

ResultsPlus

Examiners' Report

June 2011

GCSE Geography 5GA1F 01

Edexcel is one of the leading examining and awarding bodies in the UK and throughout the world. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers.

Through a network of UK and overseas offices, Edexcel's centres receive the support they need to help them deliver their education and training programmes to learners.

For further information, please call our GCE line on 0844 576 0025, our GCSE team on 0844 576 0027, or visit our website at www.edexcel.com.

If you have any subject specific questions about the content of this Examiners' Report that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our **Ask The Expert** email service helpful.

Ask The Expert can be accessed online at the following link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/Aboutus/contact-us/>

Alternatively, you can contact our Geography Advisor directly by sending an email to Jonathan Wolton on geographysubjectadvisor@edexcel.com.

You can also telephone 0844 372 2185 to speak to a member of our subject advisor team.



Get more from your exam results

...and now your mock results too!

ResultsPlus is Edexcel's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam and mock performance, helping you to help them more effectively.

- See your students' scores for every exam question
- Spot topics, skills and types of question where they need to improve their learning
- Understand how your students' performance compares with Edexcel national averages
- Track progress against target grades and focus revision more effectively with NEW Mock Analysis

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus.

To set up your ResultsPlus account, call 0844 576 0024

June 2011

Publications Code UG028001

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Edexcel Ltd 2011

Introduction

This was the third series for this paper. It was the first attempt for many of the centres but clearly excellent preparation had taken place with past papers being used as mock examinations. It was obvious from the candidates' responses that they had been well prepared for the Challenges to the Planet questions with some excellent responses being seen.

The Geographical skills section was much stronger in this examination with the majority of the candidates being able to demonstrate their skills. The skills section continues to be the lowest scoring section but this is due to the nature of the skills questions.

Question 1(b)

Candidates were able to give reasons for why Durham was built in the meander bend. Many discussed trade boats and water supply relatively few mention the idea of defence.

(b) Suggest **two** reasons why Durham was built in the meander (bend) of a river.

(2)

- One reason could be for easy access for boats in Durham.
- To take water, for the town and slow currents down, manually.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response was representative of many with the candidate referring to 'boats' implying trade and water supply.

Question 1(c)(i-ii)

The question was received much better this summer than last summer when a similar sketch map question was on the examination paper. Many of the candidates were able to locate the features and draw on the roads in the correct places.

(c) Look at Figure 1b.

It is a sketch map of part of the OS map extract.

Find this area on the OS map extract.

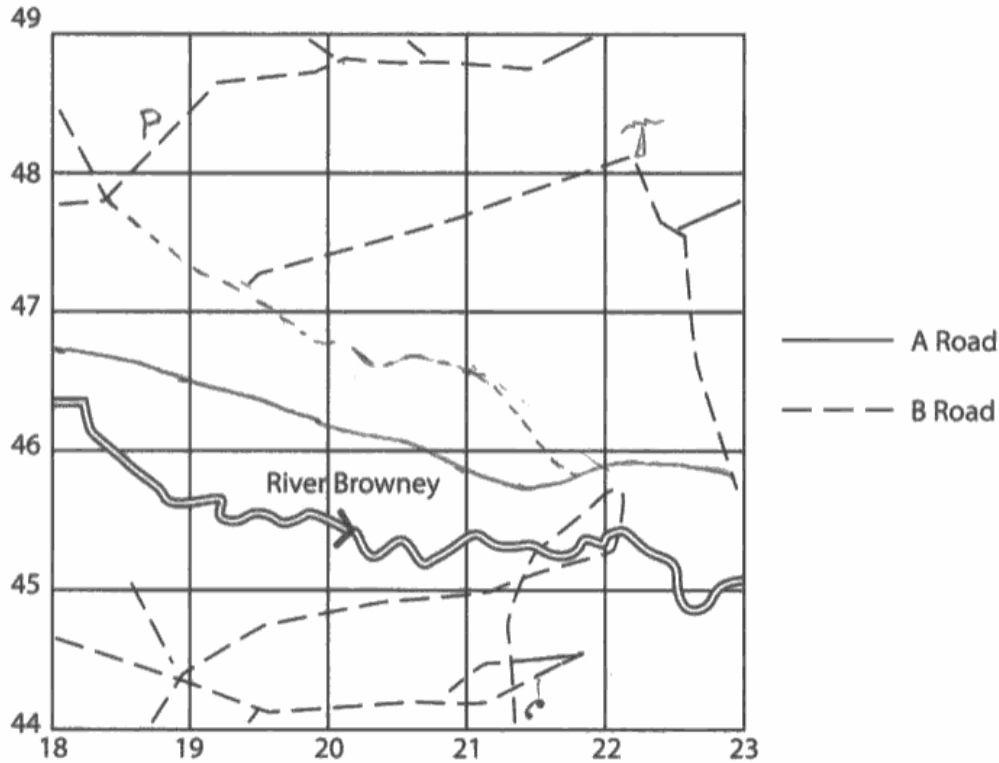


Figure 1b

(i) Add the features in the table to the sketch map.

Draw the symbol for each feature in the correct position on the sketch map.

The four figure grid reference has been given to guide you to the correct square.

(3)

Feature	Four figure grid reference	Symbol
Post office	1848	P
Telephone	2144	☎
Mast	2248	🏠

(ii) The road network on the sketch map is incomplete.

Use the key on Figure 1b to complete the road network by adding:

(2)

- the A road
- one secondary road.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate accurately located all three features. The telephone was a very rare correct answer.

The roads were also accurately located.

(c) Look at Figure 1b.

It is a sketch map of part of the OS map extract.

Find this area on the OS map extract.

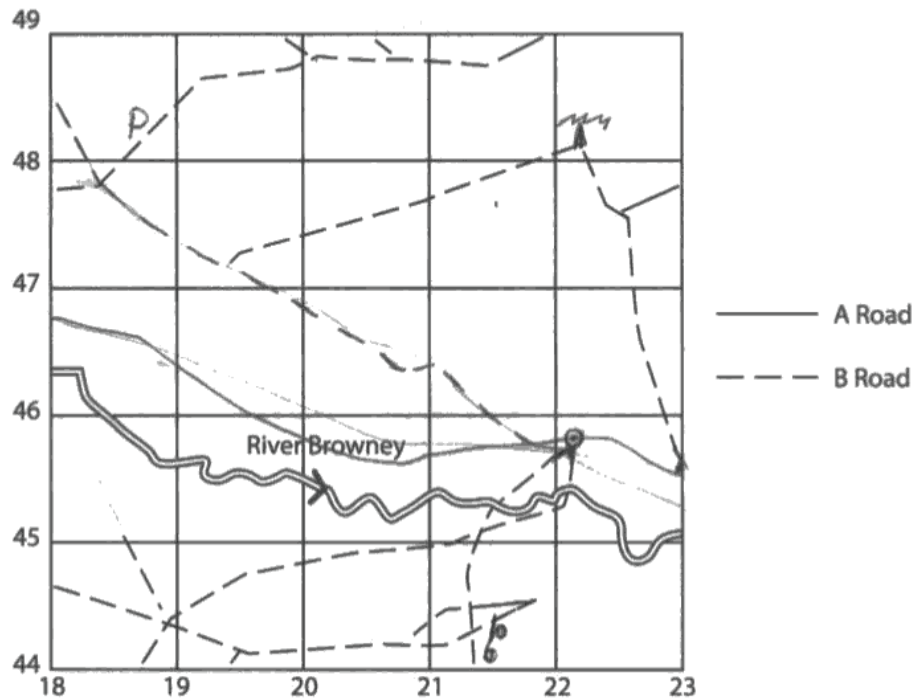


Figure 1b

(i) Add the features in the table to the sketch map.

Draw the symbol for each feature in the correct position on the sketch map.

The four figure grid reference has been given to guide you to the correct square.

(3)

Feature	Four figure grid reference	Symbol
Post office	1848	P
Telephone	2144	☎
Mast	2248	🏠

(ii) The road network on the sketch map is incomplete.

Use the key on Figure 1b to complete the road network by adding:

(2)

- the A road
- one secondary road.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

All are correct; therefore, this response gets full marks.

(c) Look at Figure 1b.

It is a sketch map of part of the OS map extract.

Find this area on the OS map extract.

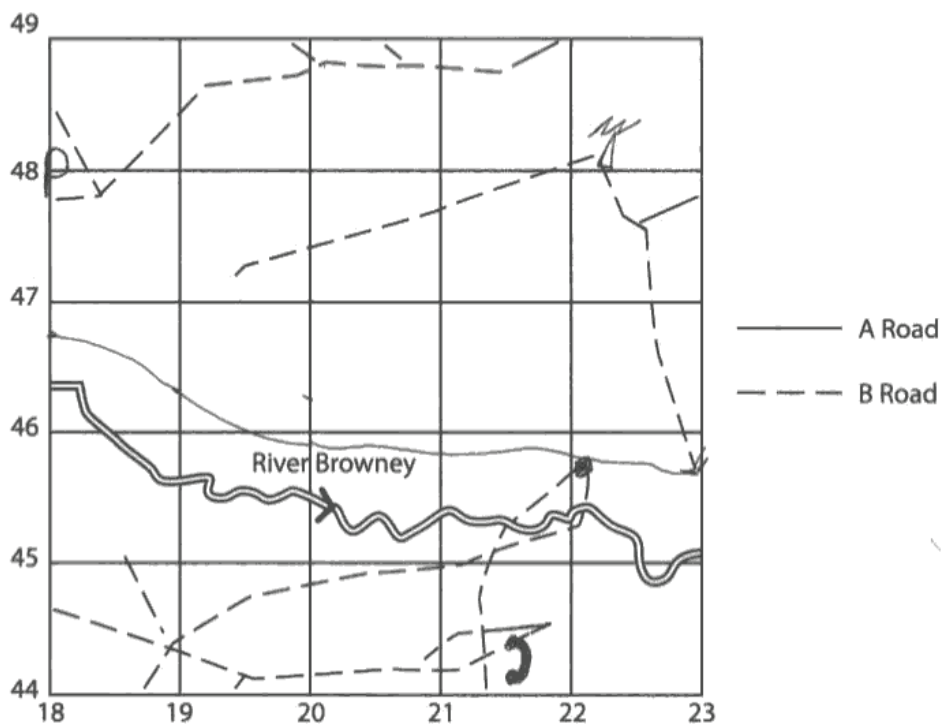


Figure 1b

(i) Add the features in the table to the sketch map.

Draw the symbol for each feature in the correct position on the sketch map.

The four figure grid reference has been given to guide you to the correct square.

(3)

Feature	Four figure grid reference	Symbol
Post office	1848	P
Telephone	2144	☎
Mast	2248	⚡

(ii) The road network on the sketch map is incomplete.

Use the key on Figure 1b to complete the road network by adding:

(2)

- the A road
- one secondary road.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The mast is just good enough, as is the telephone because part of it is 'in the triangle'. The post office is incorrect.

Both of the roads are correct; the secondary being the small one to the right of the sketch map.

(c) Look at Figure 1b.

It is a sketch map of part of the OS map extract.

Find this area on the OS map extract.

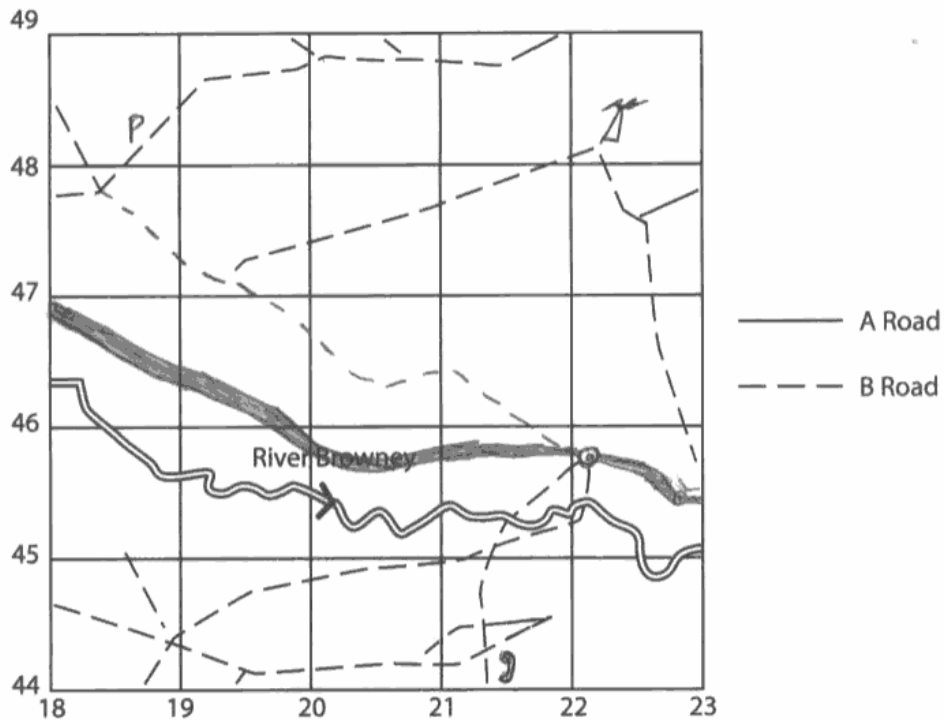


Figure 1b

(i) Add the features in the table to the sketch map.

Draw the symbol for each feature in the correct position on the sketch map.

The four figure grid reference has been given to guide you to the correct square.

(3)

Feature	Four figure grid reference	Symbol
Post office	1848	P
Telephone	2144	J
Mast	2248	

(ii) The road network on the sketch map is incomplete.

Use the key on Figure 1b to complete the road network by adding:

(2)

- the A road
- one secondary road.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate accurately locates the mast and the post office. The telephone whilst in the correct place does not have a line to its location on the ground.

The secondary road is correct but the A road is too wide.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates must ensure that features are located accurately and are drawn at the correct scale.

Question 1(c)(iii)(1)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 1(c)(iii)(2)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 1(c)(iii)(3)

Most candidates were able to identify the correct direction.

Question 1(c)(iii)(4)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 01(c)(iii)(5)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 2(a)(i)

This question was very well received by the candidates. It was pleasing to see how many of them achieved the 2 marks that were allocated to it.

2 (a) The figures in the table show river data collected by a field study group.

The figures are for 10 sites on the River Browney between Lanchester and Durham.

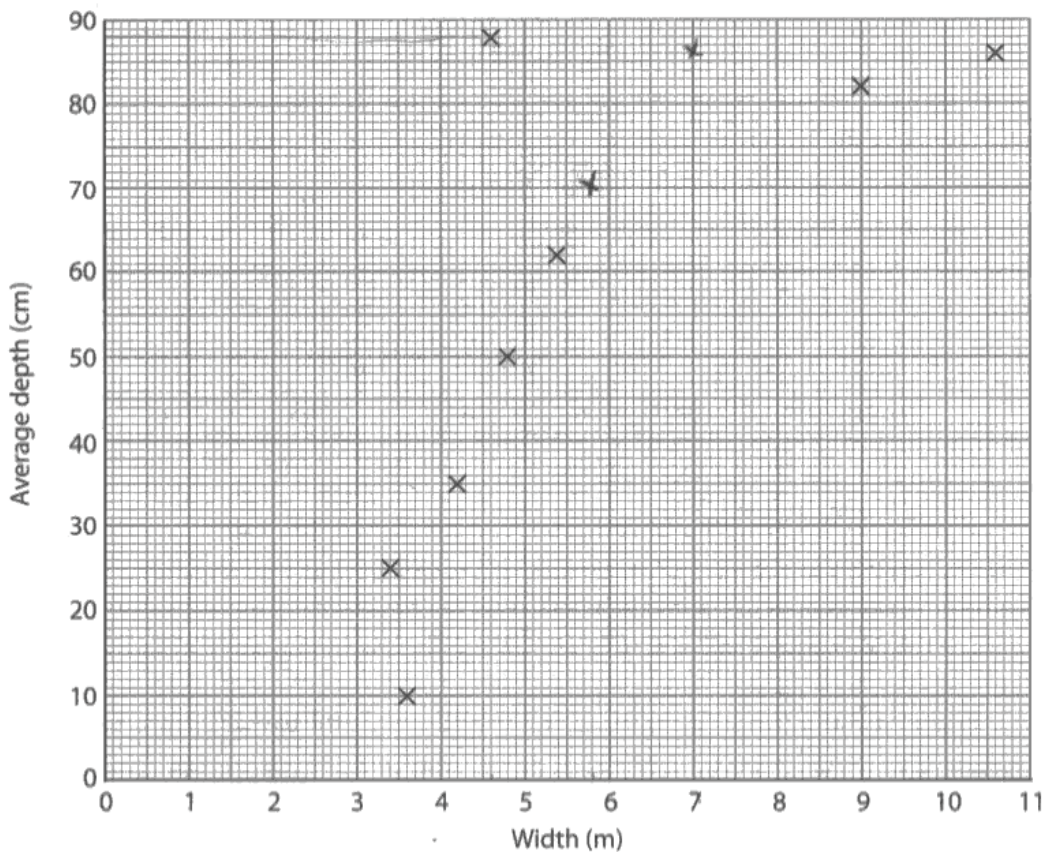


Figure 2

(i) Complete the scattergraph (Figure 2) for sites 7 and 8.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Site	Width (m)	Average depth (cm)
1	3.6	10
2	3.4	25
3	4.2	35
4	4.8	50
5	5.4	62

Site	Width (m)	Average depth (cm)
6	4.6	88
7	5.8	70
8	7.0	75
9	9.0	82
10	10.6	86



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Only one correct plot; few candidates made this error

2 (a) The figures in the table show river data collected by a field study group.

The figures are for 10 sites on the River Browney between Lanchester and Durham.

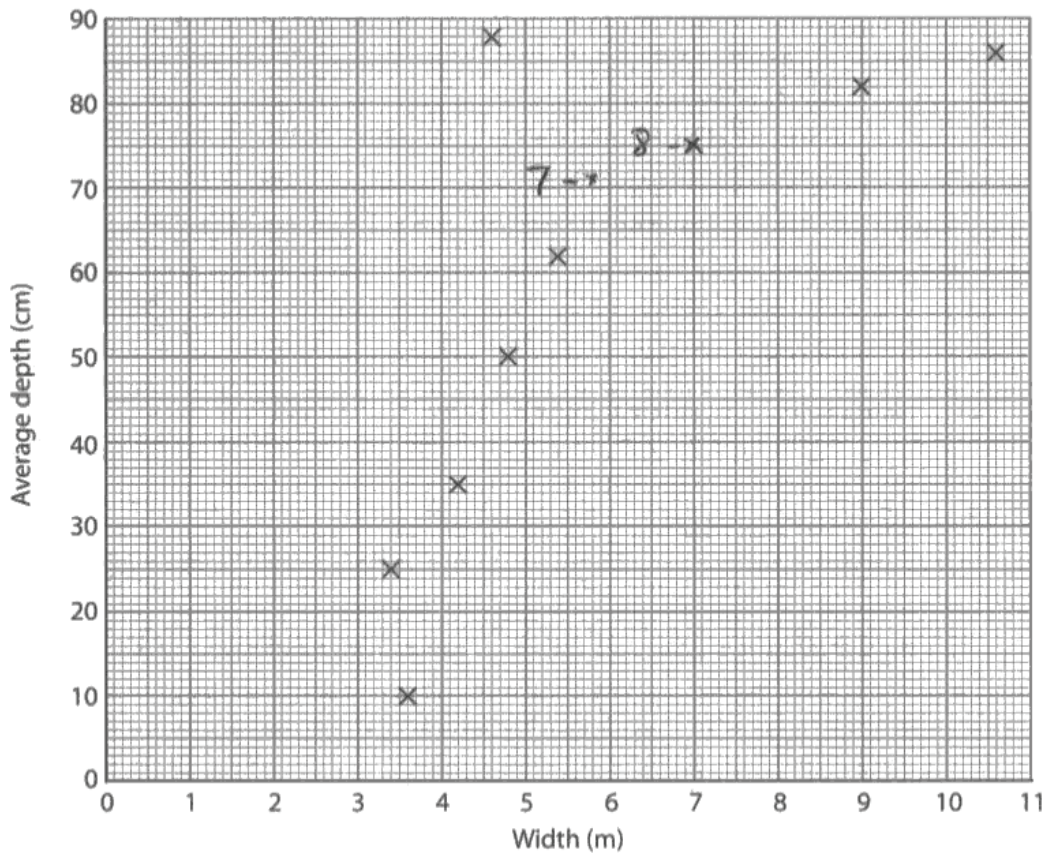


Figure 2

(i) Complete the scattergraph (Figure 2) for sites 7 and 8.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Site	Width (m)	Average depth (cm)
1	3.6	10
2	3.4	25
3	4.2	35
4	4.8	50
5	5.4	62

Site	Width (m)	Average depth (cm)
6	4.6	88
7	5.8	70
8	7.0	75
9	9.0	82
10	10.6	86



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This candidate has identified the sites. This was not necessary to score the marks. However, only one of these plots is correct.

Question 2(a)(v)

This question was well received by the candidates with many scoring 2 or 3 marks.

- (v) Describe how the depth of the River Browney changes as it flows from site 1 to site 10.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

From site 1 to 5 the depth of the river is slightly spread out but from site 3 to 5 it jumps from 38 to 50 to 62. From site 6 to 10 it is quite random as it starts at 88 then goes to 70 and 25 then back up to 82 to 86.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate describes accurately what happens to the depth and includes data. However, the units are not included, and therefore the data would not count, hence 2 marks not 3 were awarded.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates must ensure that the units are always included with the number when data is requested.

the depth from site one gradually gets a higher average depth up until site seven, it then falls from 88 to 70 but then rises again till site 10 up to 86 cm. the width increases up until site six then falls slightly this could be due to transpiration adding to that part of the river making it not as wide. but then increases ~~the~~ up to site 10



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate has described how the depth changes. A number of pieces of data have been included; some without the item. However, 3 marks were awarded.

as we move up the river the depth has increased by nearly nine times the original depth where they start at site one which was at 10cm deep. as you can see there is a unusual result at site six which has a depth of 88cm and the normal depth at this time in the river is ~~about~~ about 70 - 75 this could be a hole where a rock has moved or where erosion has to place more rapidly.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This was an accurate response to the question, although the last explanatory comment is not required.

Question 2(bi-bii)

This question required the candidates to display their knowledge on how ICT can enhance the preparation for and the collection of fieldwork data. A number of the candidates misread the question or did not understand the terminology and wrote about the presenting of data using Excel. The use of Excel to collect information in the field via a questionnaire answer sheet was perfectly acceptable.

(b) (i) Name **one** way that ICT can be used to prepare for fieldwork **or** to collect fieldwork data. (1)

Results can be displayed easier

(ii) Describe how ICT might be used in (b)(i). (2)

The results can be put into a table and the computer will do the graph for you or the results can be put into a spreadsheet

(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This candidate has misunderstood the question. The response is about displaying the data, not collecting it.

(b) (i) Name **one** way that ICT can be used to prepare for fieldwork **or** to collect fieldwork data. (1)

Google Earth can help locate areas

(ii) Describe how ICT might be used in (b)(i). (2)

If you needed to locate an area, but didn't know where to go. You could use either Google maps or Google Earth. Google maps is for local areas, whereas Google Earth is for travelling.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The candidate accurately identifies one way that ICT can be used to prepare for fieldwork. It then describes how ICT can be used to collect the data.

Question 3(a)(iii)

This question was very well received by the candidates. Many of them scored the 2 marks available.

Question 3(a)(iv)(1)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 3(a)(iv)(2)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 3(a)(iv)(3)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 3(a)(iv)(4)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 3(a)(iv)(5)

This question was answered correctly by the majority of the candidates.

Question 3(b)

This question did pose some problems for candidates. In many instances they were able to write about different local responses. However, the candidates found it difficult to relate their answers to climate change.

(b) Describe **one** local response to climate change.

(3)

less electricity, like for example t.v
switch off when your not watching it, turn
the lights off when theres no people in the
room.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Simple statements about what people can do to reduce their usage of power - unrelated to climate change.

(b) Describe **one** local response to climate change.

(3)

Park and ride - this is where you
can drive to a certain carpark
usually just outside of town and then
go on a bus to town instead of using
~~the~~ ^{there} car which would release extra harmful
fumes you will only be using the bus
meaning you will be **(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)**
cutting one vehicle fumes out



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This candidate has answered the question using Park and Ride and has attempted to link it to climate change and therefore receives higher marks.

Question 4(a)(ii)

The majority of the candidates scored well on this question. Demonstrating a good awareness of why congestion charging was introduced.

(ii) State **two** reasons why cities like Durham have introduced congestion charging.

(2)

- 1 It will encourage people to walk more or use public transport so less car fumes are made
- 2 to reduce traffic in towns so people can get around easier



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This candidate gave two correct reasons.

(ii) State **two** reasons why cities like Durham have introduced congestion charging.

(2)

- 1 To reduce the amount of cars passing through the city
- 2 To reduce the carbon emissions in the city and make it a cleaner air



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Two correct reasons.

Question 4(a)(iii)

Some excellent responses were seen to this question. Candidates were well versed in Park and Ride and the use of the bus system in Brazil. This question did lead to a lot of candidates overwriting and candidates should be reminded that if there are 4 marks the examiner is looking for 4 clear points.

(iii) Describe **one** other way that traffic can be managed in urban areas.

(4)

Cities such as Norwich in Norfolk have introduced a park and ride scheme and it is the biggest of its kind in the UK and has 36 major sites ^{for example} ~~including~~ CoSsey, park and ride ^{and} Thicketon ~~and~~ park and ride. The scheme is a great idea as it reduces the amount of traffic in the city and is also more economical than ~~to~~ 40 people using cars than 10 people in a bus.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

An excellent response which describes 'Park and Ride' using Norwich as an example.

(iii) Describe **one** other way that traffic can be managed in urban areas.

(4)

Park and Ride schemes are where people park outside of a city centre and get a bus into the city centre so that instead of many cars there are few buses and people still get where they need to be.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response gains 4 marks. 1 mark for Park and Ride, 1 mark for park outside of a city centre, 1 mark for get the bus and 1 for the effect.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This was an excellent response; 4 points for 4 marks.

Question 4(b)

This question was well received by the candidates with many of them scoring in level 2. The biggest problems were the candidates who only had examples about farming to draw upon which is not correct for the Specification which deals with resource extraction and its effects. Other candidates discussed problems of deforestation and its effects on global warming which are not correct for the question as it requires detail on Tropical Rainforest areas not on a global scale.

*(b) Explain the effects of resource extraction on tropical rainforest areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Madagascar is one of the places. They're making perfume to sell and the money they are making goes to the locals, the ~~to~~ also the locals look ~~af~~ take care of the rain forest to attract more tourism, so they make even more money for their ~~R~~ Rainforest. Venezuela is another. The government are cutting down the mining, which means they will be using less of the forest and cutting less trees down.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response does not receive any credit because it is about management of the rainforest; not about the effects of resource extraction.

*(b) Explain the effects of resource extraction on tropical rainforest areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

The negative effects of resource extraction in rainforests, destroys the rainforests. Large areas are destroyed by deforestation or forest fires. The Carajás iron ore mine cuts down the trees to fuel their buildings and power plants. This leads to more CO₂ emissions being released. Also the local wildlife is driven away and the local flora is destroyed or even pushed to extinction. The local people also lose their land to the companies. However, there are positives. New medicines can be discovered while extracting. The Carajás iron ore mine built the first motorway through the Amazon. They also have enough iron ore to last 400 years. They also replant trees that have been destroyed or tore down. Some companies even give some of their profit to the local people.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate makes reference to an iron ore mine but there is little detail on the effects of the mining. The reference to global warming is not creditworthy. This response is mark band 2.

*(b) Explain the effects of resource extraction on tropical rainforest areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

In Ecuador, oil extraction has been ongoing since the 1960's. Since then, miscarriages are more common, stomach cancer is five times more frequent in the oriente area because the oil has affected their food. Also, 600 waste pits have been created but 'Texaco' will only pay \$40 million towards the clean up but the chief of the Secoya tribe states, \$6 billion is needed to clean up properly. The periwinkle plant, used to cure childhood leukaemia, is becoming extinct due to the oil extraction.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response which has specific detail and explains the effects of resource extraction.

*(b) Explain the effects of resource extraction on tropical rainforest areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Papa new guinea, is strongly affected by the extraction of palm oil. Because its population are losing their homes because of the factories built. The population is therefore complaining about companies extracting palm oil there. Other than the

population, this extraction is harming the wildlife of this country as there are no more places for animals to live. Therefore this extraction is causing an extinction of certain species.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

The question is about resource extraction. This candidate has based their answer on palm oil production which is farming not resource extraction. Therefore, they would score in level 1 where marks can be credited for general descriptive comments about problems in the Tropical Rainforests.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Candidates must ensure that the response is about resource extraction and its effects.

*(b) Explain the effects of resource extraction on tropical rainforest areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Resource extraction, when done badly, can cause devastating effects on tropical rainforests. For example when the US owned company Chevron (now Texaco) joined up with Petroecuador to extract oil from an Ecuadorian rainforest, ~~then~~ Chevron took the majority of the oil (500,000 barrels a day), and left toxic sludge mixed with crude oil in unlined pits. These pits leaked into clean water supplies, causing an increase in the water's hydrocarbon levels to over 200 times the normal level. The silty water caused an increase in miscarriages and stomach cancer in the local area. A local chief of the Secoya tribe sued ~~the~~

Chevron for 6 billion dollars, although only 40 million of the money was ever paid. Chevron denies responsibility and blames Peru Ecuador for its toxic dumps. Many LIC's are exploited by foreign companies for their resources, and left to deal with the environmental side effects after the foreign company has left.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This was an excellent response which has specific detail and explanatory points.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Candidates must ensure that responses include specific detail to move up the levels.

Paper Summary

The majority of the questions were well received and the mean of the paper which indicates candidate performance continues to improve. There were few questions that the whole of the candidates found challenging. The best performing question was 3aiv and the worst performing question was 3b, which the candidates did not respond to correctly.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

Further copies of this publication are available from
Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email publication.orders@edexcel.com

Order Code UG028001 June 2011

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit

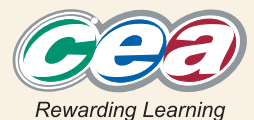
www.edexcel.com/quals

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual
.....



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



Rewarding Learning