



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE GEOGRAPHY**

**MARKING INDICATORS**

**January 2006**

## **IMPORTANT – PLEASE NOTE**

Each marking scheme for the State Examinations is designed specifically to ensure uniform and just marking of an individual examination in a given year. It is the product of an exhaustive process of deliberation by the Chief Examiner, the entire Advising Examiner team and the experience of marking a random sample of scripts by all Examiners. Up to that time, full knowledge of how candidates have responded to the paper is not available. Accordingly, up to the date of its publication by the State Examinations Commission, it is a draft marking scheme only.

Each marking scheme is developed for a specific paper in a given year. It follows that marking schemes will vary from year to year in such aspects as:

- (i) subdivision of marks
- (ii) criteria for award of marks

The following marking indicators were developed in relation to the sample papers, without the benefit of the process outlined above. While their aim is to provide an indication to teachers of how these particular questions might be marked, it is emphasized that the final marking scheme in 2006 or in any subsequent year may differ from these.

# HIGHER LEVEL

## PART TWO – STRUCTURED & ESSAY QUESTIONS -320 Marks

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### SECTION 1 and SECTION 2 Qs

#### E.g. Patterns and Processes in the Physical Environment

#### Question 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	NG
68-80	56-67	44-55	32-43	20-31	8-19	0-7

#### A. Sketch-map

- Drawn to half-scale = 5m.
- **Five** drainage features @ 3m each [shown 2m gdd; named 1m]. [20m]

#### B. Formation of **two** Irish landforms.

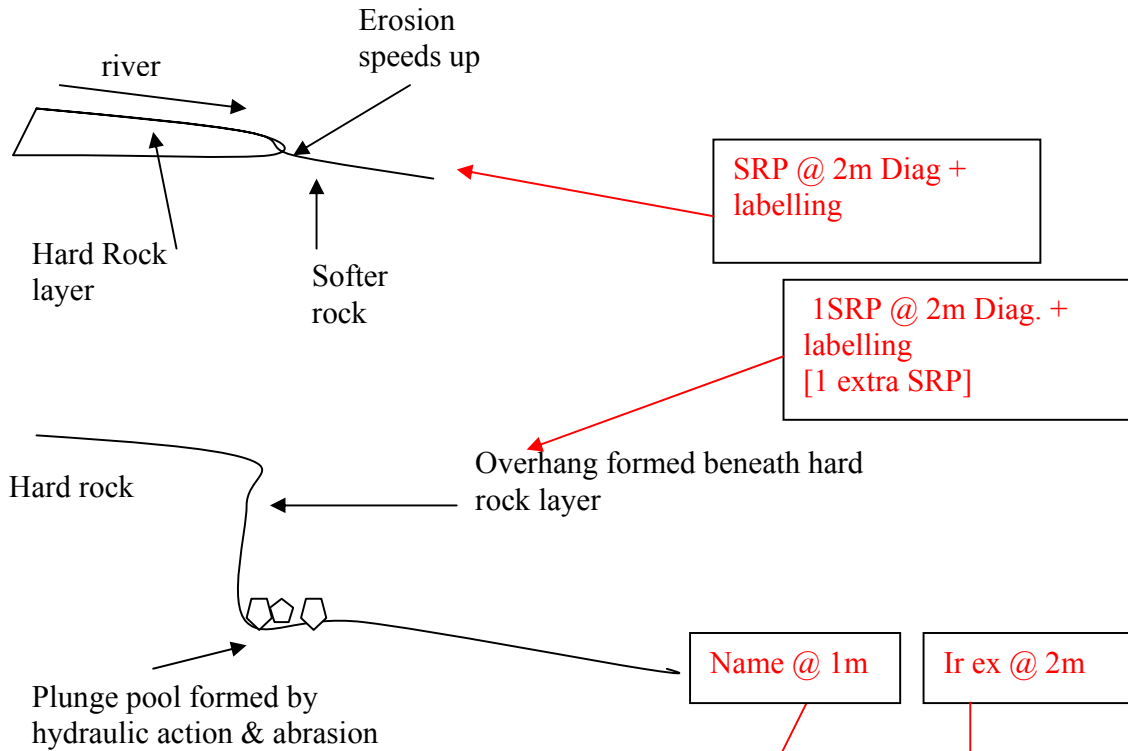
Formation by processes explained @ 15m ea. = 30m

- Landform named = 1m
- Five SRPs @ 2m ea. = 10m
- If Diag. SRPs included, max. of 2 x 2m = 4m
- At least one SRP must explain a process
- Must be an Irish example = 2m
- Overall cohesion = 2m gdd [30m]

#### C. Two effects of isostatic processes @ 15m ea. = 30m

- Effect named = 1m
- Five SRPs @ 2m ea. = 10m
- If Diag. SRPs included, max. of 2 x 2m = 4m
- At least one SRP must explain a process
- Must be an Irish example = 2m
- Overall cohesion = 2m gdd [30m]

**Indicative scheme for part B – A waterfall**



Rivers are an important agent acting on the Irish landscape. One feature found in river valleys is a waterfall, such as Torc Waterfall near Killarney. Waterfalls are usually found in the upper course. // A waterfall usually occurs where a band of hard bedrock lies across the river's course. // If this is sloping gently downstream, rapids may be formed by hydraulic action // where the force of the water erodes the bed. // If it is horizontal, then as the river runs off this hard rock onto less resistant rock below it, it erodes faster by abrasion. // This is where the river rolls its load along and wears the rock. // An overhang is created and as the water falls vertically onto the softer rock below, it forms a plunge pool. // As the hard rock layer is undermined, the waterfall retreats upstream. //

SRP @ 2m

SRP @ 2m

SRP @ 2m

[SRP @ 2m]

[SRP @ 2m]

[SRP @ 2m]

[SRP @ 2m]

[SRP @ 2m]

**Overall cohesion = 2m gdd Total = 1m + 2m +[5 x 2m] + 2m = 15m**

**Alternative Indicators for part B if only one landform and use of diags required:**

**B. Formation of any one Irish landform**

Formation by processes explained @ 30m

- Landform named = 2m
- Diag(s) & 6m [2m+2m+2m] = 6m
- Six SRPs @ 2m each = 12m
- **Must** explain a relevant process for one SRP @ 2m.
- One Irish example = 2m
- Overall cohesion 6m gdd.

[30]

<b>SECTION 3 – OPTIONS Questions</b>
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N.B. These are essay-type questions and will be marked accordingly.

It is better to treat of **three or four** aspects of the main theme in some detail, rather than to give a superficial treatment of a larger number of points.

Thus, the basic marking scheme model for each of the optional questions would be as follows:

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>NG</b>
<b>68-80</b>	<b>56-67</b>	<b>44-55</b>	<b>32-43</b>	<b>20-31</b>	<b>8-19</b>	<b>0-7</b>

**Four** arguments @ 20 marks each = 80m

The possibility of answers that would benefit from variations of this basic theme [e.g. three arguments] would be considered carefully in the development of the Marking Scheme.

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**N.B.** A significant, relevant point [SRP] is a single piece of factual information, to which an examiner will assign a mark weighting as prescribed by the marking scheme.

# ORDINARY LEVEL

## PART TWO – STRUCTURED QUESTIONS - 300 MARKS

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### SECTION 1 and SECTION 2 Qs

#### E.g. Patterns and Processes in the Physical Environment

##### Question 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	NG
85-100	70-84	55-69	40-54	25-39	10-24	0-9

##### D. Sketch-map

- **Five** features marked and named @ 5m each = 25m
- Overall proportions and relative locational accuracy = 5m.

[30m]

##### E. Formation of any **two** Irish landforms @ 20m = 40m

For each landform:

Formation by processes explained @ 20m each

- Landform named = 2m
- **Five** SRPs @ 3m each
- **Must** explain a relevant process for one SRP
- **Must** name an Irish example for 3m.

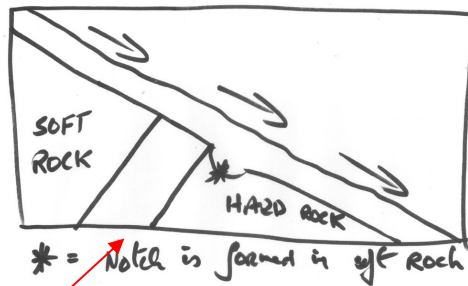
[40m]

##### F. **One** way human activities affect natural surface processes explained @ 30 m.

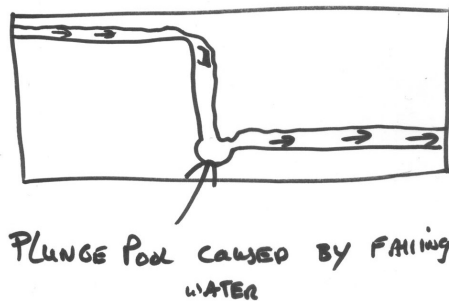
- Activity named = 6m graded
- **Eight** SRPs @ 3m each.
- 1 SRP to explain effect on process

[30m]

## Indicative scheme for part B – A waterfall



[SRP @ 3m]  
Repetition



[SRP @ 3m]  
Repetition

Name @ 2m

My landform is a waterfall.

SRP @ 3m

SRP @ 3m

These are found in the upper course of the river. // The bed of the river has lines of hard and soft rock. // This soft rock is worn away fastest by hydraulic action // this causes a notch to form in the river bed. //

SRP @ 3m

SRP @ 3m  
Process

Over time the notch gets deeper and deeper causing the waterfall // A plunge pool is caused by the water falling. //

SRP @ 3m

[SRP @ 3m]

Example in Ireland is The river Lee.

Irish Ex @ 3m

**I.e. Name 2m, 1 Irish Ex 3m + 5 SRPs @ 3m each = 20m**

*N.B. A significant relevant point [SRP] is a single piece of factual information, to which an examiner will assign a mark weighting as prescribed by the marking scheme.*