

## Year 7 Summer Mock Mark Scheme

### Section A: Can water be managed?

1.

Key Word	Number from the diagram
Precipitation	3
Condensation	2
Evaporation	1
Infiltration	5
Surface run-off	4

1 -2 = 1 mark / 3-4 correct = 2 marks / 5 correct = 3 marks

Q2. There are a number of reasons why rivers flood.  
Match up the key word to its correct definition.

[3]

Steep slopes,      Deforestation,      Building houses,      Prolonged rain

Definition	Key Term
The growth of towns leads to impermeable surfaces.	Building houses
Long periods of rain lead to saturated ground.	Prolonged rain
Cause rapid runoff, and water reaches the river quicker.	Steep slopes
Chopping down trees reduces interception.	Deforestation

3.(i) Contour lines are closer together in 5102

(ii) 526 977 or 526 976

4. Explain how soft and hard engineering can help reduce the risk of flooding. (6)

Marks	Description
5-6	Detailed thorough understanding how the strategies reduce flood risk. A range of strategies covered, does not need to be a balance but hard and soft both explained. Key terms used.
3-4	Clearly explain the strategies, may focus on one type of engineering only e.g. hard. Not clearly linked how the strategy reduces flood risk. Some key terms used.
1-2	Shows limited geographical understanding how soft and hard engineering are different. Describes rather than explains. Sentences are not complete or partially incorrect.

	Got the strategy example mixed to the wrong engineering example.
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e.g. Soft engineering works with nature to reduce the risk of flooding. One example is afforestation. This is when more trees are planted to intercept the rainfall this leads to more interception therefore, reduces flooding as water takes longer to get into the river. Hard engineering is man-made. An example is a flood wall. This is when the walls of the river are raised this leads to the river holding more water therefore less chance of the river overflowing its banks causing a flood.

5. Explain how waterfalls are formed. You may use the diagram below to help you (4)

Marks	Description
3-4	Clear full sequence of how a waterfall forms. With at least one physical process. May use the diagram but not required.
1-2	Sequence is not clear. No processes included.



Can number / label the diagram and then explain on the lines.

If only labelled - max 2 marks.





e.g. Firstly a waterfalls needs a band of hard rock lying over softer rock.

Secondly, the soft rock is undercut by erosion (hydraulic action), deepening it and creating an overhang.

Eventually, the hard rock overhang above the plunge pool collapses as its weight is no longer supported.

Overtime, erosion (abrasion) continues, and the waterfall retreats upstream to leave a steep sided gorge.

- Q1.** Are the following statements about tropical rainforests **true** or **false**?  
Tick the correct boxes.

<u>Section B: Is the Amazon Awesome?</u>		True	False
Tropical rainforests are located near to the Equator.			
Tropical rainforests are found in South America, Africa and Australia.			
There are four layers in the structure of the rainforest.			
Leaves are broad and flat in the shrub layer.			

2. X2 points

**Trend** - state where they are found most commonly.

e.g. TRF are located around the equator / TRF are located between the tropics.

**Evidence**

Name a continent or country TRF is located on.

e.g. South America, Middle of Africa, SE Asia e.g. Brazil

3. 1995

Decrease

5000

X1 mark for each correct answer

4. X2 descriptions minimum and must be seen in the photograph.

Leaves come to point at the end = drip tip

Large wide roots = buttress roots

Very straight and tall trunks of trees = emergent or trees forming the canopy

Lots of vegetation grouped together at the top of the rainforest = canopy

Less vegetation at the bottom of the rainforest

More vegetation at the second layer of the rainforest - canopy Liana = climbing up another tree

Not many branches on the trees

- 5.

Marks	Description
3-4	Adaptation clearly named / described. Clear link as to why the adaptation is needed in the tropical rainforest.

1-2	Describes the adaptation. Unclear why the adaptation is needed for the tropical rainforest.
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e.g. the sloth moves very slowly (1 mark)

This leads to it being very difficult to being spotted by predators (1 mark).

e.g. the flying frog has fully webbed hands and feet and a flap of loose skin that stretches between limbs (1 mark) this means the frog can glide from plant to plant and escape predators (1 mark).

6.

Marks	Description
3-4	Clear explanation of one or more cause. X2 causes x2 explanations (Can get full marks if fully develops one cause.)
1-2	Description of causes of deforestation. Partial explanation

e.g. One reason why deforestation occurs is cattle ranching. The trees are cut down for the cattle to graze this leads to an increase in the number of cattle as more people eat meat.

Another cause of deforestation is mineral extraction. Trees are cut down to clear land so a mine can be built this leads to the extraction of minerals such as copper and gold.

7.

Marks	Description
5-6	Detailed knowledge, organised, developed (BLT) with accurate understanding of how the rainforest can be managed to reduce the RATE of deforestation. 2 or more strategies covered. May use supporting evidence and examples from their own knowledge e.g. Amazon or other management strategies not in the hint section. Good use of geographical terms and vocab
3-4	Clear knowledge, mostly organised, majority of explanations developed (BLT) with clear understanding of how the rainforest can be managed to reduce the deforestation. 1-2 strategies covered (may use other management strategies not in the hint section). Some use of geographical terms and vocab
1-2	Basic throughout with limited knowledge and understanding Simple statements that are not developed, mostly descriptive. Little or no use of geographical terms and vocab

e.g. Rates of deforestation can be reduced by **afforestation**. This is when new trees are planted to create a new forest this leads to the trees being replaced therefore the rainforest can continue to be used by animals and local tribes.

e.g. **Ecotourism** is tourism that does not harm the environment and benefits local people. Only a small number of tourists can visit the TRF at one time, but it provides local people with jobs such as guides or working in accommodation. This leads to people earning money and they don't need to remove trees to sell therefore the tropical rainforest is not deforested.

e.g. To help reduce the rate of logging that can damage the environment, **international agreements** are used by countries. An example of this is FSC, The Forest Stewardship Council use sustainable timber and mark these products with their logo this leads to people buying wood knowing that the wood is sustainably sourced therefore reducing the demand for illegally chopped down wood.