

Examiners' Report January 2013

GCSE Geography 5GA3F 01

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Introduction

This was the sixth series for this paper and the first series where spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) was assessed separately in Section B.

Candidates were once again required to answer questions from one topic in Section A (25 marks) and questions from one topic in Section B (25 marks + three marks for SPaG).

The mean mark for the paper was similar to that of the last two series and topics 4 and 6 again proved to be the most popular with candidates.

Centres are reminded that current Year 10 candidates should be following the revised linear specification for first assessment in June 2014. Please see the Edexcel website for further details about the content, assessment and so on for the revised specification.

There was a range in the level of performance for four- and six-mark questions, with better candidates being able to develop initial ideas through explanation and/or exemplification.

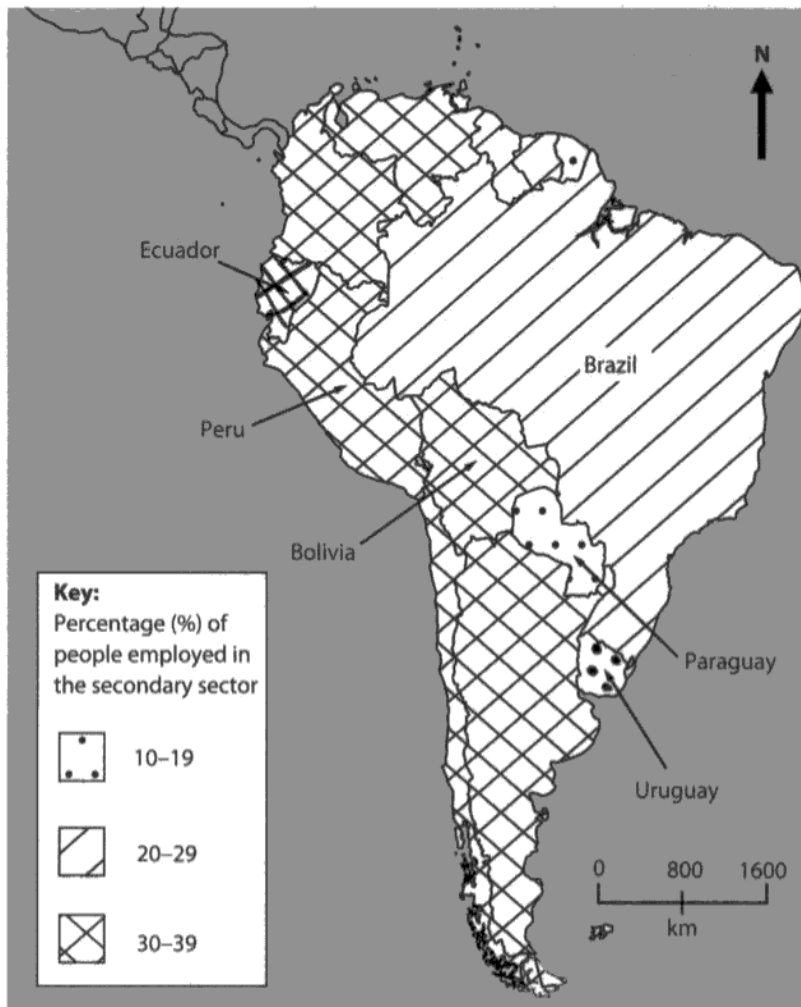
This report will provide exemplification of candidates' work, together with tips and/or comments, for a selection of questions. The exemplification will come mainly from questions that required more complex responses from candidates.

Question 1(a)(i)

Most candidates who completed this question did so successfully. Small discrepancies with the size of dots and the criss-cross hatching were accepted.

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector for each country in South America.



(i) Complete Figure 1a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Country	Percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector
Uruguay	14
Ecuador	36



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This map has been completed accurately using the key provided for two marks.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Always use the key to help you complete a diagram. Don't forget to have a sharp pencil, a rubber and a ruler handy!

Question 1(a)(iii)

The majority of candidates were able to describe the distribution of the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector, identifying the areas with the highest percentages and using correct data. Many candidates also successfully named and identified the areas with low percentages of people employed in the secondary sector and named these countries. Some candidates tried to relate percentage of people employed in the secondary sector to the size of the country, which was inaccurate, as Brazil would therefore have had the highest percentage. Very few candidates attempted to manipulate any data, preferring just to lift it from the map.

(iii) Describe the distribution shown in Figure 1a.

Use percentage (%) employment data in your answer.

(3)

The employment percentage varies in each different country. Peru & Bolivia both have quite high employment percentages at 30-39%. The lowest country for the employment is Ecuador, Uruguay and Paraguay. Brazil is a big country with around 20-24% of people employed in the secondary sector.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has included two descriptive statements about the distribution shown on Figure 1a and has included correct data.

If no correct data (or valid manipulation of data) had been used, the marks for this question would have been restricted to two.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Use data to support descriptions and always include the correct units.

Question 1(c)(i)

The majority of candidates scored one mark for giving a basic idea of de-industrialisation, eg 'the closure of factories'.

Candidates scoring two marks usually did this by providing a located example of de-industrialisation rather than developing their initial point with a cause or follow-on effect.

(c) De-industrialisation is a process that is happening in rural areas.

(i) What is meant by the term **de-industrialisation**?

(2)

De-industrialisation is when an industry leaves an area.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

One mark for this response. The candidate makes a basic point about industry leaving an area, but there is no development or exemplification of this for the second mark.

Question 1(c)(iii)

A number of candidates seemed insecure in their understanding of de-industrialisation and the impacts this would have on rural areas. Only a small proportion of candidates referred to actual locations or examples. Better responses referred to the benefits of de-industrialisation on tourism, pollution (mainly air pollution and/or reduction in greenhouse gases) or the development of housing. There were often generalised statements such as 'more jobs were created'. Some candidates discussed the problems of de-industrialisation, gave confused answers about demolishing houses, less shops, etc or talked about reasons for de-industrialisation. Less successful candidates talked about deindustrialisation in urban rather than rural areas.

(iii) Describe the benefits of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Old buildings are turned into tourists attractions
~~some~~ for example the Eden Project.
New habitats is also created in the area.
Old buildings are demolished. There is an
increase of tourism in the area. There will
be less pollution caused by the ~~the~~ factories
and vans ~~are~~ coming in and out of
the area.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate makes valid points about tourism, wildlife and pollution. Full marks are accessible as the candidate uses a named example (Eden Project) in the correct context.

Question 1(d)

The vast majority of candidates used China as an example of a LIC/MIC that has experienced growth in the secondary sector. However, many candidates wrote about the reasons for the growth in the secondary sector rather than the effects. Responses tended to focus on higher wages, jobs and/or the decline in primary industry.

- (d) Choose a study you have made of the growth of the secondary sector in **one** Low Income Country (LIC) or **one** Middle Income Country (MIC).

Outline the effects of this growth.

(4)

Chosen LIC or MIC china

Globalisation means that industries will be able to spread out around the world. By using this it means more business will be globalised around the world.

Cheap imports: by having cheap imports this means that its cheaper to import things from overseas meaning it wont cost so much and will be very cheaper.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores no marks. The candidate has talked about the **reasons** for the growth in the secondary sector rather than the **effects** of this growth.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

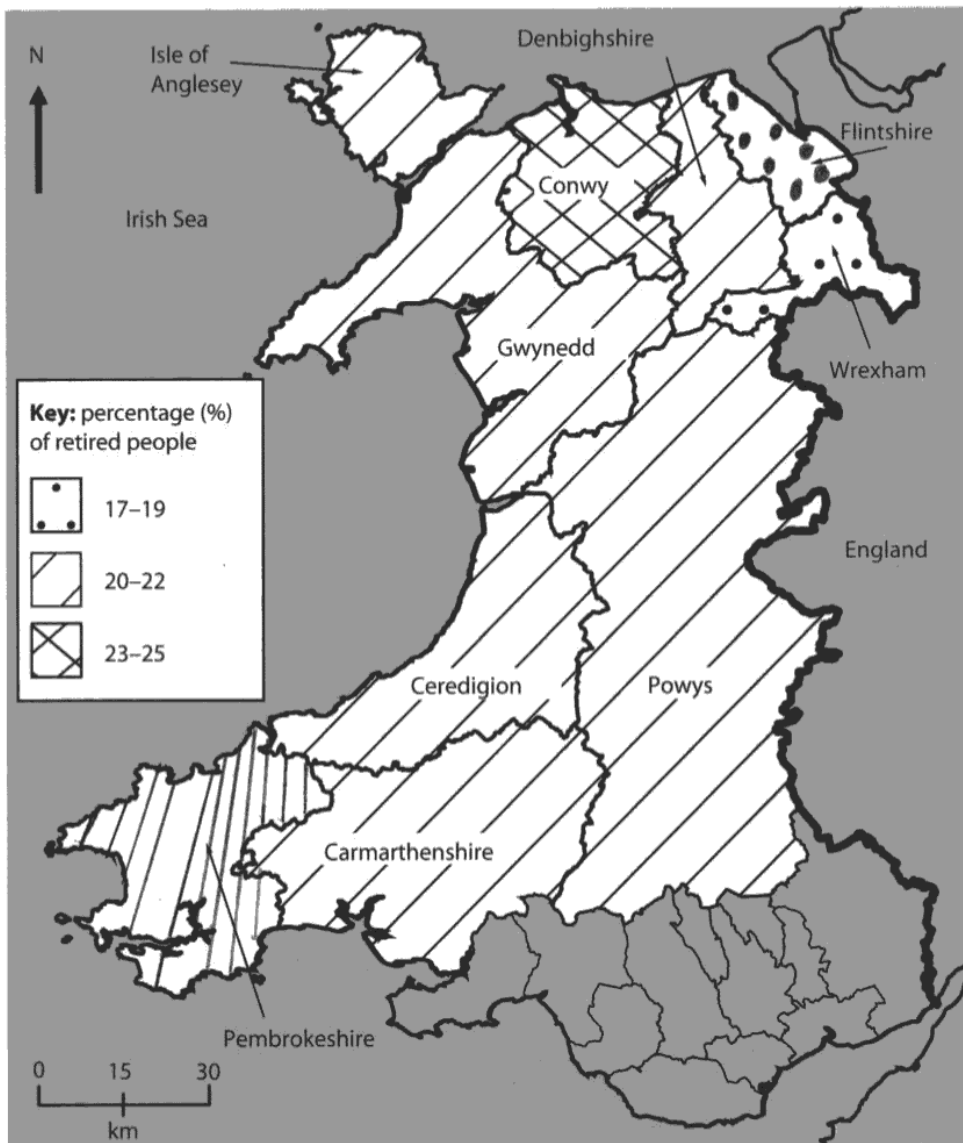
Make sure that you read the question carefully. Is it asking you to write about the **effects** or the **causes**?

Question 2(a)(i)

Most candidates who completed this question did so successfully.

2 (a) Look at Figure 2a.

It shows the percentage (%) of retired people in some areas of Wales.



(i) Complete Figure 2a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	Percentage (%) of retired people
Flintshire	17
Pembrokeshire	21



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. Both areas have been shaded correctly using the key provided.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Always use the key to help you complete a diagram. Don't forget to have a sharp pencil, a rubber and a ruler handy!

Question 2(a)(iii)

Many candidates described the percentage of retired people in Wales very accurately. Candidates were able to identify the fact that most of Wales has 20–22% of retired people. More successful candidates scored three marks by identifying areas with a low percentage of retired people in Flintshire and Wrexham, and included data. They also identified that most of Wales has percentages between 20 and 22%. Most candidates identified Conwy as the only area having the highest percentage of retired people and again used data. A small proportion of candidates used the points of the compass to help describe a distribution.

(iii) Describe the distribution of retired people shown in Figure 2a.

Use percentage (%) of retired people data in your answer.

(3)

The distribution is ~~spread~~ ^{mostly} 20-22 percent of retired people in the towns as you can see then there is only 1 town that has alot more retired people which is conway which has 23-25 percent then there is only 2 towns that have a low percent which is Wrexham and Flintshire which only has 17-19 percent



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has included two descriptive statements about the distribution shown on Figure 2a and has included correct data.

If no correct data (or valid manipulation of data) had been used, the marks for this question would have been restricted to two.

Question 2(c)

Diversification was clearly defined by many. However, some candidates incorrectly referred to farmers trying alternative methods to farming.

Typical developments of a basic point to score two marks included turning barns or fields into other specific uses such as B&Bs, farm shops, cafes, camping and/or housing.

(c) Diversification is happening in the UK countryside.

What is meant by the term **diversification**?

(2)

Diversification is the change in farming practices which the farm changes into a non-farming industry to earn money such as campsites, B&Bs and cafes.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. The answer makes the point about changing from farming to non-farming to make more money and includes a valid example (campsites).

Question 2(d)(ii)

The majority of candidates provided answers that were rather generic, frequently scoring just one or two marks. Typical responses referred to biofuel crops 'taking up too much space' or causing 'pollution when burnt'. Often points were not developed and there was little factual information about biofuels.

(ii) Outline the disadvantages of biofuel crops.

Use an example in your answer.

it produces a lot of pollution when burned for fuel



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark for the basic point about pollution being caused when biofuel crops are burnt.

This candidate could have scored more marks if they had provided a specific example of a biofuel crop or linked a growth in biofuel crops to a reduction in cereal crops (leading to potential food shortages).

Question 2(e)

Few candidates identified specific management techniques of the pressures or conflicts within a UK National Park.

Many candidates identified the problems and/or conflicts but failed to outline how these are being managed. Better responses discussed footpath management, parking and speeding, usually identifying the problems and then going on to explain how these have been managed. Candidates generally focused more on the pressures rather than the conflicts within UK National Parks. Frequently, however, the linkage to the chosen National Park was often tenuous and could have been related to any of the parks in the UK, rather than specific to the example. Dartmoor was the most common example used to support answers.

Question 3(a)(i)

Most candidates who completed this question did so successfully.

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows the percentage (%) of divorced people in the county of Kent.

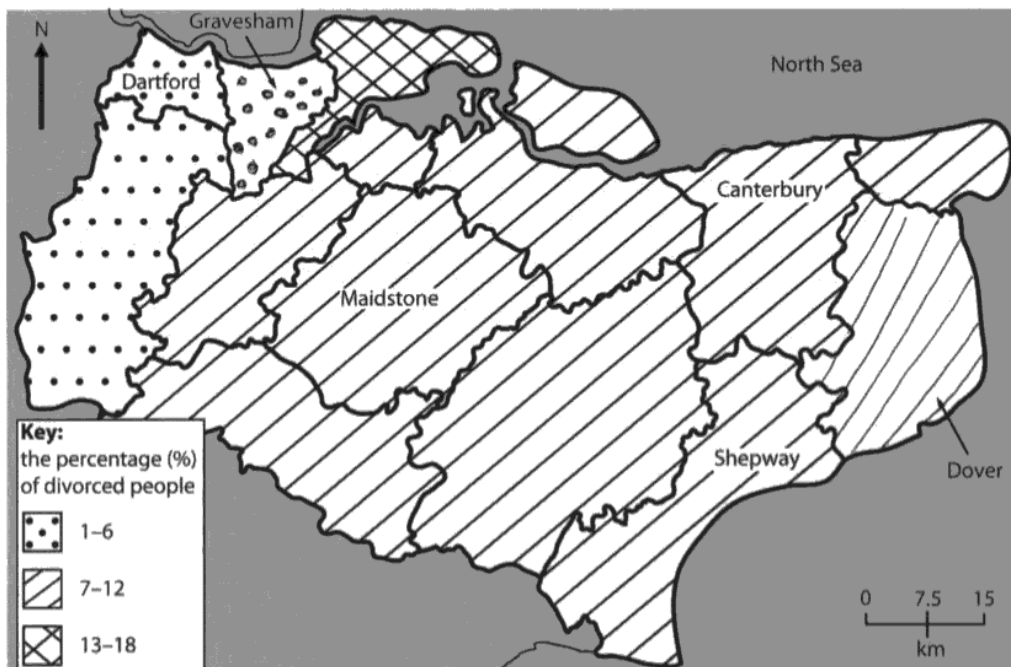


Figure 3a

(i) Complete Figure 3a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	Percentage (%) of divorced people
Gravesham	6
Dover	8



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This map has been completed accurately using the key provided for two marks.

Question 3(a)(iii)

The majority of candidates answered this question very well. Most candidates identified that most of Kent has 7–12% of divorced people. Some candidates picked up an unnamed area in the north next to Gravesham having the highest percentage of divorced people. Other candidates also identified that to the west of the map there was a lower percentage of divorced people. Overall, there was good use of directions and data for this question.

(iii) Describe the distribution of divorced people shown in Figure 3a.

Use percentage (%) of divorced people data in your answer.

(3)

The people in the west of Kent have the lowest divorce percentage 1-6%. Maidstone, Canterbury, Shepway and Dover have 7-12% divorce percentage. One part of Kent has the highest divorce percentage which is 13-18%.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has included two descriptive statements about the distribution shown on Figure 3a and has included correct data.

If no correct data (or valid manipulation of data) had been used, the marks for this question would have been restricted to two.

Question 3(c)(i)

(c) (i) What is meant by the term **nucleated settlement**?

You may use a labelled diagram in your answer.



(2)

■ = houses.

A nucleated settlement is when houses are closely grouped together, around a central point. e.g. New York City.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. The candidate has drawn a suitable diagram and has described a nucleated settlement as being where 'houses are closely grouped together around a central point'.

Question 3(c)(iii)

There were many good responses referring to a range of factors including water supply, wood, defence, flat land and soil. Weaker candidates simply listed the different physical factors affecting settlements. Some candidates incorrectly wrote about human factors (eg jobs, road, internet connections) rather than physical factors.

(iii) Outline the physical factors affecting the site of a settlement.

(4)

Easy road access, this makes it
easier for people to travel to other people's
homes, easier to go to supermarkets or other
towns.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores no marks. The candidate has outlined **human** rather than **physical** factors that affect the site of a settlement.

Question 3(d)

More successful answers talked about a range of push and pull factors related to rural-urban migration (better jobs, better entertainment and medical facilities or difficulties in the countryside), as well as rising birth rates due to a lack of contraception. Often though, the use of examples was tenuous and could have related to urban areas in any LIC. In some cases, candidates wrote about the problems in shantytowns or the effects of rapid growth, not the reasons for this. Cairo appeared to be the most favoured case study used to exemplify and make a stronger answer.

(d) Outline the reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in Low Income Countries (LICs).

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Rapid growth in LICs, it is cheaper to live there ~~but there are~~ jobs are easier to get as it is in a city. better entertainment facilities. Better education in the city.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. The candidate has made two points, but these are both undeveloped.

For more marks, one of the points could be developed, eg by providing an example of the type of job a migrant might do in Cairo.

Question 4(a)(i)

Most candidates who completed this question did so successfully.

- (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the population density in some areas of China.

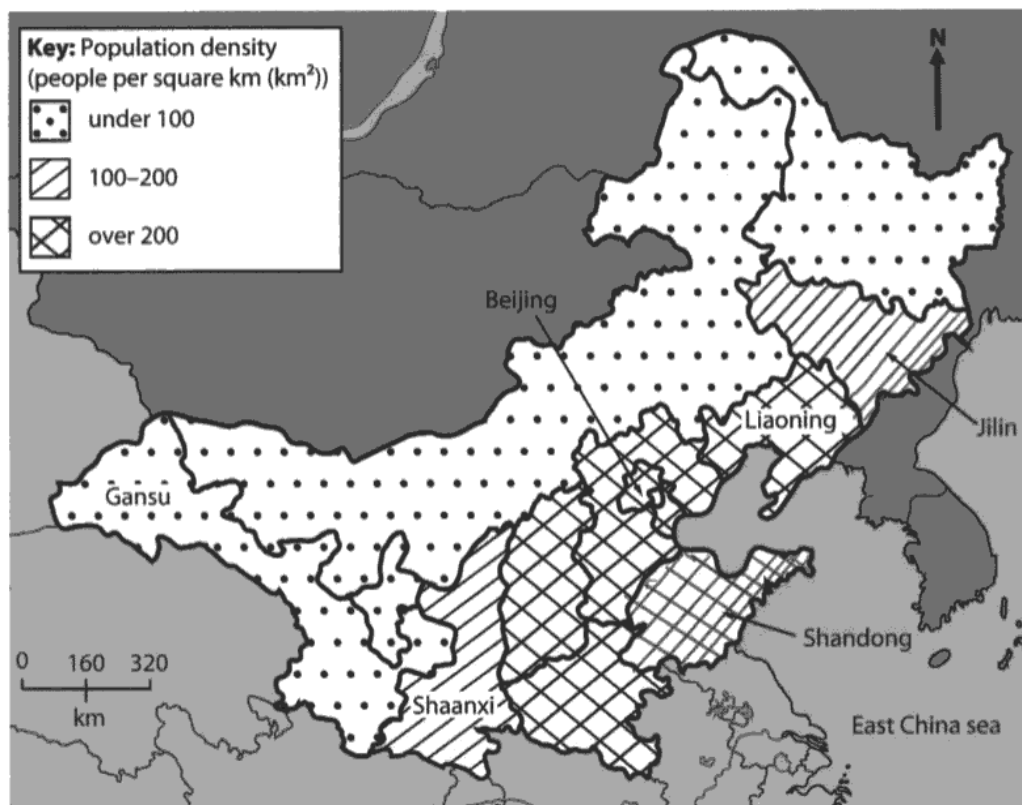


Figure 4a

- (i) Complete Figure 4a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	People per square km (km ²)
Jilin	146
Shandong	579



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. Both areas have been shaded correctly using the key provided.

Question 4(a)(iii)

Stronger answers provided good locational detail referring either to specific places or directions (south, east, north, west, etc); many candidates accessed full marks by linking these descriptions to the data. Some weaker answers simply referred to the 'south' or 'east' having high population density. A minority of candidates did not use units when referring to the data from map, or gave incorrect units, thereby losing marks. Some candidates also gave explanations for the patterns of population densities shown – not what the question was asking.

(iii) Describe the population density shown in Figure 4a.

Use people per square km (km²) data in your answer.

(3)

They is more poeple to east of the
Contery. In Gansu the west side of the contery
they is ontg under 100 per km². In shandong
they is over 200 poeple per km² and shandong
is in the of china. More poeple live in eastern
china than western china.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. The candidate has made two correct statements about population density in Gansu and Shandong. However, the final sentence is not linked to population **density**.

For a third mark, the candidate might have made the generalisation that the southeast area of China has the highest population density.

Question 4(c)(i)

A large number of candidates only received one mark for this question for a partial definition of 'death rate'. Of these candidates, either the 'per 1000' or 'per year' part of the definition was missing, so only part of a definition was given. Many candidates incorrectly referred to death rate as 'the number of people dying' and therefore received no marks.

(c) (i) What is meant by the term **death rate**?

The rate of death per thousand people⁽²⁾
per year. How many people die.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks. The candidate has correctly defined death rate as the rate of death **per thousand people** (one mark) **per year** (one mark).

Question 4(c)(ii)

This was generally well answered, especially about health care and care for the elderly. Few wrote about infant mortality, some related this to health care and it leading to fewer babies being born in the first place and so fewer deaths. A few responses mentioned improved policing so crime rate decreased and death rate reduced as well.

(ii) Outline the reasons why the death rate in a country may fall.

Death rate may fall in countries if there is better health care.
This can cure the elderly and extend their life expectancy.
Also less diseases are around meaning less people being sick
and possibly dying. Also better food and water in the area
will help the death rate fall alot. Easier access to food and
water will make it easier to survive longer.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included a range of points and importantly, for more than two marks, a developed point about health care.

Question 4(d)

The majority of candidates demonstrated a good recall of information on China's One Child policy. At the lower end, candidates simply recalled a list of the different incentives and disincentives to the policy, with no development. There was also the occasional list of incentives and disincentives with no development at all. At the higher end, candidates developed the incentives and disincentives to explain that free education would help children to get better jobs in the future or improved housing would help to improve quality of life, etc. A small minority of candidates incorrectly answered this question with reference to Singapore's Have Three or More or Stop at Two policies, which aim to increase, not decrease birth rate.

(d) Choose **one** country you have studied which is trying to decrease its birth rate.

Outline the incentives and disincentives used by this country to decrease its birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country China

In 1979 china had $\frac{1}{4}$ of the worlds population so they introduced the 'one child policy' To get the incentives you had to have the 'one child certificate' this gave you a ~~cash~~ cash bonus to help raise your child, preferential housing and longer maternity leave. The disincentives of having more than one child are that all your privlidges will be taken away and you may get heavy fines which ~~are upto~~ can be upto a years salary and women may be forced to have abortions or undergo sterilisation



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has made a number of points about different incentives and disincentives, and has developed these by linking them to China's One Child policy.

Question 5(a)(i)

Most candidates who completed this question were able to mark each correct plot. However, some candidates were not accurate with the joining up of plots.

Question 5(a)(iv)

Some candidates simply lifted a few dates and numbers of people and did not describe trends; some candidates read off the wrong numbers from the graph. Stronger answers included specific years and numbers of emigrants, supported with a description of various increases and decreases. The best answers saw candidates manipulate the data, describing how much the change in the number of emigrants was between two time periods. A number of candidates also noted the highest and lowest periods of emigration. A small number of candidates incorrectly described the immigrant line.

(iv) Describe the changes in the number of emigrants shown in Figure 5a.

Use number of people data in your answer.

(3)

Figure 5a, show the emigrants number was like going up and down. ~~It started~~ The lowest emigrant sayar went down to 21,000 in 2007 but in 2008 it has then ~~tee~~ increased 31,000. It then went down. On this data it show the emigrants was going up and down.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has made three descriptive statements about the **change** in emigrants, with correct data to enable the answer to access full marks.

(iv) Describe the changes in the number of emigrants shown in Figure 5a.

Use number of people data in your answer.

(3)

at first in 2002 to 2004 there was a stable ~~ea~~ amount of emigrants moving out but as it went on it started to raise then in 2007 ~~repedly fell~~ fell and raised back up in 2008 then went down by a few in 2009.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This answer scores two marks. There are valid descriptive statements about change, but the candidate has not used any data to support the answer.

Question 5(c)

Better responses referred to cheaper and quicker air travel, giving examples of budget airlines such as Easyjet and Ryanair, with some candidates also referring to the Channel Tunnel.

Question 5(d)

Many candidates responded using economic migration with reference to Poland. Better responses referred to both economic and social reasons for migration. However, many lacked either sufficient locational detail or explanations of the push or pull factors of why people migrated, particularly with reference to sporting examples. Sometimes candidates wrote about the advantages and disadvantages of using migrant workers, therefore not answering the question.

*(d) Choose a study of a short-term population flow.

Explain the specific motives (reasons) of the migrants for this population flow.

(6)

Chosen study ~~Spain~~ UK and Poland.

Migrants would come in UK because there are more jobs in England so if a migrant gets a job they can go back to their families in summer. Migrants also come down England for studying UK has a good studying colleges and Uni, which would then lead them to a good job. Some hospitals in UK have good medication and therefore a migrant here for a hospital medication. In Poland migrants might also go in Poland for medications and also people who do sport they may go for races and competition.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks (+ one mark for SPaG). The answer makes several valid descriptive points (jobs, studying, hospitals) but there is no explanation or locational details.

To move this answer into a Level 3, there would either be some specific detail about Poland or the UK; alternatively, at least one of the points would exhibit some (albeit partial) explanation.

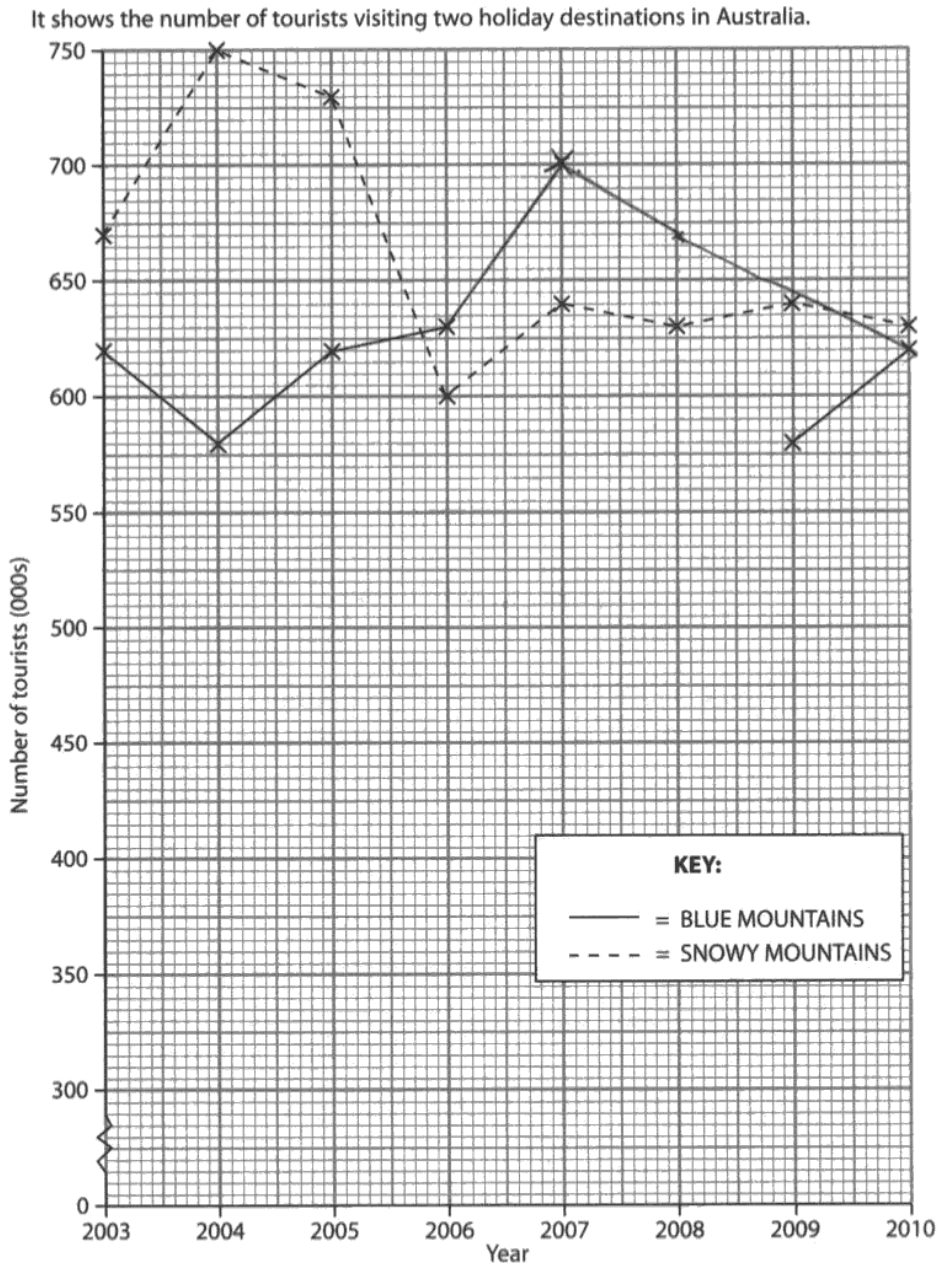
Question 6(a)(i)

A surprisingly large proportion of candidates correctly plotted the information on the graph, but failed to connect the plots accurately (going from the plot of 2008 to 2010, by-passing 2009).

Weaker responses identified overall patterns in the data but did not specify actual dates/years. Those who did specify dates were able to use data from the graph. There were few candidates who did not use the correct units when describing the data. A small percentage of candidates incorrectly read from the Blue Mountain data.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(e).

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.



(i) Complete the graph for the Blue Mountains (Figure 6a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of tourists (000s)
2007	700
2008	670



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark. The plots are correct, but they have not been joined up accurately; the candidate has joined up the 2010 plot before the 2009 plot.

Question 6(a)(iv)

Weaker responses identified overall patterns in the data but did not specify actual dates/years. Those who did specify dates were often able to use data (correct units) from the graph. There were few candidates who did not use the correct units when describing the data. A small percentage of candidates incorrectly read from the Blue Mountain data.

(iv) Describe the changes in the number of tourists visiting the Snowy Mountains shown on Figure 6a.

Use number of tourists data in your answer.

(3)

During 2003 - 2004 the number of tourists increased a lot. However from 2005 - 2006 the number decreased even more, going from 730 000 to 600 000. After 2006 the number alternates each year from increasing to decreasing.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has included two descriptive statements about the change shown on Figure 6a and has included correct data.

If no correct data (or valid manipulation of data) had been used, the marks for this question would have been restricted to two.

Question 6(d)

Better responses referred to schemes such as Footsteps in Gambia (occasionally without the place being referred to), detailing the different measures in place to protect the environment. However, some answers were basic descriptions of eco-friendly methods not specifically linked to eco-tourism. There was some misinterpretation of the question, where candidates discussed the impacts on jobs and the local community not on the environment. Answers that showed that case studies of eco-tourist resorts had been studied in depth were better answered and developed.

(d) Outline how eco-tourism can protect the environment.

You may use an example in your answer.

(4)

Eco-tourism can protect the environment from the harshness of none eco-tourist ways. For example Footsteps in Gambi, use eco-tourism to provide their electricity by having solar panels on the top of the huts, ~~to~~ they use a compost toilet to help the crops grow, they do this by when some one goes on the toilet their waste is dropped into a compost heap and has all the bad chemicals ~~from~~ removed from the waste and then ~~the~~ the compost is spread across the crops as a fertiliser



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate scores one mark for the solar panels and two marks for the developed point about composting toilets.

A fourth mark could have been awarded if there was some development of the first point, such as the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as fewer fossil fuels are being burnt.

Question 6(e)

Some candidates misinterpreted this question, writing about why tourism has increased in an area or about why people visit specific attractions/locations. Many responses lacked specific locational knowledge and detail. However, there were some good answers focusing on the economic impacts, such as an increase in money, jobs (not very often that examples were given though), and a multiplier effect leading to new attraction as well as social impacts (eg improved nightlife for locals and tourists). Answers that used case studies of Zanzibar, Aya Napa and Machu Picchu were particularly well answered. There was less focus on environmental impacts.

*(e) Explain the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

Use examples from different countries in your answer.

(6)

The positive impacts that tourism can have is that it increases the number of jobs for example countries abroad who have lots of night clubs ~~very~~ need new staff like working in the bar because lots of teenagers go there ~~to~~ to party. Tourism also has a good impact on the economy because lots of people are going abroad and buying a lot of things then a lot of money is being put into the economy Nepal is a good example of this because if people go there on holiday they will need someone to guide them so this ~~also~~ creates jobs and tourists will be paying them their guides or sherpas which means the economy is also growing. As people go on holiday they will want to tell their friends all about their holiday when they get home and they will often then encourage their friends to go to the same place so holiday resorts earn a better reputation which means more people will want to go there.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores five marks (+ two marks for SPaG). There are a number of descriptive points plus some explanation, eg the resultant impact on the economy.

For full marks, the candidate might have provided further explanation or greater locational detail.

Summary

In order to improve their performance, candidates should:

- Spend a few moments familiarising themselves with the key for any given resource to help improve the success of map-completion questions.
- Ensure that they are equipped with a sharp pencil, a ruler and a rubber to improve accuracy on graph-completion questions.
- Ensure that data (and correct units) is used to support the description of a resource with data.
- Be able to offer some development or exemplification to the initial definition on two-mark 'definition' questions.
- Incorporate locational detail (facts and/or figures) when answering questions that require or suggest examples to be used.
- Ensure that they read questions carefully and understand the difference between cause and effect (especially on four- or six-mark questions).
- Use the points of the compass to help describe general trends and patterns on a resource.
- Understand the demands of different command words, eg there is no requirement to give reasons when the command word is 'describe'.
- Ensure that developed points are included in the answer to 'outline' or 'explain' questions. The 'PEE' (point-evidence-explain) literacy strategy is a good technique to encourage candidates to use.
- Focus on including strong explanations for six-mark questions to lift the answer into Level 3.

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