

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

2001

GEOGRAPHY

MARKING SCHEME

**Marking Scheme – Geography – Junior Certificate
Higher Level 2001**

Section 1 Folder Question

20 Questions @ 3 marks each = 60 marks

1. 3 @ 1mark
1st Government = 1mk
2nd Individuals = 1mk
3rd Local Communities = 1mk.
 2. 1 @ 3marks
The location of many earthquakes and volcanoes.
 3. 3 @ 1mark
Rotten vegetation/animal waste = 1mk
Horizons = 1mk
Water/minerals = 1mk.
 4. 3 @ 1mark
Freeze-thaw = 1mk
Mechanical = 1mk
Scree = 1mk
 5. 1 @ 3 marks
1,4,5
 6. 3 @ 1mark
Anemometer = 1mk
High Pressure to Low Pressure = 1mk
Southwest = 1mk
- 7.A. 3 @ 1 mark
Metamorphic = 1mk
Basalt = 1mk
Rock fragments = 1mk

Or

7.B. 3 @ 1 mark
Drainage Basin = 1mk
Confluence = 1mk
Lower Course = 1mk
8. 1 @ 3marks
Bilateral Aid

9. 3 @ 1mark

32°C = 1mk
55mm = 1mk
3.3°C = 1mk

10. 1 @ 3 marks
Relief Rainfall

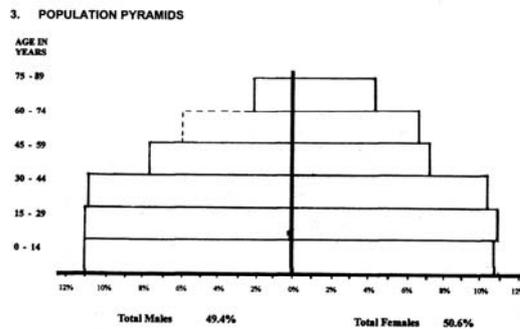
11.A. 3 @ 1 mark
Hot Desert = 1mk
Equatorial = 1mk
Boreal = 1mk

Or

11.B. 1 @ 3marks
Isohels

12. 1 @ 3marks
Nucleated

13. 1 correct @ 2 marks + 2nd correct @ 1 mark
11%



14.A. 3 @ 1 mark
Corrie or cirque or cwm or coom = 1mk
Pyramidal or matterhorn peak = 1mk
U shaped valley/Hanging valley = 1mk

Or

14.B. 3 @ 1 mark.
Beach = 1mk
Sea stack = 1mk
Sea arch = 1mk

15. 1 @ 3marks
1,3,4
16. 1 @ 3marks
The Central Business District
17. 1 correct @ 2 marks + 2nd correct @ 1 mark
(i) Rapid increase in population
(ii) Uneven use/distribution of resources
18. 3 @ 1 mark

(A)	(3)
B	4
C	2
D	1

19. 3 @ 1 mark

(A)	(2)
B	3
C	1
D	4

20. 1 @ 3 marks
East

Draw a small
grid to **Total**
Marks for each
Question

M	X	Q = T
3	X	11 = 33
2	X	6 = 12
1	X	2 = 2
0	X	1 = 0
		<hr/>
		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 2001
Section 2**

Question 1

(a) “The world can be divided into Developing and Developed countries.”

(i) Explain what is meant by the terms underlined above.[4]

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

Suggested answers.

A developing country is a poor country which is trying to improve industry – services etc

A developing country has poor medical services therefore low life expectancy – high death rate.

A developed country is a wealthy country where the majority of workers are in the tertiary sector – there is a high literacy rate – there is high G.N.P.

Do not accept direct repetition.

(ii) State **THREE** differences between Developing and Developed countries. [6]

Three differences 3 @ 2mks (St 2mks)

Suggested answers.

Developed countries have better food quality - more balanced diets – therefore less malnutrition.

Developed countries have better medical services/childcare – lower child mortality

Developing countries have lower literacy rates

There must be an element of contrast/comparison in the answer.

(b) Study the diagram below, which shows how the income from coffee is divided between the groups involved in its production and marketing. In relation to coffee, or another commodity you have studied, explain TWO ways the division of income causes problems for the Developing countries involved. [10]

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

Suggested answers.

The developed countries earn most of the income, which is 73%, and therefore control the price of coffee.

The south has very low-income 27%, and therefore have great difficulty improving agriculture and introducing industry.

People in the South get a small share of the income e.g. Producers 19% while traders/shippers get 28%.

Reference to figures not necessary but answer must relate to diagram.

(c) (i) Reducing Military Spending (ii) Increasing Aid (iii) Cancellation of Debt

The three items above have been suggested as ways in which the differences between Developed and Developing countries might be reduced.

Choose TWO of the above and explain how they might reduce the differences.

In your answer refer to ONE example you have studied. [10]

Two explanations 2 @ 5mks (St 3mks +Dev 1mk +Ex 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Reducing Military Spending

Much needed capital would be released for development of agriculture e.g. Ethiopia
Countries could concentrate on non-military solutions and spend money on education and health e.g. Costa Rica

Increasing Aid

This helps to improve services like water supply, sanitation and health care e.g. Somalia

Promote projects in farming, forestry and fishing

Increased aid helps to bring the experience and expertise of the North to the South. e.g. Lesotho

Cancellation of Debt

Cancellation of debt would release huge amounts of money for development of infrastructure and social services in countries like Brazil.

Question 2

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

Mark all **four** if answered by candidate but credit marks for the best **three** only.

Square bracket the surplus question

(a) In relation to a named example of a manufacturing industry you have studied, explain how these three factors have influenced the location of the industry.

Transport • Labour • Access to Raw Materials [10]

Suggested answer

Named industry 1 @ 1mk e.g. Aughinish Alumina

Three factors 3 @ 3mks each (St 2mks + Dev 1mk)

Transport

Located in the Shannon Estuary, which has a deep port.

Labour

There is a large workforce in nearby Limerick.

Access to Raw Materials

Bauxite which is imported from Nigeria..

The factors must relate to the named industry to receive development marks.

(b) The Plantation of Ulster and European Colonisation of South America are examples of organised migration.

*Choose one of the above migrations and explain **THREE** effects the migration had on the area to which the people moved. [10]*

Migration named 1 @ 1mk

Three effects 3 @ 3mks each (2mks + Dev 1mk)

Effects can be negative or positive.

Suggested answers.

Ulster

New religion introduced e.g. Protestants

English language replaced the Irish language

Plantation towns built e.g. Omagh

Two cultures – English and Irish

South America

New Languages – Spanish/Portuguese

Catholic religion introduced e.g. Brazil/Peru etc

Plantation system of farming e.g. Sugar cane/Coffee/rubber etc

- (c) (i) ***Explain TWO reasons for the decrease in fish caught in Irish waters in recent decades.[6]***

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

Suggested answers.

More efficient boats with radar and sonar equipment make it more difficult for fish to escape.

Factory ships fish for months, and vast sea areas are cleared of fish.

- (ii) ***“The number of fish in Irish waters has been reduced in recent years.” Describe TWO steps that are being taken to limit the effects of over-exploitation.[4]***

Two steps 2 @ 2mks (St 1mks + 1mk)

Suggested answers.

The EU has introduced quotas and complete bans on catching certain types of endangered fish e.g. cod and herring.

Exclusion zones have been set up to keep out foreign trawlers.

Limits have been set on net sizes and mesh sizes.

- (d) ***“Urban planning can sometimes improve the environment in which people live.” In relation to a named example of an Irish city or town that you have studied, explain TWO ways in which Urban Planning has improved the environment. [10]***

Named city/town 1 @ 2mks

Two ways 2 @ 4mks each (St 2mks + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Amenity areas must set aside in planning new housing estates so children can play.

Town renewal means refurbishing old buildings or harmonising the old with the new.

Pedestrianisation of certain parts of towns so people can shop e.g. Grafton Street.

The introduction of street furniture e.g. benches, trees, flowerbeds etc.

These are suggestions of the ideas that should be applied to the named town or city.
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Question 3

“The Burren is an area of bare limestone in North Clare. Chemical weathering has created a dramatic landscape, both on the surface and underground.”

(a) (i) Explain how limestone is formed.[5]

Explanation 1 @ 5mks (St 3mks + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Limestone is formed from the compressed remains of fish and sea creatures. It forms on the bed of the sea in layers/strata and joints form.

(ii) Describe how Chemical weathering occurs.[5]

Description 1 @5mks (St 3mks + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Rain dissolves rock because it is a weak acid which can dissolve the calcium carbonate in the limestone forming clints and grikes..

(b) “The Burren is an example of a Karst Landscape.”

Study the diagram of features found in Karst areas.

(i) Name the features marked A - D in the diagram.[4]

Features named 4 @ 1mk each

A = Swallow hole/Slugga B = Stalactite C = Stalagmite/Cavern/Cave D = Pillar

(ii) Choose TWO from the list and explain how they were formed.[6]

Two Chosen 2 @ 3mks each (St 1mk + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Mark all four if attempted and give credit for the best two.

Square bracket the surplus marks.

Suggested answers.

Swallow holes are formed where water from surface rivers open or widen the joints and bedding planes and disappear underground.

Stalactites are formed when water containing dissolved limestone drips from the roof of a cave leaving behind deposits of calcite in the shape of an icicle..

Stalagmites are formed from the build up of dissolved limestone on the floor of the cave.

A Pillar is formed when a stalactite and stalagmite grow to join each other.

(c) Many tourists visit the wide range of attractions in the Burren. While these tourists bring many benefits to the area they also cause some problems. Describe how TWO of these problems have affected the Burren.

Two descriptions 2 @ 5mks each (St 3mks + Dev 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Rare plants e.g orchids are threatened when tourists pick them or walk on them.

Increased traffic brings air and noise pollution, which can damage heritage sites and upset many of the wild animals

Underground water becomes contaminated by sewage due to increase use of visitor centres e.g The Ailwee caves.

Question 4

- (a) *Study the Ordnance Survey map and legend (key) supplied.*
(i) *What is the distance, in kilometres, along the N2 road from the junction with the 3rd class road [N 994 848] to the junction with the R170 road at [N 963 903]?[4]*

Distance 1 @ 4mks Accept in the range 7.0 kms to 7.5 kms

- (ii) *If you were travelling in a straight line TO Ardee FROM the following places in what direction would you be travelling in each case?*

1. *Loughanmore* [O009 959]
2. *Blakestown Cross Rds* [N 965 878]
3. *Knocklore* [N 931 953] [6]

Three directions 3 @ 2mks each South West = 2mks, North = 2mks, South East = 2mks

- (b) *Using evidence from the map only, explain THREE reasons why Ardee developed at this location. In your answer refer to both the past and present. [12]*

Three Reasons 3 @ 4mks each (St 2mks + Dev 1mk + Ev.1mk)

Suggested answers.

Ardee grew up as a defence point – there are castles at N962 905

It is a meeting point of roads e.g. N52, N2, R170

It is a bridging point on the river Dee N963 904

It is an ecclesiastical centre – there is a Church at N962 907

There must be evidence to past and present in the answer for full marks.

- (c) (i) *Using both the photograph of Ardee and the map, state the direction in which the camera was pointing when the photograph was taken.*

Direction 1 @ 2mks East = 2mks

- (ii) *At what time of the year was the photograph taken? Suggest TWO pieces of evidence from the photograph to support your answer.[8]*

Time of year 1 @ 2mks Summer + 2mks

Two pieces of evidence 2 @ 2mks (St 1mk + Evid. 1mk)

Suggested answers.

The crops in the fields are brown/golden e.g. center background

The deciduous trees still have all their leaves e.g. center foreground.

The shadow from the large building in the right foreground is short indicating the sun is very high in the sky.

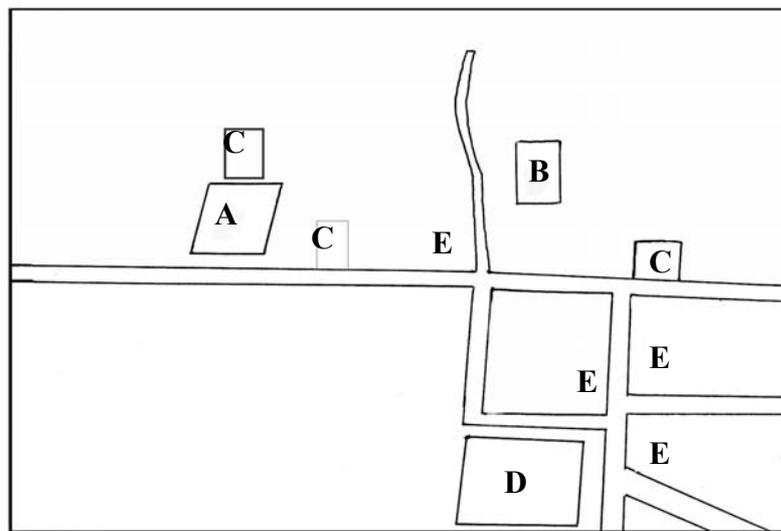
Question 5

The Aerial Photograph of Ardee and Ordnance Survey Map should be used in only Part (c) of this question. Use the photograph only in Parts (a) and (b).

As it is not a vertical photograph, refer to the location of places as ‘background’ ‘right foreground’ etc.

(a) *Using the photograph only, draw a sketch map of the part of Ardee town shown. Mark on and identify the following:*

- *two connecting roads • a church and graveyard*
- *an historic building • grain silos*
- *a timber storage area [10]*



<p>A = Church + graveyard B = Grain Silos C = Historic building D = Timber storage area E = Connecting roads</p>
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Five features 5 @ 2mks each (Located on map = 1m + Named = 1mk)
 Deduct 1mk if no frame or incorrectly drawn.

(b) (i) *“The main street in Ardee runs across the photograph from left centre to right centre”.*

With reference to the photograph, give TWO pieces of evidence to support the statement that this is Ardee’s main street.[4]

Two pieces of evidence 2 @ 2mks each (St 1mk + Evid.1mk)

Suggested answers.

Most of the car parking is on this street at the center middle distance.

This street has some of the town’s main functions/services e.g. the church in the left centre.

(ii) Briefly explain ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage in living along the main street of a town like Ardee. [61]

One Advantage 1 @ 3mks each (St 2mk + Dev 1mk)

One Disadvantage 1 @ 3mks each (St 2mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answers.

Advantage

A person is close to the main services e.g. shops and the church.

Disadvantage

People would be disturbed by traffic congestion, noise /air pollution from the heavy traffic.

(c) The local authority for this area is going to build a new shopping centre in the area shown on the photograph.

(i) Identify the part of the photograph in which you would locate this shopping centre.[2]

Location identified 1 @ 2mks

Suggested answers.

e.g. Left foreground. Located and marked on the sketch map is acceptable.

(ii) With reference to both the photograph and the map give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of this location. [81]

One Advantage 1 @ 4mks each (St 2mk + Dev 1mk + Evid 1mk)

Takes traffic away from the center of the town as there is ample car parking space in the left foreground..

The Shopping centre would have good easy access by roads e.g. N2 and N52.

One Disadvantage 1 @ 4mks each (St 2mk + Dev 1mk + Evid 1mk)

An area of natural amenity with coniferous trees may disappear in the left foreground.

Evidence must be given from both photograph and O.S. map.