YEAR 7 · PRACTICE EXAM

Geography Mark Scheme

For the Year 7 Geography Mock Paper · 50 marks

Before you mark

- Reward sensible, correct points **even if they are not listed here**. This scheme is a guide, not a closed list.
- Accept answers in Henry's own words. The idea matters, not the exact wording.
- Do **not** take marks off for spelling, grammar or handwriting.
- For the six mark question, reward clear understanding and developed points, not length.
- The grade guide at the end is a rough guide of mine. If the school has its own boundaries, use those instead.

Marks at a glance

- Section A: Multiple choice. 10 marks.
- Section B: Short answers. 14 marks.
- Section C: Map skills. 12 marks.
- Section D: Climate graph. 8 marks.
- Section E: Longer question. 6 marks.
- **Total: 50 marks.**

Section A: Multiple choice — 10 marks

One mark each. The correct letter is shown in bold.

1. **B** — a river

2. **C** — seven

3. **D** — Pacific

4. **A** — England, Scotland and Wales

5. **B** — steep land

6. **B** — along, then up

7. **C** — an underwater earthquake

8. **B** — move apart

9. **C** — primary data

10. **B** — Preparation

Section B: Short answers — 14 marks

1. Physical, human and environmental. [3]

One mark for each branch.

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2. The United Kingdom is England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The British Isles is bigger: it is all the islands, including the whole of Ireland, so it also takes in the Republic of Ireland, which is not part of the UK. [2]

One mark for what the UK is. One mark for the British Isles being larger and including the Republic of Ireland.

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3. It means one unit on the map stands for 25,000 of the same units in real life. So 1 cm on the map is 250 m in real life. [2]

One mark for the meaning of the scale. One mark for 1 cm = 250 m.

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4. Plates moving apart, plates moving together, and plates sliding past each other. [3]

One mark each. Accept plain descriptions or the terms constructive, destructive and conservative.

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5. Any two of: rich volcanic soil for farming; energy from hot rocks; jobs and tourism; it is home and family is there; they cannot afford to move; big events are rare in a lifetime. [2]

One mark for each sensible reason, up to two.

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6. Quantitative data is numbers, such as measurements and counts. Qualitative data is words and opinions, such as descriptions and what people say. [2]

One mark for each type explained.

Section C: Map skills — 12 marks

1. 3552. [1]

2. 3453. [1]

3. 335 515. [2]

Two marks for the full reference. Award one mark if the correct square is found (335 and 515 close but a digit out).

4. A campsite. [1]

5. South west. [1]

Accept SW.

6. 1 km. They are one grid square apart, and each square is 1 km. [2]

One mark for 1 km. One mark for the reason (one square = 1 km).

7. 1.5 km. On a 1:50,000 map, 1 cm is 500 m, so 3 cm is 3 × 500 = 1,500 m, which is 1.5 km. [2]

One mark for the working (3 × 500). One mark for 1,500 m or 1.5 km.

8. The land is steep. Contour lines close together show a large change in height over a short distance. [2]

One mark for "steep". One mark for linking close lines to a steep slope.

Section D: Climate graph — 8 marks

1. July. [1]

2. About 19 degrees. [1]

Accept 18 to 20 degrees.

3. November, about 80 mm. [2]

One mark for November. One mark for roughly 80 mm (accept 75 to 85).

4. About 15 degrees. The warmest is about 19 (July) and the coldest is about 4 (January or February), so 19 minus 4 is 15. [2]

One mark for finding the coldest value (about 4). One mark for the range (accept 14 to 16).

5. The northern half of the world. It is warmest in the middle of the year, around June to August, which is summer in the northern hemisphere. [2]

One mark for "northern". One mark for the reason (warmest in the middle of the year means a northern summer).

Section E: Longer question — 6 marks

Question: Explain how people can reduce the effects of earthquakes.

Indicative content (reward any of these, and other sensible points)

- **Protection.** Earthquake resistant buildings: deep or flexible foundations, cross bracing, steel frames that sway, automatic gas shut off. Also building rules that force safer design.
- **Preparation.** Practice drills, emergency kits, clear plans, training emergency services, and teaching people what to do.
- **Prediction.** Monitoring and warning systems, though earthquakes are very hard to predict exactly, so protection and preparation matter more.
- Credit links such as: stronger buildings mean fewer collapse, so fewer people are hurt.

Level 3 (5 to 6 marks). Several developed points, covering more than one way (for example both protection and preparation). Clear reasons given, with a line that answers the question directly.

Level 2 (3 to 4 marks). Two or more points with some detail or an example. Some explanation of how it reduces the effects.

Level 1 (1 to 2 marks). One or two simple points with little detail. Mostly naming things rather than explaining them.

0 marks: nothing relevant.

Rough grade guide

out of 50

These bands are a rough guide of mine, to give a sense of how it went. They are not the school's official boundaries. If you have the school's, use those.

40 to 50	Very strong. Secure across the whole course.
30 to 39	Strong. Good understanding, a few gaps to tidy.
22 to 29	Secure. The basics are there. Worth targeting the weaker sections.
14 to 21	Developing. Some solid parts, more to build on.
Below 14	Working towards. Go back to the must know pages in each booklet.

What to do with the result

- Look at which **section** lost the most marks, not just the total.
- Map skills and the six mark question carry the most. If those are weak, they are the best place to spend the next bit of time.
- Match any wrong answers back to the matching booklet topic for a quick recap.