National Qualifications 2016

2016 Geography

National 5

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General Marking Principles for National 5 Geography

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.

(a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these General Marking Principles and the Detailed Marking Instructions for this assessment.

(b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.

(c) If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader.

(d) **(i)** For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.

(ii) There are six types of question used in this question paper, namely:
A. Describe . . .
B. Explain . . .
C. Give reasons . . .
D. Match . . .
E. Give map evidence . . .
F. Give advantages and/or disadvantages . . .

(iii) For each of the question types in this paper, the following provides an overview of marking principles and an example of its application for each question type.

Questions that ask candidates to *Describe* . . . (4–6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of relevant, factual points. These should be key points. The points do not need to be in any particular order. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward points or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for development and exemplification.

Question: Describe, in detail, the effects of two of the factors shown. (Modern factors affecting farming).

Example:

New technology has led to increased crop yields *(**one mark**)*, leading to better profits for some farmers *(**a second mark for development**)*.

Questions that ask candidates to *Explain* . . . (4-6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of points that make the process/situation plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or processes. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. There is no need for any prioritising of these reasons. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward reasons or a smaller number of developed reasons, or a combination of these. The use of the command word 'explain' will generally be used when candidates are required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding. However, depending on the context of the question the command words

'give reasons' may be substituted.
If candidates produce fully labelled diagrams they may be awarded up to full marks if the diagrams are sufficiently accurate and detailed.
Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed explanations.

Question: Explain the formation of a U-shaped valley.

Example:
A glacier moves down a main valley which it erodes (***1 mark***) by plucking, where the ice freezes on to fragments of rock and pulls them away. (***second mark for development***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Give reasons . . .* (4–6 marks)
Candidates must make a number of points that make the process/situation plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or processes. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. There is no need for any prioritising of these reasons. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward reasons or a smaller number of developed reasons, or a combination of these. The use of the command words 'give reasons' will generally be used when candidates are required to use information from sources. However, depending on the context of the question the command word 'explain' may be substituted.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed reasons.

Question: Give reasons for the differences in the weather conditions between Belfast and Stockholm.

Example:
In Stockholm it is dry but in Belfast it is wet because Stockholm is in a ridge of high pressure whereas Belfast is in a depression (***one mark***). Belfast is close to the warm front and therefore experiencing rain (***second mark for development***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Match* (3–4 marks)
Candidates must match two sets of variables by using their map interpretation skills.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:
One mark should be given for each correct answer.

Question: Match the letters A to C with the correct features.

Example: A = Forestry (***1 mark***)

Questions that ask candidates to *Give map evidence* (3–4 marks)
Candidates must look for evidence on the map and make clear statements to support their answer.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

Question: Give map evidence to show that part of Coventry's CBD is located in grid square 3379.

Example: Many roads meet in this square (***1 mark***).

Questions that ask candidates to *Give advantages and/or disadvantages* (4-6 marks)
Candidates must select relevant advantages or disadvantages of a proposed development and show their understanding of their significance to the proposal. Answers may give briefly explained points or a smaller number of points which are developed to warrant further marks.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question:

- **One mark** should be given for each accurate relevant point.
- **Further marks** should be given for developed points.
- Marks should be awarded for accurate map evidence.

Question: Give either advantages or disadvantages of this location for a shopping centre. You must use map evidence to support your answer.

Example: There are roads and motorways close by allowing the easy delivery of goods (***1 mark***) and access for customers (***1 mark for development***), eg the A46, M6 and M69.

Detailed Marking Instructions for each question

Section 1: Physical Environments

Please note: Section 1 contains a choice. Candidates answer either question 1 or question 2 and questions 3, 4 and 5.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>General Marking Instructions for this type of question</th><th>Max Mark</th><th>Specific Marking Instructions for this question</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>(a)</td><td></td><td>One mark for each correct answer.</td><td>3</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Features of glaciated uplands</th></tr>
<tr><td>pyramidal peak</td><td>corrie</td><td>U-shaped valley</td></tr>
<tr><td>012216</td><td>800217</td><td>927226</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(b)</td><td></td><td>One mark for a valid point.
Two marks for a developed point.
Full marks can be gained for appropriately annotated diagrams. One mark may be awarded for basic diagrams showing progression.

Maximum of one mark for list of glacial erosion processes</td><td>4</td><td>A glacier forms in a corrie/north facing slope and moves downhill due to gravity (1), eroding the sides and bottom of the valley (1) through plucking and abrasion (1). This action makes the valley sides steeper and the valley deeper (1). When the glacier retreats a deep, steep, flat floored U-shaped valley is left behind (1). The original river in the valley now seems too small for the wider valley and is known as a misfit stream (1).

Any other valid point.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Question</th><th>General Marking Instructions for this type of question</th><th>Max Mark</th><th>Specific Marking Instructions for this question</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>(a)</td><td></td><td>One mark for each correct answer.</td><td>3</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Features of upland limestone</th></tr>
<tr><td>caves</td><td>swallow hole</td><td>intermittent drainage</td></tr>
<tr><td>837160</td><td>891161</td><td>966146</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(b)</td><td></td><td>One mark for a valid point.
Two marks for a developed point.
Full marks can be gained for appropriately annotated diagrams. One mark may be awarded for basic diagrams showing progression

Maximum of one mark for list of processes
Credit reference to vadose/phreatic caves

No marks for dripstone features.</td><td>4</td><td>Limestone contains both joints and bedding planes, splitting the rock into well-defined blocks and making it permeable (1).
Water flows underground through a swallow hole, along bedding planes and down joints until it reaches impermeable rock (1). As it does so its slight acidity dissolves the limestone with which it comes into contact (1). A cave/cavern forms where there are many joints and bedding planes close together so that large areas of rock in the same space dissolve quickly (1). This leaves a large space underground which is called a cave/cavern (1). Some cave systems may also have been influenced by changes in the level of the water table and in volumes of water passing through as climate has changed (1).

Any other valid point.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td></td><td></td><td>One mark for each correct answer.</td><td>3</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>coniferous woodland</td><td>minor road</td><td>Afon Mellte (river)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
4			One mark for a single point. Two marks for a developed point. For full marks **two** land uses must be explained. Maximum of four for any one land use. One mark for grid references.	**5**	**Forestry:** (eg 8916) This area is very steep and would be unsuitable for most other land uses (1). Much of the land is above 400m and is too cold for crops to grow (1). Soils might be acidic and rainfall is likely to be high, but coniferous trees can grow in these conditions (1). Many of the slopes are too steep to use machinery (1). **Recreation and Tourism**: (eg 8115 or 0020) Limestone produces dramatic scenery such as limestone pavements (1). Tourists are attracted to the area for walking (1). There is a monkey sanctuary (1) Glaciation produces high steep mountains and deep valleys which create dramatic views encouraging sightseeing (1). Steep corrie sides provide opportunities for rock climbing (1). **Farming:** (eg 8815) The land here is above 400m so hill sheep farming would be possible here as the animals can manage on the steep slopes (1). Valley bottoms could be used for cattle farming as the climate is warmer (1). **Industry:** (eg 8319) Limestone areas are sometimes used for the extraction of limestone (1). Quarries could be built here as there is limestone and also an A class road (A4067) nearby for the material to be transported (1). Opencast working shows evidence of industry, grid reference 8211 (1) **Water Storage and Supply:** (eg 8321) Glaciated uplands contain lochs (1) These could be used to store water and to supply water to towns and cities (1). These areas are high up and tend to have high rainfall to feed the supply (1). **Renewable Energy:** (eg 0019) Glaciated areas are high and exposed making them suitable for the creation of wind power (1). Winds are more common, with higher wind speeds likely, making them very well suited to wind power (1). Fewer people in this sparsely populated area may be affected by wind farm pollution (1). Any other valid point or grid reference.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
5			No marks for the choice of chart 1 mark for a single point. 2 marks for a developed point. No marks for description.	**5**	**If Chart X chosen:** A warm front has just passed over London, which will bring drizzle as shown in Diagram Q5A(1) Manchester is in the warm sector, so it is warmer and drier than Glasgow, as shown on Diagram Q5A(1) As Manchester is between fronts, the cloud cover there is less than Glasgow or London (1) Glasgow is experiencing a cold front, so there is heavy rain as shown on Diagram Q4 (1) The isobars are farther apart in London than in Glasgow and this explains the lighter winds in London (1). A warm front has just passed over London, explaining the 7 oktas of cloud cover. (1). **If Chart Y chosen:** London is experiencing drizzle as shown on Diagram Q5A and this is possible in the warm sector (1) The isobars are close together in the north, explaining the higher winds shown on Diagram Q5A(1) As the warm front is yet to reach Manchester, Manchester is cooler than London (1) The warm front has just passed over London meaning that it would be cloudy, accounting for the 7 oktas of cloud cover (1) Any other valid point.

Section 2: Human Environments

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
6	(a)		No mark for reference to housing type. No marks for a grid reference One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Maximum of 3 marks for any one area.	**5**	**Area X** – 4055 is the Inner City as it has a grid iron street pattern (1) old churches (1) old transport routes such as the railway used for industry (1) evidence of industrial buildings/ close to docks (1) main roads leading to the CBD (1) as would be expected in the Inner City; this area is on the edge of the CBD which is where you would expect to find an inner city area (1). **Area Y** – 3752 is modern suburbs as it has green space/woodland (1) it has a modern street pattern (cul-de-sacs) (1) It is located at the edge of the city as would be expected of the suburbs (1) there are two schools nearby for children of families living in the area (1) there are no main roads, only B class and minor roads (1) Any other valid point.
	(b)		Identify A, B and C using OS map from given list. One mark for each correct answer	**3**	A – Museum, B – Ayres Quay, C – Docks
7			No marks for description of graph. One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point. One mark for a list.	**6**	Improved diets such as those which include a variety of nutrients and protein help people to live a longer healthier life (1) eg as in Japan, where the life expectancy is 86 years of age (1) Access to a regular supply of clean water helps to reduce disease and death rates (1) Better pensions and good care for the elderly means that people are given the means by which they can live longer (1) Good sanitation has improved people's health which means that death rates are lower (1) Good medical care has improved peoples chances of maintaining good health thus reducing death rates (1) Vaccinations have helped reduce worldwide infant mortality (1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
8			Maximum of 4 marks for any one factor. One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a **developed** point. For full marks, answers should refer to people and the environment/landscape, otherwise mark out of 5.	**6**	Diversification when farmers use other ventures such as farm shops it helps to boost the farmers' income (1) allows farmers to become more independent and less reliant on subsidies.(1) Visiting a farm means people experience rural landscape and outdoor activities (1) the farmer makes an income from accommodation, farm shops, farm attractions, tours, agricultural exhibits, wildlife tours, and country sports (1) Wind farm development on farming land also generates extra income (1) Government Policy: In the UK, the Department for Food & Rural Affairs (DeFRA) or the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) supports farming industry by providing subsidies (1) DeFRA regulates policies which improve animal health and welfare regulations (1) Government demands disease control in plants and animals to maintain high standards of produce (1) Government funds and supports research into agriculture which in turn improves farming practices(1) CAP Common Agricultural Policy helps farmers to maintain stable prices and guarantee a steady income (1) farmers use set-aside land to prevent over-production of certain crops (1) Grants available for environmental improvements (1) such as planting hedges in rural land (1). GM Crops: Genetically modified crops can increase crop yields (1) and improve resistance to disease (1) Many people disagree with GM crops arguing that it may have a negative impact on the natural environment (1). More tolerant crop varieties could be grown in areas where they couldn't be previously grown (1). GM crops reduce the need for pesticides which helps insects and bees (1) New Technology eg using GPS to manage field operations or animal feeding saves time (1) computerised water management/irrigation can increase crop production (1) poly tunnels with environmental control systems can improve crop yield and quality (1) However cost of buying and maintaining this equipment and machinery is expensive (1) Chemical fertilisers and insecticides are widely used to improve production on farms(1) less labour required which has led to a decrease in population in rural areas (1). Overuse of chemicals may result in environmental damage (1). Drones may be used to survey fields of crops which helps farmers to quickly identify problems (1) Any other valid point.

Section 3: Global Issues

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
9	(a)		One mark per valid point. Maximum of two marks if no reference to figures. One mark for a list of places with the same temperature change.	**4**	The northern hemisphere has experienced the most change in temperature (1) with some parts experiencing an average difference of 2°C (1). Parts of Arctic Canada have increased in temperature by an average of 2°C. (1). Most countries have experienced temperature increases eg USA, Australia and the UK (1). The USA's temperature has increased by approximately 1°C (1). Brazil's average temperature has increased by 2°C (1). Some parts of the world haven't experienced a change in temperature eg Cape Horn in South America (1). Whereas, other places have experienced an overall decrease in temperature eg parts of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean: -up to -2°C (2). Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	(b)		One mark per valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Award maximum of one mark for limiting Carbon dioxide emissions. Multiple marks may be awarded for different ways of achieving this.	**6**	Scientists observe and measure changes in temperature, CO2 emissions and rising sea levels to monitor the rate of climate change and advise world leaders (2). Developed countries switch from fossil fuels to alternative sources of energy in order to reduce the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere (1). Countries find new types of energy eg biofuels (1). Industries develop and expand existing sources that are more sustainable than fossil fuels eg solar, wind and wave power (2). Developing countries reduce deforestation and increase afforestation (1). World summits enable governments to get together and discuss global strategies to try to reduce their use and consumption of carbon-based fossil fuels (1). Many governments signed the Kyoto Protocol, committing them to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (1). The UN climate summit in Paris in December 2015 enabled world leaders to agree actions intended to avert the worst effects of climate change (1). Governments ban the use of harmful substances eg CFCs (1). The Carbon Credits Scheme is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by making the polluter pay according to how much pollution they generate (2). London Congestion Charge: drivers pay for driving in the Congestion Charge Zone to cut the pollution generated from exhaust fumes (1). Industries and domestic users of energy are encouraged to use it more efficiently through media awareness campaigns (1). People are encouraged to walk, cycle, or use public transport rather than fossil-fuel powered cars (1). Bus lanes and cycle lanes designated to encourage people not to use their car (1). People use smaller more energy-efficient cars or electrical cars, helping to reduce fossil fuel emissions (1). Government tax is significantly reduced on vehicles with low CO2 emissions (1). Encourage people to holiday at home to reduce the number of aircraft journeys taken (especially short-haul flights) (1). Educate people to switch off lights, power sockets, phone chargers and TVs when not in use (1). Recycle and reuse plastics and oil-based products (1). The Government now levy a charge of 5p for every carrier bag (1). Local councils supply bins to help householders recycle various products (1). Use energy-efficient light-bulbs and rechargeable batteries to conserve energy (1). Government grants to help home owners insulate house roofs and use more efficient heating systems (1). Install solar panels on house roof to generate renewable energy (1) or switch to an electricity supplier that supplies green electricity (1). Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
10	(a)		One mark for a valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Specific countries should be mentioned for full marks, otherwise mark out of 3.	**4**	Answers may include: High rates of deforestation occur in Brazil, DR Congo and Indonesia (1). High rates of loss are also prevalent in areas such as Mexico and most of South America (1). High levels of loss are more common in developing countries (1). Moderate levels are common throughout Europe, northern Africa and Canada (1). Low rates are common throughout the USA, China, India and Australia (1). Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	(b)		One mark for a valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Answers should explain how a particular strategy reduces human impact.	**6**	To ensure the tundra is conserved for future generations, sustainable development is absolutely crucial for its survival. Management strategies include: Habitat Conservation Programmes are sometimes established in tundra environments to protect the unique home for tundra wildlife (1). In Canada and Russia, many tundra areas are protected through a national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (1). The BAP is an internationally recognised programme designed to protect and restore threatened species and habitats (1). Reducing global warming is crucial to protecting the tundra environment because the heating up of Arctic areas is threatening the existence of the environment (1). Most governments have promised to reduce greenhouse gases by signing up to the Kyoto Protocol (1). Many countries have invested heavily in alternative sources of energy such as wind, wave and solar power. These sources of energy are renewable and more environmentally friendly than burning fossil fuels, which increase carbon emissions and global warming (2). Some oil companies now schedule construction projects for the winter season to reduce environmental impact (1). Projects work from ice roads, which are built after the ground is frozen and snow covered. This limits damage to sensitive tundra (1). Some oil companies locate polar bear dens using infrared scanners and do not work within 1.6 kilometres of these dens (1). There are a number of Arctic research programmes, such as the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers' joint industry programme on Arctic oil spill response technology (1). This programme attempts to increase the effectiveness of dispersants in Arctic waters, oil spill modeling in ice and the use of remote sensors above and under water (2). Many companies operate sophisticated systems to detect leaks (1). Many companies work with local communities to understand and manage the potential local impacts of their work (1). Many countries have set up national parks such as the Arctic National Wildlife refuge in Alaska to protect endangered animals in the tundra (1). The Trans-Alaskan pipeline is raised up on stilts to allow Caribou to migrate underneath (1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
11	(a)		One mark per valid point. Marks should be awarded for use of statistics. Only one mark should be awarded for an increase or a decrease (trend).	**4**	Over the last 100 years the number of eruptions has increased from forty three in 1910 to seventy eruptions in 2010 (1) Apart from the decades of the 1920's, 1970's and 1990's the amount of volcanic activity in each decade increased (1) The least number of eruptions were in the 1920's with only 31 eruptions (1) There was a big drop between the 1910 decade and the 1920 decade with a drop of 12 eruptions (1) Also in the 1990's there were 12 fewer eruptions than the 1980's (1) The biggest increase was between the 1990's and the 2000's with 13 more eruptions (1) The greatest number of eruptions was in the 1980's, 2000's and 2010 at 66, 67 and 70 (1) Any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark per valid point. Answer should be explanation. Mark out of five if no reference to a specific volcano. For full marks both people and landscape should be mentioned. If not mark out of five.	**6**	For Pico de Fogo volcano answers could include: The heat from the lava flows set fire to the main settlements destroying two villages as well as a forest reserve (2) endangering the vegetation and animal habitat (1) Around 1,500 people were forced to abandon their homes before the lava flow reached the villages of Portela and Bangeira on Fogo island (1) More than 1,000 people were evacuated from the Cha das Caldeiras region at the foot of the volcano to ensure their safety and prevent injuries (1) the airport was closed, as ash filled the sky, to prevent the risk of planes crashing (1) Buildings and records were destroyed resulting in some of the history of the area being lost (1) Roads and transport routes were destroyed affecting the tourist industry on the island (1) The volcano destroyed the agricultural land which resulted in the loss of fertile land (1) decreasing the ability of the area to produce crops (1) and support the local population (1) Tourism might increase as the volcano becomes a tourist attraction improving the economy of the island (1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
12.	(a)		One mark per valid point. Answer should make reference to figures. General answers only mentioning increases and decreases (trend) award one mark only.	**4**	Between 2001 and 2013 the export of goods to the EU has in general declined from around 60% to 50% (1) The number of exports to the rest of the world has gradually increased from 40% to 50% (1) By 2013 exports are now equal at 50% (1) In 2005 there was a drop in exports to the EU and an increase in exports to the Rest of the world by 2% (1) In 2006 there was a large increase in exports to the EU reaching its highest at 63% and a corresponding decrease in exports to the Rest of the World reaching its lowest at 37% (2) this being the biggest increase/decrease of 5% over the period (1) Any other valid point.
	(b)		For full marks both advantages and disadvantages must be mentioned. If not mark out of five.	**6**	If the EU chosen: **<u>Advantages:</u>** The EU allows free trade within member states which allows all companies to trade on an equal basis (1) The EU creates more trade within its member countries (1) Consumers have lower prices, more choice and opportunities for work throughout the EU (1) Businesses have more consumers and are able to exploit economies of scale (1) The single currency, the Euro, means that it is easy for consumers to compare the price of products so makes markets more competitive (1) Poorer areas in a country can receive grants to improve the area (1) Free movement of labour allows people to work in any other member country (1) **<u>Disadvantages:</u>** Countries have to follow EU decisions/policies eg Common Agricultural Policy and decisions/policies made may not benefit all countries (1) High unemployment and low wages in new member states can lead to increased immigration but receiving countries may need to support them financially putting a strain on their economies (1) Increased tension can occur between immigrants and locals over jobs, housing etc (1) Countries have to contribute a set amount of money each year to a central fund(1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
13	(a)		Changes in international tourism expenditure to be described with reference to figures and years. One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Only one mark should be awarded for an increase or a decrease (trend).	**4**	China's tourism expenditure has increased from about $128 billion in 2013 to $158 billion in 2016 (1) which is a considerable increase of $30billion in 3 years (1) Tourism expenditure in the USA increased by $2billion from $86 - $88 billion (1) Germany's tourism expenditure however decreased by $1billion from $86 billion (1) Tourism expenditure in Russia has increased by $11billion from $53 - $64 billion (1) Tourism expenditure in UK increased from $52 - $54 billion (1) General trend shows that tourism expenditure increased between 2013 - 2016 in almost all countries shown on the table (1) Any other valid point.
	(b)		One mark for each valid point. Two marks for a developed point If no area named mark out of five marks	**6**	If the Caribbean is chosen: Tourist industry aims to use social and environmental practices which benefit communities by protecting their environment and their heritage (1) eg Nature Conservancy Caribbean Challenge is an initiative set up to protect the Caribbean (1) So far 50 new marine/coastal protected areas are designated (1) The aim is to conserve at least 20% of their marine and coastal environments in national marine protected areas by 2020 (1) aim to get the 40 million tourists who visit the Caribbean to help donate to the cause (1) A project in Jamaica aims to clean, upgrade and maintain resort towns (1) to increase security presence in order to reduce visitor harassment (1) In Dominica, the aim is for tourism to have as little harmful impact as possible on unspoiled areas of natural beauty (1). Solar power is used and water supply is pumped from the river using a silent solar powered pump, to avoid disturbing the surrounding natural habitats (1) To minimise water consumption, grey water is treated and then re-used in the garden and campers use dry toilets. (1) All kitchen and garden waste is used as compost to grow as much organic food as possible without the use of chemicals or fertilizers (1) Whenever possible, the hotels avoid purchasing packaged goods and shop locally (1) Hotels recycle and use biodegradable products, and try to keep waste products to a minimum (1) Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
14	(a)		One mark for a valid point. Two marks for a developed point. For general answers only mentioning increases award one mark.	**4**	Answers may include: In April 2014 there were few cases of Ebola in Africa. By October 2014 there were almost 2500 cases in Liberia (1). In Sierra Leone there were almost 1,200 cases by October 2014 (1). In Guinea there were around 800 cases by October 2014 (1). In Liberia cases rose rapidly from around 250 in August 2014 to around 2500 by October 2014 (1). Sierra Leone witnessed a rapid increase in cases from around 500 cases on October 1st 2014 to almost 1200 by mid October 2014 (1). Any other valid point.

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	(b)		One mark for a valid point. Two marks for a developed point. Marks can only be awarded for <u>one</u> of: heart disease, cancer or asthma No marks can be awarded for control methods/treatment.	**6**	Answers may include: **Heart Disease:** Lifestyle factors are the main cause of heart disease. Many people do not take enough physical exercise which is necessary to keep the heart healthy (1). In developed societies many people take the car or use the lift rather than walking/taking the stairs (1). Poor diet also leads to heart disease (1). Too much saturated fat can cause hardening or blocking of the arteries (1). Many people do not eat enough fruit or vegetables, this can contribute to heart disease (1). Eating too much processed food, with a high salt content can also contribute to heart disease (1). Smoking can increase the risk of heart disease (1). High stress levels also contribute to heart disease (1). Possible effects of hereditary factors (1). **Asthma:** Infections such as colds or flu affect the lungs and narrow the airways, making asthma worse (1). Allergic reactions to dust mites in the home can cause asthma (1). Pollen from plants outside can cause asthma (1). Traffic fumes in polluted towns and cities can cause asthma (1). Cigarette smoke can also cause asthma (1). Asthma can be caused or made worse by damp conditions in the home (1). In cases of severe dampness, mould spores may help to make asthma worse (1). **Cancer:** An unhealthy lifestyle is the root cause of about a third of all cancers (1). Smoking causes almost all lung cancer (1). Poor diet has been linked to bowel cancer, pancreatic cancer and oesophageal cancer (1). Heavy drinking may be a factor in the development of cancer (1). Some people may be genetically predisposed to some cancers, eg breast cancer (1). Too much exposure to the sun can cause skin cancer (1). Obesity has also been linked with increased cancer risk (1). Any other valid point.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]