

# ResultsPlus

Examiners' Report

June 2011

GCSE Geography 5GA3H 01

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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 of attempted questions 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 1-3 proved less popular and less well done – in particular the last question, which required the use of examples and specifics and explanation for Level 3.

### Question 1 (a) (i)

This question was generally done very well by candidates.

### Question 1 (a) (ii)

Most candidates were able to give a clear definition of the term globalisation with many commenting on the role that increased technology has played.

### Question 1 (a) (iii)

Most responses were clear and gained high marks. There was some confusion on the different types of industry with candidates discussing primary industries such as farming instead of secondary industries, which affected their mark.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the decline in the secondary sector in the UK. (4)

one reason could be that because of a recession people aren't spending any money anymore. Also people might be keeping things that they have for longer so they aren't buying new things as often.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer was not directly linked to the secondary sector, so it achieved 0 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Ensure that you make direct links to the relevant economic sector.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the decline in the secondary sector in the UK.

(4)

As UK is mostly full of HICs, the UK has is in post-industrialisation which means the tertiary sector is dominating while there isn't much primary or secondary. It is also cheaper to build and factories in ~~HIC~~ ~~such as~~ places such as China as it is cheaper, ~~and~~ while it's expensive in the UK.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the decline in the secondary sector in the UK.

(4)

~~The~~ The invention of machines or mechanisation has meant that less people are needed in the <sup>production</sup> ~~stage~~ ~~and~~ ~~also~~ ~~the~~ <sup>well</sup> the products can be produced cheaper from abroad. Also people see working in a factory as being beneath them so this is a social factor. ~~Also~~ There is a high demand for workers in the tertiary sector so people move to tertiary jobs from secondary.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which scored 4 marks.

### Question 1 (b) (i)

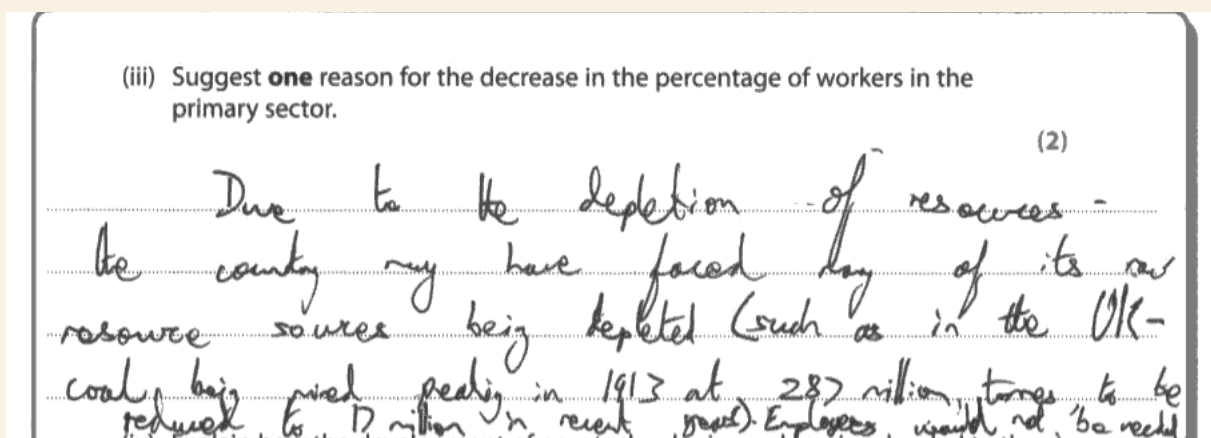
This question was generally well answered by candidates.

### Question 1 (b) (ii)

This question was generally well answered by candidates.

### Question 1 (b) (iii)

This question was done well, with most candidates achieving 2 marks. Many linked their answers to globalisation and the availability of cheap imports. Other candidates focused on the mechanisation of agriculture.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer awarded 2 marks.

## Question 1 (b) (iv)

Most candidates concentrated on the technology aspect giving sensible answers; fewer mentioned service industries.

(iv) Explain how the development of new technologies and services has led to the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK.

(3)

New technology such as computers require maintenance and as these become more widespread more people are needed to fix them. Also new technologies are replacing peoples jobs meaning they have to ~~see~~ seek employment in the tertiary sector. finally the development of ~~transportation~~ development of new services means that more people are employed in ~~other jobs~~ <sup>jobs</sup> ~~fields~~ like car washing or mechanics



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This is a good answer which achieved 3 marks. Marks awarded for mentioning new services (eg people to fix computers, growth in hand car-washes) and also the shift in employment due to new technologies in the tertiary sector.

(iv) Explain how the development of new technologies and services has led to the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK.

(3)

The development of new technologies has had a large effect on the tertiary sector as technology has made it easier to advertise <sup>products</sup> things. More advertisement leads to a growth in the tertiary sector.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

There is no new technology identified, so this response got 0 marks.

(iv) Explain how the development of new technologies and services has led to the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK.

(3)

New technologies such as skype and other new communication technologies have led to growth in the tertiary sector as it has allowed us to offer our tertiary expertise easily on a global scale. Services such as fast/cheap air travel with companies such as easyjet also offer this ease in global offering as our expertise.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The same point has been repeated, so this response was awarded 1 mark; clearer link to the tertiary sector is needed for a second mark.



### Question 1 (c) (i)

The majority of candidates wrote enough to achieve 3 marks, reading accurately from the graph. Common mistakes were not including the unit of US\$ or failing to recognise that the units were millions.

### Question 1 (c) (ii)

This question was answered very well with many responses providing more than three valid effects.

(ii) Outline the effects, on a country, of growth in the secondary sector.

(3)

Better economy, if there is significant growth it can make the country richer and have a stronger economy. Unfortunately countries that have a large secondary sector generally are extremely polluted. Fumes from factories cause air pollution, and often waste from them is drained into surrounding water entering the water table and damaging surrounding wildlife. Growth means more jobs so there will be less unemployment. Often better infrastructure is created, to provide good transport links for all the goods created. More money is sometimes then spent by the government to improve services, as they have extra.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Lots of good points and examples in this example; it mentions stronger economy, pollution, less unemployment, infrastructure, etc. It achieved 4 marks.

## Question 1 (d)

Some candidates did not make the best use of specific points from their case studies and did not incorporate these into their answers well, therefore limiting them to level 1 or Level 2. Some candidates also limited themselves to only talking about the costs and did not mention benefits at all; they seemed much focused on the negative. Strong answers that reached level 3 tended to have a balance of benefits and costs which related to either one well researched and known case study or a variety of examples from different areas.

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

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

The benefits of de-industrialisation is that it gets rid of ugly polluting factories. It also gives back farmland for agricultural purposes, this large area then can be used for local tourist attractions and would bring tourists into the area improving local economy. It also makes a large open area in which wildlife can thrive and the area would not damage and pollute the environment. However the costs of de-industrialisation is that there could be hazardous chemicals that could harm ecosystems still left in that area. It also means many workers lose their jobs and this could break up the local community, ~~and~~ also it could mean a whole village is lost due to the lack of people who lose their meaning the economy is damaged and would no longer be able to run. However if a tourist attraction was built it would bring many tourists in boosting economy and it would also bring tourists to neighbouring towns.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 2 (4 marks). There are a number of descriptive points and explanations, but no specifics.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

To access level 3, include specific points about your case study **and** give explanations.

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

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Deindustrialisation in rural areas can have positive and negative implications. The Eden project ~~was~~ opened in March 2001 in Cornwall, had positive effects on the surrounding area. Constructed in an old china clay quarry, it is now a tourist magnet and brings in thousand of pounds per annum. The increase in tourism has also helped local businesses. Hotels and B&Bs have seen an increased income as tourists need places to stay. Food shops, restaurants and souvenir shops have also benefited with tourists needing places to eat, drink and ways to remember the trip.

On the other hand, deindustrialisation can have a negative, and sometimes catastrophic, effect.

In Aberystwyth, Wales, an out of use coal mine had left slag heaps in the area. After several hours of rain and strong wind, one of them slipped. It slid into the village, destroying houses and help burying a school, killing 2 people. This accident was caused by a poor job of clearing up the coal mine. Deindustrialisation in rural areas can also lead to unsightly marks on the landscape (from old mines and quarries) and can be hazardous (old mine shafts).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good level 3 answer. There are both specifics and explanations; both the costs and benefits of de-industrialisation are covered.

### **Question 2 (a) (i)**

This question showed that candidates had a good understanding of agricultural diversification.

### **Question 2 (a) (ii)**

Many candidates were not able to elaborate enough to gain the second mark for this question. Stronger candidates were able to write about EU impacts.

### **Question 2 (a) (iii)**


Most candidates were able to explain that the farmer wanted to make more money. More able candidates were able to explain why the farmer's profits had decreased.

### **Question 2 (a) (iv)**

The responses to this question were clear and showed a good understanding of biofuels.

(iv) Explain the advantages of growing biofuel crops. (3)

Biofuels are ecofriendly as they take in carbon dioxide through photosynthesis and only give the same amount out when burned. This decreases the contribution to global warming.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer gets 2 marks, as the idea of 'carbon balancing' is acceptable.

(iv) Explain the advantages of growing biofuel crops.

(3)

Biofuel crops can be used to produce bioethanol and biodiesel. They reduce 78% of CO<sub>2</sub> because the crops take in CO<sub>2</sub> when growing. They are a renewable source so we can never run out, more can be grown again. Also reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the impact of global warming.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which was awarded 3 marks.

## Question 2 (b) (i)

This question was generally answered very well by candidates.

## Question 2 (b) (ii)

Answers to this question were a little shaky. Many candidates did not link the term to 'point of sale' and answers were vague, often using the word local or mentioning 'found in the local area'.

## Question 2 (b) (iii)

Some candidates got stuck on the idea of increased income for the farmer and for the local community and only made these points therefore limiting their overall marks. Overall candidates did answer this question well with most answers including the freshness of product, less food miles, income for the farmer and the reduction in carbon emissions.

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

(4)

There are less food miles involved in transporting the products. The products will be fresher as they don't have to travel for very long. The economy of the local people benefits. As there is less food miles, less CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be released from transporting produce.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer awarded 4 marks (food miles, fresher, local economy benefits and less CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.)

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

(4)

~~using local products~~ selling locally sourced products cuts down on food miles which means less CO<sub>2</sub> is released into the atmosphere. It also allows the money people spend on the products to stay in the area the product was produced, helping the economy. Selling locally sourced produce means that you are helping your local economy when you buy it.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer scored 3 marks. The last three/four lines repeat an earlier point.

## Question 2 (c) (i)

On the whole, this question was done well. Some candidates did not recognise the units as being 000's and some made errors with the data, however most were able to recognise the general trends over time.

## Question 2 (c) (ii)

Most responses showed a good understanding although many candidates were keen to discuss the idea of a 'spiral of decline' without explaining it, which impacted on the marks awarded.

(ii) Suggest the consequences (impacts) of retired people moving to a countryside area.

(3)

Less housing for locals, and house prices go up which makes it difficult for first time buyers to buy houses in the area. If the age of the people in the area is very high, less younger people/families would not want to live in the area - This leads to a spiral of decline in the area.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which achieved 3 marks.



## Question 2 (d)

Many responses, whilst having good explanations did not include enough specifics to reach level 3. There was also some confusion around the term 'suburbanisation' with some responses focusing on 'counterurbanisation' and, therefore, getting very low marks.

(d) One change to the UK countryside has been the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas.

Explain the consequences (impacts) of this suburbanisation.

Use an example or examples in your answer.

(6)

The impacts that suburbanisation has on the UK countryside is the outward spread of urban areas. This means that habitats that are found in the countryside are being forced out and ruined due to urban features such as motorways and high raised buildings moving into that area. Another impact is that farmers & thrive off the open land and countryside and due to suburbanisation ~~farmers~~ the farmer's land will be taken ~~to~~ and they will lose their land, losing their self-employment and livelihood. This has a knock on effect that all employees will be out of the job along with local food shops depending on their locally sourced produce, will have to find new supply's potentially meaning that the produce won't be as fresh and they could be adding pollution by increasing food miles to ~~the~~ impact food.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 2 (3 marks). It has got several descriptive comments with a weak explanation about habitat loss to lift it into level 2.

(d) One change to the UK countryside has been the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas.

Explain the consequences (impacts) of this suburbanisation.

Use an example **or** examples in your answer.

(6)

In Stokesley in North Yorkshire suburbanisation has occurred. This is when ~~an~~ countryside area starts to look more like an urban area. Stokesley used to be a little village in the accessible countryside. Now a co-operative superstore has been built because more people have moved to the area and wanted a local supermarket so that they did not have to travel far to do their shopping. There is a mixture of all ages of people now in the town. A primary school and secondary school has been built, and many children from out of the Stokesley area travel to these schools as well as ~~some~~ the children in the local area. A car garage has been built. However all this suburbanisation has caused the town to become more crowded, more litter has started to appear and it has lost its natural culture. It is no longer in the accessible countryside, but more the urban fringe.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This answer reached level 2 (4 marks) because it contains some good description, but no specifics.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

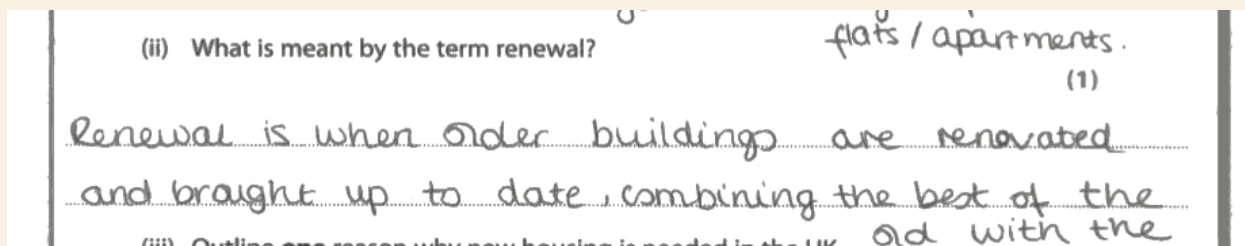
For Level 3, include specifics **and** explanation.

### Question 3 (a) (i)

This question was generally answered very well by candidates.

### Question 3 (a) (ii)

Candidates really struggled with this question. Many stated that renewal involved knocking down buildings and starting again, and the word 'renewed' was frequently used. Candidates seemed to find it hard to put the definition into words.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response gets 1 mark for 'brought up to date'.

### Question 3 (a) (iii)

This question was answered well with many candidates able to identify divorce, later marriages and increased wealth as main reasons. Candidates were able to elaborate, and so 2 marks were awarded in most cases.

### Question 3 (a) (iv)

Most responses were clear and showed a good understanding of the benefits of developing Greenfield sites. Some responses were a little confused and mentioned how developing such sites were better for the environment.

(iv) Places that have never been built on before are called greenfield sites.

Explain the advantages of developing greenfield sites.

(3)

Greenfield sites have never been built on before this means the land is free from pollution and waste, this also means the land is relatively cheaper than brownfield sites. Especially if the greenfield site is in the suburbs or countryside, this means its free from congestion.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer awarded 3 marks.

(iv) Places that have never been built on before are called greenfield sites.

Explain the advantages of developing greenfield sites.

(3)

Greenfield sites have many advantages being a lot of space for development and ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> also located in suitable areas for good development.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

1 mark was awarded for 'a lot of space'.

### Question 3 (b) (i)

Many candidates correctly identified the shape of the village as being 'linear'.

### Question 3 (b) (ii)

Nearly all candidates gave the answer of the main road.

### Question 3 (b) (iii)

A few candidates described the physical features of the site in Figure 3b which restricted their answer and they lost marks. Too many of the answers described the physical features without explaining how they can affect the site of settlements. A significant number of candidates wrote far too much in answer to this question and ended up writing significantly more than the line allocation.

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

(4)

In the past people have often decided where the settlement site should be because of its surroundings. Examples are: a river meander or hilltop could be a good defensive area, settlements next to fertile land can benefit from good farming. Settlements built beside rivers, mean they can use the water for washing, drinking and fishing and a settlement built in between high ground or by a bridge would attract travelers because it is a good place for them to cross a natural barrier.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer with lots of credit - worthy points, awarded 4 marks.

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

(4)

Because if a settlement has flat land then the site can be easily built and may be nucleated but if it ~~is~~ there is a river running through the settlement or it is built in a valley between mountains (Rhonda Valley) then the settlement would have to be built around that - and be a linear settlement. Also if there are trees for example in the way houses can't be built next to each so it would be a dispersed site. Also if it is on a hill and there is water at the bottom they'd have to build on the hill so it would become a dry point site - rivers can also cause bridging points.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks for 'flat land that can easily be built on' and 'hill so that it can be a dry point site'.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

It is not enough just to identify a factor, eg 'flat land'. You need to explain why this affects the site of a settlement.

### Question 3 (c) (i)

Common mistakes were inaccurate reading of the data and mistaking the data for the number of tourists rather than the population. However, most candidates were able to recognise the key trends and accurately read data from the graph.

(i) Describe the changes shown on Figure 3c.  
Use population data in your answer. (3)

The population of Mumbai in India has grown rapidly in the last 110 years and is currently at a peak of 14.5 million. However in 1901 the population was at its lowest of 0.9 million from here the growth was slow and steady to 1.8 million in 1941. Here the growth became very rapid to 14.5 million in 2011 that is an increase of 13.6 million.



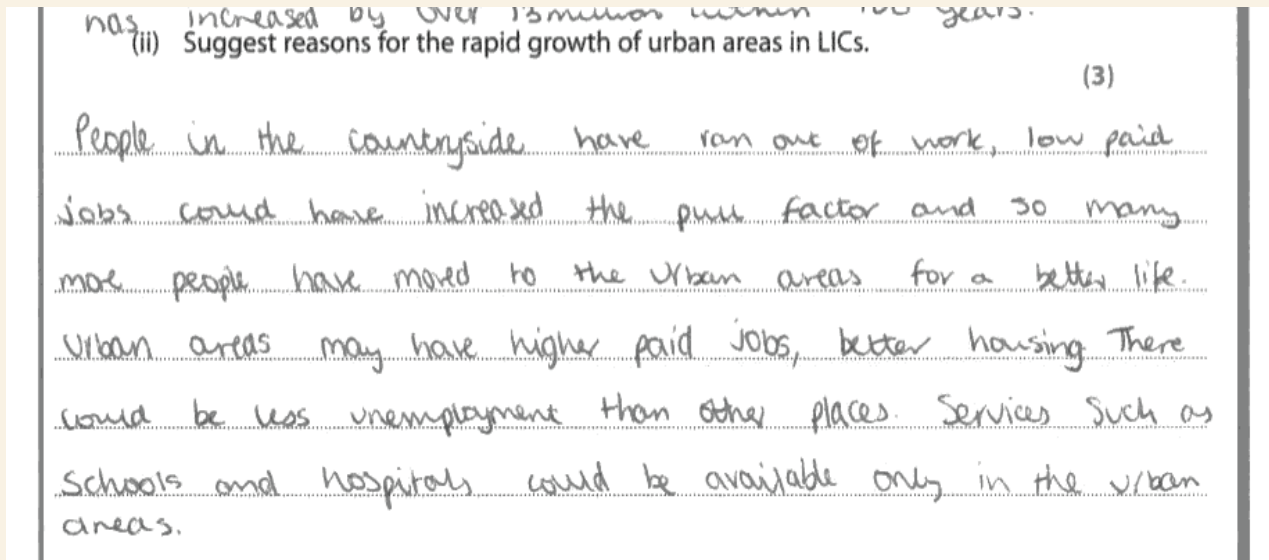
**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is good answer awarded 3 marks, which describes the changes **and** uses population data (with correct units).



### Question 3 (c) (ii)

This question was answered well by the majority of candidates with most getting the idea of rural-urban migration as well as the natural increase in population. Weaker answers tended to focus on push/pull factors causing migration and miss out the natural increase. Some examples were used to illustrate points.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks (maximum), as this is just talking about migration.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Include both migration and natural increase as reasons for urban growth.

over 10 years and increase of ~~over~~ just over 14,000,000  
(ii) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs. in 110 years. (3)

Reasons for rapid growth in LICs happen because of many people moving from the country side to the city areas (rural-urban migration), and many of these people are at the right age to start having children, and many LICs do not encourage contraception so many of these people have unprotected sex.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer was awarded 3 marks as it mentions both migration (push/pull factors) and natural increase.

### Question 3 (d)

The majority of answers failed to provide enough specific case study detail to attain level 3. Most responses were very general and with maybe one or two specific points. Those responses with specific points generally lacked the thorough explanation needed for top level 3. Some responses missed the point of the question and spoke of why people had migrated to an urban area in a LIC.

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

Explain the effects of rapid urban growth.

(6)

Chosen LIC urban area Sao Paulo - Brazil.

There is 2 main reasons for rapid urban growth. natural population increase and rural-urban migration. Population is increasing as more and more people are having children. The younger generation are at a child bearing age. There is no birth control, lack of knowledge for contraception. In the urban areas there is better health care so much more people are living longer and the death rate is decreasing. Rural-urban migration is the second reason for rapid urban growth. Many people living in the country have no clean water, no healthcare and no education/no job and that is pushing them away because in the city they can ~~more~~ live a better life. There is pull factors such as 'Bright Lights' which are exciting things to do that you can't do in the city. They can have clean water and have more opportunities for education jobs and healthcare. This makes the city and urban areas busy and overcrowded. Things can become polluted and there will be alot of traffic and congestion. This could leave locals angry and unhappy. (Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a descriptive answer without any specifics or explanation, so it stays in level 1, and it is awarded 2 marks.

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

Explain the effects of rapid urban growth.

Chosen LIC urban area Pedra sobre Pedra, São Paulo <sup>(6)</sup>

Rapid urban growth in LIC has a lot of effects on the surrounding areas and in the people there themselves. The most obvious effect of rural-urban migration is the formation of squatter settlements / favelas. These favelas start to form on the edges of cities as a lot of people try to move to the city but then realise they don't have enough money to buy houses in or around the city, so they build their own on the edge of the city as it allows them access to the city, but also has the effect of this is that you get a lot of people living on the edge of the city but more notably, the spread of diseases like Cholera and Typhoid, because the people live so close together and because the open sewers can often lead into the drinking water, the diseases are easily passed on and are easily caught.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 3 (5 marks) - good explanation but just one specific ('favela').

## Question 4 (a) (i)

Some candidates confused human and physical features and a definite lack of geographical terminology was disappointing, eg "the ground is very bumpy".

4 (a) Study Figure 4a (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows part of the Isle of Skye, a sparsely populated area of the UK.

(i) Give **one** physical reason why there is a low population density shown in Figure 4a.

(1)

The relief of the land is mountainous and  
~~not~~ uneven, so hard to live on



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

In this response 'mountainous' gets 1 mark.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

You should be aware of the difference between human and physical features.

## Question 4 (a) (ii)

Many candidates simply stated Scotland or Wales but were not specific about area. Some gave the name of a town rather than an area. Most examples were lifted from the text book.

(ii) Name **one** other sparsely populated area of the UK. (1)

Swanage



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

'Swanage' gets 0 marks.

(ii) Name **one** other sparsely populated area of the UK. (1)

Wales



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

'Wales' or 'Scotland is too vague, so it gets 0 marks.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Be specific by naming an area, eg "The Scottish Highlands" rather than a whole country.

### Question 4 (a) (iii)

Candidates tended to give a reason but failed to get the 2<sup>nd</sup> mark. There was some confusion between human and physical features. Many gave a consequence rather than a cause, eg "no housing".

(iii) Outline **one** human reason why some areas are sparsely populated.

(2)

It may not be near  
resources i.e shops and therefore  
people will have to travel a  
long way to find jobs & food



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer awarded 2 marks.

## Question 4 (a) (iv)

The majority of answers failed to get above 2 marks due to a lack of specific detail. Most could speak generally of flat land and temperate climate, but there was little use of specific place names, the names of the rivers, or detail about Chinese government setting up the Special Economic Zones.

(iv) Explain why some parts of eastern China are densely populated.

(4)

In the eastern belt, there are areas with low reliefs ~~therefore~~ which means they are lowland areas therefore people can get best soils from them. It also has high rainfall therefore there is more supply of water to the local people. It is also near the coast which is where you can find major ports trading which is the centre of industry.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks, as the answer is not specific.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Be specific - include names of rivers, deserts, cities, etc, or data (eg rainfall, height...).



(iv) Explain why some parts of eastern China are densely populated.

(4)

Eastern China has a ~~very~~ denser network of roads which makes it more accessible, <sup>and therefore attractive</sup> ~~It is~~ The east coast is also ideally located for international trading as there are many countries ~~so~~ that goods could be shipped to. <sup>which increases the number of jobs</sup> Special Economic zones along the East coast are more liberal about how much money can be earned so many people go there for jobs. Eastern China is also ~~very~~ fertile, particularly around rivers and on the China plain so the land can be farmed successfully. There are several large cities such as the capital Beijing in which industry is successful and that are many job opportunities available.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

In this answer there are developed points and specifics, so it was awarded 4 marks.

### Question 4 (b) (i)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

### Question 4 (b) (ii)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

### Question 4 (b) (iii)

Candidates gave good answers to this question and were able to clearly identify a number of impacts. Examples such as the UK and Japan were given often. The amount of information given by candidates could have easily made this a 4 mark question.

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

Describe the consequences (impacts) of an ageing population.

(3)

An ageing population means there is a smaller workforce which could threaten the development of industry. It also means governments have to pay more state pensions to a growing number of elderly so must raise taxes. An ageing population also require more healthcare as people live longer so care homes and facilities must <sup>also</sup> be extended and improved. Suitable housing for the elderly must also be accomodated for as mobility is an issue. However an ageing population also means a lower unemployment rate but a



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Really good answer - there are actually 6 credit-worthy marks here.

## Question 4 (c) (i)

Candidates clearly had a good knowledge and understanding of this graph and almost all candidates achieved the maximum 3 marks. Candidates were able to write in detail about the changes shown in the graph. Some candidates made the mistake of explaining instead of just describing, but even those candidates, generally had enough description to still achieve 3 marks.

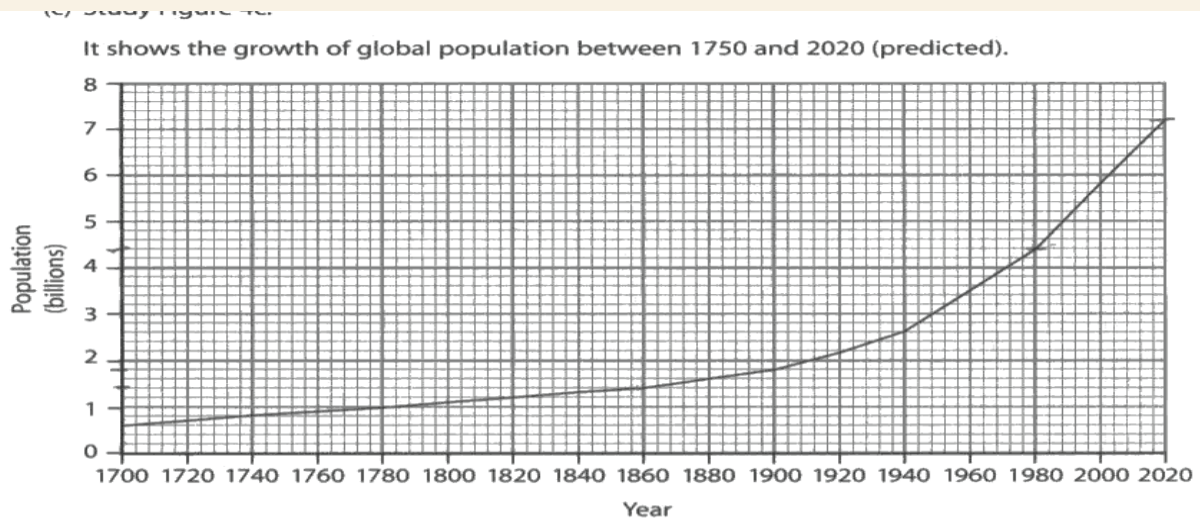


Figure 4c

- (i) Describe the changes shown on Figure 4c.

Use population data in your answer.

The <sup>global</sup> population is steady between 1700 and 1860 slowly rising only by 0.8 of a billion but as the growth begins to accelerate between 1900 and 1980 the population grew by 2.6 billion, now at a total of 4.4 billion people. It then continued to grow dramatically between 1980 and the predicted year for 2020 by 2.8 billion with a total of 7.2 billion.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This candidate has both described the changes and used population data (with correct units) to score 3 marks.

### Question 4 (c) (ii)

Overall responses were strong, but many candidates lost marks for including vague comments about less people dying because there is less poverty.

(ii) One reason for world population growth is falling death rates.

Give reasons why death rates have fallen.

(3)

Death rates have fallen due to an improvement in healthcare. The Health foundation work to help / provide healthcare for women and children in Malawi. They aim to reduce infant mortality by  $\frac{2}{3}$  by 2015. Death rates have also fallen due to childhood inoculations which stamp out diseases like measles and malaria at an early age. Death rates have also fallen due to an increase in awareness of sanitation and personal hygiene. People are educated about basic things like hand washing.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a strong answer awarded 3 marks.

(ii) One reason for world population growth is falling death rates.

Give reasons why death rates have fallen.

(3)

Better medical treatments ~~in HICs~~ being discovered  
in HICs. The Birth Rate has increased in  
Countries such as Singapore, because of  
rewards. Better treatments and lifestyles  
improving ~~the~~ age of OAPs



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer was awarded 1 mark for 'better medical treatments', but the rest of the answer is too vague for further marks.

## Question 4 (d)

Many candidates missed the point of the question and just explained the reasons behind the China One Child Policy, thus not explaining the incentives and disincentives used by China. Many answers had enough specific detail for level 2 but most failed to give enough for level 3.

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

(6)

Chosen country China

China's population was reaching 1 billion so in 1979 they enforced the one child policy where couples could only have one child. It was very successful and resulted in saving 300 million extra births. Incentives were that ~~couples~~<sup>families</sup> were given better housing if they only had one child. They had better<sup>and</sup> education and free medical care. Free contraception was given out which made it much easier to control births. Also abortions were encouraged.

Disincentives were that you needed a license to have your child which made it more difficult. The legal marriage age was raised to 22 for men and 20 for women so people were having children later. If they had more than one child, they were fined and their better housing, education and medical care was taken away.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer has got excellent specifics but lacks the strength of explanation for full marks, so it achieved level 3 (5 marks).

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

(6)

Chosen country China

China's population had been increasing so rapidly, that China's government had set up a 'voluntary' scheme to control the amount of birth. They had set this up in 1960s and by 1980s, the population number had ~~decreased~~ fell so fast, the ~~then~~ government came up with the 'one-child' policy.

The incentives are that the family gets a 'one-child' ~~ex~~ certificate, longer maternity leave, ~~ex~~ cash bonuses and ~~ex~~ access to the best schools. These benefits encourages the couples to have only one child.

The disincentives are that the mother with the second child would be forced to abortion it and they would not receive any benefits.

It is an incentive to people who live in urban areas because it is hard to raise a family with 3 children and it is ~~her~~ expensive to look after them. However, it is an disincentive to people who live in rural areas because they need more <sup>children</sup> to look after the <sup>family</sup> farm.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer has got a number of descriptive points plus two specific points. It reached level 2 (4 marks).

### Question 5 (a) (i)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

### Question 5 (a) (ii)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

Most popular answers included 'language barriers, access to jobs and houses and discrimination'. A lot of candidates spoke about the problems Kaspars' family may have had getting a visa to come to the UK, but the question asked '**when they migrated**'.

(ii) Suggest the problems that Kaspars and his family might have had when they migrated to the UK.

(3)  
His family might not speak English fluently, and have ~~some~~ difficulties establishing themselves socially. They may struggle to adapt to the cultural aspects.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response links to the language, social establishment and adapting to the culture, so it was awarded 3 marks.



(ii) Suggest the problems that Kaspars and his family might have had when they migrated to the UK.

(3)

They would not of had very much money at the start and they could not afford the basics. They would of also had to learn a new language so that he could communicate with people. He might of had difficulty understanding the culture



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer got 2 marks for 'language' and 'culture'. The point made in the first sentence is not true when placed in the context of Figure 5a.

### Question 5 (a) (iii)

Many candidates struggled to write sufficient to gain full marks on this question.

(iii) Outline the pull factors involved in short-term population flows.

You may use Figure 5a to help you.

(4)

Pull - encouraging people to move to an area because of a minimum wage and working hours. Also good choice of jobs for well educated. As well as universities ~~studies~~ ~~needed~~ for migrants to attend. The choice of climate and atmosphere compared to other countries could also be better. Plus workers may be visiting for a short while on a business trip.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer, which scored 4 marks.

(iii) Outline the pull factors involved in short-term population flows.

You may use Figure 5a to help you.

or turkey to  
germany  
(4)

Short term population flows such as; the U.K. have many pull factors such much higher wages. Nice climate, many job opportunities and a better standard of life. Most foreign migrants earn £20,000 a year which gives them £5000/2000 of disposable income



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 3 marks. Candidates can score a maximum of 2 marks for a list on this one.

## Question 5 (b) (i)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

## Question 5 (b) (ii)

Some candidates were confused between country of origin and host country which consequently impacted on their mark. Candidates who were not confused about the country of origin gained good marks.

(ii) Outline the social and economic impacts of migration on a country of origin. (4)

The ~~social~~ impacts could be that there would be a ~~big cultural mix and people would be~~ smaller workforce and the birth rate would go down because a lot of men would ~~come~~<sup>go</sup> to another country to supply a reliable income for the country. Also the economy growth would ground to a halt.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response got 3 marks for 'smaller workforce', 'birth rate would go down', and 'because a lot of men would go to another country' (development).

(ii) Outline the social and economic impacts of migration on a country of origin.

(4)

There is a great economic impact with a much smaller work force meaning a lower economy and with which the government have to create incentives for people to stay in that given country including higher wages etc also socially there is a lot less to population growth with the birth rate declining because as the majority of migrants in the reproductive bracket. There is also not a lot of reason for leisure activities with not enough people to run them and go to them but with none of them people want to move to where there is some of them



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which achieved 4 marks.

### Question 5 (c) (i)

Most candidates were able to recognise the trend of broadband increasing as dial-up decreased. Less strong candidates missed out the units, failing to identify that it was % of households.

(c) Study Figure 5c.

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

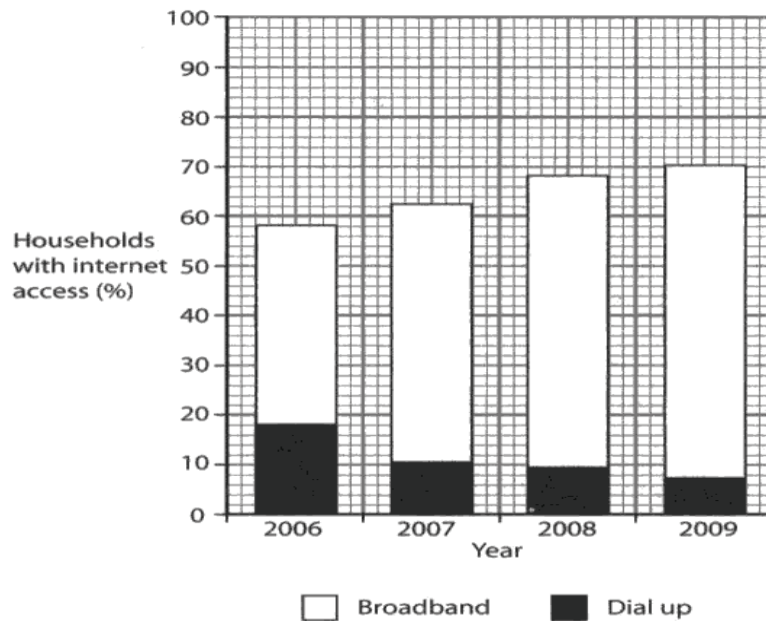


Figure 5c

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

Use internet access data in your answer.

(3)

In 2006, 18% of households with internet used dial up. However the percentage of dial up households continues to decrease until 2009 when it hits an all time low of just under 8%. Broadband on the other hand continues to increase, starting with just over 59% in 2006, with a rapid increase to just over 70% in 2009.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 3 marks; it has got descriptive points plus good use of internet access data.

### Question 5 (c) (ii)

Answers tended to focus on finding out information about the area been moved to, and looking up houses and jobs. Stronger answers also included information such as keeping in touch with friends and family and the use of the internet to book transportation.

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

(3)

The use of internet links places together - so that more people from all over the world, can find out about different places, and experiences.

Companies can globalize their businesses - and find cheaper resources from abroad - to boost their income.

Friends and family can also stay in touch - kept up



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer achieved 2 marks - one for 'finding out' and one for 'keeping in touch'.

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

(3)

The use of the internet has made it easier for people to move as you can now book flights and other transport over the internet making it easier for people to book and travel. The internet also allows people to communicate back quickly and easily to their place of origin e.g. family so people can move away without the worry of losing contact with people that are close to them.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which was awarded 3 marks.



## Question 5 (d)

A few candidates saw this as an opportunity for a rant against rich pensioners who all have second homes and force younger people out of areas. One candidate even went on to blame pensioners for there not being enough money for single parent families. The majority of candidates were able to access lower level 2 but failed to furnish their answers with enough specific detail to attain level 3.

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

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study Spain

~~The migration~~ ~~Abstract~~ The migration to Spain is becoming more and more frequent especially for the expats in the U.K.

Globalisation has encouraged people to migrate abroad because you can now fly to Spain in under 2 hours on a budget airline such as Ryanair and easy jet.

Spain offers many pull factors such as; the desirable climate and less rainfall, the housing and general cost of living is cheaper, they have better healthcare and no waiting lists. ~~There~~ there are many English expats there and they can easily communicate home. Finally the older generation has much more time and money so they spend the 'grey pounds' on services such as holidays.

England has many push factors, e.g. worse climate, over crowding, higher crime rates and worse healthcare with long waiting lists.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 2 (3 marks), as it is not specific and it has got weak explanation, although enough content to just lift it into level 2.

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

Explain the reasons for this migration.

- Negative  
- Positive

(6)

Chosen study Spain

Older people mainly have retired to Spain due to them wanting a slower pace lifestyle and Spain can give this to them, not only this, but crime rates are dramatically lower than the UK, therefore older people thinking they are safer and have a better quality of living. Also the temperature / weather is 10% better of that in England, therefore being more attracted to go to Spain. Spain also has an ageing population, therefore less younger people, and people will feel safer and less harassed because they have the idea that younger generations will cause trouble. Also, people move down to the 'holiday' side of it i.e. beaches, sand, sea and sun. Older people moving to Spain has consequences on Spain as well. With more and more people doing this, loss of the genuine Spanish culture is happening, also the population is rising dramatically. Healthcare is also feeling the effect and shortage of water in parts of Spain is being effected as well.

Spain is also cheap to fly to, and quick, therefore making it accessible to visits from relatives and trips home. (Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This answer achieved level 2 (4 marks) because it has got good explanation, although no specifics.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Both specifics and explanation are required to access level 3.

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

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study Spain

More and more elderly are beginning to retire to Spain as the climate is warmer all year round. Due to a low budget airlines now it is beginning to become cheaper and cheaper to fly to destination with easyjet or airwings <sup>for</sup> at around - £50 to Spain. This encourages people as they can return home cheaply to visit their family. There is lower crime rate and slower pace of life which encourages people to retire here. Many are wanting to move to Spain because of adverts and TV programs such as a 'place in the sun' aimed at the older generation. Many pensioners are on a fixed rate meaning that taxes are cheaper and housing is more affordable. Spain also includes outstanding views and natural beauty.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a level 3 (5 marks) answer because it has explanation and specifics, although not of sufficient quality for full marks.

## Question 6 (a) (i)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

## Question 6 (a) (ii)

This question was answered very well with many responses gaining full marks. Candidates often wrote in too much detail and listed far more than the four features required. Some candidates also got confused and referred the figure with the eroded footpath.

(ii) Study Figure 6b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.  
It shows a small tourist town in the Lake District where Emma is going.  
Describe **one** other type of holiday that could take place in this area. (3)

An adventure or sport based holiday as there is a lake to do water sports on and a mountain to go trekking in. This is shown by the outdoor clothing shops to ~~provide~~ <sup>sell</sup> gear for the people who take sporting activities ~~and~~ <sup>such as</sup> hikes in the mountains.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response achieved 3 marks, as identifies 'adventure' holidays and backs it up with reasons for this choice.

### Question 6 (a) (iii)

This question was answered well by candidates with the majority gaining full marks, the most common answers were "lake", "mountains", "gingerbread shop" and "outdoor clothes shops". Some candidates tried to explain their answers more fully such as 'mountains where people may choose to go hiking or have picnics' this elaboration unnecessary as candidates did not gain any extra marks for it.

(iii) Outline the physical and human attractions of the area shown on Figure 6b.

(4)

The gingerbread shop is a human attraction as it is made by humans. The outdoor clothing shops are also human attractions. The lake is a physical attraction. The mountains are a ~~has~~ physical attraction.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a 4 mark answer, identifying a number of human and physical attractions.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Make sure that you know the difference between 'physical' and 'human' attractions.

## Question 6 (b) (i)

This question was generally very well answered by candidates.

## Question 6 (b) (ii)

Many responses did not gain full marks as they did not provide any specifics.

(ii) Explain the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

tourism can provide jobs and income for locals for example in khumbu, Nepal sherpa's have trained to become tour guides of the mountains. Not only does this bring in a lot of money but it also ~~enrich~~ expands their minds, teaching them about other cultures (of the tourists) and introducing them to new languages.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Full marks - clearly stating the positive effects of tourism and refers to a good example.

(ii) Explain the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Tourism in the Lake District e.g. Rhyeged has led to an increase in employment, due to higher demand in goods and services and an increase in visitors; putting money back into community, allowing community to prosper. Furthermore, in Kenya particularly, the new taste of culture is a treat for tourists (particularly in Masai parts where animals such as vultures, monkeys, elephants and antelope can be seen).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

In this response there are no specifics used, although there are three valid points. It was awarded 2 marks.

## Question 6 (c) (i)

This question was not done as well as the other graph related questions. Many candidates began to explain, rather than describe. Some struggled with the units or failed to include data in their answer.

(c) Study Figure 6d.

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

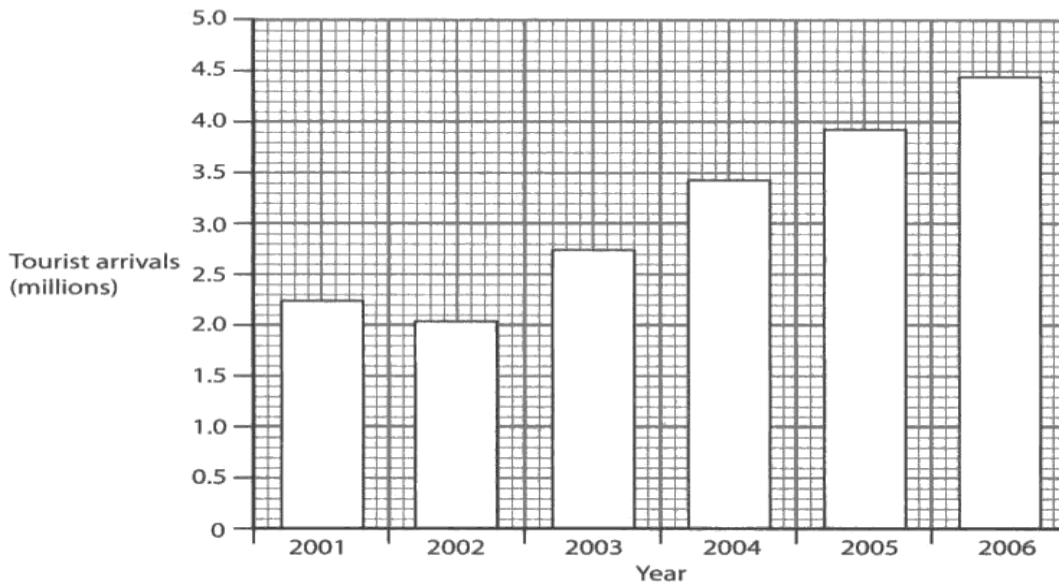


Figure 6d

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

Use tourist data in your answer.

(3)

Overall the general pattern is that the number of tourists arriving is increasing with it being 2.25 million in 2001 to it being about 4.45 million in 2006. However the data from 2002 does not fit this trend possibly due to people being afraid to travel after the 9/11 attack. Nonetheless the overall pattern is that the number of tourists are increasing with the 2.05 million in 2002 being an anomaly to this trend.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good 3-mark response, describing the changes and including accurate tourist data (with correct units).



## Question 6 (c) (ii)

Many candidates answered this question by describing and explaining the social and economic effects in destinations rather than explaining the social and economic reasons for the growth in tourism. For example, building schools in jobs; providing jobs for the locals.

(ii) Explain the social and economic reasons for the growth in tourism.

(3)

Social reasons are that people get more paid holidays and have more free time to go on holiday. Economic reasons are that flights are now cheaper and more accessible e.g. internet. Also people have more money to spend on holidays.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good answer which was awarded 3 marks.

## Question 6 (d)

Strong answers discussed how the resort grew and the attractions which were built, eg the Blackpool Tower. Blackpool was used extensively as an answer as was Benidorm. Some candidates chose their eco-tourism case study instead in Gambia so limited themselves to a level 1 answer. Average answers tended to give specifics of the growth in more of a list form, therefore limiting them to level 2. More developed answers fully explained how the attractions built, etc, led to further growth within that resort.

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

Explain how the resort has developed.

(6)

Chosen EU resort Blackpool

During the 1700's, Blackpool was in the first stage of the Butler model, exploration, when only rich people visited Blackpool because they believed the water would cure ~~them from~~ <sup>their</sup> diseases. During the 1800's, Blackpool entered the involvement stage of the Butler model when the railway was introduced and two piers were built. ~~This attracted~~ the railway meant that it was cheaper and quicker to travel to Blackpool, and so ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> number of tourists increased. Terraced houses were also built which meant better housing, attracting more people. In stage 3, development, early package holidays were introduced ~~as well as~~. Many more ~~new~~ attractions were built such as theatres, arcades, another pier and more. This made Blackpool even more attractive to people. Also, workers were awarded with annual holidays, so the number of tourists increased. In Also, ~~but~~ after world war 2, there was a 'lakes week' when everybody was given a week off of work, so this increased the number of tourists vastly, and increased its popularity. In stage 4, consolidation, Blackpool was at its peak, it was the most popular destination in Europe with a population of 6000. However, in ~~stage 5~~ later on, it entered stagnation, stage 5 of the Butler model. This is because airlines such as easyjet and Ryanair offered cheap flights to Medditer Mediterranean destinations, so people would choose those destinations over Blackpool due to the ~~low~~ cheap fares. ~~So~~ In an attempt to rejuvenate Blackpool, they introduced Casinos and conference rooms, however, Blackpool's tourism is declining.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a good level 3 response, awarded 6 marks.

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

Explain how the resort has developed.

(6)

Chosen EU resort Costa Del Sol, Spain

Costa Del Sol is in the south-west of Spain and was explored in the <sup>mid/</sup>late 1900's. The area was beautiful, near the sea and had sunny weather. The early stages of exploration and indignation meant that very few tourists visited the area because it was only newly discovered. However after 20 or so years, the area went into <sup>the stages of</sup> development and <sup>a few</sup> resorts were built as more people moved there, creating jobs for the locals ~~Another~~ <sup>Other</sup> industries which benefited from the increase in tourist numbers ~~that~~ <sup>were</sup> the fishermen and farmers who sourced produce for the restaurants and locals to buy, or the restaurants to cook.

The area then went into the stage of consolidation where companies and local people concluded that the area was developing rapidly, with 200,000 visiting per year after 20 years <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ exploration. This therefore meant that more development was needed. By the 1990's, Costa Del Sol had 400,000 visitors per year. Also, a lot of the shops were run by local people meaning the money went straight to them and their country, developing the area. (Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response achieved level 2 (3 marks). It has got some weak explanation, but there are no specifics included on it.

## **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.

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