Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2019

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.
- Words, 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
B = Condensation, **C** = Precipitation, **A** = Evaporation

2. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Warm winds (ii) Close together (iii) South-west

3. 3 @ 1 mark each
Miner, Farmer, Forestry worker

4. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Labrador Current (ii) North Atlantic Drift (iii) Cold

5. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Deforestation (ii) Increases (iii) Increases

6. 3 @ 1 mark each
Early Christian Period = **C**, Norman Period = **A**, Celtic Period = **B**

7. 1 @ 3 marks
2, 3, 5

8A. 1 @ 3 marks
Industrial inertia

OR

8B. 1 @ 3 marks
Latitude

9A. 3 @ 1 mark

X	**Y**
A	3
B	**4**
C	1
D	2

OR

9B. 3 @ 1 mark

X	**Y**
A	**2**
B	4
C	1
D	3

10A. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) False (ii) True (iii) True

OR

10B. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) True (ii) False (iii) False

11. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Raised (ii) Ditcher (iii) Miller

12. 1 @ 3 marks
Harvesting, ploughing, sowing seeds

13. 3 @ 1 mark each
A = Terraced, **B** = Semi-detached, **C** = Detached

14. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Igneous rocks (ii) Quickly (iii) Large

15. 1 @ 3marks
The River Rhine rises in Switzerland and enters the sea in the Netherlands.

16. 1 @ 3 marks
A convex slope

17. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) 8.6 (ii) Country C (iii) 26.2

18. 3 @ 1 mark

X	**Y**
A	3
B	**4**
C	2
D	1

19. 3 @ 1 mark each
(i) Residential (ii) Centre middleground (iii) Church

20. 1 @ 3 marks
18 km²

Section 2

Allow Three Questions @ 30 marks each

Question 1. THE EARTHS'S SURFACE

1A. Plate Tectonics

(i) State whether each of the following features is formed as a result of plates colliding or plates separating:

(a) Mid-ocean ridge
(b) Volcano
(c) Fold mountain

Three Named @ 1m each

Mid-ocean ridge = plates separating
Volcano = plates separating/plates colliding
Fold mountain = plates colliding

(ii) Explain, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how any **one** of the features listed in part (i) above was formed.

Diagram @ 2m
Explanation of Formation @ 7m each (St2 + D1 + D1 + D1 + D1 + D1)

Total = 12m

1B. Rivers

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

Feature named @ 1m
Diagram @ 2m
Explanation of Formation @ 7m each (St2 + D1 + D1 + D1 + D1 + D1)

One development mark may be for additional information, not in the written, on a diagram.
One development mark must be for a process.

Features could include floodplain, levee, delta, meander, oxbow lake etc.
With regard to meander/oxbow etc. accept only deposition aspect.

Total = 10m

1C. Rivers and Human Activity

(i) Explain **one** way that rivers may be of economic use to people.

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

Look for reference to transporting heavy bulky goods, generating hydroelectric power, irrigation etc.

(ii) Explain **one** way that people pollute rivers.

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

Look for reference to slurry from fields, chemicals from factories dumped into rivers etc.

Total = 8m

Question 2. CLIMATE AND WEATHER

2A. Weather Instruments

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

Four Instruments Named @ 1m each
A = Rain gauge
B = Campbell Stokes recorder
C = Wind/weather vane
D = Anemometer

(ii) Choose any **two** of the instruments shown above and describe how each of them is used to record weather.

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

Total = 10m

2B. Rainfall

Describe, with the aid of a labelled diagram, how **frontal rainfall** occurs.

Diagram @ 2m
Description @ 6m (St2 + D1 + D1 + D1 + D1)

One development mark may be for additional information, not in the written, on a diagram.

Look for reference to air masses meeting at fronts, warm air rising, air cools and condenses etc.

Total = 8m

2C. Climate type

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

Climate type named @ 1m Boreal, Hot Desert, Equatorial etc.

(ii) Describe and explain the temperature **and** precipitation characteristics of the climate you named in part (i) above.

Temperature characteristic @ 4m (St2 + D1 + D1)
Precipitation characteristic @ 4m (St2 + D1 + D1)

If part (i) invalid then Statement marks only in part (ii).

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

One Description @ 3m (St2 + D1)

If part (i) invalid then Statement marks only in part (iii).

Total = 12m

Question 3. GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

Answer **ANY THREE** of the questions **3A, 3B, 3C, 3D.**

3A. Population Density

(i) Explain what is meant by the term *population density*.

Definition @ 1m The average number of people per square kilometre.

(ii) Name **one** example of a region that you have studied that has a low population density.

Region named @ 1m Mali/West of Ireland/Any valid region

(iii) Explain **two** effects that a low population density has on a region.

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

Look for reference to low marriage rates, low birth rates, abandonment of agricultural land, political and economic isolation etc.

Total = 10m

3B. Desertification

(i) Name the area shaded orange marked **A** to **B** on the map above.

Area named @ 2m The Sahel

(ii) Explain **one** human cause of desertification.

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

Look for reference to population growth deforestation, overcropping, overgrazing etc.

(iii) Describe **two** ways to limit the spread of deserts in a region.

Two Descriptions @ 2m each (St1 + D1)

Look for reference to drought-resistant crops, irrigation schemes, afforestation etc.

Total = 10m

3C. URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Cities have different functional zones including:

- The Central Business District (Look for reference to commercial, financial etc.)
- Residential (Look for reference to cheaper land, services etc.)
- Industrial (Look for reference to transport, raw materials etc.)
- Shopping (Look for reference to accessibility, space etc.)
- Open space. (Look for reference to space, walks, recreational etc.)

Choose any **three** of the functional zones named above and for **each** one explain why it is located where it is, in a city that you have studied.

City Named @ 1m Any valid city

Three Explanations @ 3m each (St1 + D1 + D1)

If city is not named Statement marks only.

Total = 10m

3D. Soil

(i) Describe and explain the formation of the soil profile shown above.

Three Descriptions/Explanations @ 3m each (St1 + D1 + D1)

At least one Development must be an explanation.

(ii) Name Ireland's most common soil type.

Soil named @ 1m Brown earth soil

Total = 10m

Question 4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

4A. Ordnance Survey Map and Secondary Economic Activity

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

(i) Using a six-figure grid reference, identify a suitable location for a new factory in the area shown on the Ordnance Survey map.

Valid Grid reference @ 1m

(ii) Explain **three** reasons why this would be a suitable location, using evidence from the Ordnance Survey map to support each reason.

Three explanations @ 3m each (St1 + D1 + Ev1)

Reasons could include good road access, close to town for workers etc.

Total = 10m

4B. Irrigation

(i) State what is meant by the term *irrigation*.

Statement @ 2m

(ii) Describe **one** positive effect and **one** negative effect of any irrigation scheme that you have studied.

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

One development mark awarded for naming an irrigation scheme.
If irrigation scheme named is invalid Statement marks only.

Look for reference to Aswan High Dam, Central Valley Project etc.

Total = 10m

4C. Tourism

Study the table above and answer each of the following questions.

(i) What is the annual temperature range in the Costa del Sol?

Answer @ 2m 14°C

(iii) Calculate the average rainfall for the three months of February, March and April.

Answer @ 2m 58mm

(iii) Explain **two** reasons why June, July and August are attractive months for tourists to visit areas such as the Costa Del Sol.

Two Explanations @ 3m each (St1 + D1 + Ev1)

Evidence mark to be awarded when information used from the table. Information from table can be statement or data.

Total = 10m

Question 5. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

5A. Examine the **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH** supplied with this paper.

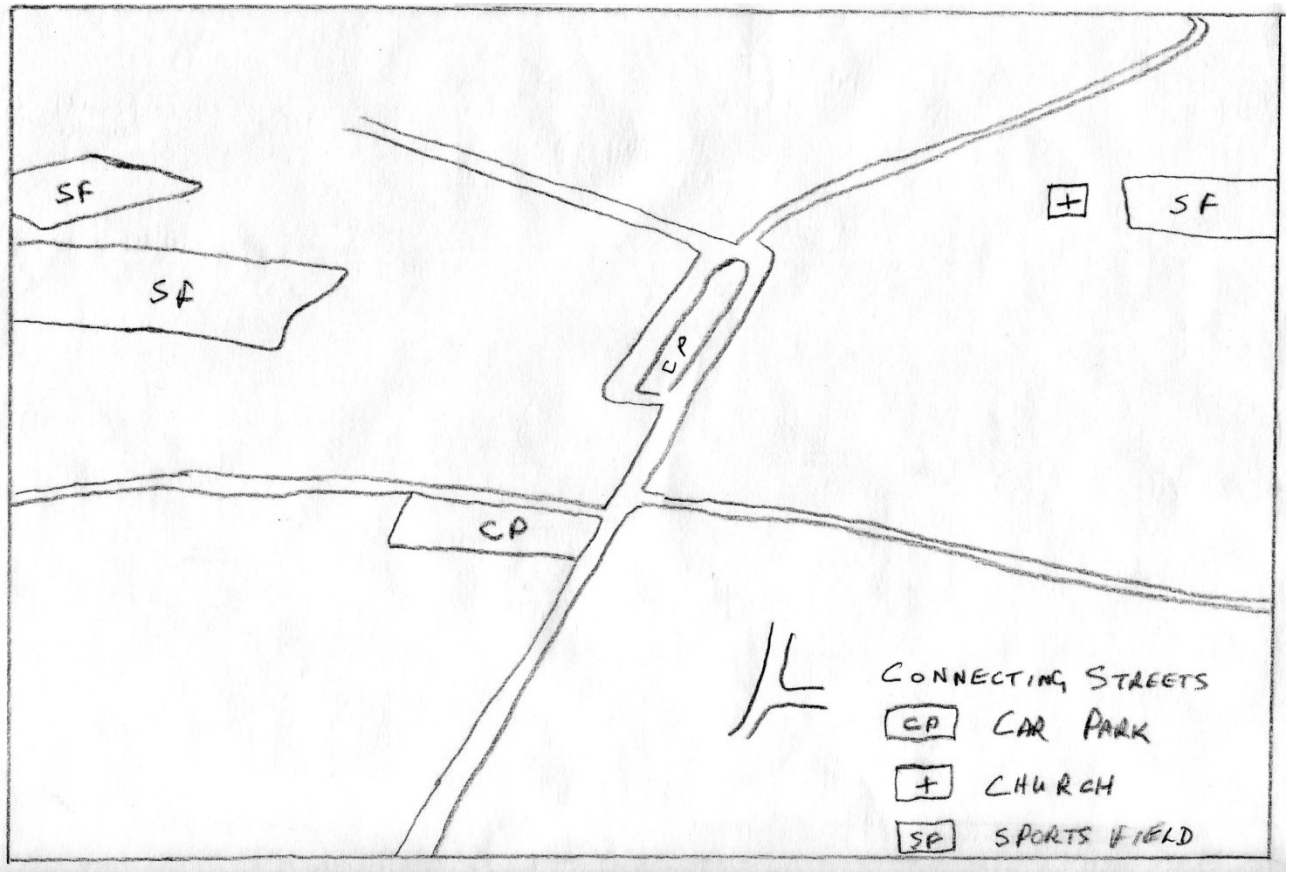
Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the aerial photograph.

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

- A church
- A car park
- A sports field
- Two connecting streets.

Four features shown and labelled @ 2m each

Shape and Orientation @ 2m (1 + 1)



Total = 10m

Above sketch for illustration purposes only.

5B. Examine the **ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP** supplied with this paper.

Explain **two** reasons why there is an absence of settlement north of northing 73 and west of easting 08. Use evidence from the map to support each reason.

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

Reasons must relate to area north of northing 73 and west of easting 08 and could include mountainous area, steep slopes, lacks major roads, lacks services etc.

Total = 8m

5C. Examine the **ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP** supplied with this paper.

Explain **three** reasons why tourists might be attracted to the area shown on the Ordnance Survey map using evidence from the map to support each reason.

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

Reasons could include to view antiquities, walking routes, water sports, golf etc.

Total = 12m