**2**); many of the fires have been caused by small scale farmers who want to clear area of trees to plant them with cash crops such as palm oil (**1**); pollution has resulted from burning rainforests and has been so bad that cities such as Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur have been covered in a thick smog, partly caused by rainforest burning (**1**); the fires also add large amounts of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere leading to further global warming and climate change (**1**); road building through the forest not only destroys all the vegetation but opens up new areas to exploitation by small scale farmers or by logging companies so the construction of roads has an especially bad effect on the forest (**2**); **People:**

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					All of these activities impact also on indigenous peoples who have lived in the forest for generations – they lose their ancestral lands, their food sources, culture and way of life (**2**); also when they come into contact with outsiders, they may contract illnesses to which they have little or no resistance, resulting in serious illness or worse (**1**); sometimes indigenous communities have had their lands forcibly taken from them with outbreaks of violence resulting in many casualties among the forest peoples (**2**). Or 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. **Maximum of two marks** if no reference to named land and sea areas. **No credit** for naming areas with no tropical storms.	**4**	Tropical storms (also called hurricanes, typhoons and tropical cyclones) form over oceans within 30° North and South of the equator (**1**) generally where sea temperatures rise over 27°C (**1**) They are known as hurricanes where they form over the Atlantic Ocean heading westwards towards the Caribbean / the east coast of Central America /Southern USA eg Florida (**1**) Tropical cyclones form in the Indian Ocean and move towards Bangladesh / Pakistan/India/Indian Ocean islands such as Mauritius / Madagascar. (**1**) Typhoons form in the Pacific Ocean and South China Sea and affect Australia and countries in south East Asia such as the Philippines, China and Japan (**1**) Or any other valid point.

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
	(b)		**One mark** per valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point. For full marks reference should be made to **both people and the environment,** otherwise mark out of five. **If no named example** is referred to, mark out of five. No marks for basic **description** of storm damage.	**6**	**<u>People</u>:** (eg in Typhoon Haiyan which struck the Philippines in November 2013) The subsequent high seas and flooding resulted in over 6000 people being killed (**1**) Whole communities and buildings were destroyed by the intense winds of over 196 mph(**1**) Over a million people were made homeless and suffered from stress due to loss of possessions and housing (**1**) Roads and railways were destroyed leading to communication problems and making rescue efforts almost impossible (**2**) Electricity lines were blown down and people were without power supplies for months (**1**) People were stranded due to flooding which would have been traumatic (**1**) Fishing boats and other craft may be damaged causing loss of income (**1**) There were food and water shortages which led to ill-health (**1**) As a result of extensive flooding, people may catch water-borne diseases which could be fatal (**1**) There may be looting of homes factories and other properties causing tension (**1**) People lost their jobs in factories that had been destroyed(**1**) Insurance claims are made resulting in the cost of insurance premiums rising in the future (**1**) Whilst businesses are closed, earnings (and profits) will be lost (**1**) Crops were damaged which led to lower productivity and loss of earnings from exports (**1**) Even after 3 years thousands of people in cities such as Tacloban are still living in temporary accommodation, reducing their quality of life (**1**). **<u>Environment:</u>** Extensive flooding occurs as a result of the huge amount of rain which falls during a tropical storm (**1**) Flooding can lead to sewer systems overflowing and spreading disease (**1**) There will be structural damage to buildings which they may have to be pulled down and rebuilt (**1**) Sensitive ecosystems may be destroyed and plant and animal habitats lost (**1**) Fish are often killed in storm surges and because of silting (**1**) Crops and livestock may be damaged or completely destroyed (**1**) After Typhoon Haiyan, mudslides were common because the soil was saturated (**1**) They flowed quickly down hillsides destroying houses and crops and killing people and livestock (**1**). In many parts of the Philippines, extensive coastal erosion resulted in loss of farmland and whole communities (**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)		**One mark** for a single point **Two marks** for a developed point For full marks changes in **both developed and developing** countries should be described, otherwise mark out of three. **One mark** for identifying a general trend.	**4**	Between 1995 and 2010 the developing countries' share of world trade has increased, while the developed countries' share has gone down. (**1**) In 1995 developed countries accounted for just under 70% of world trade, but by 2000 this had dropped to around 68% (**1**). By 2010 developed countries share had dropped again by around 13% (**1**) In 1995 developing countries accounted for just 28% of world trade, but by 2000 it had risen to around 31% and by 2010 it rose again by 9% (**1**). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		**One mark** for a single point **Two marks** for a developed point	**6**	Trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. More than half the world's trade takes place between just eight countries known as the G8 (**1**). Usually, developed countries export valuable manufactured goods such as electronics and cars and import cheaper primary products such as tea and coffee (**1**). In developing countries, the opposite is true. This means that developing countries have little purchasing power, making it difficult for them to pay off their debts or escape from poverty (**2**). The price of primary products fluctuates on the world market. Workers and producers in developing countries lose out when the price drops, but they benefit when it rises (**2**). This instability makes it difficult to plan improvement, either locally on farms or in wider government (**1**). Sometimes developed countries impose tariffs and quotas on imports (**1**). Tariffs are taxes imposed on imports, which makes foreign goods more expensive to the consumer (**1**). Quotas are limits on the amount of goods imported and usually work in the developed country's favour (**1**). Poorer countries supply resources such as timber, agriculture, oil and mining products, often at low prices. These products are used in manufacturing industries to make products which are then sold for large profits, often to poorer countries (**2**).

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					Often poor countries rely on only one or two raw materials such as Ecuador which grows bananas (**1**). When the price or demand for bananas falls, the country's income can be badly affected (**1**). This means countries may need to turn to borrowing and increasing their debts (**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. **Maximum of one mark** for trends with no reference to figures. **Maximum of one mark** for a list. Answers must refer to **changes** in numbers.	**4**	Between 2006 and 2014 the number of tourists visiting Scotland from the USA decreased from 475,000 in 2006 to 275,000 in 2010 (**1**) and then increased to 418,000 in 2014 (**1**). The number of tourists coming to Scotland from France, USA, Canada, Ireland and Spain decreased (**1**). There was an increase in tourists visiting Scotland from Germany, Australia, the Netherlands and Scandinavia (**1**). The amount of tourists from the Rest of the World increased from 976,000 in 2006 to 1,106,000 in 2014 (**1**). The number of people visiting Scotland from Australia increased over the years from 133,000 in 2006 to 158,000 in 2014 (**1**). Overall, the total number of tourists visiting Scotland decreased from 2,732,000 in 2006 to 2,700,000 in 2014 (**1**). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		**One mark** for each valid point. **Two marks** for a developed point.	**6**	Mass tourism has increased due to improvements in road, rail and air travel which enables people to travel more easily (**1**). Holiday pay means people can afford to take time off work for a break (**1**). Increased time off work eg Bank holidays, gives people the opportunity to visit different places (**1**). Tour operators and travel agents make it easier to go on holiday abroad due to package deals which often include flights, transfers, meals and holiday reps on hand to solve any problems (**2**). Cheap package holidays and budget airlines such as EasyJet make holidays more affordable to many people (**1**). TV travel programmes and adverts on social media inspire people to visit foreign locations (**1**). The demand to explore various places of interest has increased as globalisation has made the world smaller (**1**). People also want to experience different cultures and new adventures (**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)		Answers should be **detailed and refer to specific countries / areas**. **Award one mark** for overall trend. **Maximum of one mark** if no reference to figures. **No credit** for identifying areas of no malaria transmissions or deaths.	**4**	Mostly there has been a global reduction in worldwide mortality rates from malaria (**1**), although in South America countries such as Surinam and Venezuela have experienced an increase since 2000 (**1**). In Brazil and Peru, the mortality rates have decreased by 75% since 2000 (**1**) and in Argentina the disease appears to have been eliminated since 2000 (**1**); in Africa most countries have experienced a reduction of between 0% and 74% (**1**); Nigeria and Kenya are both in this category (**1**); In SW Africa, countries such as Namibia and Botswana have had a reduction of over 75% in malaria mortality (**1**). Or any other valid point.
	(b)		For full marks candidates should refer to effects on **both people and the wider community/country**, otherwise mark out of five. **Max two marks** for a list of symptoms. **One mark** per valid point, **two marks** for a developed statement.	**6**	**For malaria:** Malaria happens when the parasites injected into the bloodstream by mosquitoes migrate to the liver, multiply and break out in a new form to attack the red blood cells (**1**); this causes the victim to become seriously ill and if not treated can result quickly in death (**1**) Symptoms usually start after about a week to 10 days and can include fever, shaking, chills, sickness, vomiting and muscle pains (**1**). Children under 5 are often worst affected because they have built up less resistance than adults (**1**); malaria can recur and so people may often experience several bouts of illness (**1**); this has a very serious economic effect on their families as if they cannot work they may lose income (**1**); as a result, families may not be able to afford to send their children to school, so they lose out on education (**1**); their income may be so low that they cannot afford sufficient food and so malnutrition and hunger can also be a problem (**1**); crops may be left unharvested in the fields because farm workers are too ill to gather them in (**1**); The whole economy of a malaria affected country can suffer because of low productivity, as much of the workforce is frequently off sick (**1**); few tourists want to visit the country because of the threat from malaria, further hitting the country economically (**1**). Or any other valid point.

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					For cholera: Cholera can cause extreme sickness, vomiting, muscle cramps and diarrhoea within 2 to 5 days of infection (**1**); this can cause the victim to become dehydrated very quickly due to loss of body fluids (**1**); this can lead to shock, a severe drop in blood pressure and death if not treated quickly (**1**);cholera often has the worst impact on areas where lots of people are living close together in insanitary conditions because the bacteria can spread so quickly from person to person (**1**); this is often the result of a natural disaster such as an earthquake or hurricane or due to war damage (**1**); children are at particular risk and can die from cholera within 24 to 48 hours if they don't receive the right treatment (**1**); up to 60% of people who develop cholera will die if they are not treated (**1**); the impact on communities is therefore very high as workers are off sick and productivity is consequently very low (**1**); this affects the whole economy of the country as resources are used up fighting the cholera outbreak instead of being invested in other areas such as education (**1**); people who recover from cholera are often weak and have lowered resistance to fight off other diseases, so their long term health suffers (**1**). Or any other valid point.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]