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Examiners' Report

June 2011

GCSE Geography 5GA3F 01

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June 2011

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Introduction

The paper requires candidates to answer two sets of questions in 60 minutes.

It was pleasing that most candidates managed to write a considerable length in this time with very few parts left blank.

Relevance rather than length is the key to high marks.

Once again, questions 4 and 6 proved to be the most popular – and these were generally very well answered. Questions 1 to 3 proved less popular and less well done – in particular the last question, which required the use of examples and specifics.

Question 1(a)(iii)(1)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 1(a)(iii)(2)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 1(a)(iii)(3)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 1(a)(iii)(4)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 1(a)(iii)(5)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 1(b)(iii)

Candidates generally seemed to struggle with this question about the reasons for the decline in the primary sector between 1970 and 2010, both in terms of understanding what the question was asking and the correct answer to provide. For example, some described the changes in the chart given previously rather than explaining reasons for the changes. Others stated that workers had declined, but struggled to provide accurate reasons for this, linking in other topics such as changes in birth and death rate. There were a few candidates who had a clear understanding of the increase in mechanisation and lower wages in the primary sector that were instrumental in causing change.

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the decrease in the primary sector between 1970 and 2010.

(2)

Reason 1

Because of the recession which means that everyone is low on money

Reason 2

allot of secondary Sectors might not need to use the primary as much as they used to.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is worth 1 mark.
In the first line, 'recession' is not specifically linked to the primary sector, so it gets 0 marks.
Reason 2, however, is worth 1 mark for the idea of a falling demand.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Make sure your answer refers to the correct economic sector.

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the decrease in the primary sector between 1970 and 2010.

(2)

Reason 1

Country 2 had the closing of coal mines in Hics between 1970-1980

Reason 2

developments in technologies mean primary jobs are mechanised

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is worth 2 marks – one for 'closing of mines' and another for 'jobs are mechanised'.

Question 1(b)(iv)

On the whole, this question was poorly answered. Many candidates offered a simplistic response that the increase in the tertiary sector was due to decreases in the primary and secondary sector, rather than suggesting actual **reasons** why the 'tertiary sector' had increased.

(iv) Suggest reasons for the increase in the tertiary sector in Country **Z**.

(3)

more people were imployeed in that section causing the pereentage increase

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response is worth 0 marks as no reasons are given.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Make sure that you know the difference between 'describe' and 'explain'.

(iv) Suggest reasons for the increase in the tertiary sector in Country **Z**.

(3)

there has been a increase in the tertiary sector because immigrants do the jobs that the british dont want to do, so they can get higher wages. polish immigrants would even do the jobs we didnt want to do for free.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer is also worth 0 marks as it is not answering the question.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Always read the question carefully and answer it succinctly.

Question 1(c)(i)

Most drew an accurate bar. A few did not use a ruler. A very small minority put the bar at the wrong GDP or shaded the bar without drawing lines.

(c) Look at Figure 1c.

It shows changes in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for China between 1995 and 2006.

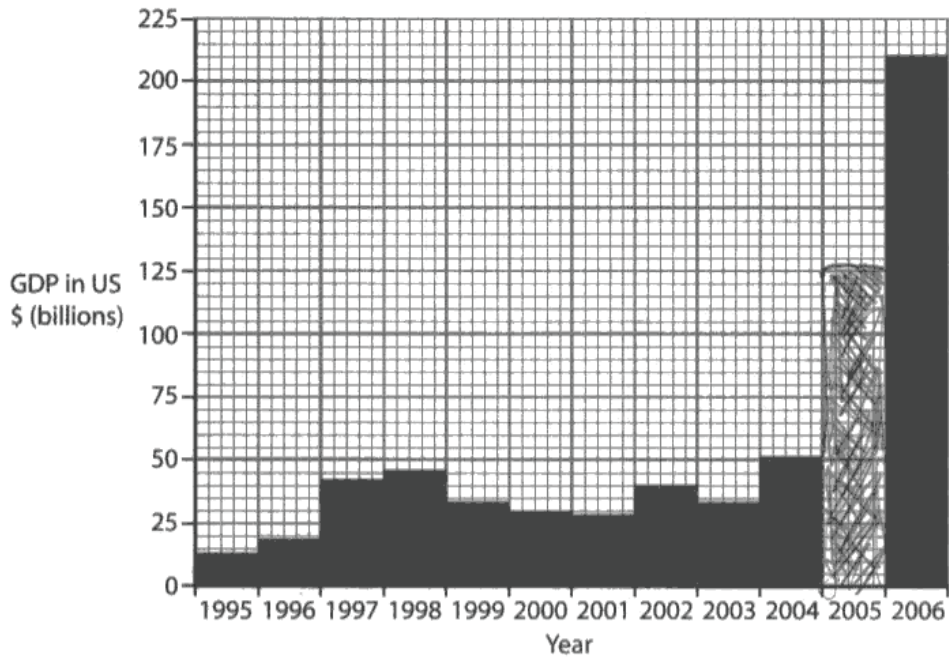Much of this change is due to the growth in secondary industries.

Figure 1c

(i) Complete the graph for 2005 (Figure 1c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	GDP (US $ billions)
2005	125

ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This answer is worth 0 marks as the line at the top of the bar is not accurate.

ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Use a ruler to draw graphs - it is a lot more accurate than freehand.

(c) Look at Figure 1c.

It shows changes in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for China between 1995 and 2006.

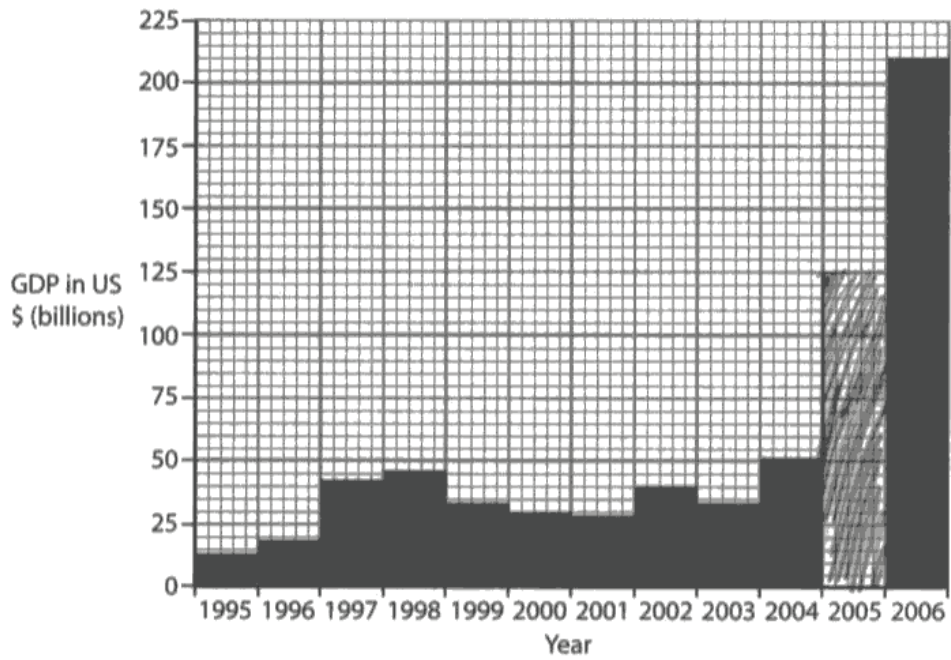Much of this change is due to the growth in secondary industries.

Figure 1c

(i) Complete the graph for 2005 (Figure 1c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	GDP (US $ billions)
2005	125

Question 1(c)(ii)

Many candidates struggled to give exact GDP figures where the blue bar was between the lines, eg 1995/96. Some forgot to include the $ symbol even when they had the correct GCDP figure. Most recognised an overall increase, but some did not include descriptive words such as gradually or rapidly.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 1c.

Use GDP data in your answer.

(3)

There were many changes in Gross Domestic Product between 1995 - 2006. Mainly that there was quite an increase. Figures went from 12.5 in 1995 to a drastic 210 in 2006. However, there was a fall in 1999, going from 45 in 1998, then lowering to just below 35 in 1999.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scored 2 marks. It could not be awarded any more marks as it does not include US$.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always include the correct unit of measurement - in this case US$

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 1c.

Use GDP data in your answer.

(3)

The GDP in 1995 was at $13 billion. It then rised until 1998 and dipped until 2002 when gradually in 2004 it started working up until a sudden increase in 2005 and then another in 2006.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is worth full marks - two descriptive points plus data (with the correct units).

.

Question 1(c)(iii)

The strongest answers gave a balance of positive and negative effects. Very few exemplified their answers. Weaker candidates used basic vocabulary, eg "more money" in reference to economic growth. Others showed a better grasp of geographical terms.

(iii) Describe the effects, on a country, of growth in the secondary sector.

(3)

When a country grows in the secondary sector it means that it is a nic (newly industrialised country) such as china where the majority of things are made due to cheap labour, less working regulations.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
0 marks - the answer talks about why the secondary sector has grown rather the effects of the growth.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Know the difference between the terms 'cause' and 'effect'.

(iii) Describe the effects, on a country, of growth in the secondary sector.
[china]

(3)

With the country china's growth in the secondary industry mean the country has more income to build schools and hospitals and living a comoditions for the workers. But there is a price with so many factorys there high level of pollution making it one of the most polluted place in the world, however with this there have been a 15% increase in the number of renable energy plants to produce the power needed for the massive factorys to work.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a good answer which scores 3 marks. There are developed points and specifics about a country.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
It is not enough just to mention a country by name - you need to include specifics (in this case specific data).

Question 1(d)

Few responses attempted to offer a case study, eg the Eden project and Ironbridge. Most responses focused on costs and less on the benefits. Many of the weaker responses just wrote 'pollution' rather than specifics on waste disposal.

(d) Outline the benefits and costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

A benefit of de-industrialisation in a rural area is that better sceanry for the local Community because of industries moving. A cost of de-industrialisation in rural area's would be the people that live in those rural areas would lose there jobs. Another benefit would be that you could use the free space to build tourist attractions therefore giving jobs to the local Community and also benefiting the shops around by bringing more costoners in, this occurs in places such as Ikonbridge, where they use the Ironbridge as a tourist facility.

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer scoring full marks. There are five valid points altogether, and the answer is specific enough. Both the costs and benefits of deindustrialisation are included.

(d) Outline the benefits and costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Rural areas such as Detroite have seen huge amounts of de-industrialisation this has mostly negative effects, though it does have some benefits: as companys move out, it creates more space and alot

of opportunity for other companys to move in, meaning more jobs are availible; the workers can also follow their company's movement. However, most of the time, new companys don't move in, creating waste of space and visual pollution. Many people also lose their jobs, meaning they need money which results in more crime.

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

Question 2(a)(iii)(1)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 2(a)(iii)(2)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 2(a)(iii)(3)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 2(a)(iii)(4)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 2(a)(iii)(5)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 2(a)(iv)

Generally well answered with many candidates getting full marks.

Question 2(b)(iii)

Many responses included the confused idea that the products must be cheaper and organic, if they were locally sourced. Most candidates understood the idea that carbon emissions would be reduced.

(iii) Describe the advantages of selling locally sourced products.

(3)

You will not have to pay import tax on your goods, also people like local source product as they feel there help the local community. Finally locally sourced products are less liky to be contaminated.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response got 1 mark for "help the local community". It did not receive marks for "import tax", as this is not specific to locally sourced products.

(iii) Describe the advantages of selling locally sourced products.

(3)

They will be fresh because they are local and dont need to be moved as far. It is cheaper for the buyer, and it is easier for the farmer to transport. The crops will also bring an income for the community.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which scored 3 marks.

Question 2(c)(i)

The actual point was identified by the majority of candidates. However, there were many cases where the line either side was not smoothly or accurately drawn.

(c) Look at Figure 2c.

It shows the number of people retiring to one countryside area in the south of England between 2001 and 2010.
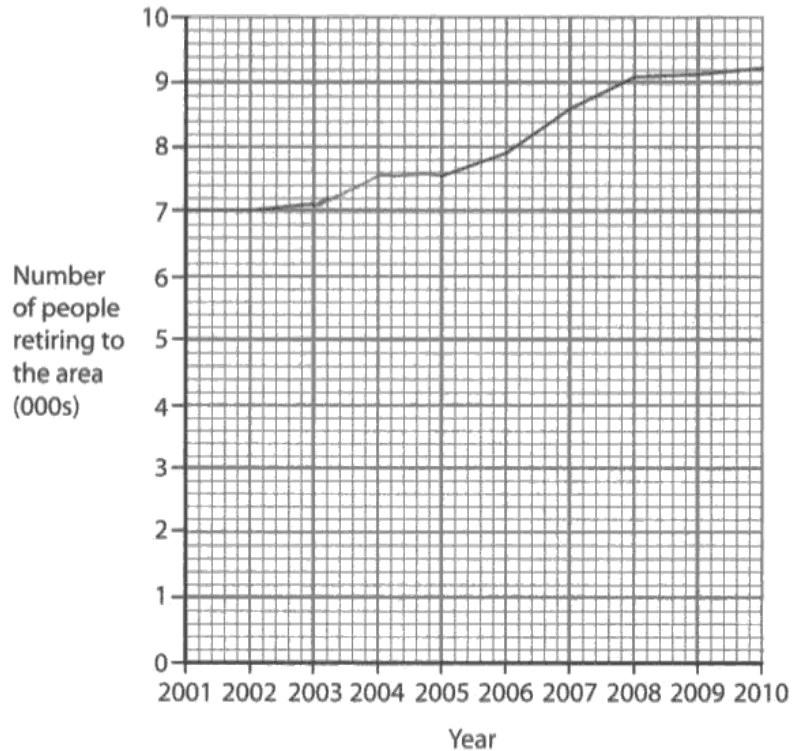

Figure 2c

(i) Complete the graph for 2004 (Figure 2c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Number of people (000s)
2004	7.4

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer was not accurate, so it did not receive marks.

(c) Look at Figure 2c.

It shows the number of people retiring to one countryside area in the south of England between 2001 and 2010.
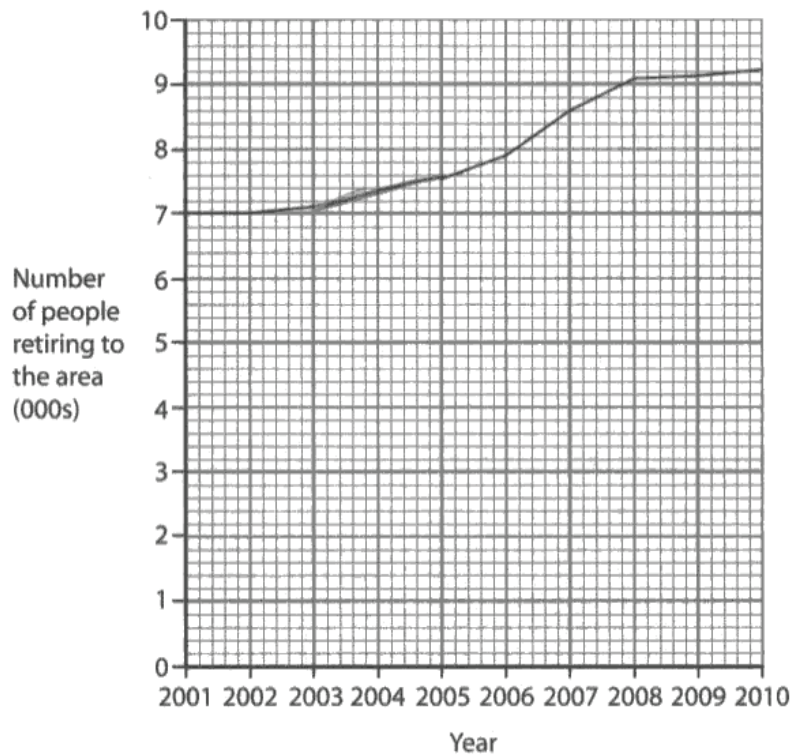

Figure 2c

(i) Complete the graph for 2004 (Figure 2c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Number of people (000s)
2004	7.4

Question 2(c)(ii)

This question was generally answered competently by candidates.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 2c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

the population has increased by 4% witch means more people are Retiring

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer achieved 1 mark for 'population has increased'.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always include data if it is asked for. You cannot score more than 2 out of 3, if you do not mention data on this question.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 2c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

The population has increased over the years from 7000 in 2001 to there being 9200 in 2010.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response achieved 2 marks - one for the 'population has increased' and one for the data.

Question 2(c)(iii)

This question resulted in some very stereotypical answers from some which were entirely inaccurate, eg "there will be no roads needed because all old people is sit at home and watch TV". Many incorrect answers focused on negative comments.

> (iii) Describe the consequences (impacts) of retired people moving to a countryside area.
> (3)
>
> If most of the population of the countryside is retired, then there will be a small amount of people bringing ~~an~~ ~~becoming~~ ~~income~~ a source of income to the area. This would then force the retirement age of that area to rise.

Question 2(d)

The term suburbanisation was not well understood and frequently confused with rural depopulation. On the whole, responses to this question were poor. Many candidates identified that "farmland would be lost" and "population will increase", but many confused the idea that people were moving to remote rural areas rather than close to large urban areas.

Question 3(a)(iii)(1)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 3(a)(iii)(2)

This question was reasonably well done by candidates.

Question 3(a)(iii)(3)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 3(a)(iii)(4)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 3(a)(iii)(5)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 3(a)(iv)

This question was generally well answered and candidates had a good grasp of some of the issues relating to the development of greenfield sites. Most grasped the idea of disrupted habitats and the need to put in new infrastructures, although few mentioned increased commutes to work.

Question 3(b)(iii)

Some candidates did not understand the term physical and wrote about the main road. However, there were some good linked answers, eg "flat land/easy to build on", "steep land/hard, hilltop/defence", "river for water/danger of flooding".

(iii) Outline how physical factors can affect the site of settlements.

(3)

Site of the settlements can be affected by physical factor such as i whether or not there is flat land, this can make it easier to build on. Whether or not there is a water supply, this is because most settlement generally stay where there is water.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer scored 3 marks - two factors, one of which has been developed.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Make sure that you know the difference between 'human' and 'physical' factors.

Question 3(c)(i)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

(c) Look at Figure 3c.

It shows the changes in the number of people living in Mumbai, a city in India, a Low Income Country (LIC).
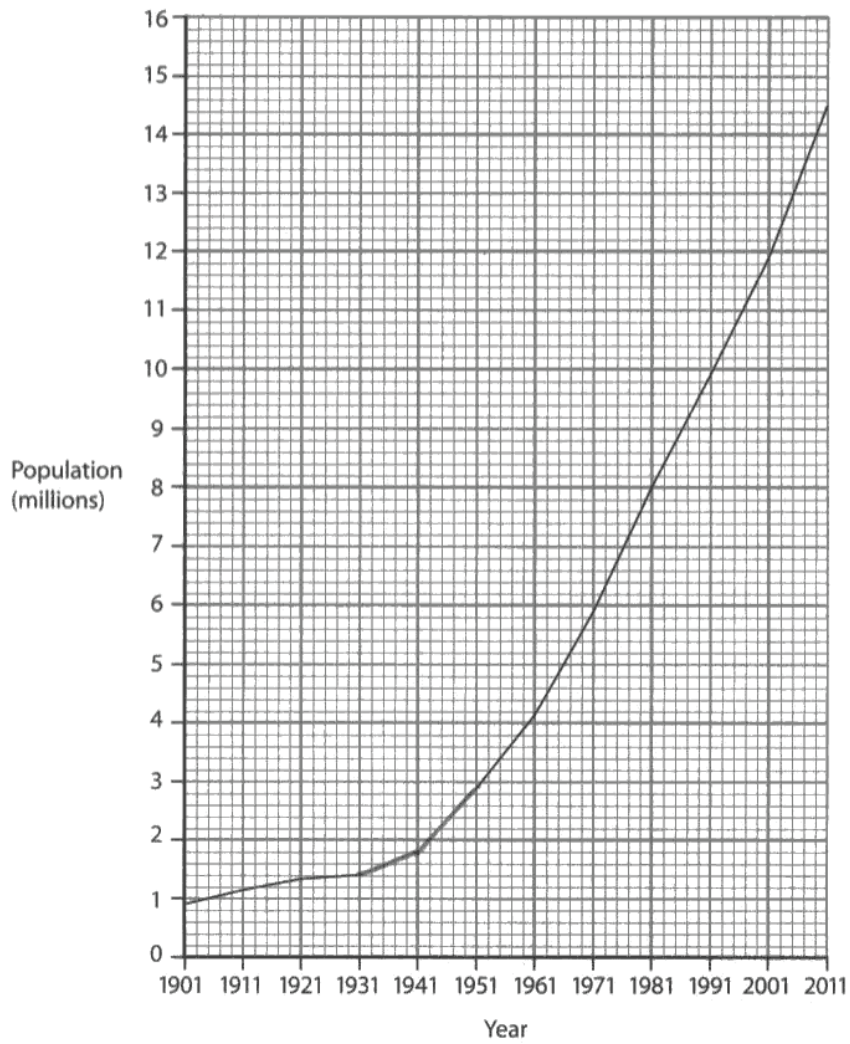

Figure 3c

(c) Look at Figure 3c.

It shows the changes in the number of people living in Mumbai, a city in India, a Low Income Country (LIC).

Figure 3c
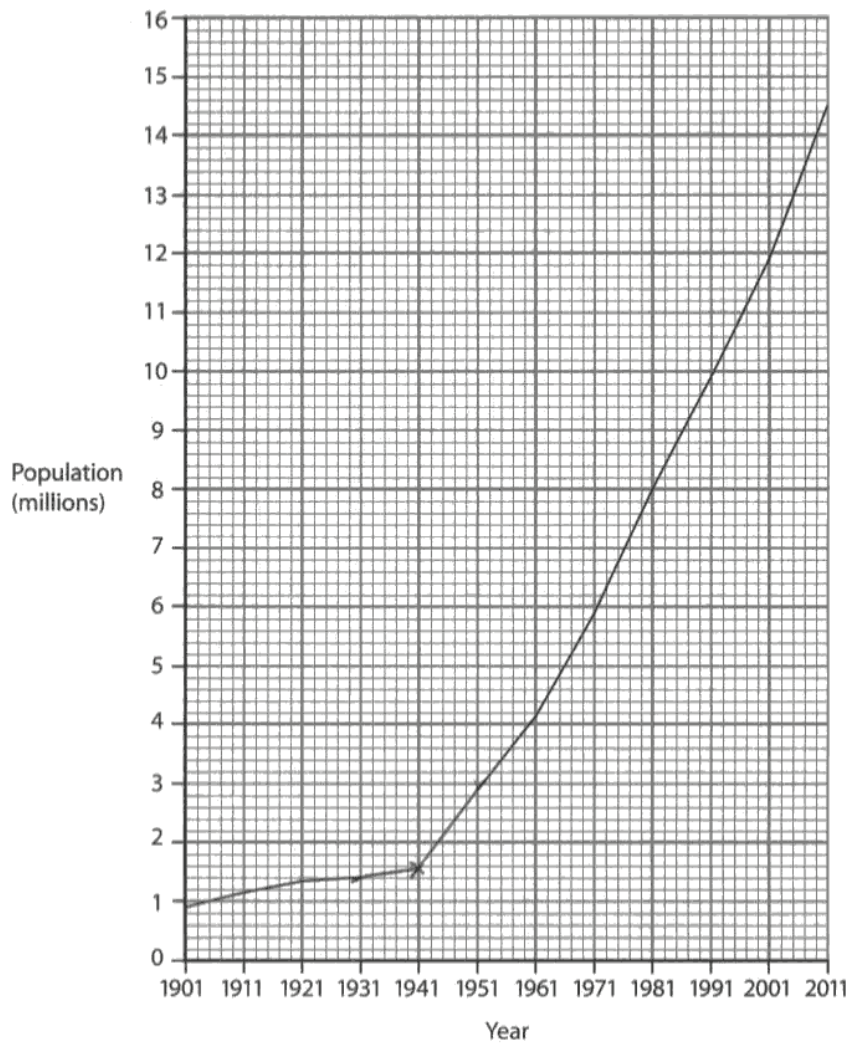
Question 3(c)(ii)

Most candidates understood the graph and were able to explain the changes over time. However, they must remember to always use a ruler and to join up the new data point to the existing lines.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 3c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

From 1901 to 1941, the figu population number increases by a small amount, each time. Then from 1941, population number continues to increase, however it rapidly increases from 1.8 million in 1941 to 14.6 million in 2011 - It shows major growth.

ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a good answer - some descriptive points plus data (with correct units).

ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Do not forget to include the correct units.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 3c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

From years 1901 - 1941 the figures show a steady increase in popullation. Then 1941 onwards the figures show a rapid increase in numbers and will seem to continue from 2011 with the estomated path of the line.

ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This answer got 2 marks, as the candidate has not included any population data.

Question 3(c)(iii)

Many candidates had the idea of migration but did not also get the idea of natural increase. There was also confusion that in a LIC urban area people would be guaranteed good jobs, health care and housing.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs.

(3)

He birth rate was high and the death rate was low
also people were having more children so when there old enough they can help out on farms.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response got 2 marks, obtained in the first two lines. There is no mention of migration.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Include details about both natural increase and migration when talking about the reasons for rapid urban growth in a LIC urban area.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs.

(3)

one reason could be the fact most of the countries are poorly educated about contraception and method of preventing it and even if they are it is unlikly they could assord it another reason could be because in countries like sao paulo brazil masses of people are migrating there because of drought or because of better health care in the city and educatation, another could be people have more children in these countries to bring another source of income

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response got full marks - covers both migration and natural increase.

Question 3(d)

This response was generally well answered by candidates, although some of them wrote about push factors. There were some very strong answers using Dhaka as the case study, with population figures and specific detail regarding problems of living in shanty towns. There were quite a few maximum marks awarded.

(d) Choose an urban area in a LIC that you have studied.

Outline the effects of rapid urban growth.

(4)

Chosen LIC urban area Sao-paolo Brazil.

Some of the effect of why there is a rapid growth is people are moving from the rural area for work in the city but they living the swms on the edge of the city. which is on used land. These people also have little education about contraception which is why the population is in a rapid growth but with very little health care these children to wally die at young age. But is more people are born more house are more money.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a strong answer, but no specific points = 3 marks (max).

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
The term 'favella' can be counted as a specific term if used in the right context.

Chosen LIC urban area Cauro

The effeces of the rapid growth within Cauro is that the increase in population means that there arn't enough homes for people. So the effece is that between 30000 - 1 million in the city live within the city of the dead. Flats which is a shanty town located on the outskires of cauro. For this reason the problem is that with the growing population there is not facilties to support the population

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response got full marks, as it has got some specific information.

Question 4(a)(ii)

Many candidates who got 0 marks for this question identified 2 physical factors instead of human ones. As with 3aiv, some identified "water" but did not state "water pipes" to make it a human factor. Some candidates based their answers only on what they could see in the photo rather than thinking about "sparsely populated areas".

(ii) Suggest **two** human reasons why areas like the one shown on Figure 4a are sparsely populated.

(2)

Reason 1

Most houses are built on flat land, however figure 4a is on a slant (hilly) hard for construction and hard for good foundations.

Reason 2

hard for resources, such as shops for food, water supplies. No roads for transport!

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer got 2 marks; both found within 'Reason 2'.

Question 4(a)(iv)(1)

This question was reasonably well done by candidates, although some incorrectly wrote 'evenly' or 'densely'.

Question 4(a)(iv)(2)

This question was generally well done by candidates, although some got mixed up and wrote 'densely'.

Question 4(a)(iv)(3)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 4(a)(iv)(4)

This question was generally well done by candidates.

Question 4(a)(iv)(5)

This question was generally well done by candidates. A small number incorrectly wrote 'Amazon'.

Question 4(b)(iii)

This question was generally well answered with many candidates discussing pensions and the idea that we now may have to work for longer and increase the retirement age as people are living longer. There was some confusion that the ageing population would increase unemployment rather than create a shortage of labour.

(iii) Some wards in Manchester have an ageing population.

Describe the consequences of an ageing population.

(3)

More nursing homes are needed to look after the elderly.

The funds needed the for the youth education has to to cut look after the elderly.

The workforce is reduced because most of the population dosn't have enough young people to work

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is a good one and scored full marks.

Question 4(c)(i)

The actual point was identified by the majority of candidates; however, there were many cases where the line either side was not smoothly or accurately drawn.

(c) Look at Figure 4c.

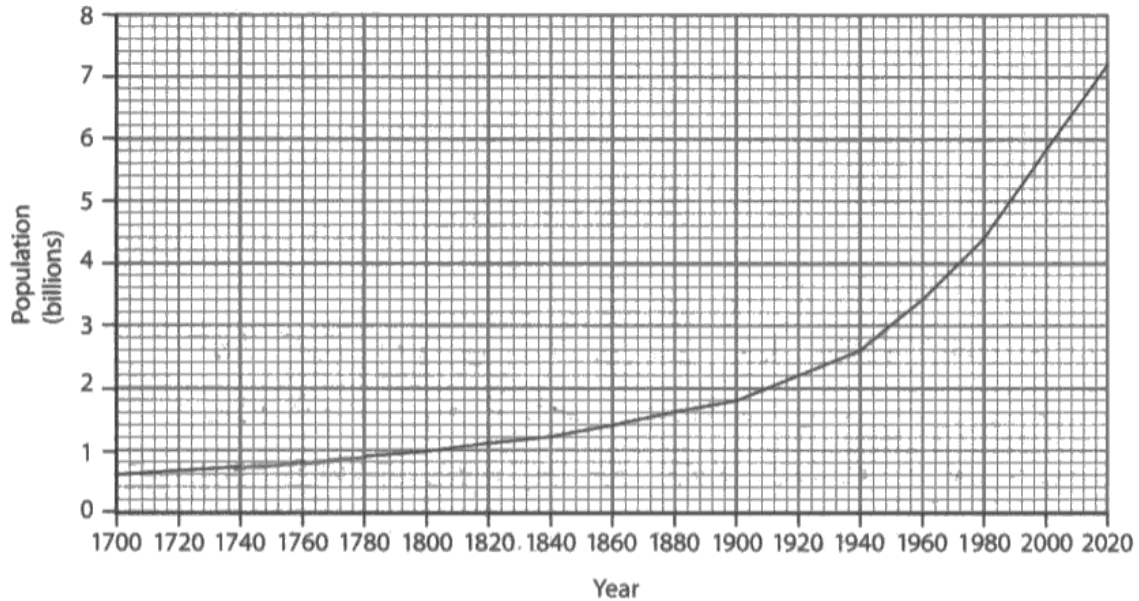It shows the growth of global population between 1700 and 2020 (predicted).

Year

Figure 4c

(i) Complete the graph for 1760 (Figure 4c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Population (billions)
1760	0.8

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer is accurate, so it achieved 1 mark.

Question 4(c)(ii)

Most candidates answered this question well and were able to identify the key changes in the growth of population. Some did not pick up that this was showing global population and thought it was based on the UK. Some candidates started to wander off track and discuss birth rates and death rates; the question does not ask for reasons why – just to describe what is happening.

> (ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 4c.
>
> Use population data in your answer.
>
> (3)
>
> the population from 1700 to 1900 has increased slowly from 0.6 billion to 1.8 billion the from 1900 to 2000 the population has increased rapidly.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a good answer - a couple of descriptive points plus population data.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Do not forget to include data (if it is asked for) and the correct units - in this case, billions.

Question 4(c)(iii)

This question was generally well answered, although a minority wrote about increasing death rates. Common answers included reference to better health care, hospitals, care homes, cures, clean water, improved diet…

> (iii) One reason for world population growth has been falling death rates.
>
> Give reasons why death rates have fallen.
>
> (3)
>
> Because of new medicons and cures have been found and people have found out about diseases and so more people's lives have been saved.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer gets 2 marks - one for 'new medicines' and one for 'people have found out about diseases'.

Question 4(d)

Many candidates appeared not to understand the terms incentive/disincentive" and thought that they referred to the advantages/disadvantages to the country of reducing birth rate. Most candidates wrote about China. Many answers did not, however, focus on incentives but explained how the policy affected china, particularly to an imbalance of boys and girls. Some listed incentives and/or disincentives without specifying who these applied to, or when. They needed to say, for example, that incentives were for those who had one child. A few wrote about increasing the BR (using China or Singapore as an example).

was not as good as nor, the 20th 21st century.

(d) Outline the incentives and disincentives used by a country trying to decrease the birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country ......China......

China have been decreasing there population more than anyone other country in the world as there population stood at 1 billion +, they decided towards 1960 + they must control their population and introduced the one child policy, ~~~ the population proceded with this procedure as couples who have 1 child can be awarded with house benefits, only if they have one child, for this procedure to follow correctly and anyway China introduced Granny police which means monitoring the house to make sure there's just one child.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a good answer worth 4 marks.

(d) Outline the incentives and disincentives used by a country trying to decrease the birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country ...... China ......

Have a one Child policy and if you do have more than one Child you get paid less at work and you don't get your bonus.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a brief answer, but still scored 2 marks - 'one child policy' (a specific) and 'get paid less at work'.

Question 5(a)(i)

This question was generally well done by candidates. A small amount of candidates just ticked one box.

Question 5(a)(iii)

This was grasped well and answered competently by most candidates. Few candidates achieved poor marks.

A small minority of candidates described push factors instead of pull factors.

(iii) Describe the pull factors of the migration in Figure 5a.

(4)

The pull factors are ▓ to chosen migrate from ▓ your village in latvia where health care is poor. To go to another country that have more medical and health care.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response achieves 1 mark for the last line.

In Latvia there is a low Medical health, but in the UK there is better Schools, Medication and better Jobs.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response achieves 3 marks for the last 2 lines.

- a good life
- more opportunities
- more jobs
- good schools
- more choices.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
A list can get a maximum of 2 marks.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Write in full sentences, developing your points.

Question 5(c)(i)

This was answered well – although some candidates did not write full answers or became carried away discussing how broadband has become cheaper and more accessible. Some failed to work out the percentages of dial up/broadband users over the years and were therefore restricted to two marks.

(c) Look at Figure 5d.

It shows the percentage of households in the UK with internet access.
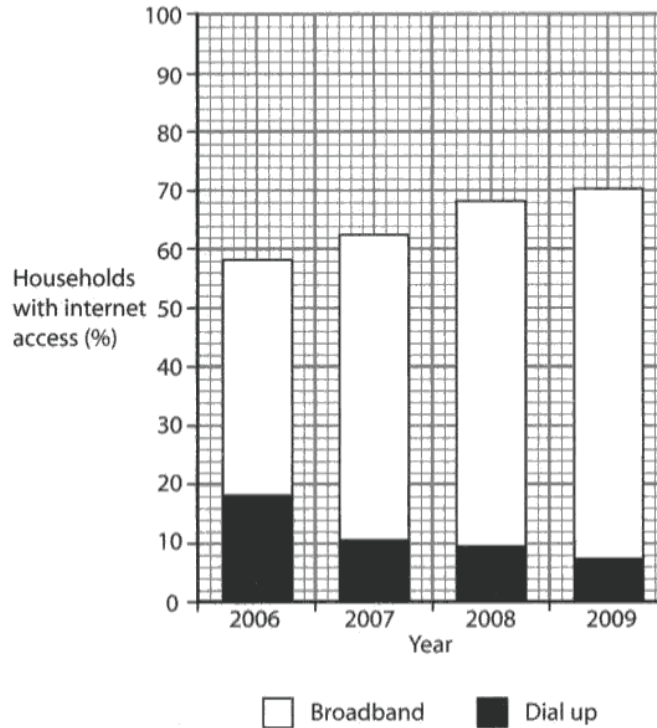

Figure 5d

(i) Describe the changes shown in Figure 5d.

Use internet access data in your answer.

(3)

as years increase the amount of people with Dial up decreases, and the amount of people with Broadband increases.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer gets 2 marks because no data has been used.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

You cannot score full marks if you do not include data when it is asked for.

(c) Look at Figure 5d.

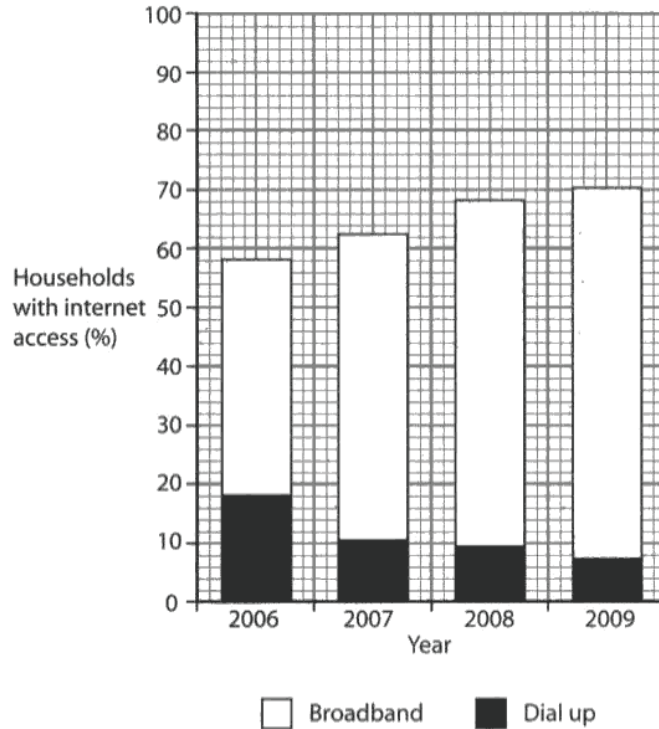It shows the percentage of households in the UK with internet access.

Figure 5d

(i) Describe the changes shown in Figure 5d.

Use internet access data in your answer.

(3)

In 2006 the percentage of broadband is 40% and percentage of Dial up is 19%. In 2007 the percentage of Dial up is ~~21.2%~~ 10.1% and broadband is 51.2%. On 2008 the percentage of Broadband is ~~58%~~ 67.9% and Dial up is 9.9%. In 2009 the percentage of Dial up is 6.8% and Broadband ~~percentage~~ is 62.8%.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A strong answer which scored 3 marks, as data has been included (plus the correct units - in this case %) along with descriptive statements.

Question 5(c)(ii)

Well answered by most candidates. Some candidates misinterpreted the term "moving" meaning moving from room to room. Many candidates were able to give good answers, providing examples of website where people can research areas and buy cheap flights. The idea of social networking and keeping in touch with friends and family were also popular.

(ii) Outline how the use of the internet has made it easier for people to move.

(3)

The internet has made people to move more easy because you can just look on the internet for a house then walking to somewhere to find a house and ~~there is~~ if you are from a different country and want to live in a different country you just have to look on the internet

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response got 1 mark because of the sentence 'look for a house'.

(ii) Outline how the use of the internet has made it easier for people to move.

(3)

The internet has made it easier for people to move because you can book cheap and quick flights. ~~at here~~ Google maps give you a better look at places so it attracts more people and people can buy houses online.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which achieved 3 marks.

Question 5(d)

Spain and Norfolk were very popular case studies, especially Spain. Many responses failed to get the full 6 marks at the top of level 3 as they did not include specific explanation and description. The general idea of retirement migration was understood.

*(d) Choose a study you have made of a retirement migration.

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study __Spain__

a £lob of people migrat to Spain to retire beccuse there is sun and it is peaceful but people choose to move to a different country because they could start a new life somewhere else and if they wanted to do farming they would want to move somewhere where there is Good hecithy soil.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This response scored 2 marks. It has two descriptive statements, but the answer is not linked clearly to retirement migration.

*(d) Choose a study you have made of a retirement migration.

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study __Norfolk.__

In Norfolk it has a very relaxing, peaceful way of life and the elderly become very attracted to this after living a bored such a fast pace life. They also become attracted to the coast and find the views very beautiful. the views. The warmer weather in the summer is a attraction for the elderly. Because so many elderly people migrate to Norfolk

it has become so adapted to suit their
lifestyle it just helps to attract more
and more each year. They have become
the priority of Norfolk and many services
are there to suit them and to lead to
longer living.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer was awarded 4 marks.
There are no specifics, and only a
very weak explanation.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip
Either specifics or a good
explanation is required for level 3.

*(d) Choose a study you have made of a retirement migration.

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study ...Spain.

Spain is where many british retireys go to
and some of the pull factors are that the
climate is on an average of 10-11°C higher
there are longer sunshine hours the are british
expats-living in certain areas of spain so learning
a new launge you don't have to. Also it is cheap
to get there £30 for a single to spain from
airlines like easyjet. Negatives of this are that
they are away from there family so its harder to
keep in touch. Also more posotives of moving
are that there are many lesicure
facilities to choose from so you could enjoy
a day at the spa or a couple of
hours at the gym to keep your beach
body.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This answer has a couple of specifics and some description, so it was awarded 6 marks.

Question 6(a)(i)

This response was generally well done by candidates.

Question 6(a)(iii)

This question was very well answered and many candidates achieved full marks. Some of them did not include enough specific detail from the photo, eg writing 'shops' instead of "gingerbread shop" and "main road" instead of main road.

(iii) Look at Figure 6b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a small tourist town in the Lake District.

Describe the physical and human attractions of the area shown on Figure 6b.

(4)

Physical Attractions would be the beautiful mountainous sceny, the ever so unpredictable wheather of the area. and the stunning lake that can be used for any thing.
Human Attraction would the main road running though the area, the world famous gingerbead shop Sailing on the lake and the many outdoor clothing shops.

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A typically good answer which got 4 marks.

Question 6(b)(iii)

There were many good answers for this question. Many candidates who achieved full marks used locational information in their answers. Very few mentioned the "multiplier effect".

(iii) Describe the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

You may use examples in your answer.

(3)

The positive effects of tourism is that there is an increase in entertaiment facilities e.g. Rheged, Lake steamers. There is also an increase in jobs due to the multiplier effect as more people move into the area, more shops take business so more shops are kept open and are taking a good profit, needing more staff increasing the economic impacts. Also in the Lake District and Kenya, National Parks, are being protected by stewardships and managers so this increases the animals as they have the space to mate. privacy

ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which achieved 3 marks.

Question 6(c)(i)

The vast majority of candidates struggled to give accurate data in this question. Most candidates identified the anomaly in 2002 and the steady increase from 2003-6.

(c) Look at Figure 6d.

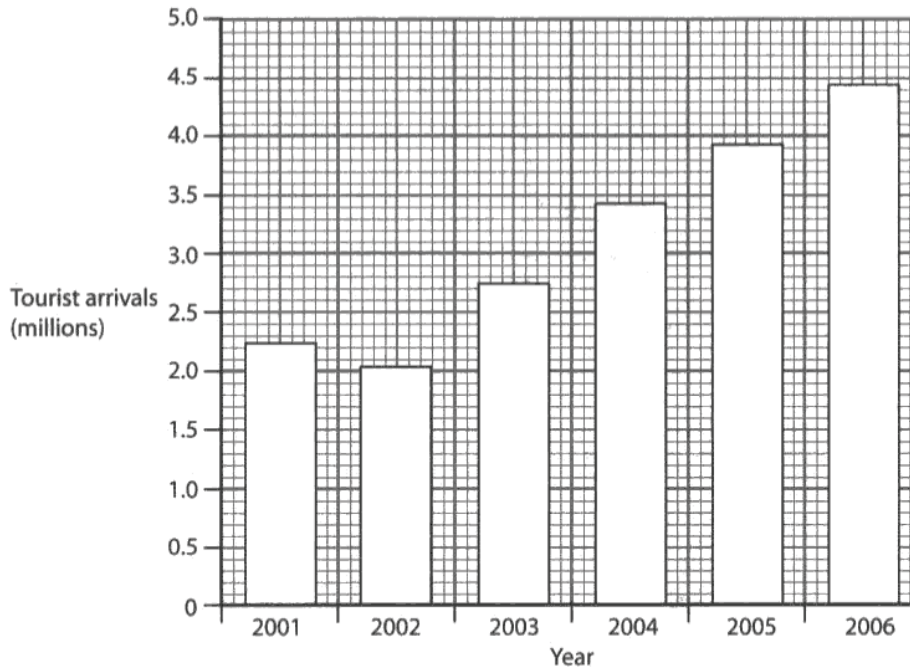It shows the number of tourists arriving in India over a period of time.

Figure 6d

(i) Describe the changes shown on Figure 6d.

Use <u>tourist data</u> in your answer.

(3)

The tourist data shows that the tourist arivals have slowly increased since 2003 in 2002 they dropped lower then normal but the arrivals slowly moved back up

(c) Look at Figure 6d.

It shows the number of <u>tourists</u> arriving in <u>India</u> over a period of <u>time</u>.
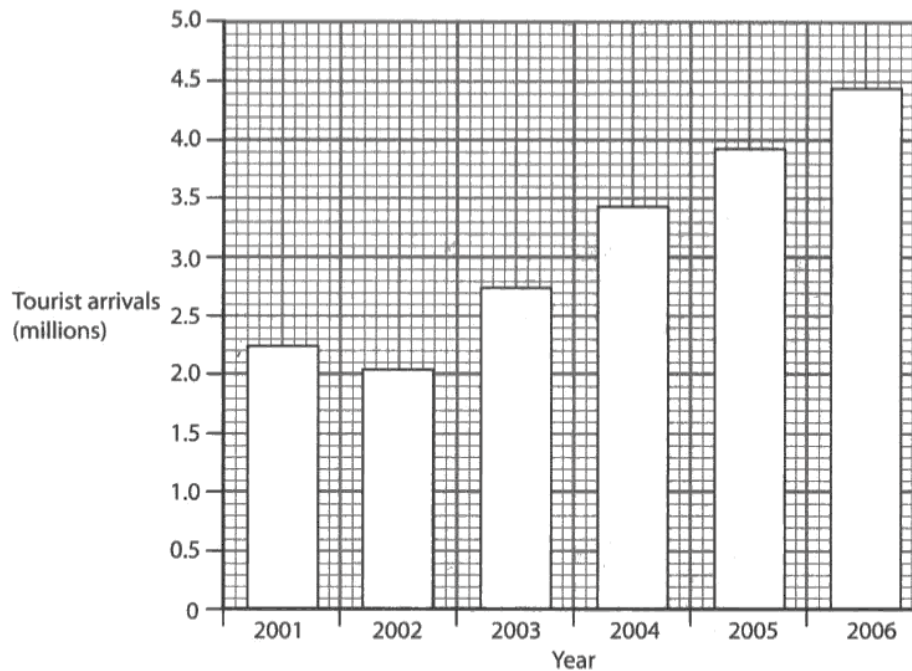

Figure 6d

(i) <u>Describe</u> the <u>changes</u> shown on Figure 6d.

Use <u>tourist</u> <u>data</u> in your answer.

(3)

From 2001 - 2003, there has been a steady increase in the number of tourists going up from 2.2 million to 2.7 million. Then from 2003 - 2006 there is an equal number of tourists increasing each year, going from 2.7 million to 4.4 million, this could be due to natural increase in the population. Although we can see from 2001 - 2002 there was a slight ~~d~~ in the numbers of tourists. decrease

ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a good answer - descriptive plus correct use of data, so it got 3 marks.

Question 6(d)

Blackpool was the majority response followed by Benidorm, with some candidates using Ibiza and Ayia Napa. Some responses fell outside the EU with some candidates getting confused with eco tourism in Gambia and Costa Rica. The key terminology of the Butler Model, especially the first and last stages, was well used and there was a range of specific example for the development of Blackpool from the Tomorrow's Geography case study. There were less specific facts for the other European resorts.

*(d) Choose a study you have made of an EU holiday resort.

Explain how this resort has developed.

(6)

Chosen EU resort ..... Blackpool .....

Blackpool has developed over the years because in the 1900's people thought it was good for their health if they went in the sea so on weekends people went down by car with their family to go in the sea. When Blackpool seen how many people were coming they decided to open a train station so people could come by train and it would be quicker, cheaper and cause less pollution plus they could get more visitors this way. Blackpool also opened some shops close to the beach so people could go buy food drinks etc. However when people started to get paid holidays and time of work Blackpools visitors increased even more until package holidays were introduced and people started realising the sea wasn't that good for their health and started going on package holidays

ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments
This is a level 3 response, with a number of descriptive points plus some weak explanation. It was awarded 5 marks.

Chosen EU resort **Benedorm**

Benedorm has grown vastly from being a small fishing village to becoming an over populated city and large tourist destination bringing in most of its income from tourism but with this income comed disadvantages Beniclorm suffers from high traffic congestion in areas and with this comes air and noise pollution making local residents lack sleep and air pollution could cause asma for residents, due to the city being built this has severly broken up communities and has and caused land pollution on the beach at benedorm killing wildlife, even more wildlife is being destroyed and the habitats of animals being destroyed to build more in Benedorm as it is ever expanding

Chosen EU resort **Blackpool**

In the 1800's a man went to Blackpool where he saw alot of natural beauty so he built the first guest house or hotel and from there on has had a steady growth in tourist appeal then in the early 1900's lots of hotels and resorts and attractions built up putting Blackpool on the map as a big tourist location but as time goes on Blackpool will slowly lose its tourist appeal so the government will either let it die down or try to rejuvinate it to put the appeal back up and start making money again.

Paper Summary

It was pleasing to see a good standard of responses from candidates, some of whom will be completing the course for the first time. On the whole, performance was better than on previous papers – demonstrating also how centres have fully got to grips with this relatively new specification.

Examination technique amongst candidates is improving, for example making effective use of the figures in the Resource Booklet, providing specifics/explanation in case studies, and using data when describing graphs.

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

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