

Examiners' Report January 2013

GCSE Geography 5GA3H 01

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson.

Their contact details can be found on this link: www.edexcel.com/teachingservices.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at www.edexcel.com/ask. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service. See the ResultsPlus section below on how to get these details if you don't have them already.



Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Edexcel's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and Edexcel national averages
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus.

Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes using Edexcel Online.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk.

January 2013

Publications Code UG034549

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Limited 2013

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)

Candidates generally answered this question well, with Ecuador in criss-cross hatching and Uruguay in a dotted pattern. Candidates were quite clear in interpreting the table and key.

Question 1(a)(ii)

Many candidates picked up marks with their descriptions of the distribution over South America. Candidates mostly highlighted the west coast as being 30–39% secondary industry. Many other candidates were awarded marks for using data and relating it to a particular country, eg Brazil has 20–29% secondary industry. Some candidates lost marks when compass points were incorrect and data was not used in full (or at all).

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

Use percentage (%) employment data in your answer.

There ^{are} 14% of people employed in Uruguay, 86% of people are employed in Ecuador, so, there are tend to be sparsely populated as less job ~~oppa~~ opportunities is provided. There is about 20–29% of people employed in Brazil. And there is 30–39% of people employed in the area of Peru and Bolivia which is more than Brazil. These places are tend to be ~~st~~ densely populated. (4)



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included a number of descriptive statements and crucially has included correct data allowing full marks to be awarded.

Question 1(a)(iii)

The Toyota car industry featured frequently as a case study of an activity in the secondary sector and this question was generally well located with good use of data and locational knowledge.

(iii) Outline the factors affecting the location of **one** activity in the secondary sector.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)

The place like Peru and Bolivia ~~is~~ ~~to~~ have a higher population is because they are lies along the coastal area which is more industry, ports or trade activities around these area. There are only 10-19% in the area of paraguay which tell me that there is less job opportunities, so, less ^{economic} development. ~~on the~~ ~~reason~~ There is ~~the~~ less industry, so, ^{poverty} may occurs.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores no marks. The candidate has not linked their answer to an activity in the secondary sector.

(iii) Outline the factors affecting the location of one activity in the secondary sector.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)
Car manufacturing needs good accessibility. The Toyota Car Manufacturing plant, in the midlands, has access to the motorway, like the A1(M). Components are needed (raw materials) - the area Toyota is in has a history of car manufacturing, so there is good supply. Room is needed for expansion - Toyota has 280 hectares of greenfield site to expand into. A workforce is needed - Toyota is next to a town.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. There are developed points about the factors affecting the location and clear locational information has been provided.

Question 1(b)(i)

This was generally answered well with most candidates focusing on the restaurant (or fast food and McDonalds). 'Argos' and 'shop' were also popular answers from candidates. Some answers were a not clear enough, eg with 'shopping' being put down rather than shop.

(b) Study Figure 1b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a retail park which is a tertiary activity.

(i) Name **one** tertiary activity shown on Figure 1b.

(1)

York is 3 miles away.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response is incorrect and therefore scores no marks.

(b) Study Figure 1b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a retail park which is a tertiary activity.

(i) Name **one** tertiary activity shown on Figure 1b.

(1)

Restaurant



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This is an example of a correct response (one mark).

Question 1(b)(ii)

Candidates mostly focused on the fact that the retail park was three miles from York and this would bring a new market from an already popular tourist/residential area. Marks were picked up for both of these suggestions. Weaker answers focused on the fact that there was a car park without it being a development of a point about the flat land.

(ii) Identify the factors affecting the location of the retail park shown on Figure 1b.

Use evidence from Figure 1b in your answer.

(4)

In figure 1b, there is a sign clearly showing the retail park is 3 miles from York. This means it will have excellent transport routes and York is a very attractive place so a lot of people go there.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores two marks: it mentions the proximity to York and transport routes. The last part of the sentence does not score any marks as it is linked to the actual city of York rather than the retail park itself.

Question 1(c)

Many candidates chose to focus more on the benefits of de-industrialisation to tourist attractions and wildlife, with many references to the Eden Project and Reading. Many answers tended to be more descriptive, describing the changes that had taken place, with limited explanations to develop these ideas.

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

Explain the benefits of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

De-industrialisation in rural areas can benefit the environment.
Parks* and wildlife centres can be built, such as National Park between
Burton-on-Trent and Swalinote, and the Eden Centre was made in the
place of a dis-used china clay quarry. It can get rid of ugly,
industrial buildings. But it can also break up rural communities
~~per~~ because there are no places to work anymore, and it is very expensive.
It can scar the environment and even leave behind toxic
waste which could be dangerous.
* Farms.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This answer scores three marks for the developed point and exemplification in the first part of the question. The second part of the answer talks about the negatives of de-industrialisation, not what the question is asking for.

Question 1(d)

China frequently appeared as a case study for secondary sector growth. Generally, candidates explained the socioeconomic impacts of growth in their chosen study but, in the majority of answers, these were not specifically linked to growth in the secondary sector but more to economic growth in general.

(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).

Explain the effects of this growth.

(6)

Chosen LIC or MIC China

The growth of China's secondary sector has caused positive economic effects due to a growth in its economy over the last 20 years. This will enable China to develop and grow as well as improve living standards. The growth ~~of~~ has also caused negative social effects due to government spending on health being lower than in the 1980s. This will cause ill health in China's population and means the working conditions will not improve. Secondary sector growth has also caused negative environmental effects. For example Linfen, the most polluted city in the world, in China's Shanxi province suffers from both air pollution, due to ~~eat~~ coal power stations and factories, and water pollution, due to arsenic in the water supply. This has led to 3 million people being affected by pollution and 76,000 recorded deaths a year due to pollution.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks (+ two marks for SPaG). There are a number of descriptive points and enough partial explanation (air pollution) and locational detail for the top of Level 2. Part of the answer is not linked to secondary growth.

For a Level 3, greater depth of explanation, supported by relevant locational detail would be evident.

Question 2(a)(i)

This was generally answered well, with candidates using the key to help them complete the map.

Question 2(a)(ii)

Candidates were generally able to go around the map describing (with appropriate data) what it showed. Some candidates successfully identified the key trends shown by the map.

Question 2(b)(i)

The majority of candidates were able to identify one reason from Figure 2b, with answers linked to scenery being the most common.

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

It shows Kettlewell, a tourist 'honeypot' in the Yorkshire Dales.

(i) Give **one** reason shown on Figure 2b why Kettlewell has developed as a tourist honeypot.

(1)

The vast, beautiful scenery, behind the village which people can adore or even climb.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark for stating 'the (vast beautiful) scenery'.

Question 2(b)(ii)

This was generally answered well, with the majority of candidates including at least one developed or explained point to access three or four marks.

You may use evidence from Figure 2b in your answer.

(4)

A tourist hotspot is where tourists swarm to a particular area for a landmark or e.g. a landmark. However, one of the problems is that habitats can be destroyed from making footpaths, The countryside may be covered with litter from tourists. The sheer volume of noise from the tourists may scare wildlife. It will destroy the natural landscape with all of the footpaths and walking on it constantly.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has made a developed point about habitat destruction and separate points about litter and wildlife being scared.

Question 2(c)

There were some good answers here, with candidates being able to describe how a particular farm has diversified. It is pleasing to see that case studies have been learned and facts and figures are being used to support a description.

(c) Diversification is happening in the UK countryside.

Describe how farms can diversify.

Use an example or examples in your answer.

(4)

A farm situated in castleton has diversified, the owner is called Mr Redfern. He wasn't earning enough revenue off just his crops so he decided to diversify. He turned his milking huts into bed and breakfast charging £40 per person per night. He has turned some of his land into a caravan storage facility for the people who don't have room for it, for £5 per week. He uses some of his land to advertise a billboard with their company on it, near a motorway, for £200 per week. He has built a horse stable where one of the local communities horse can stay for £40 / week and finally, a mobile phone company, orange has paid him £2,500 a year for accommodating their mobile phone mast.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. There is a range of different strategies such as B&B and caravan storage. These examples are clearly linked to a specific case study, allowing full marks to be awarded.

Question 2(d)

The majority of candidates appeared to struggle with this question, with many only being awarded a maximum of two marks. Common responses referred to 'pollution when burnt' and 'takes more room up than normal crops', but there were very few candidates who were able to include examples in their answer.

(d) There has been an increase in the growth of biofuel crops in recent years.

Explain the disadvantages of biofuel crops.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

Biofuels are a very good non-pollutant fuel source. However, there are some complications. For example, elephant grass is a biofuel crop but it takes as long as 15 years to achieve maximum length and to be harvested. It also requires a large area for them to grow which means that some of the countryside/woods may be needed to be taken down. Growing biofuels is increasing the prices of the crops that we grow such as wheat, which can also be used as a biofuel which means the bread prices may rise. It takes a large amount of water to grow efficiently which means ~~some~~ a lot of them may die off in droughted areas.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included two developed points and used a named example (elephant grass) in the correct context.

Question 2(e)

This question was generally done poorly by candidates. It was common for candidates to focus on the **causes** of pressure and conflict (despite good locational detail), rather than on the **management** of pressure and conflict.

(e) Choose a UK National Park that you have studied.

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

(6)

Chosen National Park Dartmoor

Dartmoor is a national park located in the south-~~east~~^{west} of England near ~~Devon~~ Devon. There are two main things that national parks comply with which is; The preservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. And the learning and fun characteristics which the public can join in doing. In order to do this they need to come to an agreement, for example the path round the quarry is getting damaged way too much, e.g. litter, damage to the fences etc. they manage this by making multiple routes so the damage is not on one concentrated area. Planning permission, in order to build something it has to comply with the characteristics of its surroundings (can't have a skyscraper in a national park). However, the army own 11% of the national park so they can not alter these areas. They ensure that litter can not be dropped here as it can damage or even kill small animals who can choke on ge bags and things. If they see too much litter they will close that area as they care greatly for their wildlife.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

The response is Level 1 and scores two marks. There is weak description about 'planning permission' and managing litter.

For a Level 2 answer, greater focus on the management of national parks rather than the types of conflict is required.

Question 3(a)(i)

The majority of candidates who attempted this question managed to shade both areas correctly. Some candidates just shaded Dover, omitting Gravesham.

3 (a) Study Figure 3a.

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

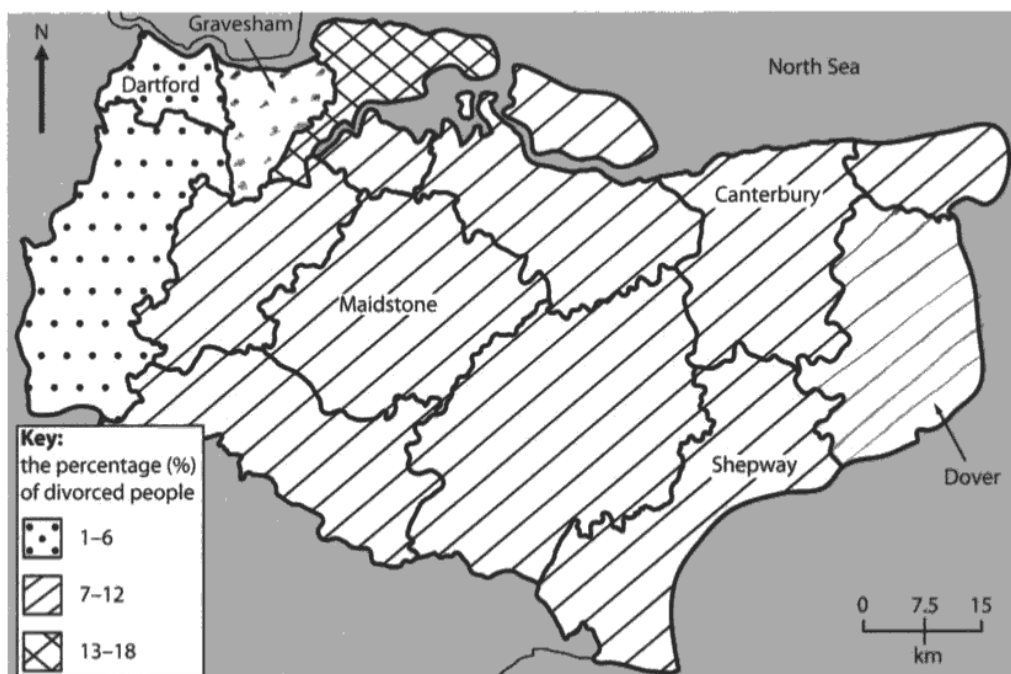


Figure 3a

(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 response scores two marks as both areas have been shaded correctly, in line with the map's key.

Question 3(a)(ii)

Responses from many candidates were mainly focused on the 'majority' percentage as the whole of mid- and east Kent was 7–12%. Some good answers were seen, which highlighted west Kent as a low percentage and/or identified one area in the north of the county with the highest percentage.

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

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

(4)

MOST OF KENT HAS A RATE OF ^{7-12%} ~~7-12%~~ DIVORCED,
ESPECIALLY IN THE MORE EASTERN DIRECTION WITH
PLACES SUCH AS MAIDSTONE AND SHEPWAY HAVING A ^{7-12%} ~~7-12%~~
DIVORCE RATE. MORE IN THE ^{west} ~~west~~, IN PLACES SUCH
AS DARTFORD AND GRAVESHAM HAVE A 1-6%
DIVORCE RATE. THERE IS ONLY ONE AREA WITH A
13-18% ~~13-18%~~ DIVORCE RATE, WHICH IS MORE IN
THE NORTHERN AREA OF KENT.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included a number of descriptive statements and crucially has included correct data allowing full marks to be awarded.

Question 3(a)(iii)

Many candidates successfully provided answers relating to the social factors creating a demand for new housing. A lot of reference was made to the increased divorced rate, later marriages and increased longevity leading to greater demand for homes. These were generally well-explained points, allowing candidates to three or four marks.

(iii) Outline how changing social factors have increased the demand for housing.

(4)

As more people are marrying later in life due to the cost and the state the economy is in people are living by themselves for longer, meaning more types of smaller houses are required. Also more people are getting divorced now, meaning families live in 2 houses instead of 1. Finally people are living longer meaning houses are occupied for longer periods of time so the demand is increasing.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has managed to include well-explained points about the changing age of marriage and divorce rates to achieve full marks. A strong answer.



ResultsPlus
examiner tip

Make sure that you **explain** basic points and incorporate examples where you can.

Question 3(b)

Most candidates scored highly here as the identification of 'care homes' from the resource sufficed as evidence. Some weaker responses concentrated only on refurbishing existing buildings without considering redevelopment or a change in land use.

(b) Study Figure 3b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows part of an urban area in Ripon, where de-industrialisation has happened.

Describe how this brownfield site could be developed.

Use evidence from Figure 3b in your answer.

(4)

The brownfield site could be demolished and then redeveloped into newer more modern housing or shops. However, the advertisement is aiming this site to be redeveloped into a care home, providing health and care for the elderly and poor. Another option would be to renew and refurbish the current building to be used for housing or for the care home.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has made two developed points: one about redevelopment and one about renewal. There is also mention of the possible care home, demonstrating use of Figure 3b.

Question 3(c)(i)

This was answered really well by the majority of candidates. Good answers focused on the clustered aspect, especially around a crossroad. Other popular responses mentioned buildings being bunched and grouped together. Some candidates, who answered incorrectly, focused on buildings being spread out – clearly getting nucleated and dispersed mixed up.

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

(1)

a clustered settlement, where buildings are close together, often around crossroads.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

There is plenty here for one mark: 'clustered', 'buildings are close together' and 'around a crossroads'.

Question 3(c)(ii)

Many candidates answered this well, explaining a number of different physical factors affecting the site of settlements and providing developed points. This tended to focus on factors such as water supply, wood, flat land, aspect and relief. However, some candidates provided a list of factors with little explanation and therefore points were not developed. There were occasions when candidates referred to the siting of brownfield and greenfield sites, and factors affecting this.

(ii) Explain how physical factors can affect the site of a settlement.

(4)

physical factors such as slopes can affect the site of a settlement because even though it would be difficult to farm on, in the northern hemisphere south facing slopes would provide more heat and shelter from the wind. Hills were often used for castle sites because they provide great defense and views. People often think about communications and bridging points so they can carry on trade and get wherever they want.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included explained points about aspect and relief; the idea of a bridging point is also valid.

Question 3(d)

Many answers were rather generic, providing descriptions and explanations for growth in urban areas but often lacking in specific locational detail. Some candidates wrote in detail about shanty towns or HIV orphans in Nairobi, but these were not answering the question, suggesting they may have misinterpreted the question.

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

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Cairo is a LIC that has experienced rapid growth. As more and more people choose to live there the living standards have risen considerably due to salaries increasing and more facilities. More jobs are available in Cairo as opposed to jobs available in a shanty town. Medical facilities have also increased meaning the infant mortality rate is lower so therefore the population increases. Along with the living standards going up so he has the life expectancy age, this is also partly due to diet as well. Although the people of Cairo are becoming better educated they still have a low knowledge of contraception and a lack of contraception itself. In comparison to a shanty town the opportunities in Cairo are also better such as education for the young or elder. All of these people have however caused problems such as noise pollution calling Muslims to prayer and from the 2 million cars and 200,000 motorbikes as well as air pollution on average deducting IQ points and causing premature deaths to 500,000. A positive is however there is a massive pool of cheap labour.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks (Level 2). The answer does have some description and partial explanation about a reduced infant mortality rate. However, much of the answer is about the effects rather than the reasons for rapid growth.

Further locational detail or explanation would see this response move to the top of Level 2.

Question 4(a)(i)

Candidates who attempted this question usually shaded the maps correctly with only a small proportion incorrectly shading both areas.

4 (a) Study Figure 4a.

It shows the population density in some areas of China.

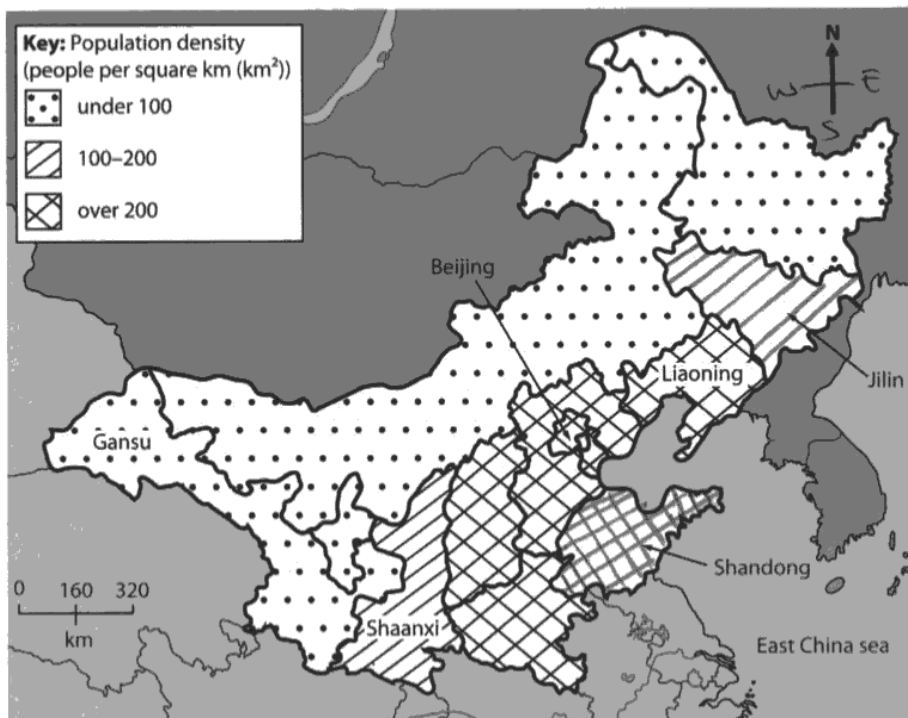


Figure 4a

(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 as both areas have been shaded correctly, in line with the map's key.

Question 4(a)(ii)

The map shows an area of China, which is where a lot of the compass direction mistakes occurred; a number of errors were made with east and west, and getting them the wrong way round. There was much emphasis on the south having a high population density (incorrect), but credit was only given for mentioning south-east China. Stronger answers also focused on the low population areas of the north and west. Weaker answers failed to include any data.

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

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

(4)

The North west of China has the lowest population density with under 100 people per square km (km²). The South of China has the highest population density with over 200 people living per square km (km²). However there are only 2 areas in China that have between 100-200 people living per square km (km²) ^{these are Jilin and Shaanxi}. The densely populated areas are near sea whereas the areas which are sparsely populated are located away from the sea.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has included a number of descriptive statements and crucially has included correct data allowing full marks to be awarded.

Question 4(a)(iii)

Candidates mainly referred to job opportunities (sometimes linked to trade and industry) and communication links as factors affecting high population density. Occasionally, entertainment was also cited as a factor. However, quite often candidates simply provided a list of factors that lacked development of an idea. There was some occasional description of physical factors such as flooding or flat ground, and many candidates referred to the map of China, providing locational development, which scored no marks. Some candidates also incorrectly described why other areas were sparsely populated.

Question 4(b)(ii)

This question was generally well answered, with developed points referring predominantly to care homes, leisure/golf clubs, pensions, taxes and medical care. Candidates mainly referred to photographs X and Z, with only a handful referring to photo Y. Some candidates, however, did not refer to the photographs at all. Some candidates provided good development with case studies of the ageing population in Japan used to support their descriptions. However, in some cases, too much emphasis was placed on this and hence candidates were not referring to the photographs. There was also occasional confusion over the wording of the question, with some candidates referring to the increase in the younger age group and not an ageing population.

(ii) Describe the consequences of an ageing population in a country.

Use evidence from Figure 4b in your answer.

(4)

(4) The advantages of an ageing population is that unemployment levels decrease, more older people work. The old people retire and get pensions which means that they spend their money on the leisure facilities who is benefiting, like the Golf Course.
However, the disadvantages are that it becomes a strain on the Government as less people are working gradually and retiring early so are not paying taxes. There is also a longer list on care homes so more need to be built to take care of the old.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate successfully makes developed points (about unemployment levels, taxes, etc) and uses the resource by talking about the growth in leisure services such as golf clubs.

Question 4(c)

This was a generally well-answered question with good explanations of improvements in medical care, linking to specific diseases and vaccinations/jabs, sanitation, disposable income and the quality of life improving. However, some candidates failed to give any explanation and made lists. Other weaker answers talked about birth rates or people dying earlier (ie they got the question confused with high death rates) and some listed points or talked about a single well-developed point, and so scored a maximum of two or three marks.

Question 4(d)

There were many candidates reaching Level 2, with answers linked to China's One Child policy most common. Many candidates generally described the different incentives and disincentives with little or no explanation as to how these decrease the birth rate. There was also a lack of locational detail or facts/data in many responses to move them into Level 3. Some candidates wrote about the problems of high birth

rates for China or the effects, such as high infant mortality rates, but did not link these to forced abortions. There were also occasions where candidates wrote about the incentives/disincentives for China as a country rather than for individuals. A small minority of candidates wrote a bullet-point list of incentives or disincentives, therefore not developing these points. The occasional incorrect case study of Singapore cropped up, where the scheme is trying to increase the birth rate.

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

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

(6)

Chosen country China

China is trying to decrease its birth rate because there are too many people being born so it introduced a 'one child Policy' where couples can only have one child.

The incentives that are given to people that have only one child are cash bonuses so they are rewarded with money if they follow the policy. Also, they have better housing arrangements. This means that couples with only one child will have a bigger house than a family with more than one child. Also, people will have longer maternity leave and free education and health care for the child.

However, if the couple have more than one child, there are disincentives. Couples have to pledge that they will only have one child and if they do not follow this, all of their privileges will be taken away from them. This means that they will have to pay for their education and health care. Also, people will be sacked from their jobs and fined as well. The Granny Police are employed to monitor the policy and make sure couples do not have more than one child. In 1983, 44 000 forced abortions took place every day. (Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks for Level 2. There is some partial explanation (about getting a larger house) and some locational detail, but not enough for Level 3.

Either a greater range or greater depth of explanation would be required for Level 3.

Question 5(a)(i)

This was generally done well. Most candidates were able to plot both points correctly. Some candidates failed to accurately join up the plots, often due to their equipment (blunt pencil, lack of ruler, etc.).

Question 5(a)(iii)

The main cause for a loss of marks on this question was when candidates focused on immigration numbers not emigration. Q5(a)(ii) asks candidates to record immigration data, suggesting the question was not read properly. Marks were picked up by highlighting the steady incline from 2002 to 2006 and the large dip of 2007 with the recovery of 2008. Most candidates also mentioned the fact that the numbers are not that different from 2002 and 2009.

Question 5(a)(iv)

This question was generally well answered by candidates. Common responses defined a refugee as someone being forced out of their country due to a number of reasons (war being the factor most frequently mentioned).

(iv) Some immigrants who come to the UK are refugees.

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

(1)

People who need to get away because they are in crisis and need help, they are forced.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This is a correct answer (idea of 'forced away') scoring one mark.

Question 5(b)(i)

This was answered well by most candidates, with 'the beach' commonly identified as the main pull factor.

(b) Study Figure 5b (aerial photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows Bournemouth, which is a retirement destination.

(i) Identify **one** pull factor for retirement migrants shown on Figure 5b.

There is a better ^{and warmer} climate in Bournemouth than ⁽¹⁾
in other places of Britain.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores no marks. The candidate incorrectly states 'climate', but one aerial photograph does not give evidence about an area's climate.

(b) Study Figure 5b (aerial photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows Bournemouth, which is a retirement destination.

(i) Identify **one** pull factor for retirement migrants shown on Figure 5b.

There are many entertainment and facilities, like beaches, ⁽¹⁾
in the place shown on Figure 5b.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark. There are no marks for 'entertainment and facilities' as this is not clear from the photograph. The mark is awarded for mentioning 'the beach'.

Question 5(b)(ii)

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

Explain the consequences of this migration on the destination.

(4)

water
health cost
Chosen destination Spain

The retiring migration is adding to the already ageing population of Spain. These migrants need housing when over in Spain which has led to the destruction of coastline and property within 100m cannot be demolished. In the last 10 years the water demand has gone up 2.5 times meaning there is a huge problem for new houses. Finally many Brits move to Costa Blanca where they cost the health service £800 million as they receive free health care.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks. The candidate has made a number of developed points and there is clear locational information (eg reference to the increasing demand for water and pressure on health services).

Question 5(c)(i)

Candidates generally had a thorough understanding of the points system. At the higher end, candidates used specific data such as a minimum of 75 points or points for specific qualifications. Many candidates produced a list of requirements for points entry, eg earnings, qualifications, age.

Question 5(c)(ii)

There were many vague answers from candidates linked to the increased speed of transport and declining costs. However, more successful candidates were able to support their answers with examples such as naming low-cost airlines (eg EasyJet) or the Channel Tunnel link/Eurostar.

Question 5(d)

Case studies of economic and medical short-term migration were most popular with candidates. At the higher end, the short-term migration of Polish workers into the UK was developed, focusing mainly on economic reasons (seasonal work, better paid jobs), but with occasional social reasons (community life, better standards of living, education and transport). However, medical and sporting case studies often lacked the locational and factual detail needed to move into the higher band.

Occasionally, candidates wrote about two or three studies (eg economic and/or medical and/or sport), thereby potentially losing marks.

*(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~~ Poland to UK

A lot of people come from Poland to the UK searching for jobs that pay a lot of money and expect to own a large house. ~~Many~~ Many Poles know that this is not an option so many come to England in the ~~Spain~~ certain seasons to get seasonal jobs such as fruit picking. They come to the UK to find jobs and there is a 18% unemployment in Poland and that figure is rising. Many of the seasonal jobs are usually ~~found~~ in East Anglia so there is a high population density of Poles there especially in places such as Cambridge and Peterborough. ~~Furthermore,~~ ~~lots~~ Many Poles do this because the jobs in the UK pay much more ~~than~~ than in Poland and they are easily able to save more and send more back to their family. Places in London such as Ealing, Brixton and Acton are becoming known as 'Polish towns'. Short term migration is able for so many Poles due to the cheap and easy ways of transport in which they can (by train) go home at weekends. ~~Furthermore,~~ many Poles come to the UK for better living standards.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores six marks (Level 3) plus two marks for SPaG.

The candidate has reached full mark by including some local detail and (more importantly) some good explanations, eg about employment / types of jobs.

Question 6(a)(i)

This was generally done well, most candidates being able to plot both points correctly. Some candidates failed to accurately join up the plots, often due to their equipment (ie a blunt pencil or lack of a ruler).

Question 6(a)(iii)

Responses were quite mixed with many candidates answering about the Blue Mountains rather than the Snowy Mountains. Candidates also compared data of both mountains indicating that they did not read the question accurately. Some candidates answered using the wrong date units; when describing, they missed the '000' off the end of the figure, making comments such as 'numbers peaked in 2004 with 750 people visiting'. This was a common error and therefore marks were dropped. Other dropped marks were due to a lack of dates used with the data.

(iii) 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)

The number of tourists rose from 2003 to 2004, as they reached to ~~700~~ 750 000s of tourists in 2004. However, from 2004 to 2006, the number of tourists decreased to 600 000s of tourists. The numbers rose again from ~~6~~ 2006 to 2007 and as there were 640 000s of tourists. The numbers remained steady up to 2010.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate has included a number of descriptive statements, including correct data, allowing full marks to be awarded.

Question 6(b)

This question was well answered, with many candidates able to cite leisure time and/or the shorter working week as reasons for the growth in tourism. Some went off at a slight tangent, identifying political factors such as the formation and expansion of the EU.

Question 6(c)(i)

This was answered well, with the majority of responses focusing on either the beach or the sea. A minority of candidates incorrectly named 'the pier' as a physical attraction.

(c) Study Figure 6b (aerial photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows Skegness, a holiday destination in the UK.

(i) Identify **one** physical attraction shown on Figure 6b.

(1)

Beach and sea



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark: 'beach' is a physical attraction.

(i) Identify **one** physical attraction shown on Figure 6b.

(1)

~~Skegness~~ the pier



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores no marks as 'pier' is a human rather than a physical attraction.

Question 6(c)(ii)

There was a wide range of responses from candidates here. Stronger answers focused on the dip of tourist numbers and the area being 'run down', which links to the environment deteriorating. 'Businesses closing' was also popular; very few candidates mentioned that the reputation of the destination might decline.

(ii) One stage of the Butler model of resort development is the decline stage.

State **one** characteristic of the decline stage.

(1)

The numbers of tourist fall, for example in Black pool

the number of tourist fall from 7M to 3-4 million ^{tourist} people.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores one mark: candidate correctly states that the number of tourists falls.

Question 6(c)(iii)

Most candidates focused on Blackpool as their case study of rejuvenation and produced some excellent answers. However, some answers lacked the specific detail about what had been done to rejuvenate their chosen case study. In the work of some candidates, there was an over-concentration on what the process of rejuvenation is rather than concentrating on the specifics of the process in an area they had studied.

Question 6(d)

There were some very good answers with developed points about Footsteps in Gambia and Asa Wright. Sometimes, aspects of these were not related to protecting the environment and explained about protecting crops or jobs. Rarely, the Rheged Visitors Centre in the Lake District was used as an example of eco-tourism but often answers were restricted in the detail needed for this question (such as 'grass-covered roof to blend into the natural environment'). Better answers about Rheged discussed selling local produce, but these were still not developed enough to discuss how this protected the environment, eg by reducing transportation.

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

You may use an example in your answer.

(4)

It can help as being environmentally friendly help the environment.
At the Footsteps in The Gambia make people take 10 minute showers this is so they can conserve water. They use manure as compost to be more eco-friendly and so they can protect the environment. They do this so they can protect the environment by being more eco-friendly.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores three marks. The candidate makes a developed point about the showers (two marks) and a descriptive point about composting (one mark).

This answer would have been awarded full marks if the second point had been developed.

Question 6(e)

Many candidates scored three or four marks due to limited explanation or because they made generic rather than statements for their chosen resort. Weaker answers talked about Ayia Napa, Machu Picchu and Zanzibar but without specific locational information or depth of explanation. Answers where Malham was the main case study were often quite good, with many achieving Level 3 for the quality of explanation. Most candidates identified the importance of job and wealth creation as positive impacts of tourism. Most candidates earned two SPaG marks, but there were some who used specialist terminology such as the 'multiplier effect'. It was disappointing to note how many candidates did not use capital letters for the names of places and countries.

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

Use examples from different countries in your answer.

(6)

In Ayia Napa, tourism has had a positive social impact because there are now more facilities for the young people in the area to use - like bars and clubs, giving them a better night life. Also, there are now bus services going further into Cyprus provided for the tourists, which means the locals can travel further.

Environmentally, an area of the beach in Ayia Napa has been given protected status, ~~and~~ which increases the wildlife, in particular, the green turtle that uses the beach to lay its eggs on.

Tourism has also had a big economic impact. The locals ^{in Ayia Napa} gain more employment in hotels and bars, and shopkeepers now have a new source of income through selling souvenirs to tourists. This puts money back into the area and means that tourism is worthwhile.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores four marks + two marks for SPaG. There is a very limited amount of specific detail ('green turtle'). More explanation is required for Level 3.

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

Use examples from different countries in your answer.

(6)

Tourism brings a large amount of money into the local economy because the tourists have lots of disposable income. There are lots of job opportunities for the local people which also supports the local economy. Many locals, such as farmers in Malham, UK, have opened up their grotto as a cafe or campsite to help earn some extra money which improves their way of life. Areas with very high numbers of tourists, such as Benidorm which reached a peak of 12 million tourists in 1977, gain millions of pounds for the government and local area which can be spent on schools and hospitals which help out the national community. As more money can be spent on boosting the tourist industry (because more is earned) the more rights are given to the workers, for example, porters along the Inca trail in Peru are only limited to carry a certain weight ~~weight~~ which improves their jobs.



ResultsPlus
examiner comment

This response scores five marks plus two marks for SPaG.

The candidate includes some good explanation, but very limited local detail. The strength of the explanation has lifted this answer into Level 3, but good locational detail plus a range or depth of explanation is required for full marks.

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.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

Further copies of this publication are available from
Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email publication.orders@edexcel.com

Order Code UG034549 January 2013

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit
www.edexcel.com/quals

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual
.....



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

