

Marking Scheme – Geography – Junior Certificate
Higher Level 2004
Section 2

Question 1. CLIMATE AND TOURISM

A *“Altitude and Aspect can each affect the local climate of an area.”*

Examine the diagram below and answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Explain **one** reason why the place labelled **A** is likely to be colder than the place labelled **B**

One reason @ 4 marks (St. 2mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Place A is colder than place B because at a higher altitude, temperatures decrease by 1°C for every 150 metres climbed.(decrease/lapse rate)

- (ii) Explain **one** reason why the place labelled **X** is likely to be warmer than the place labelled **Y**.

One reason @ 4 marks (St. 2mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Place X is on a South Facing Slope and it gets longer periods of daily sunshine than North Facing Slopes.
South Facing Slopes are sheltered from Northerly Winds.

B. *“Climate makes some regions attractive to tourists”*

Examine the graphs below, which show the precipitation and temperature figures for a popular tourist region in Europe. Answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Describe **two** ways in which the climate shown would attract tourists.

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

Question 1. B. (continued)

Suggested answer.

Regions with this climate have hot dry summers, which suits people from Northern Europe who like sun bathing.

(ii) Name the type of climate.

Name of Climate @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

Mediterranean type climate / Warm Temperate Oceanic Climate

(iii) Name **one** country in Europe where this climate may be found.

(10)

Name of Country @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

France / Spain / Portugal / Italy /Albania/Greece

C. “*Large-scale tourism can cause major problems for busy tourist regions*”.
Describe **three** problems associated with large scale tourism.

(12)

Three problems @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Economic

Employment is seasonal so earnings must be spread throughout the year.
Food and drink prices are increased thus locals have to pay higher prices.
Land and property values go up forcing locals to move elsewhere.

Physical

Beaches are polluted with litter.
Modern apartment blocks spoil the scenic beauty of the area.

Social/cultural

Culture and language of these areas could be lost. English V Spanish
Rise in crime and vandalism, e.g. locals v tourists, tourists v locals

Question 2. SETTLEMENT AND URBAN PLANNING

A. Explain how any **two** of the following influence population densities throughout the world:

- Soils
- Relief (shape of the land surface)
- Mineral Wealth

(8)

Two Explanations @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Soils

Fertile Soils tend to attract concentrations of population e.g. productive alluvial soils of South East Asia . e.g. the Ganges in India and the Mekong Delta in Vietnam are farmed intensively.

Areas of unproductive soils tend to be lightly populated. e.g. The rain Forests of The Amazon, Mali Central Africa.

Relief

High altitudes and steep slopes result in many mountain areas being lightly inhabited.

For every 150 metres one ascends temperatures drop by 1°C. Summits of mountains such as the Alps, Himalayas, Andes are too cold for human occupation.

Steep slopes are also devoid of soil and are difficult terrain on which to build settlements or roads.

Mineral Wealth

Heavily populated mining areas of the world are in physically less hostile regions. Sambre Meuse Coalfield, North East France.

B. Examine the map below, which shows part of Northern Africa.
Answer the questions, which follow.

The country labelled **X** on the map has a very low human population density.

(i) Name the country labelled **X**.

Name of Country @ 2 marks.

Mali = 2 marks

(ii) Describe **two** problems **caused by** low population density which affect the country labelled **X** on the map. (10)

Question 2. B. (continued)

Two problems @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Agricultural land is being abandoned and young men are moving to shanty towns near cities such as Timbuktu.

Many young males move to cities with young women remaining behind. This results in low marriage rates in rural and urban areas.

Few services are being developed because of low population e.g. Health, education.

C. “Urban Renewal, Urban Redevelopment and New Towns are all used by planners to reduce problems of modern city life”.

- (i) Examine the newspaper extract provided here and state whether it refers to Urban Renewal or to Urban Redevelopment.

Dublin Corporation is trying to persuade people in parts of the old Liberties area of the innercity not to abandon their old neighbourhoods. With this in mind, many houses are being restored by the Corporation and new community services are being provided in the area.

Statement @ 2 marks

Renewal = 2 marks

- (ii) Briefly describe **one** difference between Urban Renewal and Urban Redevelopment.
One Description @ 4 marks (St 2mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Urban renewal- Demolition of old houses and the building of new houses for the people in an area e.g. The Liberties, Ballymun, Fatima Mansions, Galway, Limerick, Cork.

Urban Redevelopment- Demolishing older houses to replace them with Commercial Activities e.g. tenement areas of Dublin have been replaced with Car Parks, Shops and Offices in the 20th Century.

Question 2. C. (continued)

(iii) Name **any** New Town in Ireland.

Name of Town @ 2 mks

Suggested answer.

Shannon / Craigavon / Tallaght/ Blanchardstown

(iv) Briefly describe **two** typical features of this New Town.

(12)

Two descriptions @ 2 marks each

Suggested answer.

Deliberately built to house a maximum population

Built near large cities/overspill

Contains industrial estates

Young population in early years

Question 3. NATURAL RESOURCES AND PEOPLE

A. Examine Picture A and Picture B, which show two different **rock types** in Ireland. Answer the questions which follow.

(i)

- Name the rock type shown in **Picture A** and the rock type shown in **Picture B**.

Two rocks named @ 2 marks each

A = Basalt B = Limestone

- Indicate whether **each** of the rock types you name is igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic.

Two Rock types correctly identified @ 1 mark each

Basalt = Igneous Limestone = Sedimentary

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which rocks may be of economic use to people.

(12)

Two economic uses @ 3 marks each (St 2mks + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answer.

Limestone: Builders use blocks of limestone in the construction of buildings, Farmers use ground up limestone as a fertilizer. Used to make cement

Granite: Used as a building stone for buildings and monuments.

Marble: To make headstone and ornaments.

B. Look again at Picture B of The Burren. Explain fully how rainwater weathers the rock shown in this picture.

(8)

Two explanations @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 2 mks)

Suggested answer.

Rainwater absorbs carbon dioxide to form a weak solution of carbonic acid.

Limestone is a permeable rock because it has lines of weakness called joints and bedding planes.

Rain can dissolve the calcium carbonate in the limestone forming clints and grikes.

Question 3. (continued)

- C. Examine the graph, which shows that **fish stocks** have become depleted over time in part of the Irish Sea. Answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Calculate the decrease in fish stocks shown between 1960 and 1990.

One calculation @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

34,000 – 36,000 tonnes

- (ii) Describe **two** possible reasons for the depletion in fish stocks in the seas around Ireland. (10)

Two descriptions @ 4 marks each (St 2mks + Dev 2mks)

Suggested answer.

In the 1960/70's as boats became larger and with the improvements in technology, catches became bigger and this led to over fishing and stocks were wiped out. There were increased numbers of foreign factory ships.

Question 4. GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

Answer **ANY THREE** of the following **A, B, C, D**

Mark all answers attempted by candidates, but credit marks for the best **three** only. Square bracket the surplus question. Be aware that Question **A** is an 'either' 'or' question.

- A.** Answer **EITHER** the questions on **Sea Erosion OR** the questions on **Glacial Erosion.**
Sea Erosion.

Examine the diagram showing some coastal features. Answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Name the **four** features of sea erosion labelled **1 – 4** on the diagram.

Name four features @ 1 mark each

1 = Sea stack 2 = Sea arch 3 = Blowhole 4 = Cliff /Headland

- (ii) Describe **two** processes (two ways) by which waves erode the coast. (10)

Two descriptions @ 3 marks each (St. 1 mk + Dev. 1 mk + Dev 1 mk) (*Process must be named to get full marks*)

Suggested answer.

Hydraulic action: - The erosive force of water in breaking waves as they strike the coast.

Abrasion: - The force of rocks and stones which are carried by waves and hurled against the coast.

Attrition: - Eroded particles become smaller by repeatedly crashing into each other.

Compressed air action: - Explosive power of compressed air forms caves and blowholes.

Question 4. (continued)

OR

Glacial Erosion

Examine the diagram showing some glacial features. Answer the questions which follow.

(i) Name the **four** glacial features labelled **A – D** on the diagram.

Name four features @ 1 mark each

A = Hanging valley B = Corrie/cirque/coom/tarn C = Pyramidal peak/Matterhorn/Arete
D = Ribbon lakes/Paternoster lakes

(ii) Describe **two** processes (two ways) by which moving ice has eroded the landscape.
(10)

Two descriptions @ 3 marks each (St. 1 mk + Dev. 1 mk + Dev 1 mk) (*Process must be named to get full marks*)

Suggested answer.

Plucking

When a glacier comes to a halt some of the ice melts. Meltwater runs into cracks and openings, freezes again. When glacier starts to move the rocks that have been frozen into the ice are plucked from their bed and carried away.

Abrasion

The rocks embedded in a glacier acts as a file. The scouring actions smooth irregular surfaces, striae and polish rock surfaces.

Question 4. (continued)

B. Population Pyramids

Examine the population pyramids labelled **Country A** and **Country B**. One pyramid shows the population structure of a developing country and the other shows the population structure of a developed country. Answer the questions that follow.

- (i) Which country, **A** or **B**, is a developed country?

Country identified @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

Country **B** is developed

- (ii) Explain **why** the population structures of developing countries and developed countries are so different under the following headings:

- Birth rates
- Death rates
- Life expectancy (10)

Two explanations @ 3 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 1mk) & One explanation @ 2marks (St 1mk + Dev 1mk)

Suggested answer.

Birth Rates

There is a high birth rate of both male and females in developing countries. A large proportion of children is a sign of a rapidly growing population

In contrast the developed country has a low/declining birth rate, this is due to a lack of knowledge of family planning

Death Rates

Death rates are lower in the developed country. More people survive to old age and so the pyramid has a wide peak. This is due to medical care.

Life Expectancy

People in developed countries enjoy a longer life expectancy than people in developing countries. The difference is due to availability of Food, Balanced Diet, Clean Water, Sanitation, Standards of Medical Care, Child Mortality Rates and World Injustice.

Question 4. (continued)

C. Organised Migration

- (i) Name **one** example of organised international migration.

Named Migration @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

Ulster Plantation / Colonisation of South America

- (ii) Describe **two** reasons why this organised migration took place.

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

Suggested answer.

Ulster

To increase England's control by replacing Irish farmers with Scottish and English settlers.
To strengthen the Protestant religion in Ireland through colonisation.

South America

Desire by Spain and Portugal to bring Christianity to South America.
To settle new Lands gain wealth - gold

- (iii) Describe **one** long-term effect of this migration in the destination country.

One effect described @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

Ulster

New religion introduced e.g Protestants
English language replaced the Irish language
Plantation towns built e.g. Omagh
Two cultures – English and Irish
Conflict between religious groups

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

Question 4. (continued)

D. War, Military Spending and Development.

Explain **two** ways in which war and the spending of money on arms have prevented economic development in **one** named developing country of your choice.

(10)

Named country @ 2 marks

Suggested answer.

Ethiopia/Somalia/Iraq/sudan

Two explanations @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev. 2 mks)(*must relate to country named*)

Suggested answer.

Much needed capital would be released for development of agriculture e.g. Ethiopia

The destruction and suffering brought about by war can push people from war torn regions to refugee camps and to other near by countries

Question 5. ORDNANCE SURVEY AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

A. Study the **Ordnance Survey Map** and the legend (key) supplied.

- (i) What is the **straight line** distance in **kilometres** from the summit of Frewin Hill [171] at N 377 586 to the Nature Reserve at N 426 587?

Correct distance @ 3 marks

4.8kms - 4.9 kms = 3 marks

- (ii) What is the distance in **kilometres** along the **R 394** road from the church at N 437 532 to The church at N 447 584?

(6)

Correct distance @ 3 marks

5.9 kms – 6.2 kms = 3 marks

B. Using evidence from the **Ordnance Survey Map** only, explain **three** reasons why tourists may be attracted to the area shown on the map.

(12)

Three reasons @ 4 marks each (St. 2 mks + Dev 1 mk + Evid. 1 mk)

Suggested answer.

The Mullingar has many features of historical interest .e.g.Crannog at N449568 and castle at N420525

There are boating/fishing activities in the canal and lake e.g Lough Owel and the Royal Canal

Wildlife study e.g. Nature reserve N 426587

Question 5. (continued)

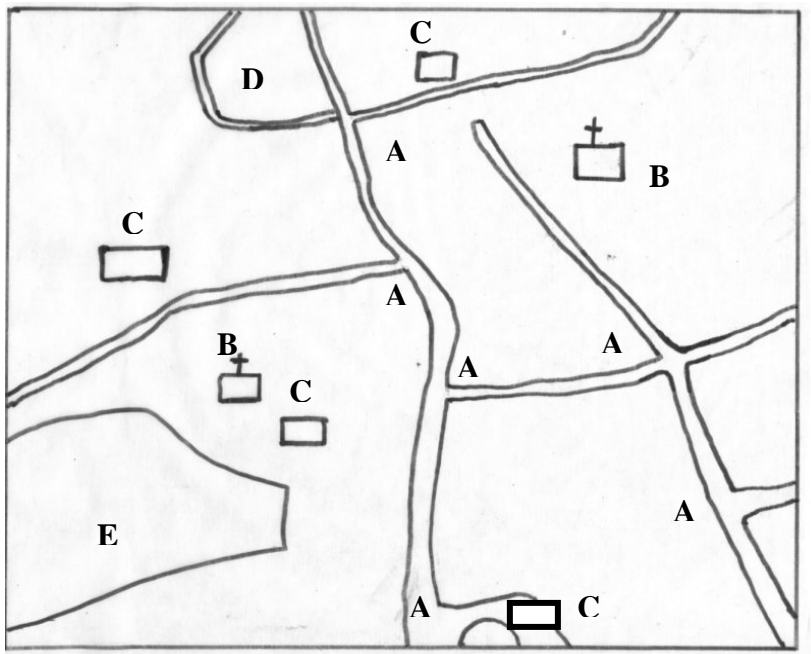
C. Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the **Aerial Photograph**. Show **and** name the following features:

- **Two** connecting streets
- A church
- A car park
- A section of canal
- An area of parkland

(12)

Five features shown and named @ 2 marks each

Shape and Orientation of sketch map @ 1mk + 1 mk



A = Connecting Roads
B = Church
C = Car Park
D = Canal
E = Area of Parkland