

Marking Scheme – Geography – Junior Certificate Higher Level 2002

Section 1 Folder Question

20 Questions @ 3 marks each = 60 marks

1. 3 @ 1mark
A Rainfall = 1mk
B Campbell Stokes Sun Recorder = 1mk
C North-East = 1mk.

2. 3 @ 1mark
 Basalt - Igneous = 1mk
 Burren - Limestone = 1mk
 Marble - Metamorphic = 1mk

3. 3 @ 1mark
 Coal/Oil/Peat/Natural Gas (max 3)

4. 3 @ 1mark
 Coniferous Forest - Podzol = 1mk
 Ireland - Brown earth soils = 1mk
 Leached - Hardpan = 1mk

5. 1 @ 3 marks
 1,2,5

6.A

1 @ 3mks
 Equatorial = 3mks

OR

6.B

3 @ 1 mark
 May June July = 1mk
 1°C = 1mk
 143mm = 1mk

7.A.

A	4
B	1
C	5
D	2
E	3

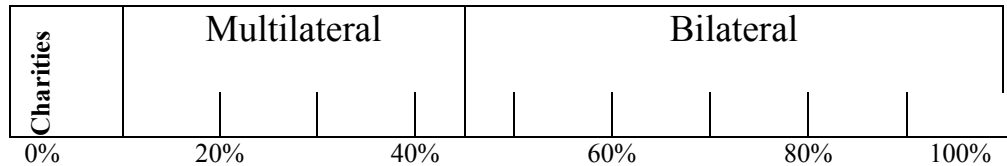
4 correct = 3 marks
 2 – 3 correct = 2 mark
 1 correct = 1mk

7.B.

A	2
B	5
C	1
D	3
E	4

8. 3 @ 1mark
Suggested answers
 Villages swallowed up
 Agricultural/green areas lost
 Increased journey time
 Traffic congestion
 Isolation/loss of community spirit.

9. 1 correct = 2 marks / 2correct = 3 marks



10. 1 @ 3 mark
 The industry can locate in a wide variety of areas

11. 3 @ 1mark
 Developing
 Lower
 One disadvantage from the list supplied on diagram.

12.A. 1 @ 3marks
 Linear = 3 marks

OR

12.B. 1 @ 3marks
 Trellised = 3 marks

13. 1 @ 3 marks
 Country A = 3 marks

14. 3 @ 1 mark.
 Decreased = 1mk
 True = 1mk
 40% = 1mk

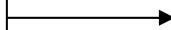
15. 1 @ 3marks
 1,3,5

16. 3 @ 1mark
 Trade Winds = 1mk
 Doldrums = 1mk
 North West Anti-Trades = 1mk

17. 1 @ 3 marks
 3.6 – 3.9kms

18. 1 @ 3 marks
24 km²
19. 3 @ 1 mark
Belgooly = 1mk
R 611 = 1mk
R 600 = 1mk
20. 1 @ 3 marks
South West – North East

Draw a small grid
to **Total Marks** for
each **Question**
on the Folder.



Mk	X	Qs =	Total
3	X	11 =	33
2	X	6 =	12
1	X	2 =	2
0	X	1 =	0
			20 = 47

Please enter the folder total mark on the top right corner of the first page of the candidate's script.
When entering the mark on the front grid enter it as **F = 47** as per example above.

**Marking Scheme – Geography – Junior Certificate
Higher Level 2002
Section 2**

Question 1. **RIVERS**

A. *Study the diagram below showing features found along a river valley.*

(i) *Name the features marked A — C in the diagram.*

Three named features 3 @ 1 mark each.

A = floodplain. B = levee. C = oxbow lakecut off/mort lake

(ii) *Name the material found at D in the diagram.*

Named material 1 @ 1mark.

D = alluvium/silt/mud

(iii) *Choose TWO features from A — C above and explain how they were formed.*

Two explanations 2 @ 3marks. (St 2mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Floodplains form either side of a meander when a river overflows and the land is covered by deposits of alluvium/silt.

Oxbow lakes are formed when a meander is cut off by erosion on outer bends.

Levees are formed when particles are built up on the banks of the river due to deposition.

B. *“Flooding frequently occurs along the course of a river.”*

Explain ONE way in which flooding damages an area and ONE way in which flooding can benefit an area. [8]

Two explanations 2 @ 4marks (St 2mks + Dev 1 mk + Dev 1 mk)

Suggested answers.

Damage -Settlement may be submerged with loss of life and property e.g. The River Mississippi.

Benefit - Rich alluvial deposits provide fertile soil and good agricultural land e.g. The River Nile

C. *“Manufacturing Industry and Recreational Activities are two of the many activities frequently located along rivers. Some of these activities may conflict with each other.”*

(i) *Name a river you have studied where such conflicts occur.*

Named river 1 @ 2marks e.g. Rhine/Barrow/Local River

(ii) *Explain ONE example where these conflicts occur along this river.*

Q.1. C.(continued)

Two Activities Named 2 @ 2marks

Suggested answer.

Manufacturing – Chemical, food processing, brewing, creamery/HEP/etc

Recreational – Angling, swimming, boating etc.

Explanation St 2mks + Dev 2mks + Dev 2mks

Suggested answers

Chemical waste could harm the ecology of the river making the river unsuitable for swimming and angling. This would have a knock-on effect on the local tourist industry – hotels losing business – loss of jobs.

Question 2 **GEOGRAPHIC MIX**

Answer **THREE** of the following (a, b, c, d)

Mark all four if answered by candidates but credit marks for the best three only. Square bracket the surplus question.

A. WEATHER

The map below shows two of the air masses that influence Ireland's weather.

For EACH of these air masses describe the type of weather it brings to Ireland. Use the following headings in your description

- *Temperature*
- *Rainfall* [10]

Two Descriptions 2 @ 5 marks (St.Temp. 3mks + St.Rain 2mk)

Suggested answers.

Polar air masses come from the north and are very cold. As they move south they become warmer picking up moisture releasing little rainfall.

Tropical air masses bring warmer winds from tropical regions. As they blow from North Africa they are dry.

B. "Kinsale provides many attractions for tourists."

Using the Ordnance Survey map and the Aerial Photograph identify TWO attractions for tourists in Kinsale.

In your answer make specific reference to areas in BOTH the photo and the map.

When describing location on the photo refer to left background etc.

When describing location on the map use grid reference. [10]

Two Attractions identified 2 @ 5 marks (St 2 mks + Dev 1mk + Evid 2mk)

Suggested Answers.

Kinsale has many features of historical interest e.g. Charles Fort at W655494

There are boating activities in the harbour e.g. the marina in the right background

Note: *There must be evidence from both Photo and O.S Map. If not – only one evidence mark allowed.*

Q. 2. (continued)

C. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN EUROPE

Examine the map below which shows the poorest and wealthiest areas in Europe.

(i) Name TWO regions in the poorest and TWO regions in the wealthiest areas of Europe.

Four regions 4 @ 1mark.

Suggested answers.

Poorest – (Must come from the Red Zone) - Western Ireland/Scotland/Southern Italy/Sardinia/Greece/Southern Spain/North Western Spain/Portugal

Wealthiest -(Must come from the Pink Zone) – London area/Benelux/Rhur/North West Italy.

Explain TWO reasons for the difference in wealth between the richest and poorest areas.

Two reasons 2 @ 3 marks (St 2mks + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Southern Italy is very far away from the rich core regions e.g. Paris basin, Netherlands etc. This makes transport costs high.

Young educated people migrate from Western Ireland to richer areas thus making the West less attractive for investors and wealthier areas benefit.

The Benelux is the most densely populated part of Europe with high spending power. This makes the services sector strong.

D. JOURNEY TO WORK

Study the graph below showing the increase in travel time to Dublin City Centre.

(i) Name the THREE areas worst affected by the increase in travel times.

Three areas named 3 @ 1mark.

NW Dublin = 1 mk North Dublin = 1 mk West Dublin = 1 mk

(ii) Explain TWO actions that could be taken to reduce this problem.

Two Explanations

1 @ 4 marks(St. 2mk + Dev 2mks)

1 @ 3marks(St. 2mk + Dev 1mks)

Suggested answers.

Improve public transport e.g. the Luas system in Dublin.

Make city centre parking more expensive and introduce more pedestrian streets. No parking zones. One way systems.

Question 3. PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

A. *Many primary economic activities can be examined as systems.*

Farming can be examined as a System involving Inputs, Processes and Outputs.

Study the diagram of a mixed farm below and answer the following questions with reference to a mixed farm you have studied.

(i) Name **THREE** inputs into the system. [3]

Three named inputs 3 @ 1 mark

Suggested answers.

Soil/Machinery/Fertiliser/Labour/Milk/Seed etc

(ii) Describe **TWO** processes the farmer may engage in and refer to the season when each process is likely to occur. [6]

Two Processes 2 @ 3marks(Process 2mks + season 1mk)

Suggested answers

Harvesting – Summer

Sowing - Spring

Milking – All year

Ploughing – Spring/Winter/Autumn

(iii) Name **THREE** of the outputs from the farm and describe how they may be used. [6]

Three named outputs 3 @ 1 mark

Three uses 3 @ 1 mark

Suggested answers

Milk – butter, barley – brewing, wheat – flour milling, potatoes – food processing, timber - fencing

B. *Study the diagram titled “Land Uses in the Countryside” and describe **TWO** possible conflicts that may arise between farmers and other groups shown in the diagram. [15]*

Your description of each conflict should refer to

(i) *The group in conflict with the farmers*

(ii) *The nature of the conflict*

(iii) *Possible solutions to the conflict.*

Q.3.B. *(continued)*

Two descriptions

1 @ 8 marks

(Name of group = 2mks + Nature of conflict = 3mks(St. 2mks + Dev 1mk) +
Solution = 3mks(St.2mks + Dev 1mks)

1 @ 7 marks

(Name of group = 1mks + Nature of conflict = 3mks(St. 2mks + Dev 1mk) +
Solution = 3mks(St.2mks + Dev 1mks)

Suggested answers.

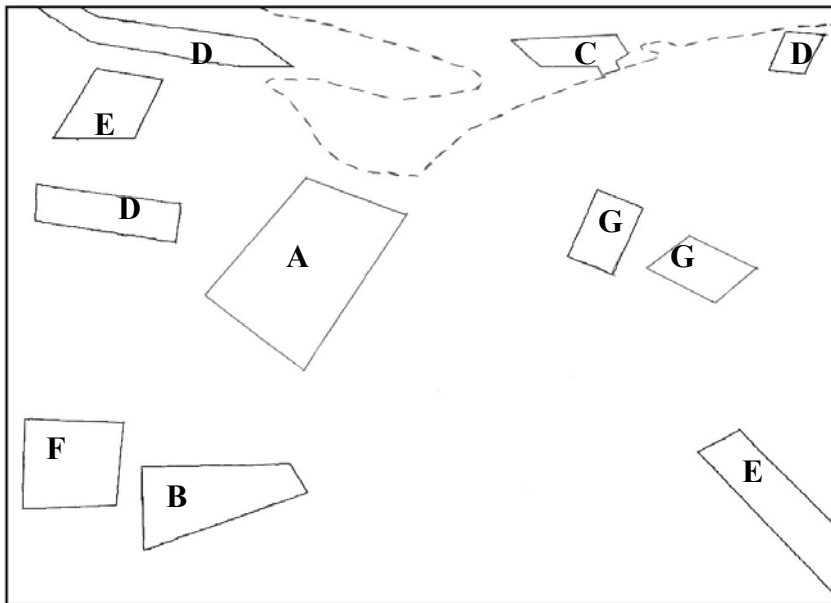
Urban dwellers – noise / smell from farm – rubbish /stray animals from town –
discussion to understand problem between both parties.

Holiday park – pollution damages water as amenity – proper disposal of
slurry/ silage effluent.

Question 4

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH and ORDNANCE SURVEY

- A. *Using the Aerial Photograph only, draw a sketch map of the part of Kinsale town shown, Mark on and identify the following:*
- *the central business district*
 - *a car park*
 - *a marina*
 - *an area of woodland*
 - *a modern housing estate*
 - *a church without a graveyard*
 - *a school*
- [12]



- A. The central business district
- B. A car park
- C. A marina
- D. An area of woodland
- E. A modern housing estate
- F. A church without a graveyard
- G. A school

Six features 6 @ 2mks each.
Deduct 1mk if no frame or if the frame is disproportionate.

- B. (i) *Using the map calculate the area (square kilometres) bounded by the Eastings 62 and 67 and by the Northings 45 and 53. [4]*

One Calculation 1 @ 4 marks 40 km² = 4 marks

- (ii) *If you were travelling in a straight line TO Kinsale [W 639 505] FROM the following places in what direction would you be travelling in each case?*

1. *Belgooly [W 666 538]*
2. *Ferry Point [W 688 490]*
3. *Sandy Cove [W 638 472]* [6]

Three directions 3 @ 2 marks. Belgooly = South West, Ferry Point = (North West or West North West), Sandy Cove = North

Q. 4. (continued)

C. “The buildings in the centre of the photograph and those in the right foreground differ greatly”

(i) Describe the differences between these buildings using the following headings.

- **Building density**
- **Number of storeys (levels)**

Two differences 2 @ 2 marks

Suggested answers.

The buildings in the centre are more dense than the right foreground.

The buildings in the centre are multi-storey/high rise whereas the buildings in the right foreground are two storey.

(ii) Explain why the difference exists for any ONE of the headings.

Explanation 1 @ 4marks(St.2mks + Dev 2mks)

Suggested answers.

The centre is the CBD where land values are higher therefore buildings grow upwards.

The right foreground is on the outside of the town where land is cheaper and more affordable for residential use.

Question 5. SETTLEMENT

- A. *“The function of a town may change over time”*
(i) *Name a town that you have studied whose function has changed.*

Named town 1 @ 2 marks

e.g. Navan

- (ii) *Describe and explain the change in function that has taken place.*

One description 1 @ 4 marks (Original 2mks + new 2mks)

Suggested answer.

Formerly a defence settlement today an industrial/mining town

One explanation 1 @ 4 marks (St 2mks + Dev 2mks)

Suggested answer.

When defence became less important the town. When a lead/zinc ore body was discovered the town became industrial.

- B. *“It is clear from studying the Ordnance Survey map that settlement existed in this area for a long period of time”*

- (i) *Name TWO of the periods of historic settlement shown on the map.*

Two named periods 2 @ 2 mks e.g. Celtic Period/Early Christian etc

- (ii) *With reference to the Ordnance Survey map give ONE piece of evidence to support your answer in each case.*

Two pieces of evidence 2 @ 2mks (feature = 1mk + map ref = 1mk)

e.g. Celtic = Fulachtai Fia W615472 / Early Christian = Church W635465 / Neolithic(Stone Age) + Megalithic Tomb W682479

- C. *“The rapid growth of cities in developing countries has led to problems in these cities.”*

In relation to a named city in the third world that you have studied describe TWO of these problems. [12]

Named city 1 @ 2 marks Calcutta/Sao Paulo = 2marks

Two problems 2 @ 5marks (St 3mks + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Overcrowding – people live in shanty towns – made from waste material

Lack of sanitation – due to shortage of clean water –therefore there is widespread disease.

A lot of crime – due to high level of poverty – and unemployment.