

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2019

Year 11 GEOGRAPHY (Option) Marking Scheme

| Question No. | Answer | Marks | Comment |
|--------------|--------|-------|---------|
|--------------|--------|-------|---------|

1.

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | 3187 | 1 | |
| b. | South | 1 | |
| c. (i) | 293875 | 1 | Accept to the nearest one, 3 rd and 6 th figures |
| c. (ii) | 309893 | 1 | Accept to the nearest one, 3 rd and 6 th figures |
| d. | 1.5 km or 1500 metres | 2 | Award 1 mark if only length in cm is given |
| e. | 3.050 km or 3050 metres | 2 | Award 1 mark if only length in cm is given Accept + or - 100 m |
| f. | cliffs | 1 | |
| g. | uphill | 1 | |
| h. | yes | 1 | |
| i. | Ta' Kuljat, Ta' Dbiegi, Gelmus <i>Accept other correct answers.</i> | 1 | |

2.

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|
| A | Mediterranean | 1 | |
| B | Hot Desert | 1 | |
| C | Savanna Grasslands | 1 | |
| D | Tropical Rainforests | 1 | |
| 1 | Marseilles | 1 | |
| 2 | Genoa | 1 | |
| 3 | Trieste | 1 | |
| 4 | Port Said | 1 | |

3.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|
| a. | Any two of: Amazon Basin / Congo Basin / S.E. Asia (Indonesia) | 1 x 2 | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| b. | <p>Any four of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places having an equatorial climate receive over 2000mm of rainfall per year. • Rain falls throughout the year, but some months are wetter than others. • Temperatures do not vary throughout the year, with an average of 27°C. • There are no seasons. • There is a small daily temperature range. <p><i>Accept other correct answers.</i></p> | 1 x 4 | 1 mark for each characteristic |
| c. | <p>Any three of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some plants/ lianas have roots in the ground but climb up the trees to reach the sunlight. • Tree trunks are tall and thin to allow trees to reach the sunlight. • The bark on these trees is smooth to allow water to flow down to the roots easily. • Some plants have drip leaves with pointy tips to allow water to run off the leaves quickly without damaging or breaking them. • Trees may have buttress roots /large roots to support large trees. • Some plants/epiphytes live on the branches of trees high up in the canopy. They get their nutrients from the air and water, not from the soil. <p><i>Accept other correct answers.</i></p> | 2 x 3 | 2 marks for each adaptation. No marks deducted if technical terms are not given. |

4.

| a. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Feature</th> <th>Letter</th> <th>Process of erosion/deposition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drumlin</td> <td>C</td> <td>Deposition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erratic</td> <td>B</td> <td>Deposition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pyramidal Peak</td> <td>A</td> <td>Erosion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glacial trough</td> <td>D</td> <td>Erosion</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Feature | Letter | Process of erosion/deposition | Drumlin | C | Deposition | Erratic | B | Deposition | Pyramidal Peak | A | Erosion | Glacial trough | D | Erosion | ½ x 8 | ½ mark each |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---|------------|---------|---|------------|----------------|---|---------|----------------|---|---------|-------|-------------|
| Feature | Letter | Process of erosion/deposition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drumlin | C | Deposition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erratic | B | Deposition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pyramidal Peak | A | Erosion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glacial trough | D | Erosion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. | <p>Any two of:</p> <p>Pyramidal peak – If three or more corries erode back towards each other, at the top of a mountain a pointed peak is left behind. The mountain takes the form of a steep pyramid.</p> <p>Erratic – It is a piece of rock that has been eroded and transported by glaciers for long distances.</p> | 3 x 2 | 6 marks for correct explanation of two chosen glacial features. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>When the ice melts the erratic remains on a different surface of rock.</p> <p>Drumlin – Drumlins are elongated hills of glacial deposits. One end is steep, whilst the other end tapers away to ground level. It is formed by deposition of glacial material.</p> <p>Glacial trough - These are u-shaped valleys formed by glacier erosion. As the glacier moves down the valley it widens, deepens and straightens the valley by plucking and abrasion.</p> | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

5.

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|
| a. | <p>Longer nights</p> <p>The southern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun. It is winter in the southern hemisphere. Therefore point A would experience shorter days and longer nights.</p> | 1 2 | |
| b. | <p>North Pole</p> <p>On the 21st June the North Pole is facing the sun in summer keeping it in sunlight for 24 hours.</p> | 1 2 | |
| c. | Summer | 1 | |
| d. | Point A | 1 | |
| e. | The winter solstice is the day with the shortest period of daylight and the longest night of the year. | 2 | |

6.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|
| a. | <p>It is a very large business that has offices and factories all over the world. The headquarters and main factory are located in developed countries. Smaller offices and factories tend to be in developing countries.</p> | 2 | |
| b. | <p>Any two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour is cheap; • Production costs are low • Land is cheaper than in developed countries • Workers tend to work longer hours • Workers are not protected by trade unions <p><i>Accept other correct answers.</i></p> | 2 x 2 | |
| c. | <p>Any one advantage from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multinationals have created jobs and offered education and training to employees. • The additional wealth has led to the multiplier effect. • Some multinationals have set up schemes to provide new facilities for local communities. • The infrastructure of the country has been improved, with new roads and internet cabling. | 2 x 2 | |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multinationals pay tax to the government, which can be spent on development projects. <p>Any one disadvantage from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some corporation leaders have taken advantage of the relaxed environmental laws in the country by creating lots of pollution. • The conditions for workers in factories can be very harsh. • Many multinationals are owned by foreign countries and so economic leakage occurs, where profit is sent abroad. • The best jobs are often given to foreign workers from the multinationals country of origin. • Multinationals use many of the country's natural resources. • Small local companies may be forced out of business. <p><i>Accept any other correct advantage or disadvantage.</i></p> | | |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|

7.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|---------|--|
| a. | Industry | Prim. | Sec. | Tert. | Quat. | 1/2 x 8 | |
| | Car manufacturing | | ✓ | | | | |
| | Coal mining | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Food factory | | ✓ | | | | |
| | Teaching | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Farming | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Fishing | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Dentistry | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Computer programming | | | | ✓ | | |
| b. | <p>The quaternary sector consists of those industries providing information services, such as computing, ICT (information and communication technologies), consultancy (offering advice to businesses) and research.</p> | | | | | 2 | |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|--|
| c. | Inputs | Processes | Outputs | ½ x 8 | |
| | Workforce Electricity Raw material | Car assembly Processing car parts Testing car parts | Finished product Car parts for sale | | |

8.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--|
| a. | A food chain is the transfer of energy / food / nutrients from one living thing / organism to another. | 2 | |
| b. | Sunlight (<i>accept</i> Sun) | 1 | |
| c. | Herbivores eat plants. | 1 | |
| | Carnivores eat meat only. | 1 | |
| d. | Worms, mushrooms, fungi, bacteria <i>Accept any other decomposer.</i> | 1 | |
| e. | Decomposers break down dead tissue, which is then recycled to the environment. | 2 | |

9.

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| a. | Deforestation is the complete clearance of forested land. Sustainable forestry uses the resources found in a forest without causing long term damage to the ecosystem. | 4 | |
| b. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During photosynthesis plants absorb carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Deforestation reduces the amount of trees available to absorb the carbon dioxide and so the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will increase. • The burning of trees as they are cleared creates carbon dioxide, and so increases the levels even more. • Trees retain and emit moisture into the atmosphere maintaining high levels of humidity and contributing to the local water cycle. When large areas of trees are cut down, the local climate becomes drier. | 2 | 2 marks for any point |
| c. | Heli-logging allows trees in forested areas to be reached without building new access roads. | 2 | |
| | Replanting of trees (afforestation) - If trees are cut down, they are replaced to maintain the canopy. | 2 | |