Examiners' Report
January 2011

GCSE Geography 5GA3H 01

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from candidates in this second session of the examination.

The paper again required candidates to answer a variety of questions on their chosen topics in sixty minutes. The majority of candidates successfully completed the required number of questions within the permitted time.

The approach to individual questions is considered in this report, including examples of good practice for questions requiring a degree of extended writing or questions which caused the most difficulty to candidates. These questions also provided the greatest range of responses from candidates, with the best answers providing the necessary level of description, explanation and / or specifics.

Question 1(a)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 1(a)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates, with the resource being studied carefully and used to answer the question.

(ii) Give reasons for the location of secondary industry.

Use only evidence from Figure 1 in your answer.

(3)

The secondary industry is located in these areas because there is a good transportation network e.g by sea rail roos motorways car there is a good supply of raw materials to these secondary industry; there is a large area of flat land aside available is these industries would like to be expanded. There is a good motor way network for finished products to be transported to for sell

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Examiner Comments

A good answer, using 'developed points' e.g. flat land for expansion.

Question 1(a)(iii)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

The coal mine is now a nature reserve. The railway has disappeared in 2010. There was a timber yard in 1980, but in 2010 it is a call centre. There are less farms, but an extra supermarket in 2010. One of the steel works has been replaced by a health club. The car plant had 1800 workers in 1980, in 2010 it had 650.

(iv) State an example of tertiary activity shown in Figure 1.

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Examiner Comments

A good answer, comparing the two maps.

Question 1(a)(iv)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 1(a)(v)

This question is about the growth not the location of tertiary industry.

Some candidates mis-interpreted this question and wrote about *why* disposable income has gone up rather than the impacts of this.

(v) Outline how disposable incomes and demographic changes have caused a growth in the tertiary sector since 1970.

(4)

People are now getting married later, and having children later, which means that they have disposable income and more time to spend there money on entertainment purposes, such as health clubs and holidays. The attitude of the public in england has also changed, as more people are going on to higher education and getting highly paid qualified professional jobs, insted of working in low pay dirty manual labour jobs such as coal mines. These things put together mean that the demand for the tertiary industry is higher, it therefor rises as businesses

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Examiner Comments

A good answer, stating what has happened to the level of disposable income and the knock-on impacts of this.

Question 1(b)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

> A primary industry is when raw materials are extracted from the ground e.g coal mining in south Wales.

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a good answer - the idea of **extraction** plus an example.

Question 1(b)(ii)

Well received, with many candidates scoring at least 2 or 3 marks.

> (ii) Primary industry in the UK has declined in recent years.
>
> Suggest reasons why.
>
> (4)
>
> There are 4 main reason. One is the depletion of resources. natural resources in the UK are harder and more expensive to get so it is cheaper to import them in. two is cheap imports. again it is cheaper to import fossil fuels but also food expesially food we cannot grow in this climate. Mechanisation has meant a decline in the amount of workers needed workers are replaced by combines, milking parlors, tractors etc. Lastly social change people now view this work and hard dirty labour so they don't go into the industry.

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Examiner Comments

A good answer - including the idea of overseas suppliers and mechanisation.
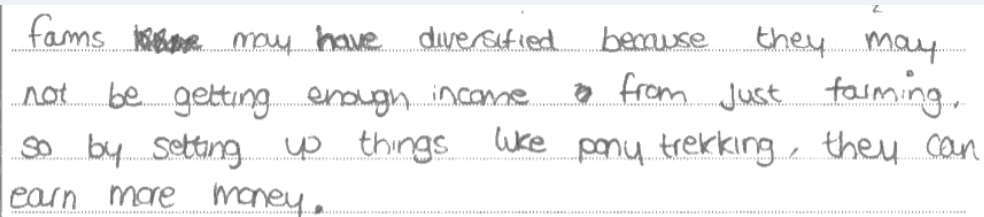
Question 1(c)

Not very well received by the majority of candidates. Few examples of case studies were used answers often had little explanation. It was clear that many candidates were not confident in their understanding of the term **de-industrialisation**.Nevertheless, there were some good examples - in particular using The Eden Project in Cornwall as a case study.

Question 2(a)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 2(a)(ii)

Many candidates scored one mark, usually by saying, '...to earn more money' (see example below). However, there were few developments of this point so very few candidates scored two marks.

> farms ~~have~~ may have diversified because they may not be getting enough income ✱ from just farming, so by setting up things like pony trekking, they can earn more money.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 2(a)(iii)

Well received by the majority of candidates. No credit was given for 'less services' - candidates needed to be more specific.

> (4)
>
> The population decreased and was 320 in 1980 and has gone down to 175 in 2010. A national nature reserve has been put in place instead of the two farms. The local services such as the shop and post office have declined and are no longer here. The two farms that havent been diversified are organic and grow biofuel crops.

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Examiner Comments

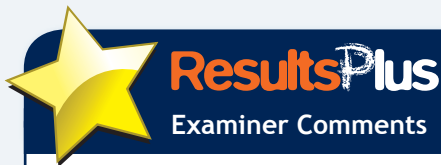A good answer, clearly identifying several changes.

Question 2(a)(iv)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 2(b)

This question was not done particulary well, with many candidates just writing about countryside management in general.
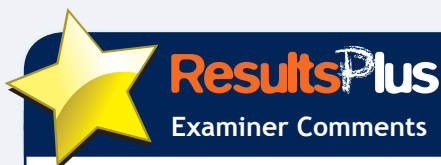
> They are being managed in Natural England may buy the land to look after it. also each site has a site manager and estate workers who look after the sites. Each site also have a five year management plan

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 2(c)(i)

> Choice   Organic farming
>
> Crop yields are lower meaning more land is needed for the Organic farming offers 30% more jobs than non-organic farming Also animals are kept in free range conditions meaning they may be healthier. Also there has also been a higher demand for organic food meaning more money is denaded. It has also been scientifically proven that its better for you

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 2(c)(ii)

Candidates appeared to struggle with this one. Many candidates referred to the food vs fuel debate, but found it hard to articulate their thoughts.

> Some countries which are LIC's need crops for foods and we use it as a source of energy. Also we would need to produce twice as much biofuels in to uk just to cut CO_2 emtions by half. It is a problem for some cars e.g land rovers to use biofuels and to get the best values
> It take up 70% more land tran

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Examiner Comments

Development of a point is credited e.g. the number of countries facing a food shortage or the percentage of land used (see example).

Question 2(d)

The most popular case study used by candidates was Dartmoor. However, many candidates wrote about the causes of conflict rather than the management of conflict. Candidates failed to tie a particular management strategy to a specific location.

Question 3(a)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 3(a)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates. 'Near a main road' was not credited as this affected the growth rather than the site of the settlement.

> There are local schools, shops, churches, a road which connects to other settlement, Good defence because settlement is built in a meander, permanent water supply because settlement is near the river

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a good example of how candidates 'developed a point'.

Question 3(a)(iii)

Well received by the majority of candidates, with many scoring two marks for the idea of movement (1) from rural to urban (1).

> When people from urban areas (city) migrate to the rural areas (countryside)

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 3(a)(iv)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

> People move from cities to country sides
> because they want a more peaceful life
> Also it tends to be retired people that
> move to the country as they want to escape
> the crime and pollution that couples with
> city life. Also because of better transport you-
> ng people don't need to live next their place of
> work.

(v) Depopulation has occurred in remote rural areas such as Settlement **X**.

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just one mark for general 'pollution'.

> There are many reasons for counter urbanisation. Firstly, the technology has
> improved so people can work from home instead of having to commute into the city centre.
> Secondly, house prices in the countryside tend to be cheaper as there's more land and it isn't as
> expensive. Next, the city gets polluted by noise, over population etc so people would
> rather raise a family in the countryside where its less polluted. Also the scenery is
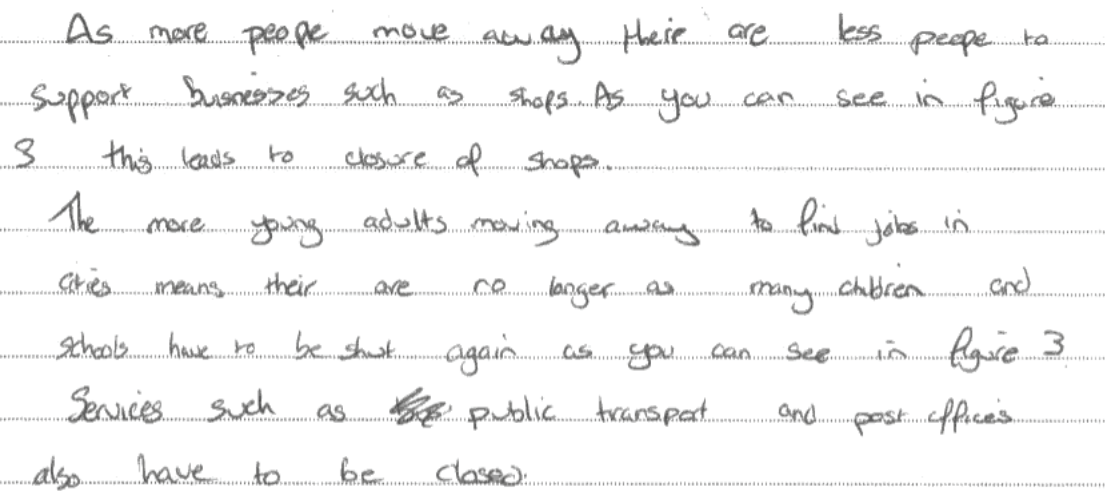> nicer.

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Examiner Comments

Accepted 'house prices are cheaper in the countryside' as a generalisation.

Question 3(a)(v)

Many candidates incorrectly wrote about the reasons for rural depopulation rather than the consequences.

Candidates were awarded a maximum of two marks for a list of consequences.

> As more people move away their are less people to support businesses such as shops. As you can see in figure 3 this leads to closure of shops.
>
> The more young adults moving away to find jobs in cities means their are no longer as many children and schools have to be shut again as you can see in figure 3. Services such as public transport and post offices also have to be closed.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 3(b)(i)

The majority of candidates were unable to name the correct term for this process.

Question 3(b)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

> The population of UK is increasing, people marrying late in life and divorce increases the need of housing. the UK is in the EU, so other migrants can come to live in UK easily. The need of different types of houses more small houses

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Examiner Comments

Common changes in population structure were linked to later marriages, an ageing population and rising divorce rates. Growth in population *size* was not accepted.

Question 3(b)(iii)

Well received by the majority of candidates. Very few candidates wrote about disadvantages or greenfield sites.

'less resources needed' was considered too vague to be awarded a mark.

> land which means your not having to effect farm land and it enhabitants. Also there iss already present facilities at brownfield site e.g water, gas. Meaning you don't have to spend as much money. Finally when developing a brownfield site you are expanding the area which is already accessable for transport such as cars.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 3(c)

This question was not very well received by the majority of candidates. Only a small proportion of candidates refered to a specific case study, although there were some good ones of Salford and Bradford. Nevertheless, there was only a very limited number of answers combining both specifics and explanations for Level 3.
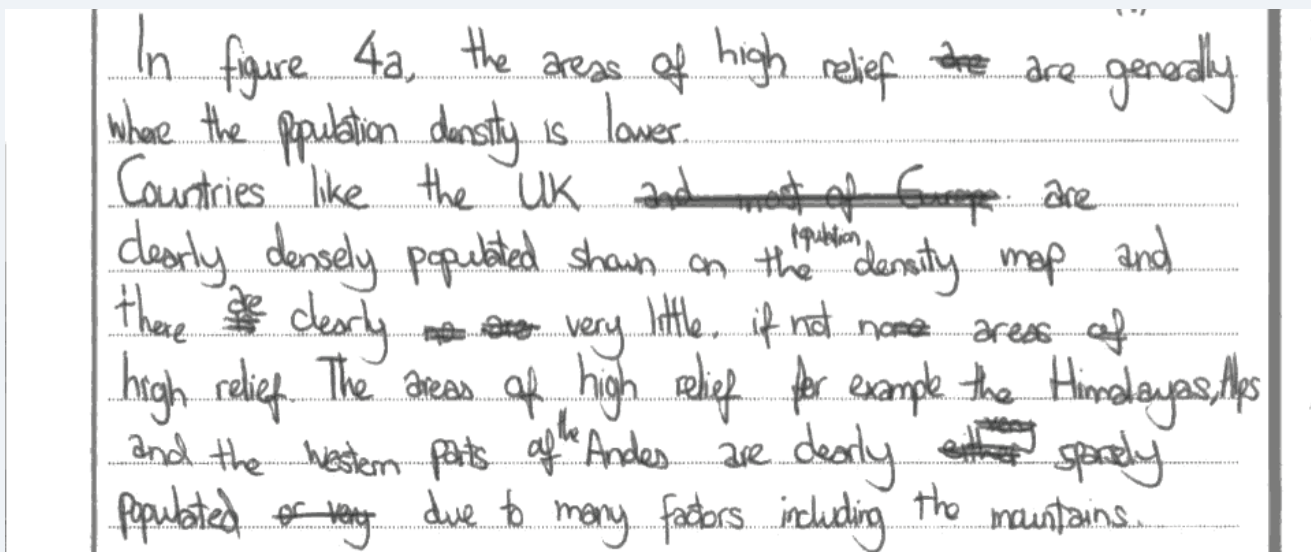
Question 4(a)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 4(a)(ii)

A number of candidates misunderstood the term **relief** in this context. Many candidates talked about areas of 'no relief' which were not given credit.

Many candidates mis-interpreted the question, citing reasons linked to transport, resources and climate to explain why some areas were sparsely populated.

> In figure 4a, the areas of high relief are are generally where the population density is lower. Countries like the UK and most of Europe are clearly densely populated shown on the population density map and there clearly very little, if not none areas of high relief. The areas of high relief for example the Himalayas, Alps and the western parts of the Andes are clearly sparsely populated due to many factors including the mountains.

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An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 4(a)(iii)

> An unstable government can affect this as people migrate to other countries for a better life. Secondly, Climates that are to harsh like the Sahara desert are hard to live in. as Countries with little resources tend to be sparsely populated. Countries with temperate Climates helps Crops to grow which people need so its densley populated. Also, job oppurtunities ~~can~~ means its densley populated as people can earn a living.

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Examiner Comments

A good answer - candidate states clearly *how* the factor affects population density.

Question 4(b)(i)

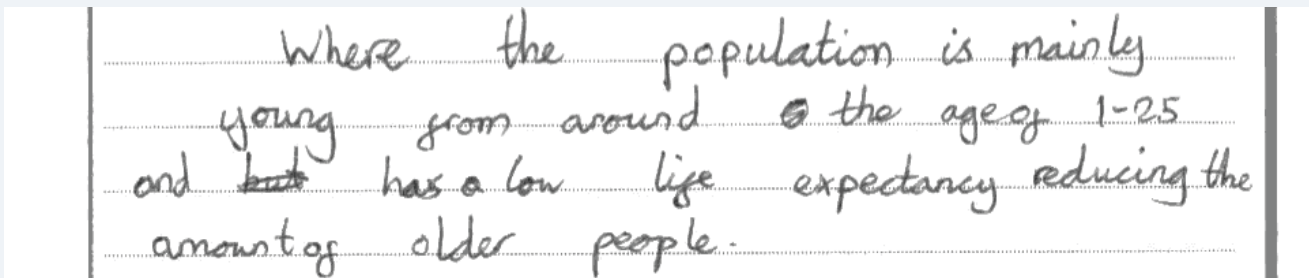Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 4(b)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 4(b)(iii)

This question was very well received, with the majority of candidates developing a point for two marks.

Question 4(c)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates. The definition was extended to allow under 25's (see example below).

> Where the population is mainly young from around the age of 1-25 and but has a low life expectancy reducing the amount of older people.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 4d

A range of different case studies were used by candidates to answer this question. Level 3 answers often used Japan as the case study, with good explanation and specifics. Case studies of the UK and Germany were frequently rather vague, lacking specifics.

Some answers explained the impacts of a youthful population, for no marks.

The idea of taxes was frequently misunderstood or not explained clearly enough for credit.

Question 5a1

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 5a2

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 5a3

Well received by the majority of candidates.

Question 5(b)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

(b) Study Figure 5b.

It shows the change in the number of foreign footballers who have played for an English team.
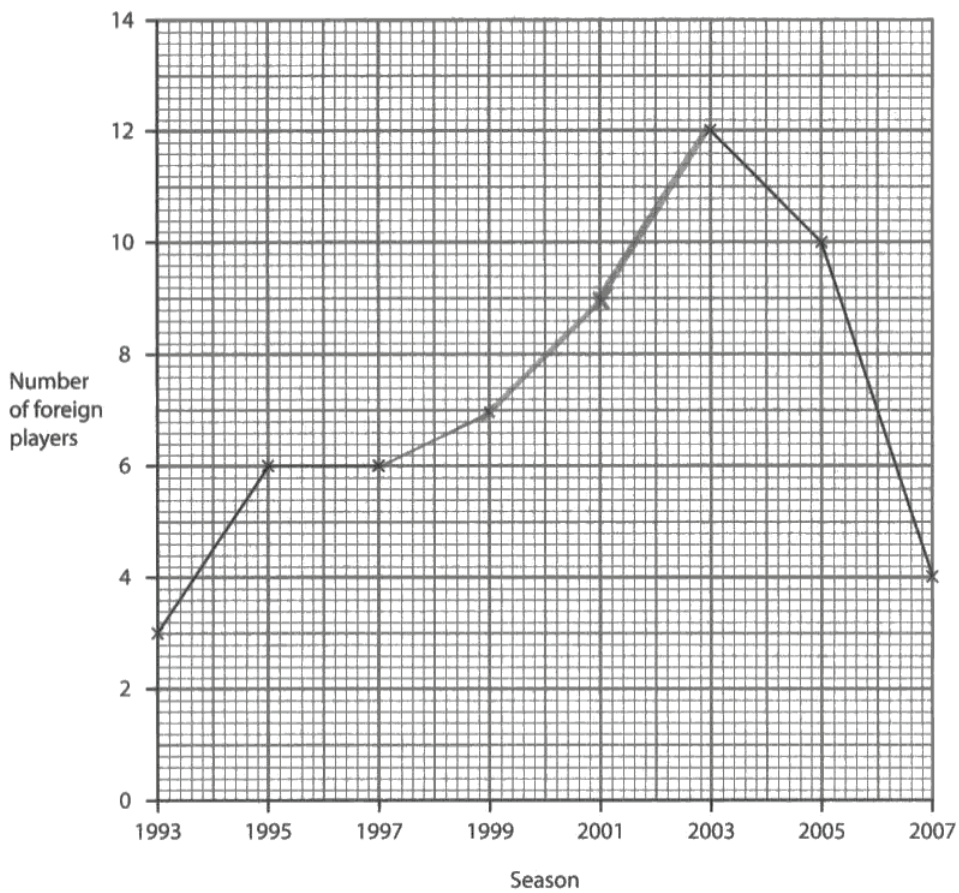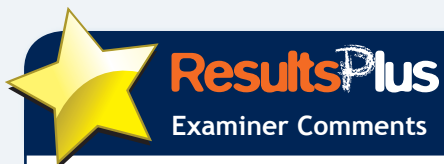

Figure 5b

(i) Complete the graph (Figure 5b).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Season	Number of players
1999	7
2001	9

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 5(b)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates. Most candidates gained full marks, using playing data from Figure 5b.

Question 5(b)(iii)

Some answers were unclear - it is not enough to say that 'people are unhappy with medical care in the UK'.

> **(iii)** More people from the UK are travelling abroad for medical care.
>
> Outline the push and pull factors of this short-term population flow.
>
> (4)
>
> Many people from the UK go abroad for medical care. People go abroad because some forms of treatment are cheaper, for example plastic surgery in Thailand. People also travel for medical treatment abroad so that they can recouperate in peace in their holiday destination before going home. People choose to not access the NHS as there are sometimes very long waiting lists for treatment and the facilities are sometimes outdated.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

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Examiner Tip

Include details of the operation and / or body for credit. Naming a country is not enough for a a mark.

Question 5(c)(i)

Many candidates scored one or two marks on this question, although few scored full marks. Some candidates misunderstood the question, wanting to give an *explanation* of the population flow rather than a **description** of the population flow.

Question 5(c)(ii)

On the whole, this question was answered well. Weaker responses tended to just use the words *technology* and *transport* without mentioning something specifically (e.g. internet, aeroplanes etc.)

(ii) **Explain how technology and transport developments enable people to move.**

(4)

Transport enables people to travel to different centres really quickly, and also budget airlines make travelling inexpensive. Technology enables people to book flights in advance and also look at the destination they would like to travel to without actually going there for example if your buying a house in a different country you can look at it via the internet. People are also more likely to move because the internet enables them to keep in touch with friends & family, so the migrants don't have to say goodbye for long.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 5(d)

Many candidates mis-interpreted the question and proceeded to write about the host country rather than the **country of origin.** However, there were some excellent answers, in particular one using the case study of Poland.

Many answers had explanations but lacked specific points (or vice versa) and so were only able to reach level 2.

Question 6(b)(i)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

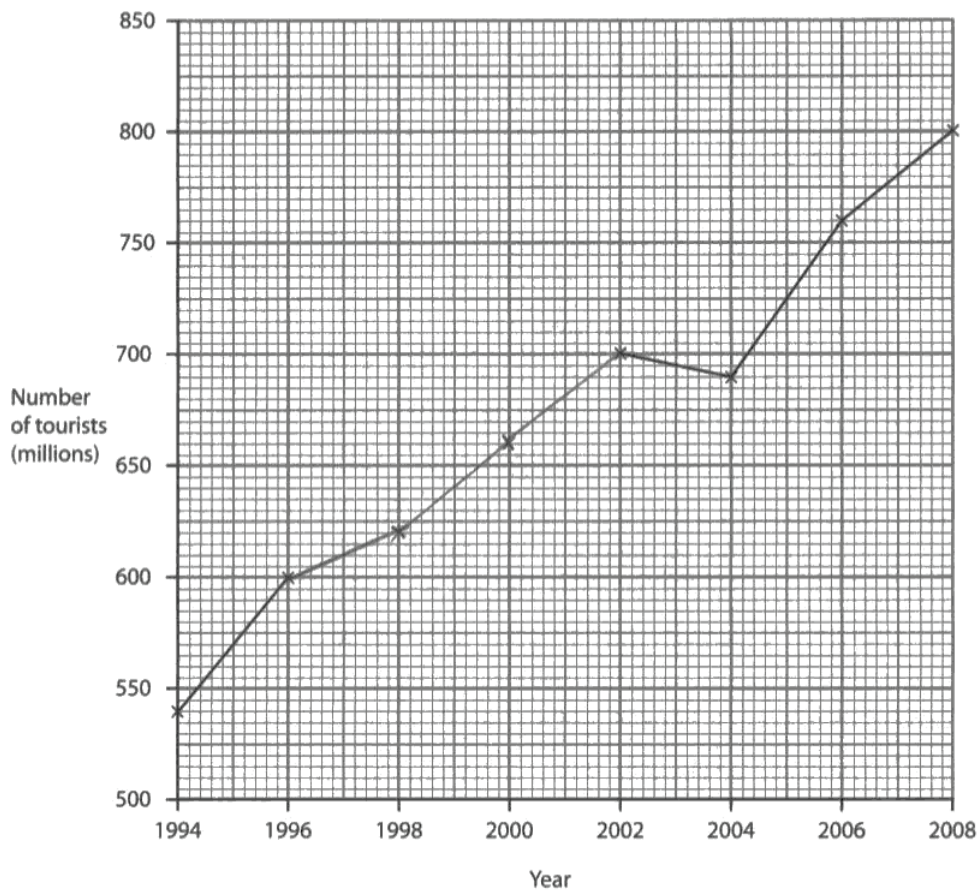It shows the growth in global tourism since 1994.

Figure 6b

(i)   Complete Figure 6b (graph).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Number of tourists (millions)
1998	620
2000	660

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Use a sharp pencil and a ruler to complete graphs.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 6(b)(ii)

Well received by the majority of candidates.

> (ii) Describe the changes shown in Figure 6b.
>
> Use tourist data in your answer.
>
> (3)
>
> In 1994 global tourism was low at 540 million. It began to increase until 2002 when at 700 million It dipped slightly by 10 million to 2004. After that it increased again until 2008 where global tourism was at 800 million nearly double what is was 14 years ago.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

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Examiner Tip

Ensure that you include data (and the correct units) from the figure.

> After
> (3)
>
> ~~As~~ every two years, tourist numbers have increase from 540 million (1994) to 800 million (2008). However, from 2002 - 2004, the tourist numbers fell from 700 million to 690 million. This could be due to weather, climates or travel methods.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 6(c)

Mostly well received by the majority of candidates.

Weaker answers involved candidates talking about different *types* of holiday (adventure, package etc.)

Identification of physical factors tended to be clearer and better than that of human factors.

(c) Study Figure 6c in the Resource Booklet.

Outline the physical and human attractions of the area shown in Figure 6c.

(4)

The physical attractions are the snowy mountains good for skiing, the clear blue sky, flat land for building on and woodlands. Human Features such as ski-resorts and lifts make the sport achivuble, hotels, reastuvants and shop provide industry and bring in source of money.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 6(d)

This question was done well by the majority of candidates. Good examples using Blackpool were used by some candidates.

> (d) Describe what happens to a resort when it is at the stagnation stage (Stage 5) of the Butler model.
>
> (4)
>
> The resort has reached it's peak and won't get any better or popular. lot's of people will still visit the resort but will eventually lose interest and by another destination. The visitor amounts will eventually decline and businesses will shut down because of lack of interest in products.

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Examiner Comments

An example of an answer scoring full marks.

Question 6(e)

Many candidates were 'stuck' on two marks here due to a lack of specific examples used. Often a place name would be included, but the impact would not be specific.

Question 6(f)

Well received by the majority of candidates. The Gambia proved to be the most successful case study, with candidates writing confidently about specifics, backed up with explanation.

Many candidates chose to write about Trinidad, again with some good specifics but with weaker explanation.

Once again , candidates generally responded extremely positively to the paper. There were very few cases of candidates attempting an incorrect combination of questions or leaving questions blank that required an answer. The vast majority of candidates were able to complete both of their topics within the time permitted.

As with the June 2010 examination, Questions 1 and 6 proved most popular with candidates.

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