

Examiners' Report  
January 2012

GCSE Geography 5GA3F 01

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## Introduction

This was the fourth series for this paper. Once again, students were required to answer one question from Section A and one question from Section B. There were fewer candidates than in previous series who failed to follow this instruction.

It was clear that centres had undertaken some excellent preparatory work prior to this examination. There are now a number of past papers, mark schemes and examiners' reports that can be used by teachers and their students. In addition, many centres are more fully aware of the usefulness of Results Plus and of how this service can be used to identify areas of strength and weakness when delivering this specification.

Once again, topics 4 and 6 proved the most popular with candidates.

The use and quality of specifics within case-study questions remains variable; more successful candidates were able to incorporate statistics, details of relevant initiatives and names of actual locations whereas less successful candidates tended to write in more generic terms.

Questions which required candidates to complete and describe resources such as a graph, map or photograph were done extremely well. However, less successful candidates tended to ignore much of the information on a resource or misinterpreted the command word, choosing to 'explain' rather than 'describe'.

## Question 1 (a) (i)

The majority of candidates completed this question well. However there were some problems with students using thick pencils where it became unclear as to where the line was drawn. Many candidates did not use rulers and some lines strayed too far from the line to gain a mark

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a.

It shows the employment sectors in three countries.

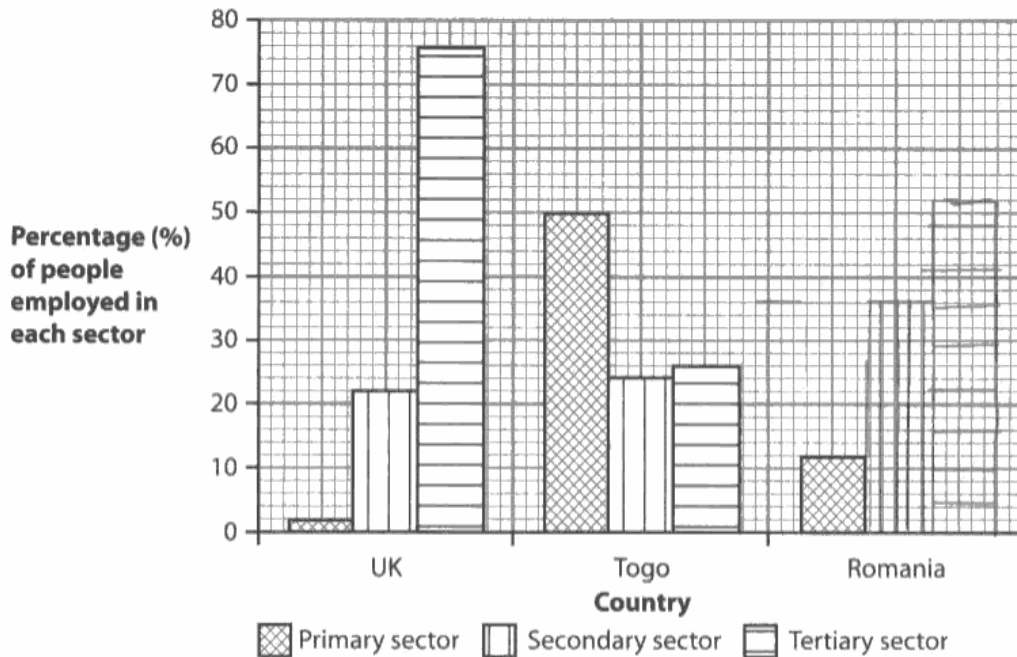


Figure 1a

(i) Complete the graph for Romania (Figure 1a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Employment sector | Percentage (%) of people employed |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Secondary         | 36                                |
| Tertiary          | 52                                |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response gained full marks (2); bars were of the correct height and correctly shaded.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Use a ruler and a sharp pencil and make sure that you look at the key for indication on how to shade in the bars.

## Question 1 (a) (v)

A large number of students didn't understand this question which asked for an explanation of the **effect of cheaper production** on secondary industry within the UK. Instead they focussed on explaining why production has moved and sometimes how this has affected the industry within MICs and LICs. Few students achieved full marks on this question; good answers included specific examples of company movements as well as general comments about the loss of jobs within the UK.

(v) Outline how cheaper production in Low Income Countries (LICs) or Middle Income Countries (MICs) has affected the secondary sector in the UK.

Use an example in your answer.

(3)

The fact that the production is cheaper in LIC's or MIC's <sup>has</sup> ~~is because~~ affected the Secondary sector because the people in the secondary sector will lose their jobs due to the work being done in countries such as Malu.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response gained 1 mark out of the 3 available for the reference to job losses in the secondary sector in the UK.

### Question 1 (b) (iii)

The question asked for "reasons" for the location of the steel works and whilst more than one reason was often given, many candidates did not give enough to gain more than 2 marks. The most common (creditable) response was that the works was near to rail/port for import/export. Some did not explain location, for example they stated that the factory was near to a river, but did not develop this to say why this is significant.

(iii) Give reasons for the location of the secondary industry (a steel works) at Settlement X.

Use evidence from Figure 1b in your answer.

Steel works is at Settlement <sup>(4)</sup>  
X because its close to the  
river and sea which is good  
for trade also the relief of  
the land is good which makes  
it easier for the equipment  
being used.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks: the candidate referred to the proximity of the river / sea but the link between that location and trade was not made fully; the candidate makes reference to relief but, again, the significance is not clear enough.

### Question 1 (b) (iv)

This question was often poorly answered, students did not seem to understand what the question was asking and there were a number of vague responses such as: "Things move in industry and companies move too." The better answers identified workforce, raw materials or transport as a factor and went on to give an example of how these may change and affect the business.

### Question 1 (c)

Students generally answered this question well. Common responses included references to there being fewer health and safety regulations; lower pay and the workforce availability. Some students failed to give an example or gave an incorrect example such as an HIC. Some students also did not make **specific** reference to their chosen case study and instead made general comments which could be applied anywhere.

(c) Choose either **one** LIC or **one** MIC that you have studied.

Outline the reasons for the growth in the secondary sector.

(4)

Chosen LIC or MIC mic- china.

growth in the secondary sector has grown ~~at~~ ~~in~~ the as not many people want to work in a primary industry as it is seen to be a 'dirty' job and don't get payed very much and the increase in technology has forced many to be fired, causing people to ~~work~~ work else where, china produces many product so they have many factories for jobs to be available, this has increased the secondary sector, the secondary sector in china also offer more ~~etter~~ career prospects than in a primary industry job.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 3 marks out of the 4 available.

The candidate makes 3 valid points about why people are wanting to leave the primary sector, referring to payment, technology and career prospects.

Limited to 3 marks as no location detail about China.

## Question 2 (a) (i)

Largely well answered. There were some problems with students using thick pencils where it became unclear as to where the line was drawn. Absence of rulers meant some lines strayed too far from the line to gain a mark.

2 (a) Look at Figure 2a.

It shows information for an area of countryside (rural area).

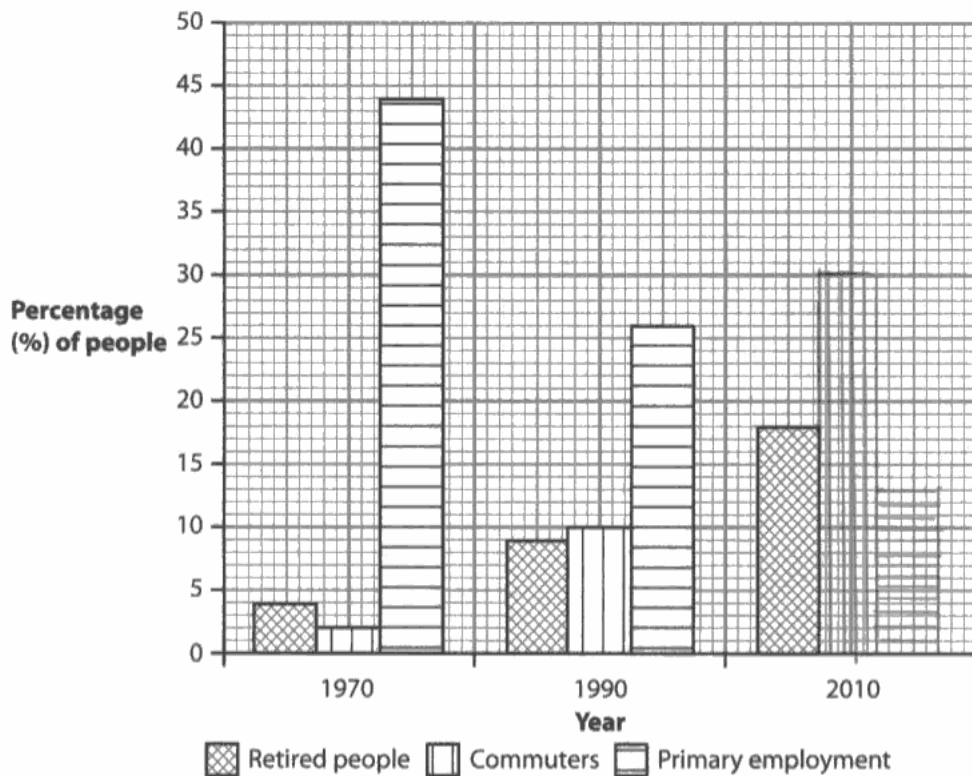


Figure 2a

(i) Complete the graph for 2010 (Figure 2a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Group of people    | Percentage (%) of people |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Commuters          | 30                       |
| Primary employment | 13                       |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

2 mark response: correct height and shading.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Use a ruler and a sharp pencil and make sure that you look at the key for indication on how to shade in the bars.



## Question 2 (a) (v)

Some students lost marks in this question for writing a list rather than using full sentences. Others failed to give examples despite these having been asked for in the rubric. Many students picked up on the need to provide homes for the large numbers of retired people and many pointed out that service provision had changed and that it now focussed less on schools and young people and more on activities such as flower arranging, bowling, bird-spotting clubs and coffee mornings. The better answers went on to say that this could lead to young people leaving the area and/or to tension in the community.

## Question 2 (b) (iii)

In general this question was well answered, with most responses gaining full marks. Some candidates used the resource but only mentioned one or two reasons why the village had become a 'honeypot' eg: beach, caravan. A few candidates did not understand the term 'honeypot' and wrote about e.g. urban growth in general, or availability of jobs etc.

(iii) Village S has become a 'honeypot' site.

Outline the reasons why.

Use evidence from Figure 2b in your answer.

(4)

Village S is a honeypot site because it is near an area of outstanding natural beauty, and it is easily accessible as it contains more than one main road leading to it. Also, nearby is a caravan site, which attracts ~~many~~ tourists to the village. About 5 km away is a larger urban area, which will have more secondary and tertiary services.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 4 marks and demonstrates good use of the resource.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always refer to the resource if asked. If you don't, you will be limiting the marks that you can obtain.

## Question 2 (b) (iv)

Not a particularly well answered question. Some students were confusing the management of AONBs with the management of National Parks and subsequently talking about park rangers and places such as the Lake District and the Peak District. Better answers did mention ways in which the area was managed e.g. by putting up signs and charging people for entry or giving guided nature tours of the area.

## Question 2 (c)

A common case study used was the Lake District National Park. A lot of answers focussed on the provision of litterbins, management of footpath erosion and resolving conflict between locals and tourists. Some students did not give specific case study information from the area and instead focussed on vague, generic answers. The question was generally well answered with the majority of students receiving 3 out of 4 marks.

## Question 3 (a) (i)

A large proportion of candidates mis-read the scale and drew their bars as if 1cm was 5%. More successful candidates took time to work out exactly what each square on the graph represented.

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows the age structure for Pocahontas County, Iowa, in the USA.

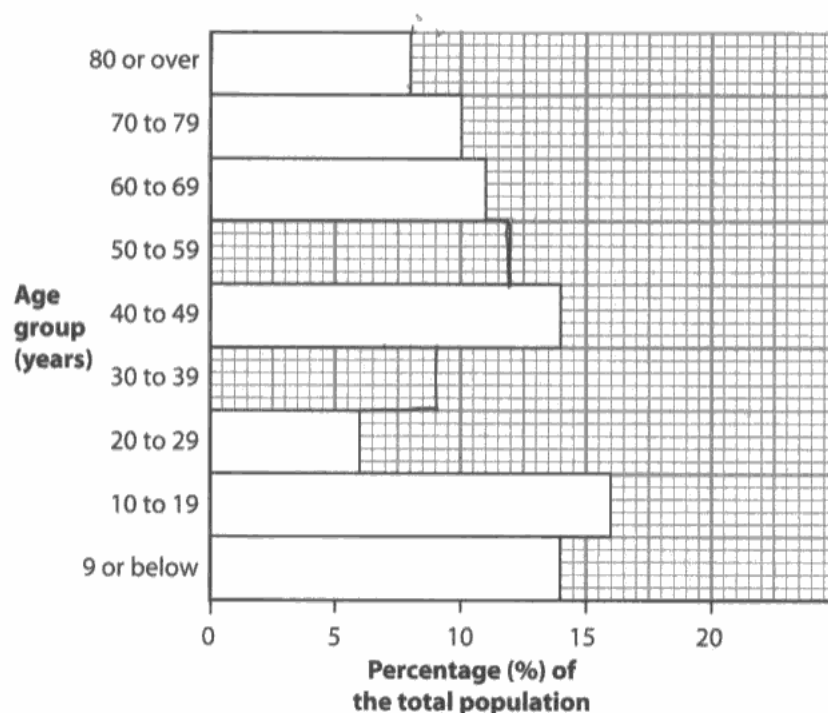


Figure 3a

- (i) Complete the graph (Figure 3a) for the 30 to 39 and the 50 to 59 age groups. Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Age group      | Percentage (%) of the total population |
|----------------|--|
| 30 to 39 years | 9                                      |
| 50 to 59 years | 12                                     |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 2 marks: correct length of bars.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

When completing a bar graph, check that you have the scale and the shading right.

### Question 3 (a) (iv)

Most candidates were awarded a mark for outlining the closure of services. However, the majority of candidates did not give an example. Many of those who did could not be awarded marks as the example was limited to a name of a place dropped in at the end with no reference to the specific details of the area. One successfully used case study was the Isle of Skye.

(iv) Outline the social impacts of depopulation on remote rural communities.  
Use an example in your answer. (3)

not as many jobs will be filled,  
less money going into shop so shops  
might have to close down e.g



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

2 marks for this response (the candidate developed the point about the closure of shops).

### Question 3 (b) (iii)

A large number of candidates achieved 2 or 3 marks of the 4 available. General reasons for counter-urbanisation were given. Some students failed to use map evidence and so could not achieve full marks. Most common responses included reasons such as moving for a quieter life and less pollution.

(iii) Suggest the reasons why people are moving from the urban areas to Area G.  
Use evidence from Figure 3b in your answer. (4)

because houses are more affordable  
its away from urban areas but  
has easy access to the urban areas  
if needed. and it would be a  
slower pace of life



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

3 marks for this response: the candidate made 3 basic points, suggesting 'affordable housing', 'access to urban areas' and the 'slower pace of life' as reasons why people are moving here. A fourth mark could have been obtained by suggesting that the houses have larger gardens or referring to the children's play area which is shown in the resource.

### Question 3 (b) (iv)

Most students achieved at least 1 mark, common answers were loss of habitat, increased costs due to lack of gas and electricity, inaccessibility and loss of farm land.

(iv) Describe the disadvantages of developing on greenfield sites.

(3)

Useful farm land is lost  
new electricity and water pipes are needed  
which would cost more.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

3 marks for this response: one developed point and one basic point.

### Question 3 (c)

This question was generally well answered by candidates, with common case study examples including Cairo and Mumbai. In the best answers there was good use of specific case study data with the lack of vitamin D in Cairo and the City of the Dead providing good examples. Students seemed well prepared for this question and could give a range of examples. Reference to "consequences" mainly focussed on environmental issues and the lack of housing within these cities.

(c) Choose **one** urban area in a Low Income Country (LIC) that you have studied.

Outline the negative effects of rapid growth in this urban area.

(4)

Chosen urban area Cairo

The growth has lead to more pollution in the air that causes a black cloud to cover ~~the~~ <sup>Cairo</sup> at some points in the year meaning people get a lack of vitamin D. The growth has lead to more people being homeless because there aren't enough ~~houses~~ <sup>homes</sup> for them. The growth has lead to a lack of jobs because there are not enough in Cairo. The growth has meant congestion has got worse in Cairo and a trip that used to take 30 minutes can now take an hour.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

4 marks for this response - the candidate made good points and communicated a clear sense of location.

### Question 4 (a) (i)

This question was largely well done by the majority of candidates. A few candidates got the bars the wrong way around. Many shaded their answers but lost no marks for this. Where candidates used a thick pencil or did not use a ruler their work was inaccurate and could not be awarded full marks.

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the population pyramid for Country Z in 2010.

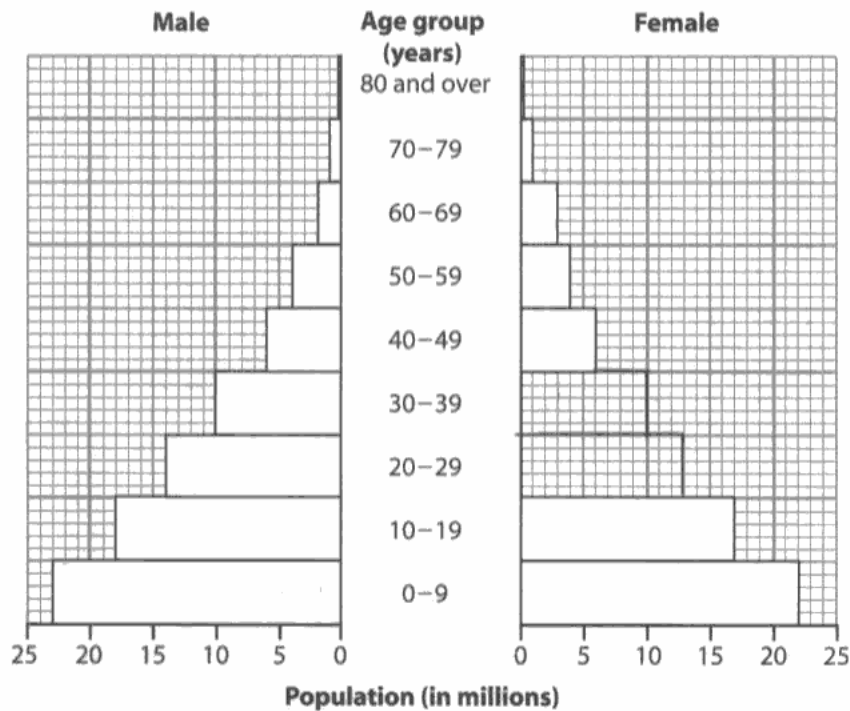


Figure 4a

(i) Complete the population pyramid for Country Z (Figure 4a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Age group (female) | Population (millions) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 20-29 years        | 13                    |
| 30-39 years        | 10                    |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

2 marks for this response: both bars drawn accurately and neatly.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

In order to make an accurate response always use a sharp pencil and a ruler.

## Question 4 (a) (v)

Candidates were able to recognise that a youthful population puts a strain upon schools, healthcare and financial resources and could also lead to job shortages. There was an awareness of the fact that children could look after their parents. Whilst the majority of candidates did more than list their response, often, they did not provide sufficient basic/developed/explained points to be awarded the full three marks for the question. Alternatively, candidates often mentioned that, further down the line, more care homes would be required as the population aged, rather than staying closely focussed on the question.

(v) Country Z has a youthful population.

Outline the consequences (impacts) of a youthful population.

(3)

The negative points about having a youthful population are that if most of the total population are youths this means that not much money is being made in the country. Also they if there is a lot of youths this means that adults have to help the children, this will be hard if there is lots of children. This links into my first point because they will not be enough medical care to help every child.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

3 marks for this response.

The candidate makes three basic points about how a youthful population may have a negative impact on the economy, the problems of looking after the youthful population and the resultant strain on medical care.

### Question 4 (a) (vi)

China was the case study used by the vast majority of students; good examples were used to illustrate the implementation of their policy. Good answers gave a range of specific strategies such as longer maternity leave and better housing. Poor answers missed the point of the question and instead focussed on why the policy was introduced.

(vi) Describe how **one** country has tried to reduce its birth rate.

(3)

Chosen country China

China's government introduced a policy called 'the one child' policy. This means families can only have one child. There are advantages of only having one child. Some of these are free education and free child care, but there are disadvantages as well if you have a second child you will lose the free ~~education~~ education and you might be forced to have an abortion.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

3 marks for this response: clear location (reference to "the one child" policy) plus details about incentives / disincentives.

### Question 4 (b) (iii)

Candidates made good use of the map resource, often quoting the infertile soil and high relief in Central Wales and the transport routes and jobs available around the South. Candidates showed good Geographical knowledge with many candidates knowing that the M4 motorway runs from Cardiff to London. Good answers also included an explanation of why a physical or human factor led to sparse or dense populations. Some weaker candidates misinterpreted the question and instead described the distribution of population within Wales using the map data.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the distribution of population in Wales.

Use evidence from the map in your answer.

In photograph V the land isn't very flat. <sup>(4)</sup>  
~~and~~ The south <sup>east</sup> of Wales is densely populated because it is near the coast and ~~there~~ the capital of Wales, Cardiff is close as well as the M4 ~~motorway~~ motorway which leads ~~straight~~ to London and in the city there are a lot of jobs. Central Wales has less than 250 people per sq km this is because of infertile poor soil and high relief.



**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

4 marks for this response: good use of the resource and some 'development' of basic points.



## Question 4 (c)

This question was generally answered well by candidates and included a range of advantages such as help with childcare, wealth of knowledge and the use of volunteers in charity shops. Some students did not make specific reference to their case study, so did not achieve full marks. The UK and Japan were the most common examples, with a lot of candidates expanding on the idea of the greying pound or greying yen. Some students made ample reference to specific technological advances within Japan such as alarms etc but did not make a coherent link to how this benefits the country, such as helping the economy or providing jobs.

(c) Choose **one** country with an ageing population.

Outline the advantages of an ageing population for this country.

(4)

Chosen country Japan

As the Japanese pensioners are suffering from "the greying yen" (meaning more of them are spending money on luxuries), the shops will benefit from all <sup>the</sup> sales. Many pensioners have a lot of spare time and can normally fill it with charity work so any hospices will benefit by having extra helping hands. As there begins a bigger need for elderly homes, there also applies more open job vacancies to help them which ultimately will brighten up the job market.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

4 marks for this response which focussed on the advantages of an ageing population and clearly linked the response to a specific case study.

### Question 5 (a) (i)

When completing a pie chart to show the origin of illegal immigrants in the USA, the majority of candidates were able to correctly divide the pie into segments. However, following this, a number of candidates shaded the segments inaccurately, not matching their shading to the key.

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It is a pie chart showing the origin of illegal immigrants in the USA.

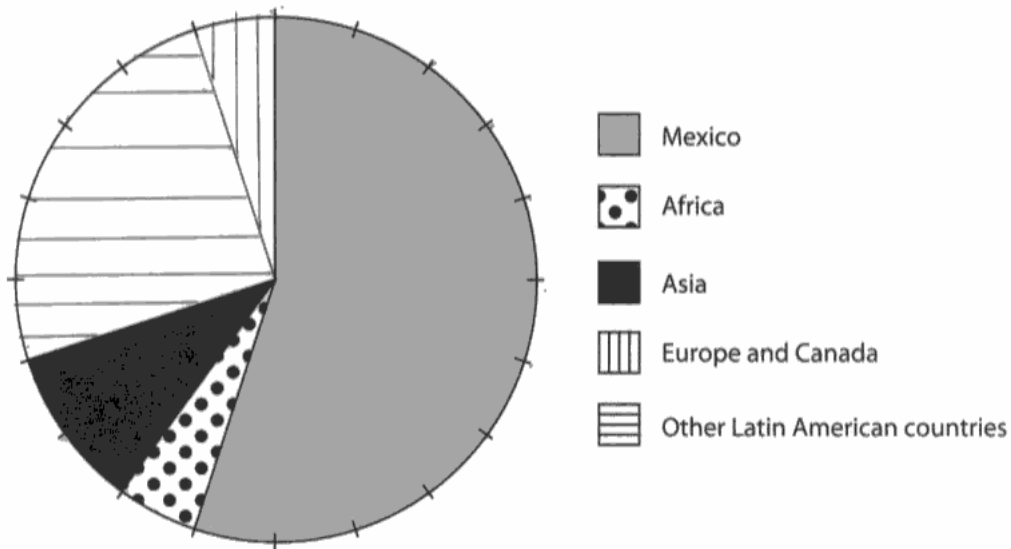


Figure 5a

(i) Complete the pie chart (Figure 5a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Origin of illegal immigrants   | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Europe and Canada              | 5              |
| Other Latin American countries | 25             |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

2 marks for this response: lines and shading are both correct.

### Question 5 (c) (iii)

This question was mainly well answered by candidates, with responses including a good range of evidence from the resource booklet. Most responses indicated that candidates had picked up on the cheap airfares and rise of average earnings within the UK and used evidence to back this up. The use of the internet was less frequently referred to by candidates.

(iii) There has been an increase in tourism to County Offaly over the last 20 years.

Suggest reasons for this increase in tourism.

Use evidence from Figure 5b in your answer.

(4)

Figure 5b shows that 59%, over half the tourists, come from the UK. It also says the cost of a return flight from UK to Republic of Ireland is £40.00. With the economic problems many people are looking for a cheap flight. The average earnings per person in the UK rose by £30000 in 20 years. This meant people could afford to go on holiday more. This would boost the economy and industry meaning more people would go to County Offaly.



#### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

4 marks for this response: the candidate has included several reasons for the increase in tourism. There is clear evidence that the resource has been used - for example by using data (%s and £s).



#### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always **demonstrate** in your answer that you have used the resource when you are required to do so. For example, in this resource it shows that hotels are developing their own websites to make it easier for customers to get in touch and book a room.

### Question 5 (c) (iv)

Most people gave an example. Common answers included players moving abroad to play in other football teams, athletes travelling to the Olympics, fans following teams to away games. Largely well answered but few received full marks as they gave an example and explained just one movement. E.g. Athletes travelling to London for Olympics but no mention of travel undertaken by spectators.

(iv) Give reasons why short-term population movements take place for sporting reasons.

Use examples in your answer.

(3)

Short term migrations are taking place for sporting reasons because some clubs are taking tours around the world for tournaments. Another reason for short term migration is for sports in football. ~~the~~ For example if Man UTD play Barcelona and Barcelona are home then Man UTD will need to travel to Spain, Barcelona.



#### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

2 marks for this response.

The candidate gives the reason of 'tournaments around the world' and adds exemplification using Manchester United and Barcelona.

A third mark could have been obtained by giving the reason of 'higher wages' or 'a chance to play in a more competitive league' for a footballer to migrate for a short period of time.

### Question 5 (d) (ii)

Spain was the most frequently used case study – however many candidates referred to reasons why people moved to Spain. Some talked about consequences for the UK e.g. in losing people. Most candidates referred to impacts on the health system in Spain - the creation of jobs in the health system and the cost to the Spanish governments. In some cases marks were awarded for the idea that the Spanish population would have to learn English and provide English food/ traditional products in their shops.

\* (ii) Choose **one** retirement migration that you have studied.

Explain the consequences of this migration for the destination.

(6)

Chosen retirement migration Spain from UK

People retire to Spain from the UK for various reasons such as a cheaper cost of living etc. This population flow has consequences on Spain. Firstly, the building of homes along the shore line damages the Spanish Coast. The amount of old people results in an aging population, meaning that the young people have to pay more tax! The Spanish spend lots of money on leisure activities such as bowling and tennis so the Spanish economy is earning lots of money. They also spend a lot of money on housing so this boosts the economy. They may also make frequent visits to friends and family in other countries so the airlines have good use & earn money. There is a strain on healthcare as they use a lot of it up for medication etc and it's costing expense to the governments as they get it free because they get a pension.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

5 marks out of a possible 6 were awarded for this response. The candidate has gained credit for a range of descriptive points which are clearly linked to retirement migration. However, more detailed information about the locations chosen would have enabled the candidate to gain full marks.

### Question 6 (a) (i)

When plotting the number of tourists to the Yorkshire Dales National Park over time, almost all candidates who attempted this question were able to correctly plot the 2006 value, however, some were not able to plot the 2004 value. In almost all cases candidates successfully connected the data points. The majority of examples of candidates not gaining full marks were a result of plotting the correct values but not sufficiently accurately.

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows the number of tourists to the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

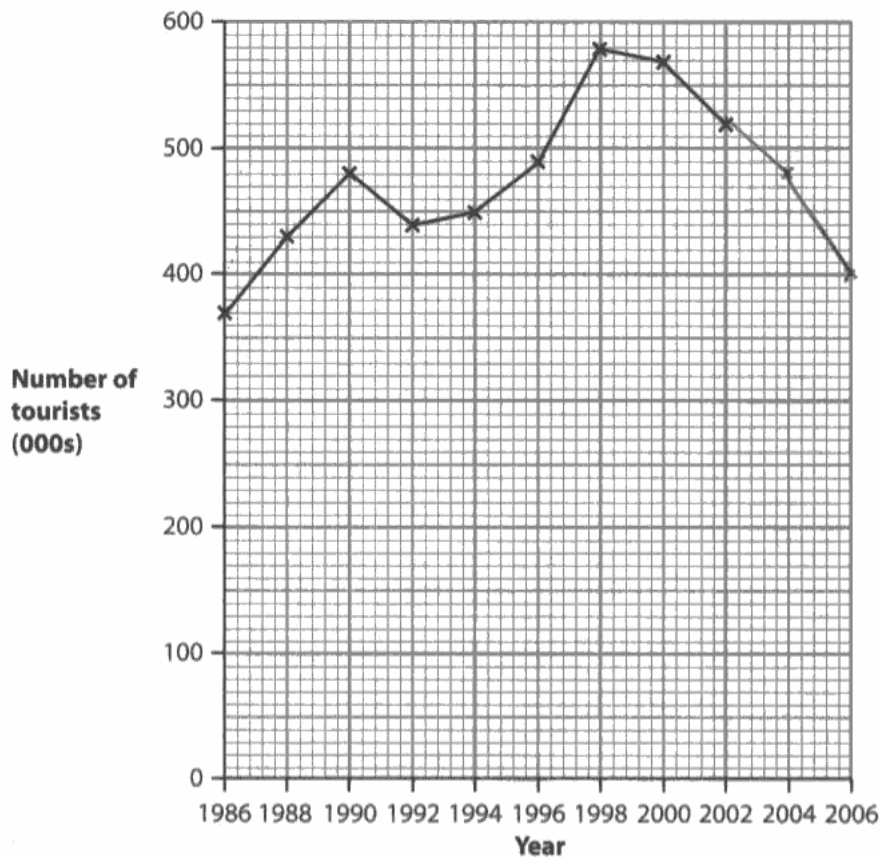


Figure 6a

(i) Complete the graph for 2004 and 2006 (Figure 6a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Year | Number of tourists (000s) |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2004 | 480                       |
| 2006 | 400                       |



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

2 marks awarded here as the data has been correctly plotted and the data points connected.

### Question 6 (b) (iii)

This question was mainly well answered by students, who made good use of evidence from the map in the resource booklet. Some students also make general points about the recession and how this may mean that people holiday within the UK. Not many students expanded on the basic point, i.e. students would say there is a new hotel but not explain how this led to increased tourism within the area.

(iii) There has been an increase in tourism in the area shown on Figure 6b.

Suggest reasons for this increase in tourism.

Use evidence from Figure 6b in your answer.

(4)

There has been an increase in tourism in the area shown on Figure 6b because there are lots of ~~big~~ things to do here. For example, there is a golf course. Another reason is the increase in accommodation. ~~eg~~ For example, ~~A~~ a new hotel has been built, there is a public house offering bed and breakfast accommodation and there is a caravan and campsite. In ~~addition~~ ~~addition~~ addition to these things, there is also still the beautiful moorland scenery.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

4 marks for this response. Clear evidence that Figure 6b has been used. The candidate successfully identifies features such as the golf course, the various types of accommodation and the beautiful moorland scenery.

### **Question 6 (c)**

Candidates were generally successful when outlining the economic impacts of a growth in tourism, recognising that tourists brought in money and generated jobs; they were able to describe the multiplier effect, even if they were not able to give it the correct name. However, many candidates failed to provide a 'located example', often thinking that 'e.g. shops or hotels' was sufficient. Whilst points could be awarded for development, without a located example candidates limited the marks that they could obtain. A small number of candidates answered the wrong question and outlined the reasons why people now go holiday a lot more e.g. early retirement, flexi-time etc.

### **Question 6 (d) (ii)**

Many candidates successfully named an area and gave some management strategies, achieving a Level 2. Fewer candidates developed their answers and included an explanation for a Level 3 response.

Many candidates successfully gave some basic descriptive points about management e.g. "they use solar panels", "they have composting toilets".

A few chose unusual case studies (eg Aya Napa, Blackpool). Several candidates wrote about how the resort is sustainable in general, i.e. they wrote all they knew about it – helping local people etc - rather than focussing on environmental issues.



## Paper Summary

In order to improve their performance, candidates should:

- Use a sharp pencil and a ruler to complete graphs – this will help improve accuracy.
- Check the scale used in graphs – these vary for different questions.
- Study the key of a resource carefully – use the information in the key to help complete a particular resource.
- When asked, use DATA in a written description of what a resource shows. Always include the correct units.
- Be clear about the demands for different command words. The most common are 'describe', 'outline' and 'explain' – each one of these demands different things from the candidates.
- For level-marked questions, the most important thing for a Level 3 answer is the inclusion of some form of explanation, backed up by some local detail.
- Remember that the marks awarded for questions requiring 'an example' will usually reserve one mark for the correct contextualised use of an example. If this is absent, that candidate will be limited in the number of marks that they could obtain.

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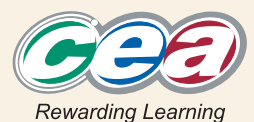
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