



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE 2008

MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY

ORDINARY LEVEL

SECTION 1 – FOLDER (60 marks)

Number	Answer	Mark	Comment
1	North Atlantic Ocean	3	
2	Folded Rock Strata	3	
3	Hurricane	3	
4	Potholes	3	
5	Granite	3	
6	An earthquake	3	
7	Southeast to Northwest	3	
*8A	Sand spit	3	
*8B	Moraine	3	
*9A	A Caravan site	3	
*9B	Secondary Activity	3	
*10A	A	3	
*10B	Not enough resources	3	
*11A	Central Business District	3	
*11B	Computer Manufacture	3	
12	10% or 10	3	
13	25%	3	
14	Contours	3	
15	Linear or Ribbon	3	
16	Acid Rainfall	3	
17	A and B	3	
18	Reclaimed Land	3	
19	Centre/Centre or Left Background	3	Note: Three options accepted
20	War	3	

Notes: Q.s 8, 9, 10 & 11 have EITHER/OR options. Mark both if attempted, but credit only ONE if candidate has both correct.

Section 2 (90 marks)
Answer **THREE** questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

A. Landforms

(i) Name **one** landform formed by **river erosion**.

Describe, with the aid of diagrams, how it was formed.

(ii) Name **one** landform formed by **river deposition**.

Describe, with the aid of diagrams, how it was formed. [12]

(i) & (ii) Two landforms @ 6m each. For each 6 :-

Landform named = 2m.

Diagram = 2m (graded 2/1/0)

How it was formed = 2m (two elements of information @ 1+1)

2 + 2gr.+ 2gr. and 2 + 2 gr.+ 2 gr. Tot. 12.

Samples: A *v-shaped valley/waterfall* (2) is caused by *erosion* (0). The land is worn away (1) by the force of the water (+1). Diagram 2/1/0.

A *flood plain* (2) happens when the river spreads mud (1) in its old age (1)
Diagram 2/1/0.

If features are not identified as Erosion/Deposition allow if given in print order.

If two features from the same process are given mark both and award the higher scoring feature only.

Accept annotation on diagram for explanation marks if in excess of what is needed to score 2m. on diagram (i.e. credit excess, but don't double mark).

B. Rivers and Uses

In the case of **two** of the following, describe how people make use of rivers.

Transportation

Irrigation

Power

[12]

TWO headings @ 6 marks each

Use described/named = 2m.

Two points of development = 2m. + 2m.

2+2+2 and 2+2+2 = Tot. 12

Samples:

The River Rhine (2) is used for transport. Barges (2) carry machinery (2) to the coast [2 in excess].

The river Nile (2) irrigates the land in Egypt (2). Crops are grown (2). Hydro-electric (2) power is made on the Shannon (2). It's a renewable source (2).

C. Rivers and Problems.

Describe **one** way in which rivers can cause problems for people. [6]

Way described/named = 2m

Two elements of development = 2m. + 2m.

2 + 2 + 2 Tot. 6

Samples: *Rivers flood (2) and this can drown people (2) and ruin crops (2).*

The river Nile(2) floods(2) and washes away houses (2).

2. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

Look at the O.S. extract of Galway and legend supplied.

A. Draw a sketch-map of the area shown on the O.S. map.

Mark on it and identify:

- The coastline
- A major river
- A National Primary Road
- A sea ferry route
- The built-up area of Galway city

[12]

Feature	Shown	Identified	Five items shown & Named @ 1 + 1; Symbols must be identified to score; Frame must be in correct proportion i.e. landscape, with 4 sides.
The coastline	1	1	
A major river	1	1	
A Nat. Primary Road	1	1	
A sea-ferry route	1	1	
Built-up area	1	1	
Frame	1(4 lines)+1(proportion)		
Total:	12		

- B.** (i) Using evidence from the map, describe **two** reasons why Galway developed at this location.
- (ii) Measure the distance – in kilometres – along the N6 road from the roundabout at M 321 272 to the roundabout at M 388 249. [10]

<p>(i) <u>Two</u> reasons @ 3 marks each Each reason named = 2m Reference to map = + 1m $2 + 1 \text{ and } 2 + 1 = 6m$</p>
<p>(ii)</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>

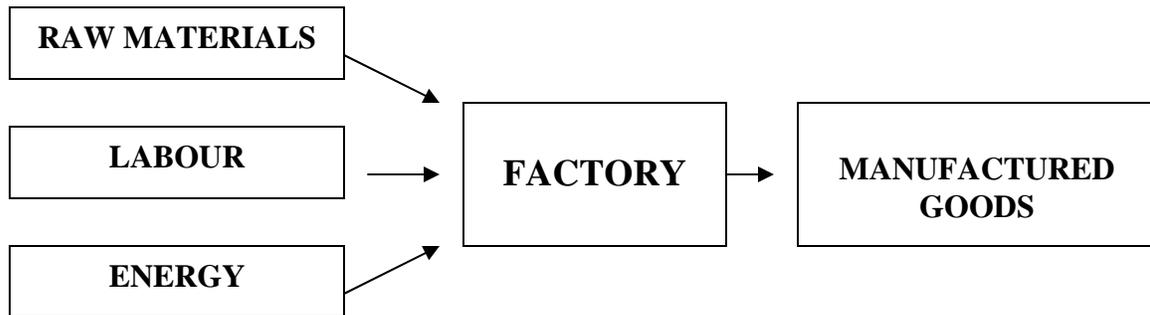
Sample (i): Galway is a meeting place of roads (2) *e.g. N6 & N17*(+1).
Galway is on a river (2) *called the Corrib* (+1).
 (ii) If figures are correct but given as MILES allow half marks.

- C.** Imagine that you live in Galway. Write a letter inviting a friend for a holiday.
 Using evidence from the map, suggest **four** attractions you could visit with him/her. [8]

Four attractions named @ 2m each. $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \text{Tot. } 8.$

Sample: *Galway Bay* (2), *Mutton Island* (2), *Golf Links* (2), *Castle* (2), *beach*(2), *city* (2) **BUT** *golfing* (1), *swimming* (1), *boating* (1).
 Accept similar attractions *e.g. tower* (2), *fort* (2) etc.

3. A FACTORY AS A SYSTEM



Look at this diagram showing a factory as a system, with inputs, processes and outputs.

A. (i) Name a factory that you have studied.

(ii) Name **two** inputs, **two** processes and **two** outputs of your chosen factory. [8]

(i) Factory named = 2m.
(ii) Two each of inputs/processes/outputs @ 1m each = 6
(i) = 2 (ii) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6m Tot. = 8.

Sample: (i) = *Irish Cement* (2).

[Accept brand name or product name e.g. *Guinness* or *porter*]

(ii) = Inputs: *limestone* (1), *Oil* (1);

Processes: *crushing* (1), *heating* (1); **but** *making cement*=0

Outputs : *quick-drying cement* (1); *normal cement* (1).

- B.** Describe and explain **two** reasons why the factory you have named developed at its present location. [12]

Two reasons @ 6 marks each.

Each reason named = 2m

Two elements of development @ 2m + 2m.

$2m + 2m + 2m$ and $2m + 2m + 2m$ = Tot. 12.

Sample: *The raw material was available locally (2). This saves money in transporting (2) as it is very heavy (2). It is located near the coast (2) at Drogheda (2). It can import the coal easily (2)..*

- C. (i)** Describe **two** ways in which industry can damage the environment.

Two ways @ 3marks each.

Each way stated = 2m

Each developed = + 1

$2 + 1$ and $2 + 1$ = Tot 6.

Sample: *The smoke (2) can cause pollution (1). Ugly buildings (2) cause visual pollution (1).[Two types]*

Expect two different types e.g. noise, air, water, visual.

- (ii) Describe one way industries try to limit or avoid such damage.

Way name = 2m

Development = +2; $2 + 2$ = Tot. 4m.

Sample: *They plant trees (2) to hide the buildings (2). They use electricity (2) instead of coal (2).*

4. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Look at the aerial photograph of part of Galway supplied with this paper.

[HINT: Remember, this is an oblique aerial photograph. Therefore, you must use the correct terms, such as Left Background, Right Foreground, etc.]

A. Draw a sketch-map of the area shown on the photograph.

Mark on it and identify:

- a river
- a road bridge
- **two** connecting streets
- a car park

[12]

Feature	Marked	Identified	If streets shown a single-line only allow 1+1. Frame should have correct proportion i.e. landscape.
A river	1	1	
A road bridge	1	1	
2 connecting streets	2	2	
A car park	1	1	
Frame	1 (4 sides)+1(proportion)		
Total	12		

B. Using evidence from the photograph, describe **two** of the major areas of different land-use in the area shown on the photograph. [6]

Two land-uses @ 3 marks each.

Each land-use named = 2m

Location/Description = +1m

2 + 1 and 2 + 1 = Tot. 6

Sample: *Religion (2) Centre Middleground (1);
Residential (2) Housing Estate (1) in Right Background [surplus 1]*

C. Describe and explain **three** of the main services available in this part of Galway city. [12]

Three services @ 4marks each.

Each service named = 2m

One point of development = + 2

2 + 2 and 2 + 2 and 2 + 2 = Tot. 12.

Sample: *Shopping Centre (2) in Right-Middleground (2).
Education (2) School in Right-Middleground (2).
Parking (2) beside the church (2).
Park (2) for playing sport (2).*

Accept such services as Educ. , Religion,Transport, Housing, Leisure, Health, etc.

5.A GEOGRAPHICAL MIX. Answer ANY THREE of the questions A, B, C, D

5A. POLLUTION.

(i) Describe **three** ways in which this picture shows how people can pollute the environment. [6]

<p><u>Three</u> ways named @ 1m. + 1m each 1+1 and 1+1 and 1+1 = Tot. 6</p>

Sample: *Dropping rubbish* (1+1); *dumping sewage* (1+1) *spilling oil* (1+1)
Sewerage(1) *which kills fish*(1).

(ii) Explain what you understand by the term recycling. [4]

<p><u>Two</u> points of information @ 2m. each 2 + 2 =Tot. 4</p>
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Sample: *Materials such as glass* (2) *can be reused* (2).
Scrap iron (2) *can be made into cars again* (2).

5B. CLIMATE STUDIES

Name **one** type of climate that you have studied (e.g. Hot Desert, Mediterranean)

(i) Describe briefly the climate and the vegetation found there.

(ii) Describe **one** way in which the climate affects people living there. [10]

<p>(i) Climate named = 1m. <u>Two</u> points of information on climate @ 2 + 1 <u>Two</u> points of information on vegetation @ 2 + 1 1 and 2 + 1 and 2 + 1 = Tot. 7</p>
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Sample: *Equatorial* (1m). *It is very hot* (2) *and wet* (1).

It is a Rainforest (2) *with trees like mahogany* (1).

Accept ref. to veg. as development of climate and vice versa.

Drought(2) *so little grows*(1) or *dense jungle*(2) *due to high rainfall*(1)

(ii) Affect on people named = 2m

Development = +1m.

$$2 + 1 = \text{Tot. } 3.$$

Sample: *They wear very little clothing* (2) *because of the heat* (1).

5C. POPULATION

Look at this graph, which shows the change in world population between 1800 and 2100.

(i) Describe and explain how world population has changed since 1800.

Two points of information from the graph @ 3 + 3

Each point stated = 2m

each point developed = + 1

$$2 + 1 \text{ and } 2 + 1 = \text{Tot. } 6$$

Sample: *The population has increased* (2) *to almost 8 billion* (1).

Developing regions have developed much faster (2) *than*

Developed regions (1). *Developing countries have big families*(2)*because* so many die(1). [The latter explains the change without naming it – accept]

Accept two *Descriptions* of changes OR two *explanations* of changes OR one of each

- (ii) Explain the difference between the population change in Developed Regions and Developing Regions.

Difference stated = 2m
Development = +2

$$2 + 2 = \text{Tot. 4}$$

Sample: *People in Developing countries have larger families (2) because a lot of their children die (2).*
People in Developed countries have small families (2) because women have jobs outside the home (2).

5D. SHANTY TOWNS

- (i) With the help of the photograph explain what a shanty town is.

Two points of description @ 2m. each

$$2 + 2 = \text{Tot. 4}$$

Sample: *Houses are very badly built (2).*OR *Houses are crushed together(2).*
OR *It's a very poor area(2)found in Calcutta(2).*OR *Its called a favella(2).*

- (ii). Describe two problems for people living in shanty towns.

Two problems @ 3m. each.

Each problem stated = 2m.

Each problem developed = + 1.

$$2 + 1 \text{ and } 2 + 1 = \text{Tot. 6}$$

Sample: *Disease (2) as the area looks very dirty (1)*
Overcrowding (2) as the houses are very close together (1).