



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2014

Marking Scheme

Geography

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

Introduction

In considering this marking scheme, the following should be noted:

- The detail required in any answer is determined by the context and the manner in which the question is asked and by the number of marks assigned to the answer in the examination paper.
- Word, expressions or phrases must be correctly used in context and not contradicted, and where there is evidence of incorrect use or contradiction, the marks may not be awarded.
- As a general rule, if in doubt about the validity of any answer, examiners must consult their advising examiner before awarding marks.
- The suggestions, examples etc. in the scheme are not exhaustive and alternative valid answers etc. are acceptable.

Section 1

Allow 20 Questions @ 3 marks each = 60 marks

1. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) False (ii) True (iii) True
2. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Epicentre (ii) Richter (iii) Tsunami
3. 1 @ 3 marks
Terracettes
4. 1 @ 3 marks
1, 4, 5
5. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Increase (ii) Labrador Current (iii) Cold
6. 3 @ 1 mark each

| | |
|---|---|
| X | Y |
| A | 4 |
| B | 3 |
| C | 1 |
| D | 2 |

7. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Scree (ii) Mechanical (iii) Gravity
- 8A. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Brown Earths (ii) Podzols (iii) Humus

OR

- 8B. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) V-shaped valley (ii) Upper (iii) Erosion

- 9A. 1 @ 3 marks
Residential

OR

- 9B. 1 @ 3 marks
Global warming

- 10A. 3 @ 1m each
(i) Solar (ii) HEP (iii) Wave/Biomass/Geothermal/Tidal

OR

- 10B. 3 @ 1m each
Calves, Slurry, Wheat

11. 1 @ 3 marks
Industrial Inertia

12. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Polder (ii) The Netherlands (iii) Planned

13. 1 @ 3 marks
Dentist, tour guide, taxi driver, teacher

14. 1 @ 3 marks
1, 2, 4

15. 3 @ 1m each
Bars drawn, French 10000, Dutch, 4000, Hungarian, 8000

16. 3 @ 1m each
(i) True (ii) False (iii) False

17. 1 @ 3 marks
Linear/Ribbon

18. 3 @ 1m each

| | |
|---|----------|
| X | Y |
| A | 3 |
| B | 1 |
| C | 4 |
| D | 2 |

19. 1 @ 3 marks
Third Class Road

20. 1 @ 3 marks
An Oblique Photograph

Section 2

Allow Three Questions @ 30 marks each = 90 marks

Question 1. ROCKS AND WEATHERING

A. Rock Types

- (i) State which of the images above **A**, **B** or **C** shows basalt rock.

Image Named @ 2m

- (ii) Name a location in Ireland where basalt is found.

Location Named @ 2m

- (iii) Describe and explain how basalt is formed.

Two Des/Exp @ 3m each (St2 + D1)

(10)

B. Human Interaction

- (i) Explain **two** advantages of oil and gas exploitation for the Irish economy.

Two Advantages @ 3m each (St2 +D1)

- (ii) Describe **two** problems that may arise from oil and gas exploitation.

Two Problems @ 2m each (St1 +D1)

(10)

C. Weathering

Explain, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how rocks are weathered by frost action.

Labelled Diagram @ 2m

Two Explanations @ 4m each (St2 + D1 +D1)

(10)

Question 2 CLIMATE AND WEATHER

A. Climate Type

- (i) Name **one cold** climate that you have studied.

Climate Type Named @ 2m

- (ii) Explain the temperature **and** precipitation characteristics of this **cold** climate.

Temperature Characteristic Exp @ 3m (St2 + D1)

Precipitation Characteristic Exp @ 3m (St2 + D1)

- (iii) Describe **one** way that natural vegetation has adapted to this **cold** climate.

One Adaptation Described @ 2m (St1 + D1)

(10)

B. Weather Instruments

- (i) Name each of the weather instruments **A, B, C** and **D** shown above.

Four Instruments Named @ 1m each

- (ii) Choose any **two** of the instruments shown above **and** describe how they are used to record weather.

Two Descriptions @ 3m each (St1 + D1 + D1)

(10)

C. Drought

- (i) Name an area that experiences severe drought **and** explain why drought occurs in this area.

Area Named @ 1m

One Explanation @ 3m (St2 + D1)

- (ii) Describe and explain the impacts of drought on human activity in this area.

Two Impacts Des/Exp @ 3m each (St2 + D1)

(10)

Question 3. POPULATION STUDIES

A. Population Pyramids

Examine the population pyramids above.

- (i) Describe the impact of birth rates **and** death rates on the structure of each of the **Pyramids A and B**.

Four Impacts @ 2m each (St1 + D1)

- (ii) Explain **two** reasons why life expectancy is higher in some countries.

Two Reasons @ 2m each (St1 + D1)

(12)

B. Population Density

Describe **two** effects of very low population density in a region that you have studied.

Two Effects @ 4m each (St2 + D1 +D1)

(8)

C. Population Change

The diagram above shows population change over time.

- (i) What name is given to this diagram that shows population change?

Diagram Named @ 1m

- (ii) Explain each of the following:

- (a) Why the death rate fluctuates (goes up and down) in Stage 1.

One Reason @ 3m (St2+ D1)

- (b) Why the death rate declines rapidly in Stage 2.

One Reason @ 3m (St2+ D1)

- (c) Why there is a natural decrease in population in Stage 5.

One Reason @ 3m (St2+ D1)

(10)

Question 4. GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

Answer ANY THREE of the questions 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D.

4A. ANSWER EITHER (i) or (ii).

(i) **Glaciation**

Name **one** feature formed by glacial erosion and explain, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how it was formed.

OR

(ii) **Coasts**

Name **one** feature formed by coastal erosion and explain, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how it was formed.

(10)

Feature Named @ 1m

Labelled Diagram @ 1m

Two Explanations of Formation @ 4m each (St2 +D1 +D1)

4B. Aid

(i) What is meant by the term *bilateral aid*?

One explanation @ 2m (2 or 0)

(ii) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of providing aid to countries in the developing world.

One Advantage @ 4m (St2 + D1 + D1)

One Disadvantage @ 4m (St2 + D1 + D1)

(10)

4C. Urban Planning

(i) The photograph above shows an area in Cork city that has undergone urban renewal.

Explain what is meant by the term *urban renewal*.

One Explanation @ 2m (2 or 0)

(ii) Name any *new town* in Ireland that you have studied.

New Town Named @ 2m

(iii) Describe any **two** characteristics of this *new town*.

Two Characteristics Described @ 3m each (St2 + D1)

(10)

4D. Manufacturing Industry

The location of manufacturing industries is influenced by many factors including:

- Raw Materials
- Labour
- Markets
- Transport
- Capital
- Services
- Government Policies.

Explain how any **three** of the factors listed above influence the location of **one** manufacturing industry that you have studied.

Industry Named @ 1m

Three Factors Explained @ 3m each (St2 +D1)

(10)

Question 5 ORDNANCE SURVEY and AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

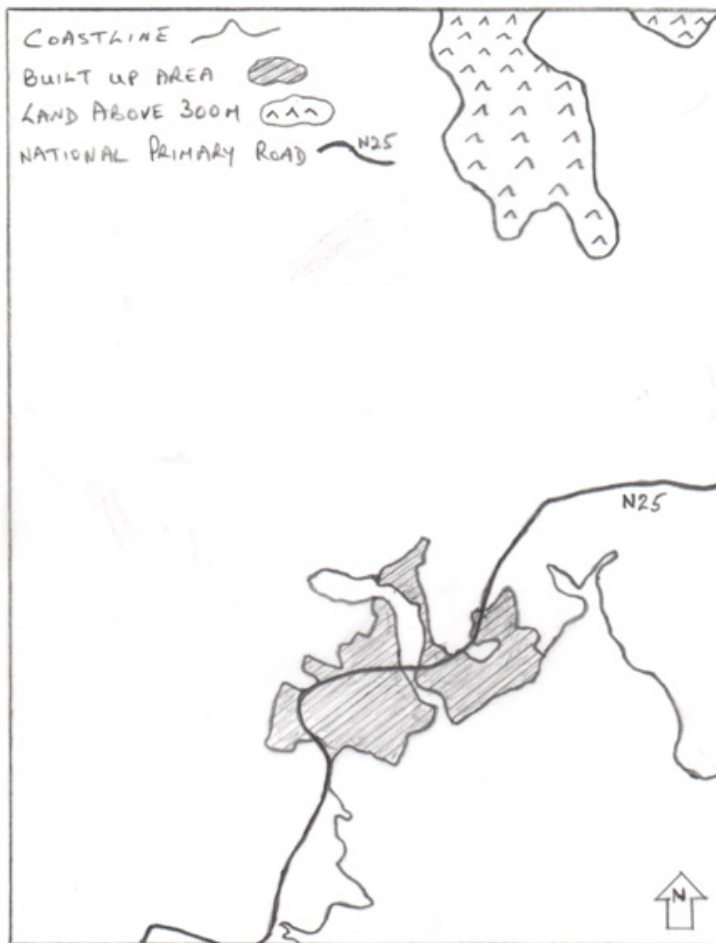
A. Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the Ordnance Survey map.

On your sketch map, show and label each of the following features:

- The coastline
- The built up area of Dungarvan
- An area of land above 300 metres
- A national primary road

**Four Features Shown and Named @ 2m each
Shape and Orientation @ 2m (1 + 1)**

(10)



B. Examine the **ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP** supplied with this paper.

Explain **three** reasons why the town of Dungarvan is at this location, using evidence from the **ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP** to support each reason.

Three Reasons @ 4m each (St2 + D1 + Ev1)

(12)

C. Examine the **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH** supplied with this paper.

Explain **two** reasons why tourists might be attracted to this area, using evidence from the **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**, to support each reason.

Two Reasons @ 4m each (St2 + D1 + Ev1)

(8)

SUMMARY MARK SHEET

| | |
|---|-------|
| 1. False, True, True | 1+1+1 |
| 2. Epicentre, Richter, Tsunami | 1+1+1 |
| 3. Terracettes | 3 |
| 4. 1, 4, 5 | 3 |
| 5. Increase, Labrador, Cold | 1+1+1 |
| 6. 4, 3, 2 | 1+1+1 |
| 7. Scree, Mechanical, Gravity | 1+1+1 |
| 8A. Brown Earths, Podzols, Humus | 1+1+1 |
| Or | |
| 8B. V-Shaped Valley, Upper, Erosion | 1+1+1 |
| 9A. Residential | 3 |
| Or | |
| 9B. Global Warming | 3 |
| 10A. Solar, HEP, Wave/ Biomass/Geothermal/Tidal | 1+1+1 |
| Or | |
| 10B. Calves, Slurry, Wheat | 1+1+1 |
| 11. Industrial Inertia | 3 |
| 12. Polder, Netherlands, Planned | 1+1+1 |
| 13. Dentist etc. | 3 |
| 14. 1, 2, 4 | 3 |
| 15. Fr 10000, Dt 4000, Hg 8000 | 1+1+1 |
| 16. True, False, False | 1+1+1 |
| 17. Linear/Ribbon | 3 |
| 18. 3, 1, 2 | 1+1+1 |
| 19. Third Class Road | 3 |
| 20. Oblique | 3 |

Question 1. ROCKS & WEATHERING

- A Rock Types** (i) Name @ 2m
(ii) Loc Named @ 2m
(iii) Two Des/Exp @ 3m (St2+D1)
- B Human Inter** (i) Two Adv @ 3m (St2+D1)
(ii) Two Prob @ 2m (St1+D1)
- C Weathering** Diag @ 2m Two Exp @ 4m (St2+D1+D1)

Question 2. CLIMATE & WEATHER

- A Climate Type** (i) Name @ 2m
(ii) Temp Char @ 3m (St2+D1) Precip Char @ 3m (St2 +D1)
(iii) One Adpt @ 2m (St1+D1)
- B Weather Inst** (i) Four named @ 1m
(ii) Two Des @ 3m (St1 +D1 +D1)
- C Drought** (i) Name @ 1m One Exp @ 3m (St2+D1)
(ii) Two Impacts @ 3m (St2 +D1)

Question 3. POPULATION

- A Pop Pyramids**(i) Four Impacts @ 2m (St1+D1)
(ii) Two Reasons @ 2m (St1 +D1)
- B Pop Density** (i) Two Effects @ 4m (St2+D1+D1)
- C Pop Change** (i) Name @ 1m
(ii) (a) Death rate Fluctuate @ 3m (St2+D1)
(b) Death rate Decline @ 3m (St2+D1)
(c) Nat Dec @ 3m (St2+D1)

Question 4. GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

- A Glac/Coast** (i)/(ii) Name @ 1m Diag @ 1m Two Exp @ 4m (St2+D1 +D1)
- B Aid** (i) Exp @ 2m
(ii) Adv @ 4m (St2+D1+D1) Disad @ 4m (St2+D1+D1)
- C Urban Plan** (i) Exp @ 2m
(ii) Town Name @ 2m
(iii) Two Char @ 3m (St2+D1)
- D Manufact** Ind Named @ 1m Three Exp @ 3m (St2 +D1)

Question 5. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

- A Sketch** Four features @ 2m each Frame /Orient 1+1
- B Town Loc (Map)** Three Reasons @ 4m (St2 +D1 +Ev1)
- C Tourists (Photo)**Two Reasons @ 4m (St2+D1+Ev1)