



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Certificate 2019

Marking Scheme

Geography

Ordinary 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.
- Word, 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 Folder (60 marks)

Note: Questions 10, 11, 12 and 13 have either/or options. Mark both if both attempted but credit only one even if both are correct. Credit the highest mark.

1	Stalactites	3
2	Lava Flow	3
3	Marble	3
4	Hot Deserts	3
5	Folding	3
6	11.8 hectares	3
7	Source	3
8	Greenhouse gases	3
9	Humus	3
10A	Groynes	3
10B	A drumlin	3
11A	From South-East to North-West	3
11B	4.3 kilometres	3
12A	Wind direction	3
12B	Warm front	3
13A	as a port	3
13B	Concern	3
14	February, July, April	1+1+1
15	Right Foreground	3
16	Semi-detached	3
17	Primary economic activities	3
18	Castle	3
19	S 04 69	3
20	very high	3

SECTION 2 (90 marks)

Answer any **THREE** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

1A. Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the Ordnance Survey map.

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

- The built-up area of Templemore
- A golf course
- The N62 road
- A railway line
- An upland area with coniferous trees.

Feature	Shown	Labelled	Frame must have four lines drawn and the correct proportion i.e. landscape.
Built up area of Templemore	1	1	
A golf course	1	1	
National Secondary Route (N62)	1	1	
Railway line	1	1	
An upland area with coniferous trees	1	1	
Frame	1 (four sides) + 1 (correct proportion)		
Total	12		

- If a tracing is presented, mark as above and divide total by 2, rounding upwards to the nearest whole number. E.g. $7/2 = 3\frac{1}{2} = 4$.
- If a substantial part of the area is NOT included in the sketch, apply same procedure.
- A number of small maps: mark each and divide total for each by two, then credit the highest of these.
- Expect at least half the N62 road.
- Expect an area shown for the built-up area of Templemore, not a dot.

Total 12m

1B. Look again at the Ordnance Survey map

- (i) Using evidence from the Ordnance Survey map, explain **TWO** reasons why the town of Templemore developed at this location.

Two explanations @ 3m each as follows:

Statement 1m + Development 1m + Map Evidence 1m

(1m + 1m + 1m) + (1m + 1m + 1m) = 6m

Suggested answer:

The flat land that around the town (1) is easy to build on (1) as can be seen by the widely spaced contours (map evidence 1).

- (ii) Name any **TWO** services found in the built-up area of Templemore **AND** give the grid reference of **ONE** of them.

Name two services @ 1m each = 2m

Grid Ref = 2m

Accept 4 or 6 figure grid reference but subzone letter essential for this mark.

Suggested answer:

Post Office (1) at S 113 718 (2); Garda Station (1).

Total 10m

1C. It has been proposed to build an Outdoor Adventure Centre in the area of Kilkip West at **S 08 75**.

- (i) Using evidence from the Ordnance Survey map, describe **ONE** advantage of building the Outdoor Adventure Centre at this location.

One advantage @ 4 marks as follows:

Description: Statement 2m + Development 1m + Map Evidence 1m

2m + 1m + 1m = 4m

Suggested answer:

Close to a wooded area (2) around Kilduff Mountain (map evidence 1) for hiking (1).

- (ii) Using evidence from the Ordnance Survey map, describe **ONE** disadvantage of building the Outdoor Adventure Centre at this location.

One disadvantage @ 4 marks

Description: Statement 2m + Development 1m + Map Evidence 1m

2m + 1m + 1m = 4m

Suggested answer:

Many visitors to the centre (2) could cause traffic disruption (1). Third class roads (map evidence 1) may not be suitable.

Total 8m

Question 2. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

2A. Draw a sketch map of the area shown on the aerial photograph.

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

- **TWO** connecting streets
- A sports ground with a running track
- A field with animals grazing
- A church
- A lake.

Feature	Shown	Labelled	Frame must have four lines drawn and the correct proportion i.e. landscape.
Two connecting streets	1	1	
A sports ground	1	1	
A field with animals grazing	1	1	
A Church	1	1	
A lake	1	1	
Frame	1 (four sides) + 1 (landscape)		
Total	12		

- If a tracing is presented, mark as above and divide total by 2, rounding upwards to the nearest whole number. E.g. $7/2 = 3\frac{1}{2} = 4$.
- If a substantial part of the area is NOT included in the sketch, apply same procedure as above.
- A number of small sketches mark each and divide total for each by two, then credit the highest of these.
- Streets must be shown to have width (two lines), if single lines allow 1m only.
- The sports ground - expect an area not a dot.
- A field with animals grazing shown as an area, not a dot.

Total 12m

2B. Tipperary County Council wish to build a new Leisure Centre with a swimming pool in Templemore.

- (i) Using the correct term (left foreground etc.), choose a suitable location on the aerial photograph for the new Leisure Centre with a swimming pool.

Location named = 2m

- Accept location marked on aerial photograph as location in part (ii) but do not award marks for part (i).
- If in part (i) the site is recognisable but the correct term is not used, allow zero for part (i) but candidate is eligible for full marks thereafter.
- If no location or location is unrecognisable, allow zero for part (i) and statement marks only in part (ii)

Suggested answer:

Left background (2).

- (ii) Explain **TWO** reasons why you chose this site.

Two reasons explained @ 3m each as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

(2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) = 6m

Suggested answer:

It is a greenfield site (2) with flat land (1).

It is near a road (2) for access (1).

Total 8m

- 2C.** (i) Using the correct terms, name **AND** give the locations of **TWO** land-uses in the town of Templemore **AND** describe each land-use.

Two Land-uses @ 4m each as follows:

Named 1m + Location 1m + Description (Statement 1m + Development 1m)

(1m + 1m + (1m + 1m)) + (1m + 1m + (1m + 1m)) = 8m

Suggested answer:

Religious land use (1) there is a Church (1) in the right background (1) people can go pray there (1).

There is residential land use (1) there are houses (1) in the left back ground (1) which is near the town for services (1).

- (ii) What time of the year do you think the aerial photograph was taken?

Give **ONE** piece of evidence from the aerial photograph to support your answer.

Time of year 1m + Evidence from the aerial photograph 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

Summer (1) because there are animals in fields (1).

Total 10m

Question 3. SHAPING THE EARTH'S SURFACE

3A. Coastal Deposition or Glacial Deposition

- (i) Name **ONE** feature created by coastal deposition **OR** glacial deposition.

Feature named = 2m

Suggested answer:

Coastal: Beach/spit/bar/tombolo/sand dunes/lagoon etc.

or

Glacial: Moraine/drumlin/erratic/outwash plain/esker etc.

- (ii) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, how this feature was formed.

Diagram 2m graded 2/1/0 (must be annotated for full 2)

Four elements of explanation:

(2m) + (2m + 2m + 1m + 1m) = 8m (one of the 1m can be for an appropriate example)

Suggested answer:

Beach Diagram (2/1/0)

A beach happens when a wave breaks (2) the swash (2) carries sand in (1) but the backwash is weak (1) and drops it [1].

Drumlin Diagram (2/1/0)

A Drumlin is an oval shaped hill (2) formed when boulder clay (2) was laid down (1) by a moving glacier (1).

Total 10m

3B. Mass Movement

- (i) Name any **TWO** types of mass movement **AND** state whether each is an example of **slow** or **fast** mass movement.

Name 1m + state slow / fast 1m for two types as follows:

(1m + 1m) + (1m + 1m) = 4m

Suggested answer:

Slow (1) soil creep (1) etc.

Fast (1) landslide (1), avalanche, bog burst, mudflow, rockfall, lahar, etc.

- (ii) Choose **ONE** type of mass movement and explain how it occurs.

Three elements of explanation as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m + development 1m (one of the 1m can be for an appropriate example)

2m + 1m + 1m = 4m

Suggested answer:

Mudflow - Heavy Rain (2) turns the soil to mud (1) and it flows downhill (1).

- (iii) Describe **ONE** problem that may be caused by mass movement.

Problem named = 1m

One element of description = 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

Bridges can collapse (1) as a result of a landslide and people die (1).

Total 10m

3C. Earthquakes and Humans

- (i) What was the magnitude of the earthquake that hit Mexico City?

Answer: 7.1 = 2m

- (ii) Describe **ONE** type of aid needed when an earthquake hits a large city like Mexico City.

Type of aid named = 1m

Two elements of description as follows:

Statement 1m + development 1m

1m + 1m + 1m = 3m

Suggested answer:

Emergency Aid (1). Survivors will need shelter (1) as the earthquake may have knocked down their houses (1).

- (iii) Explain what causes an earthquake.

Three elements of explanation as follows:

Statement 2m + Development 1m + Development 1m + Development 1m

2m + 1m + 1m + 1m = 5m

Suggested answer:

Two plates (2) collide (1) causing tremors (1) and the crust cracks (1).

Total 10m

Question 4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

4A. Importance of Water

- (i) With the aid of the diagram shown above, describe a local water supply network that you have studied.

Three elements of description as follows:

Statement 2m + development 2m + development 1m + development 1m

(Allow 1m for naming of water supply network)

2m + 2m + 1m + 1m = 6m

Suggested answer:

Water from our rivers and lakes is gathered (2). Water is piped to the treatment works (2). Here the water is cleaned (1) and then piped to homes and offices (1). An example is the Dublin water supply network [1].

- (ii) Explain **TWO** ways people can conserve water.

Two explanations @ 2m each as follows:

2 Statements + 2 Developments @ 1m each

(1m + 1m) + (1m + 1m) = 4m

Suggested answer:

Turning off the tap (1) when brushing your teeth (1).

Have a shower (1) instead of a bath (1).

Total 10m

4B. Factories

- (i) Name **ONE** factory you have studied.

Factory named @ 1m

Accept any relevant factory.

Suggested answer:

Kerrygold (1).

- (ii) Name **ONE** input and **ONE** output associated with this factory.

Input named @ 1m

Output named @ 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

Milk (1), butter (1).

- (iii) Describe any **ONE** process that takes place in this factory.

Description as follows:

Statement 1m + development 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

The milk is pasteurized (1) to make sure it is safe for people to consume (1).

- (iv) Explain **ONE** factor that you might consider if you were setting up a new factory.

Explanation as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

2m + 1m = 3m

Suggested answer:

Build it near a town or city (2) to be close to a workforce (1).

Near a road (2) for access (1).

Total 8m

4C. Conflicts of Interest

Read the newspaper account below and answer the following questions.

- (i) Explain **TWO** reasons why some people might be in favour of giving planning permission to build the factory.

Two explanations @ 3m each as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

$(2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) = 6m$

Suggested answer:

Provides jobs (2) for the people in the area (1).

More money comes in to the area (2) services will improve (1).

- (ii) Explain **TWO** reasons why some people might be against the factory being located here.

Two explanations @ 3m each as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

$(2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) = 6m$

Suggested answer:

There would be more traffic in the area (2) due to trucks going to and from the factory (1).

There would be a lot of dust created (2) and this would pollute the air (1).

Total 12m

Question 5. GEOGRAPHICAL MIX

Answer **ANY THREE** of the questions **5A, 5B, 5C, 5D**.

5A. Urban Studies

Examine the photograph above which shows part of a Central Business District.

- (i) Describe what normally happens in a Central Business District.

Description as follows:

Statement 1m + development 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

The central business district is normally the main place in a city for offices (1) and for shopping (1).

- (ii) Explain **ONE** reason why land values are highest in the Central Business District.

Explanation as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m + development 1m

(Allow one development mark for example of a CBD)

2m + 1m + 1m = 4m

Suggested answer:

This is normally in the centre of the city and has good transport (2) with roads, buses and trains (1) e.g. IFSC (1).

- (iii) Name **and** explain **ONE** problem that can be found in cities.

Name problem = 1m

Explanation of problem as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

1m + (2m + 1m) = 4m

Suggested answer:

Traffic congestion (1) is a problem during rush hour in the morning and evening (2) when everyone is going in the same direction to and from work (1).

Total 10m

5B. Tourism

- (i) Name **ONE** Irish tourist region and explain **TWO** reasons why tourists are attracted to this region.

Name region 2m

Two reasons explained as follows:

Statement 2m + development 1m

2m + (2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) = 8m

Suggested answer:

The Wicklow Mountains (2) are attractive to tourists who are active and like things like hillwalking (2) as there are different walking routes marked in the area (1).

There is nice scenery (2) people would like to drive around and admire it (1).

- (ii) Describe **ONE** way in which tourism can have a negative or unwelcome impact on a region.

Description as follows:

Statement 1m + development 1m

1m + 1m = 2m

Suggested answer:

Tourism can be seasonal (1) so people might have no work for part of the year (1).

Total 10m

5C. Population Statistics

Examine the census information for Co. Mayo and Co. Dublin above and answer each of the questions below.

- (i) How many people are under 35 years of age in Co. Mayo?
Answer: 54,967 = 2m
- (ii) Which county has the higher percentage of people who speak Irish?
Answer: Mayo = 2m
- (iii) Calculate the difference in the total population between Co. Dublin and Co. Mayo.
Answer: 1,216,852 = 2m
- (iv) Explain **ONE** reason why people could be more likely to buy a house in Co. Mayo rather than Co. Dublin.

One explanation with three elements as follows:
Statement 2m + development 1m + development 1m
2m + 1m + 1m = 4m

Suggested answer:

Houses are cheaper in Mayo (2) so they can get a bigger house (1) for less money (1).

Total 10m

5D. Unequal World

- (i) Name **ONE** Developing Country you have studied.

Name 1m for any valid developing country.
Suggested answer:
Sudan (1)
- (ii) Explain how any **THREE** of the factors shown above have slowed the development of this country.

Three factors explained @ 3m each as follows:
Statement 2m + development 1m
(2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) + (2m + 1m) = 9m

Suggested answer:

Desertification in the Sahel (2) means the country is growing less crops (1) leading to food shortages [1].

The population is growing at a high rate (2) there is high demand for services (1).

The southern part of Sudan has been dealing with civil war for a long time (2) and this has taken money away from being spent on things like healthcare and education (1).

Total 10m