

Examiners' Report
January 2012

GCSE Geography 5GA3H 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)

Generally this question was done well. The majority of candidates were able to complete the graph accurately for one mark. The most common errors arose when candidates used a blunt or thick pencil which affected the accuracy of the bars.

1 (a) Study Figure 1a.

It shows employment sectors in three countries.

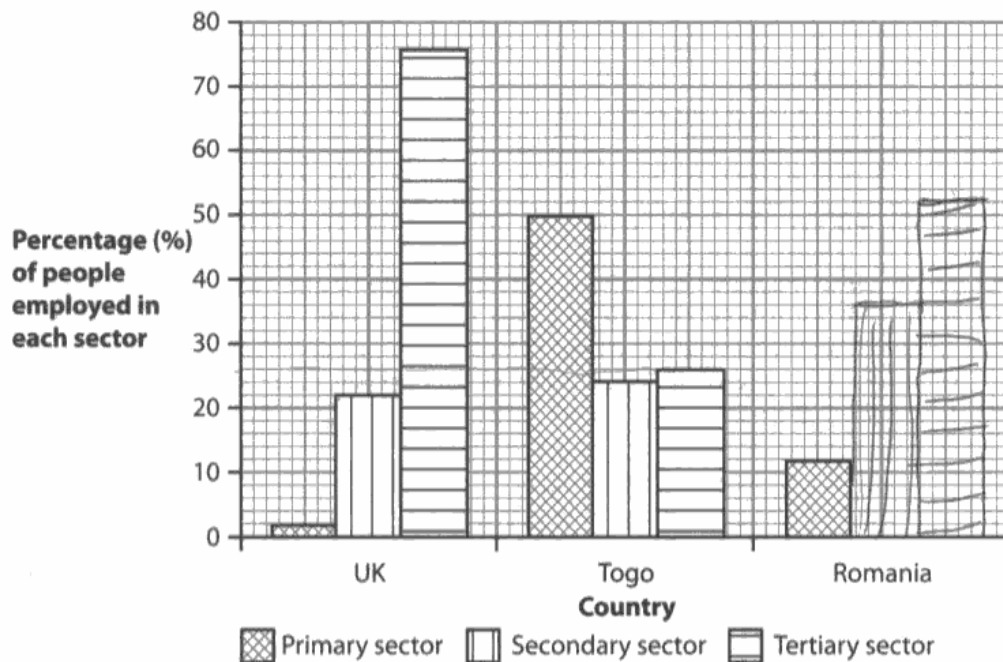


Figure 1a

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

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

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



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The height and the shading are correct on both bars for one mark.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Use a ruler and a sharp pencil to help achieve accuracy.

Question 1 (a) (ii)

Many students were able to score 3 marks on this question by providing two descriptive statements supported by the use of accurate data.

(ii) Compare the employment structures of the UK and Togo.

Use percentage (%) employment data in your answer.

(3)

in UK theres a higher amount of people employed within the Tertiary sector (76%), Comparing this to Togo that only has 26% of people in the tertiary sector, Togo has more people employed in the Primary Sector which is at 50% but looking at the UK which only has a 2% of people working within its primary sector. Lastly looking at the Secondary Sector Togo has 14% and UK has 22% so theres not alot of difference.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a 3-mark response - accurate data (including units) has been included.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Don't forget to use data when asked.

Question 1 (a) (iii)

Many students answered this question well - giving reasons linked to globalisation, mechanisation and finance. Some less successful responses failed to include specific examples of a primary industry, limiting the mark to a maximum possible of 3.

(iii) Explain why the numbers employed in the primary sector in the UK have declined over the last 50 years.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Mechanisation: this involves the use of machinery instead of human labour especially in agriculture. A combine harvester can do the work of 20 men in a day. This has made farming much easier and quicker. Social Change: people are no longer interested in primary sector jobs because there are fewer career prospects involved in the job. Primary sector jobs are seen as 'dirty' and provide a low pay. Depletion of resources: resources available in the UK such as coal are getting used up. Cheaper Imports: It is cheaper to import raw materials from abroad so less resources are being mined in the UK.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a 4-mark response as the candidate has focussed on the primary industry in the UK, has explained the answer and has included an example (farming/combine harvester).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Mention specific examples when asked - in this question the examiners were looking for specific industries and/or places.

Question 1 (a) (iv)

The main issue here was some confusion about the focus of the question – some candidates didn't specifically link the reasons for increase in secondary industry in LIC's/MIC's to the effect on UK secondary industry. Few candidates were able to incorporate examples into their answer.

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

Use examples in your answer.

(3)

In LICs and MICs that labour and the land is cheaper. therefore companies do not want to stay in the UK therefore companies/factories move to other countries eg china, this means that the secondary sector in the UK is declining because factories/companies are moving away



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a 2 mark response, clearly focussing on the impact on the secondary sector in the UK. However, it is limited to 2 marks as no examples are used.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Use examples when asked.

Question 1 (b) (ii)

Most candidates were able to write about location factors. However, suggesting reasons using the figure presented problems for some students. Attempts to describe the figure or list location factors without any development were common.

- (ii) Suggest the reasons for the location of the secondary industry (a steel works) at Settlement X.

Use evidence from Figure 1b in your answer.

(4)

The location of Settlement X is very strategically placed. Settlement X is located near a water source i.e. river. This makes access to water, to cool the steel down, very easy. Settlement X is located near a port. This makes transportation of imported materials or finished products very easy. Settlement X has a railway running through it. This makes it easy to transport finished products to the consumers. Settlement X is located near raw materials. The railway also comes in handy when transporting the raw materials to settlement X.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a 4-mark response. Instead of stating basic points, the candidate has explained each location factor. The best responses referred directly to four separate pieces of information in the resource and gave a reason why each influenced the location of the steelworks.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Refer to a specific figure if you are asked.

Question 1 (b) (iii)

It is important that candidates read the question fully; not all candidates paid attention to the words 'over time'. Simply describing locational factors without discussing how they changed over time was not enough to gain full marks. While an example was not essential, using an example of an industry which had grown or declined in an area because of changes in locational factors was particularly effective.

(iii) Outline how the factors affecting the location of industry (economic activity) can change over time.

You may use examples in your answer.

(3)

Factors affecting the location of industry has changed over time because of the ^{level of} raw materials around the area which attract firms to set up. Also, the transport links around the area would also affect the reasons for the location of industry. The wealthiness of the people in the area attracts industries to set up.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

3 mark response. The candidate in this example has successfully made basic points about transport and wealth. However, the candidate has also given a clear indication of *change* - the exhaustion of raw materials in this instance.

Question 1 (c)

There was a wide range of responses to this question. A common mistake was for candidates to simply explain growth, rather than explaining the reasons for growth in the **secondary** sector as the question demanded. A number of candidates demonstrated weak written communication skills. This impacted on their mark since unclear communication weakens the argument.

The use of China was the most common case study. Limited examples of data/specific names of Chinese organisations were seen.

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

Explain the reasons for the growth in its secondary sector.

(6)

Chosen LIC or MIC China

In China the political change from communism to capitalism has meant that most companies are privately owned and more wealth is allocated to the public. This has caused no growth in its secondary sector. Also, the fact that laws protecting firms from setting up in China have been abolished means that more companies are attracted to set up in the area. Furthermore, the fact that the government has built new infrastructure in terms of roads has strengthened the transportation links of goods ^{and raw materials} between China and other countries. In China, there is a huge availability of skilled and unskilled workers. Therefore secondary sector firms are encouraged to set up there because they can also benefit from cheaper labour. In China, there are fewer health and safety regulations. This attracts firms to the area because they don't have to spend extra costs in trying to improve safety. Furthermore, the topography in China has allowed firms to set up because the coastal area has improved trade routes. The availability of raw materials and energy resources in China help to reduce production costs therefore secondary sector firms are attracted to the area. These factors have led to the growth in China's secondary sector.

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

6 mark response - this is a strong answer which uses a clear case study (required for Level 3). The two good explanations are balanced and this has lifted this answer from 5 marks to 6 marks.

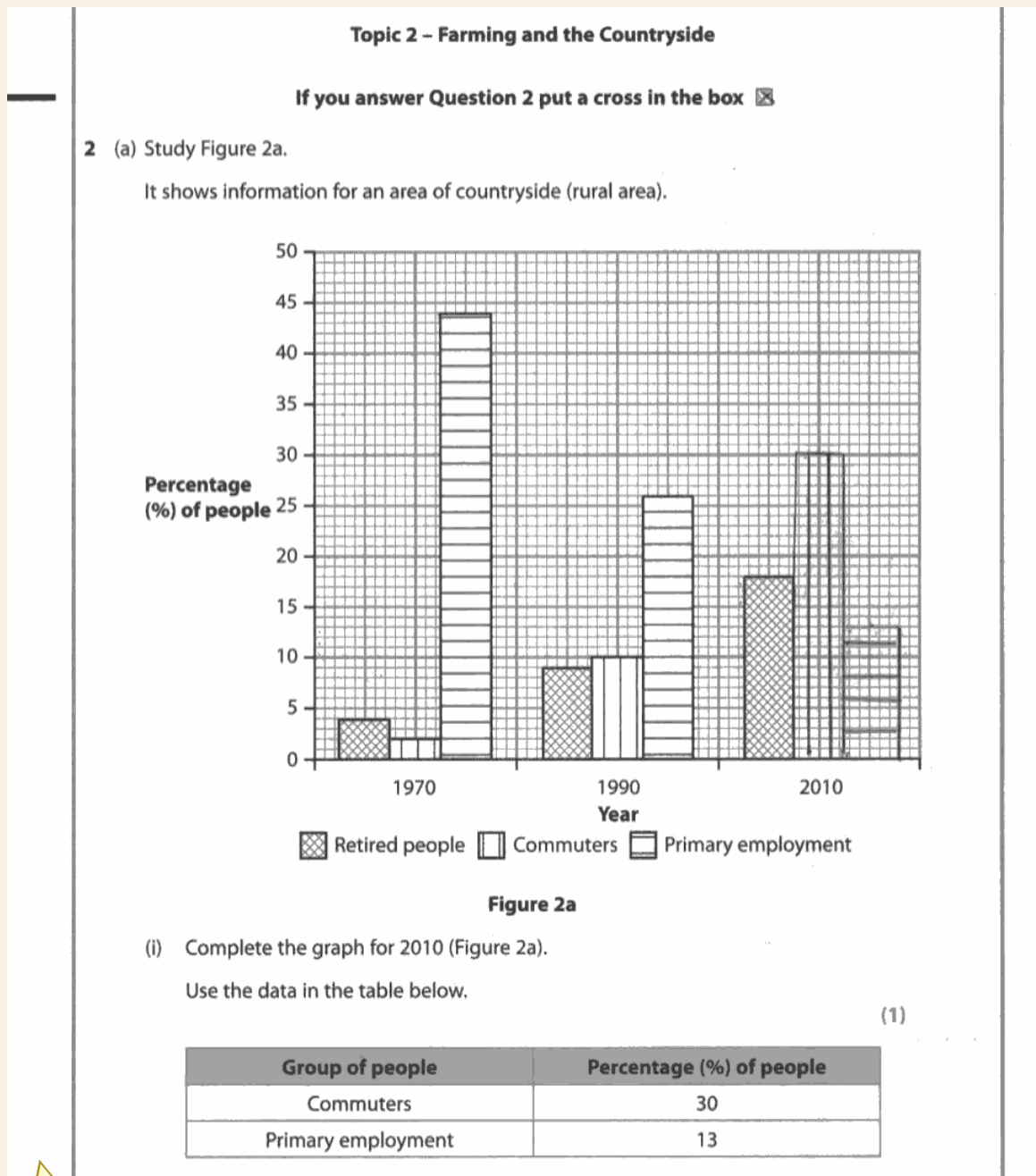


ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always read the command word: know the difference between 'explain' and 'describe' and show this in your answer.

Question 2 (a) (i)

Successful candidates had taken the time to calculate the scale in order to draw bars of a correct height. Those candidates who did not use the correct shading could not be given a mark.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

1 - mark response: correct height and shading.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Both the height and the shading must be correct for one mark. Use the key to help you to shade in the bars with the correct pattern.

Question 2 (a) (ii)

This question was generally answered well. A common error arose from mis-reading the question and describing changes in *retired* people.

- (ii) Describe the changes in commuters and primary employment shown on Figure 2a.

Use percentage (%) people data in your answer.

(3)

From the graph it shows that primary employment has decreased massively, in 1970 44% of people worked in primary employment, then in 1990 decreased to 26% and in 2010 it reduced to 13%. Although the amount of people who are commuters has gone up. In 1970 only 2% were commuters, then in 1990 it rose to 10% and in 2010 it increased to 30%.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is a good example of an answer which uses correct data (including correct units - %s).

Question 2 (a) (iii)

This question was generally done well – most students were able to achieve full marks by providing a general overview of the spiral of decline. Not many responses included location specific examples. 'Moving away' and 'creating an ageing population' dominated responses although there were some good examples from NW Scotland.

(iii) Explain the spiral of decline in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

The Spiral of Decline begins when farmers don't need as many workers, due to improved technology. These people will move ^{from a place like Great Broughton to} ~~to other~~ ~~areas~~ urban areas for easier well paid work taking their families. Due to the decrease in families, ~~the~~ Great Broughton primary school will close as there are very few ^{children} ~~people~~ going, meaning families in Great Broughton will have to travel to Stokesley Primary School, which will cost in petrol. Due to the worsening quality of life, more people will move out the village, the general store and post office will close due to ~~the~~ loss in sales and an elderly population will be left.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 4 marks. It includes a good use of examples to support the explanation of the process.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Write in full sentences / paragraphs rather than just 'listing' points.

Question 2 (a) (iv)

Most commonly, candidates' responses included the idea of changing demand for services – particularly referring to schools closing down. There was also frequent reference to the boost to the rural economy provided by the Grey Pound. Many responses did not include a location specific example. Most answers achieved 2 or 3 marks.

(iv) Outline the consequences (impacts) of a large number of retired people moving to the countryside.

Use an example in your answer.

(3)

~~then village~~ If there are a lot of old people in a village, it means that more services, such as a post office or health centre, can remain open. It also means transport links, such as buses, improve.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded the full 3 marks. The candidate has given the post office as a good example of a service that might remain open.

Question 2 (b) (i)

The examiners saw a very broad range of correct responses to this question. The one shown in this example was one of the more common responses. Some less successful candidates gave a different type of crop grown or animal reared as an example of diversification, which was incorrect.

(b) Study Figure 2b (map and photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows an area of countryside.

(i) Farm P has diversified by having a wind turbine on its land.

Suggest **one** other way that Farm P could diversify.

(1)

Turn the spare land into a caravan
Site



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

1 mark has been awarded for the appropriate answer: 'caravan site'

Question 2 (b) (ii)

Many candidates were able to use the information that was given to them in the information booklet but the responses were often in the form of a list.

(ii) Suggest the reasons why Village S has become a 'honeypot'.

Use evidence from Figure 2b in your answer.

(4)

village S has become a honeypot site this may be because it has good transport links meaning its accessible it also is close by a Area of outstanding natural beauty and a world heritage site which will attract tourist. it also has a caravan park on it borders meaning acomidation for people staying.



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Examiner Comments

This is an example of a 4 mark response: the candidate has developed basic points about the location of Village S - mentioning features such as the AONB, World Heritage Site, caravan park and accessibility.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Do not write a list - you might limit the marks available to you by doing this.

Question 2 (b) (iii)

This question was not well answered. Many candidates confused AONB with National Parks and wrote about the NPA's management schemes. Few students were able to identify the correct management groups and landowners. Marks were mainly achieved by describing generic management techniques such as controlling footpath erosion, etc. As a result the majority of responses were awarded 1 or 2 marks. Very few responses could be awarded the full 3 marks.

Question 2 (c)

Many responses were location relevant and achieved at least level 2. The most common case studies referred to the Lake District, Peak District and Dartmoor. However, a significant number of responses included management of conflict and pressures that could be applicable to many National Parks; i.e. they were not specific enough. Students who did achieve level 3 quoted accurate data such as names of places, schemes and figures (e.g. speed limits and numbers) which were unique to their named case study.

(c) Choose **one** UK National Park that you have studied.

Explain how the pressures and conflicts in this National Park are being managed.

(6)

Chosen UK National Park Lake district

lake windermere in the lake district faces problems with activities for example fishing and speed boating. Speed boating scares the fish away and also it wash cause erosion on the side of the lake faster to stop this lake windermere has put a speed limit of 18mph on the lake ~~and at~~ which slows down the erosion rate. It also has designate zones for fishing and speed boating which stops the boats ~~scary~~ scaring the fish away.

The lake district also has problems with foot path erosion as it has 12 million visitors a year this causes the foot path to need repairing. The mangement repairs the footpath with natural material so it doesn't effect the scenery. It also has ~~sign~~ signs to tell people to stay on the path so erosion doesn't happen.

The lake district also has problem with 1 in 3 house ~~are~~ are second homes and holiday homes this causes the spiral of decline in some areas as there isn't enough people to support the area out of reason to stop this the ~~enact~~ council has banned homes to be built as holiday homes and second houses.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 6 marks. It gives a good level of explanation and details of location. The candidate has successfully included facts / details about the Lake District (e.g. 12 million visitors / year; 1/3 second homes) and offered several valid explanations.

Question 3 (a) (i)

Most candidates were able to plot the two bars. Most common errors came about as a result of the scale being read incorrectly. Some candidates read the scale as 10 'small squares' equals 10%. Other candidates did not use a ruler or used a pen or pencil which was too thick which meant the bar could not be read accurately.

Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Study Figure 3a.

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

Age group (years)	Percentage (%) of the total population
80 or over	8
70 to 79	10
60 to 69	11
50 to 59	12
40 to 49	14
30 to 39	9
20 to 29	6
10 to 19	16
9 or below	14

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. (1)

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



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Question 3 (a) (ii)

This question was generally answered well and many candidates included population data in their answer.

The highest age groups of the population are 10 to 19 year olds at 16% and 60-69 year olds at 14%. This suggests to us that it is a family based community. The smallest percentage is the 20 to 29 year olds at 6% which suggests it is a quiet place to live so the young people have left for a busier life. It appears to be an ageing population as the ages 60 or over is ^{high} ~~about~~ at 8%.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

3 mark response: accurate use of population data (with units) to support the descriptive statements.

Question 3 (a) (iii)

Most candidates were able to outline the social impacts of depopulation on rural communities but many failed to give an example which was specific enough.

The Western Isles is an example of rural depopulation. The social impacts on the Western Isles is that they now have an ageing population. Also, people who's age is between 20-29 are the people most likely to move. They are the people with skills and the money. If all the people are leaving, no one will have friends.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

3 mark response - a good example of a specific location (the Western Isles) used in context.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

It is important that place names are not just inserted into an answer without any context or detail. To be creditworthy examples, place names need context and detail.

Question 3 (b) (ii)

Most candidates answered this question well; the only issue was an occasional lack of evidence from the resource and too much focus on leaving the pollution, noise and hustle and bustle of the city.

(ii) Suggest the reasons why people are moving from the urban areas to Area G.

Use evidence from Figure 3b in your answer.

(4)

People are moving to areas like G because of the space, peace and freedom it provides. From Figure 3b, as you can see that Area G offers affordable house prices and is located next to major and minor roads. More people now-a-days can't afford the big-city lifestyle and choose to live in rural areas. They are much safer places to live, much cleaner with a lot less pollution and have more friendly communities.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

4 mark response with good use of the resource. The candidate who has written this response has successfully identified the affordable houses, proximity to roads, safety and lower levels of pollution.

Question 3 (b) (iii)

This question was generally answered well and many candidates showed that they understood why more housing was needed in the UK. Many candidates either gave 3 separate points or developed their points. Only a few candidates misread the question or did not understand the question.

(iii) More housing is needed in the UK.
Outline the reasons why. (3)

~~Economically~~ ^{socially}, more housing is needed due to the fact more ~~are~~ divorces are taking place. Also, there is a rise in single parents throughout the past couple of years meaning two separate houses are needed instead of one.

politically, the ~~EU~~ ^{EU} borders are alot less strict allowing more people into the UK to live.

Economically, there is now usually two working parents meaning there is two incomes allowing families/couples to have more than one house throughout the UK.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

3 mark response. The candidate has offered several reasons why more housing is required in the UK - for example the rise in numbers of single parents, the increase in divorces and growing affluence leading to second home ownership.

Question 3 (b) (iv)

Well answered with most students focussing on the lack of infrastructure (including the related cost), threats to habitat or the challenge of obtaining planning permission. Generally candidates demonstrated a good knowledge of greenfield sites.

(iv) Explain **two** disadvantages of developing on greenfield sites.

(4)

One disadvantage of developing on a greenfield site is that it destroys the area. The land is new meaning ~~the~~ animals habitats are destroyed resulting in many consequences, one being death of the animals. Another disadvantage is that it will cost quite a bit of money in order to get electricity and an efficient water supply to the new building/s whereas ~~it~~ developing on a brownfield site already has these supplies.



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Examiner Comments

4 mark response - a developed reason about habitats and a developed reason about infrastructure.

Question 3 (c)

In this question, it was important to *explain* rather than *describe* effects and include convincing local detail. Many candidates gave local details such as 'The City of the Dead in Cairo' using case studies they had learnt but they sometimes failed to achieve level 3 answers because the negative effects were described rather than explained.

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

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

(6)

Chosen urban area Cairo

The negative effects of rapid growth on Cairo are social, economic, ^{environmental/health} ~~political~~ and natural increase. The social effects are that there aren't enough housing or jobs for all the people in Cairo. This means that many people are living in shanty housing (in cemeteries). It also means people have to sell all their belongings just to buy and make some money ^{so they can eat and drink}. The economic effects of this are people can't afford to feed their children or themselves. The environmental and political effects are the government can't afford to give them ^{out} ~~out~~ of electricity, ^{so} ~~but~~ they have put ^{just a few} ~~some~~ electricity and water stands into the cemetery. Then the environmental effects of air are many children are becoming less intelligent because of the gas ^{being} let off by the lead smelters, also there is no real light because the smog doesn't let the sunlight through, so ~~many~~ children are suffering vitamin D deficiency and ~~fat~~ ^{60% of} children are getting tooth decay because of the unclean water. ~~There~~ are no bins for them to put their rubbish into, which leads to vermin coming and spreading disease which could kill. Then ^{lastly there} ~~there~~ is the natural increase, this isn't good because it means that because there is more ~~the~~ people there is even less housing than there was before, which ^{leads} ~~leads to~~ even more people having to live in shanty towns and in cemeteries ('the living of the dead') just to buy and survive, because they feel as though it's cheaper but they can pay the price.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 6 marks. It contains a good balance of explanation (for example about housing, health and pollution) as well as clear locational information about Cairo.

Question 4 (a) (i)

Candidates were generally successful and scored the 1 mark available. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasise the examiner's tip below.

Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

4 (a) Study Figure 4a.

It shows the population pyramid for Country Z in 2010.

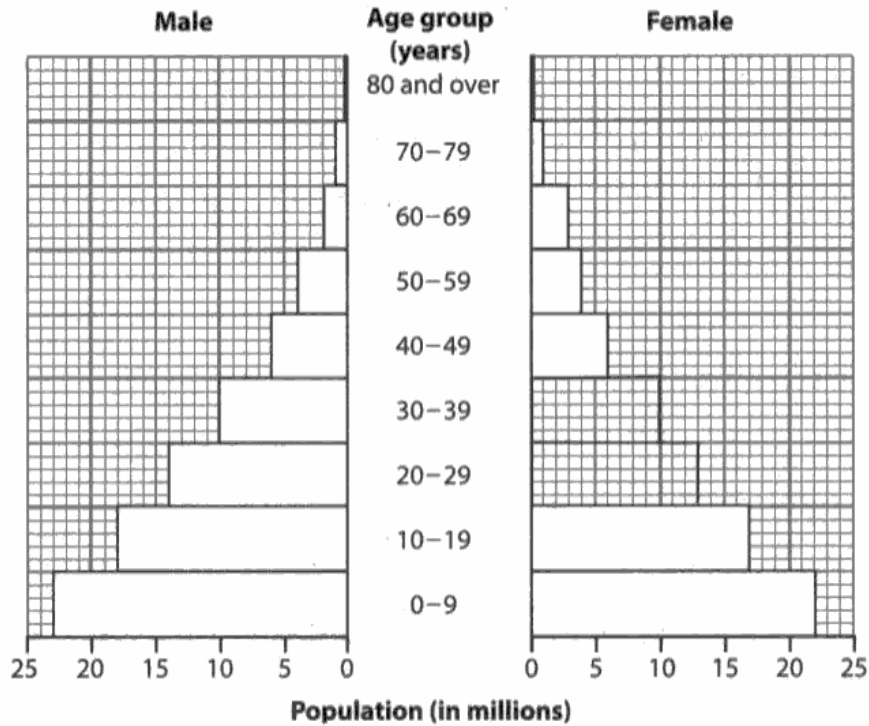


Figure 4a

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

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

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



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

1 mark response: both bars drawn correctly.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Use a sharp pencil and a ruler in order to draw clear and accurate bars.

Question 4 (a) (ii)

This question was generally answered well, with the majority of candidates incorporating exact population data into their answer.

(ii) Describe the population pyramid for Country Z shown on Figure 4a.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)
The population has a high birth rate with 45 million 0-9 year olds. The population then gets less and less as you go up the age brackets showing a high death rate as there are only 2 million 70-79 year olds. The population decreases dramatically for every age bracket. For example for 20-29 year olds there are 27 million people but for 30-39 there are 20 million people. Lastly there are slightly more males than females.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

3 mark response - good description plus population data used in the answer.

Question 4 (a) (iii)

Generally well answered by the majority of candidates showing a sound understanding of the factors affecting birth rates.

(iii) Suggest reasons why some Low Income Countries (LICs) have a high birth rate.

(4)

They have a high birth rate because they have a high death rate, families know their children have a high possibility of dying early on in life because of the poor living standards and poor health care, so they have more children in hope that they will survive. They also have a high birth rate because contraception is not widely available and children are needed to support their ~~children~~ parents in the future as LICs tend not to have pensions available.



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Examiner Comments

4 mark response, suggesting a range of factors (health care; infant mortality; lack of contraception; support of parents) that can contribute towards a high birth rate in LICs.

Question 4 (a) (iv)

Many candidates were able to score full marks on this question, outlining two or three different consequences of a youthful population.

(iv) Country Z has a youthful population.

Outline the consequences (impacts) of a youthful population.

(3)

A youthful population can strain a country's resources. More money will be spent on education and healthcare for childhood diseases. Children will be able to support their parents and there will be a young active workforce. As there are more children more money is spent on education, which could lead to less money being spent on pensions.



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Examiner Comments

A 3 mark response. The candidate has made several valid points about the possible strain on education and health services; the potential young active workforce and the potential for young people to support the elderly.

Question 4 (a) (v)

Most candidates used China's one child policy to answer this question. Most showed good understanding, writing about incentives and disincentives. Some candidates didn't refer to specifics and could not, therefore, be awarded the full 3 marks available.

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

(3)

Chosen country China, Asia

China have tried to reduce its birth rate by introducing the 'One Child Policy'. This means that couples in China are only allowed one child due to the population growing rapidly. This is achieved by giving couples a 'One Child certificate' which entitles them free health care, housing and education if they only have one child. Mothers are pressured to have an abortion if they fall pregnant with a second child or even sterilised after they've had their first child. 'Granny Police' regularly check up on families and report how many children are in the household.



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Examiner Comments

A 3 mark response. Specific reference to China via the 'One Child Policy' and the 'Granny Police'.

Question 4 (b) (ii)

Candidates were better able to explain the distribution of population in sparsely populated areas than in densely populated areas. Many suggested that the area near Cardiff would be densely populated because it had a motorway without referring to employment or industry. It should be remembered that motorways frequently run through sparsely populated areas between cities. There was little reference to photos X and W.

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

Use evidence from Figure 4b in your answer.

(4)

In the areas where less than 250 people per sq km, ~~then~~ the land is high relief and there is infertile soil. People generally prefer to live in areas with better physical features, with less rain and good fertile land. In the south-east of Wales it is densely populated, this is because there are good transport links like the M4 motorway, there is also good employment, industry and ports. All these things lead to a higher population



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Examiner Comments

A 4 mark response. The candidate has successfully used the resource (e.g. M4 motorway) to explain why different parts of Wales have different population density.



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Examiner Tip

Always use evidence from the map / photo / resource if you are asked to.

Question 4 (c)

Candidates most frequently chose Japan. A number of candidates didn't confine themselves to talking about the advantages of an ageing population for a country and produced a "write all I know about this country" response. Often students didn't discriminate between advantages and disadvantages. Some students wrote very general statements which weren't based on the country they had named but could have been applied to any ageing population.

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

Explain the advantages of an ageing population for this country.

(6)

Chosen country Japan

There are many advantages an ageing population can bring to Japan. The first may be the the large proportion of elderly can play an important role in the community. They are able to offer their time and knowledge, free of charge. Another benefit may be that with a higher proportion of elderly, it means more jobs available for the younger population. In addition to this, the elderly have alot more free time, meaning the leisure industry in Japan can benefit from economic growth. The elderly in Japan are also spending alot more money on luxury goods, travel and indulging in expensive foods, once again this can lead to an economic growth for Japan. Lastly, an ageing population in Japan has created a technological explosion. Relatives who are worried about the elderly can check up on them using gadgets such as an online kettle that sends 3 emails once switched on. Overall, an ageing population in Japan is allowing economic growth, and technology to improve.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

A Level 3, 5 mark response - some local detail and several explanations though these are often rather weak. More detailed location information or a balance of deeper explanations is required for full marks.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

In this question, it is important to *explain* rather than describe advantages and include convincing local detail. Many candidates gave local details such as kettles which send e-mails when they are switched on, but failed to achieve level 3 answers because the advantages of such inventions were not explained.

Question 5 (a) (i)

Many candidates scored at least 1 mark for this question but where only 1 mark was given it was usually due to incorrect shading.

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Topic 5 – A Moving World

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box

5 (a) Study Figure 5a.

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

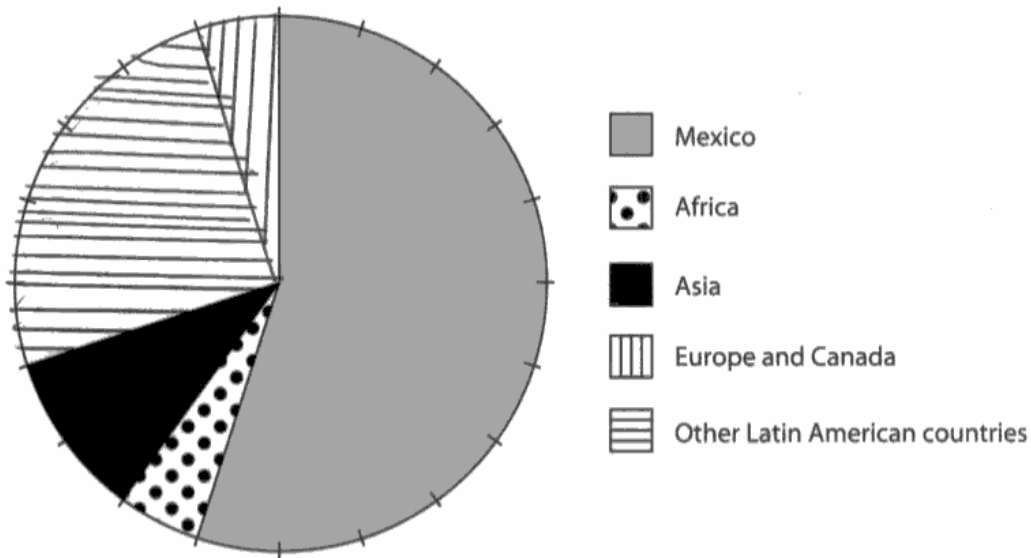


Figure 5a

(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

A 2 mark response: dividing line is accurate and the pie chart has been shaded correctly (using the key).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Look at the key on a figure and use this to inform your shading.

Question 5 (a) (ii)

Generally answered well, with many candidates using accurate data correctly to support their descriptions.

(ii) Describe the origin of immigrants in the USA shown on Figure 5a.

Use immigrant data in your answer.

(3)

The main origin of illegal immigrants in the USA is Mexico as 55% of the illegal immigrants in the USA come from here. On the other hand only 5% of the illegal immigrants in the USA are from Africa. This massive difference may be because Mexico is closer to the USA than Africa.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A 3 mark response, incorporating exact data (with units - %s) within the answer.

Question 5 (a) (iii)

Answered very well, with the majority confident in their definitions of 'forced migration' and 'voluntary migration'.

(iii) What is the difference between voluntary and forced migration?

(2)

Voluntary migration is where the person has a choice whether they would like to move or stay. Forced migration is where the person has no choice but to move, for example, natural disaster refugees or a war.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A 2 mark response: clear, simple definition provided for both types of migration.

Question 5 (a) (iv)

Most candidates showed a good understanding of the positive impacts of migration on host countries. Candidates were generally good at using examples (often Poland to UK, examples of jobs done by immigrants). Candidates who did not include explanations could not be awarded the full 4 marks.

(iv) Explain the positive impacts of immigration on a host country.

Use examples in your answer.

In 2008, there were 700,000 polos living in Britain. (4)

When polish migrants move to the UK, they cause a culture mix. This allows people to see what how the poles live and experience new food etc. Many polish people do the work that british dont want to do, such as, a Shop keeper which maintains the growth in the economy. ~~the Addition~~



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A 4 mark response. This candidate has successfully given two positive impacts (cultural mix; filling job vacancies) which have both been developed. There is also use of specific data which allows this answer to reach full marks.

Question 5 (b) (ii)

Most candidates used the resource well to answer this question although a few lost marks by writing a list or writing a generic answer about tourism without referring to the resource.

(ii) 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)

~~Wa~~ Many people will visit County Offaly because return flight are only £40 meaning in emergencies, budget airlines like easyjet can quickly get you home. Moreover, with the average earnings increasing from £10,000 in 1986, to £40,000 in 2006, people have more disposable income and can afford to go on holiday.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A 4 mark response. The candidate has reached full marks by making effective use of the resource - for example using data about flight costs and changes in average earnings.

Question 5 (b) (iii)

Most responses referred to sportspeople travelling for specific events, and examples were usually given. While some responses gave details of named footballers' transfer fees and salaries, many responses were rather limited and did not refer to sportspeople travelling to join a more competitive league or earn more money.

Question 5 (c)

A number of candidates spent time giving push and pull factors which was not necessary. Responses didn't always include a balance of positive and negative impacts and therefore some candidates lost the opportunity to explain further impacts. Candidates tended to focus on facts and figures but these were not always integrated into the answer to add to the explanation. Good knowledge was shown but some explanations lacked depth and therefore could not be awarded the highest marks.

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

Explain the consequences of this migration for the destination.

(6)

Chosen retirement migration Spain

People will choose to retire to Spain because the climate. On average the Spanish climate is 10°C hotter than the UK, so the retirees will have to pay less for heating, but they still get their pension sent out. The retirees will have a lot of disposable income that they can spend in Spain so the Spanish economy will



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

5 mark (Level 3) response. This candidate has successfully included some local detail about Spain and has included several explanations although these are not strong. To move to the top of Level 3, deeper explanation of two of these points is required.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Understand the difference between 'describe', 'outline' and 'explain'.

Question 6 (a) (i)

Generally answered well with most candidates scoring at least one mark.

Topic 6 – A Tourist's World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box

6 (a) Study Figure 6a.

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

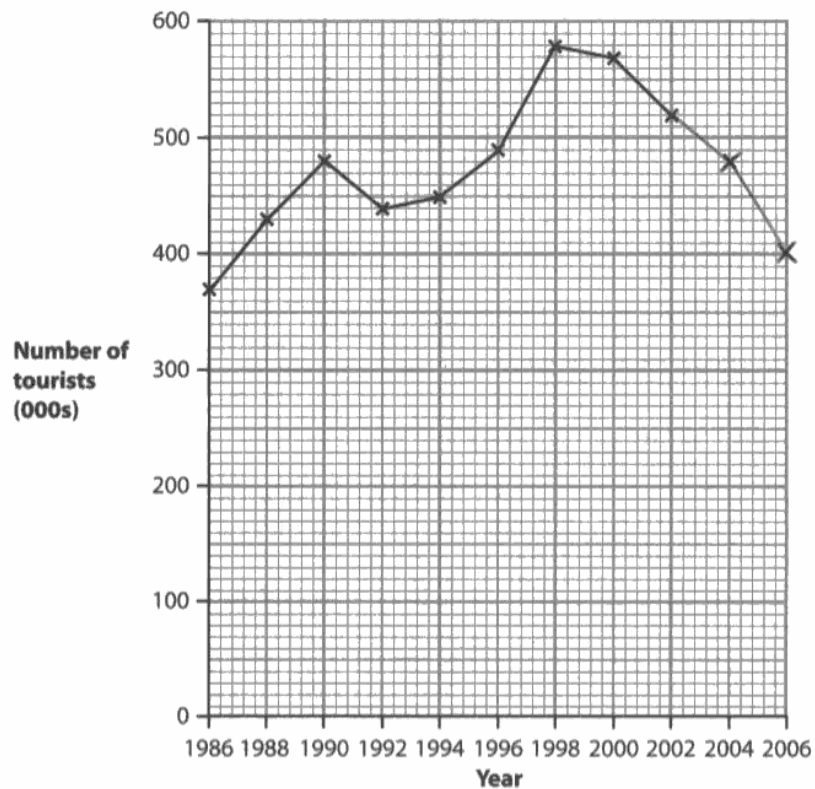


Figure 6a

(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 - both plots are in the correct position and an attempt had been made to join them up.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Always use a sharp pencil and a ruler.

Question 6 (a) (ii)

Many candidates scored full marks on this question by incorporating exact tourist data into their answer.

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 6a.

Use tourist data in your answer.

(3)

Between 1986 and 1988 the number of tourists increased by 60,000 it then continued to increase until 1990 by another 50,000. However in 1990 it decreased by 40,000 in 1992 to 1998 it started to increase by 140,000 until it reached 580,000 tourists however after 1998 it then decreased again to 400,000. This may have been due to the package holidays abroad as they were cheap.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A 3 mark response: descriptive comments are backed up with accurate tourist data (using the correct units).

Question 6 (a) (iii)

Most candidates could articulate the differences between a backpacking holiday and a package holiday.

(iii) Backpacking holidays and package holidays are popular in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

What is the difference between backpacking holidays and package holidays?

(2)

Backpacking holidays are cheap independent holidays which usually involves travelling round countries by hiking. Package holidays are usually to more tropical locations where flights and accommodation are included in the package price.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A 2 mark response - clear / simple definition for both types of holiday.

Question 6 (b) (ii)

The Butler Model was in general not well understood. There were many misconceptions about the numbers of visitors and levels of investment. There was little exemplification/ data used in answers which therefore tended to list points. These were mainly about the development of accommodation and man – made attractions.

(ii) The area shown on Figure 6b is at the Development stage of the Butler model.

Outline the characteristics of this stage.

E I D C S D R.

(4)

During development, tourism is beginning to become the areas main income. It still remains naturally attractive however quite a lot of man made attractions begin to be built, such as the public house in figure 6b and the golf course ~~and~~ building. New hotels begin to be built and cafes and tea rooms appear as tourists start arriving in thousands.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

A 4 mark answer. This candidate has successfully outlined the development stage by mentioning the importance of tourism to the area, the environment, the growing number of man-made attractions (with exemplification - hotels) and the growth in the number of tourists.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

To achieve 4 marks include a range of characteristics and specific knowledge. In response to this question this might include management of facilities mainly by locals, rather than large companies and the idea of the physical attractions of the area yet to be compromised by the influx of the tourists and development of human attractions.

Question 6 (b) (iii)

Some candidates wrote about overall increases in tourism rather than the specific area in the source. The best answers gave a narrative such as "There is a variety of accommodation such as hotel, b & b, camping and caravanning which suit a range of people's need and these will attract people to come to the area as they can stay there for as long as they like." However many answers just listed these items from the source with little or no development.

(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 is a few choices of accommodation for the tourists which means they can still go there depending on what they can afford, there is a golf course and beautiful moorland scenery so the tourists will be less likely to have nothing to do as they could go on walks or play golf. Also the new hotel means the area is making good changes.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

A 4 mark response. This candidate has made good use of the resource, identifying the accommodation (plus development), golf courses and moorland scenery as reasons for the increase in tourism.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Write in full sentences rather than a 'list'.

Question 6 (c)

Most candidates were easily able to outline the positive economic effects of the growth of tourism but few gave a specific example. To be *really* convincing examples needed to be as specific as naming a tourist facility or service which generates income and employment e.g. The Buck Inn in Malham.

Question 6 (d)

The majority of answers listed a number of strategies mainly focussed around reduced use of fuels; the better ones linked this to reduced emissions/greenhouse effect. There was frequent focus on recycling strategies e.g. composting toilets, locally grown food and use of grey water for irrigation but little development as to how this helps the environment.

The most popular answers were about the Footsteps project in Gambia and candidates were very familiar with the descriptive features but less confident when explaining how they helped the environment. Some tried to link economic benefits (such as employing local people) and a few recognised that improved local economy could be beneficial to the environment. There were some very localised examples from other areas but the detail was lacking and answers were vague.

*(d) Choose **one** eco-tourist destination that you have studied.

Explain how tourism has been managed to protect the environment.

(6)

Chosen eco-tourist destination Footsteps Lodge in the Gambia, Africa

Footsteps Lodge is ~~it~~ in the North West of Gambia.* The methods they have used to manage tourism to protect the environment are compost toilets to avoid pollution, ^{and to use as fertiliser} food is imported from locals such as papayas and vegetables so it does not have to be imported by aircraft using fuels and producing harmful greenhouse gases as a result. They use solar power to work in freezers and the location is fairly small; there are only 8 lodges so less power needs to be used than for a large location with several apartments, for example, in electricity, water etc. They conserve their water using 'grey water' systems to irrigate crops so less water is needed.

* The Footsteps Lodge provides many attractive nature and bird reserves so due to their increasing tourist numbers, they have worked to manage tourism to protect the environment.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Top Level 3: good breadth of localised information about the Footsteps Project in Gambia. The candidate has also included a good balance of explanations which have depth.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

To write a good answer state the local benefits but also explain how the *management strategy* actually helped to protect the environment.

Paper Summary

In order to improve their performance, candidates should:

- Use a sharp pencil and a ruler to complete graphs – this will help to improve accuracy.
- Check the scale used by graphs – these vary for different questions.
- Study the key of a resource carefully – use the information in the key to help to 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 a level-marked questions, the most important thing for a Level 2 answer is the inclusion of some form of explanation, backed up by some local detail.
- For a Level 3 response, there need to be at least two different explained points – and a good balance of explanation plus good local detail for full marks.
- 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 potentially obtain.

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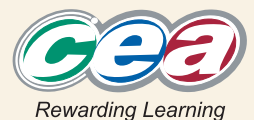
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