



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in
Geography A (5GA1H/01)
Unit 1: Geographical Skills and
Challenges

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

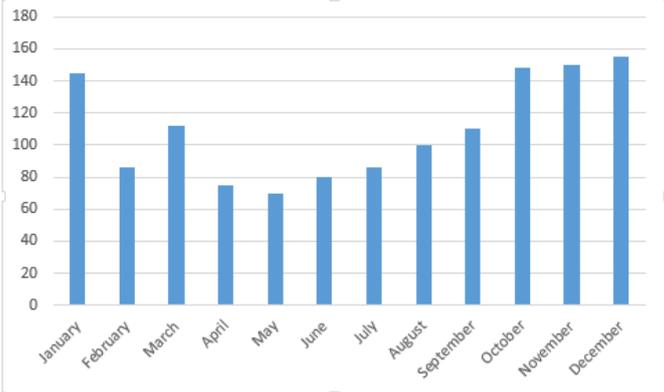
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (i)	B8021 Accept 8021	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (ii)	North west (NW) North north west (NNW) Accept north (N) 315° to 360°/0°	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a) (iii)	4.5 Accept 4.3 – 4.7 range (inclusive) Allow correct without units.	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p>A number of ideas, including for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land is undulating / hummocky / varies / 'bumpy' (1) (R) • Some steep sections (1) with contours close together (1) (R) • Goes from around sea level to ~ 240/250m (1) (R) • Land use is agriculture, not settlement (1), may be used for rough grazing / sheep (1) (L) • Lots of lakes (1) – might be used for fishing / water supply (1) (L) <p>Accept other ideas that are relevant.</p> <p>Must have at least 1 x (R) and 1x (L) comment for full marks, otherwise max 3. Accept between northings 79 and 83 on map.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1+1+1+1 or 1+(1+1)+1</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark																						
1(c)	<table border="1" data-bbox="411 504 1106 1451"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="416 510 759 577">Feature</th> <th data-bbox="759 510 1101 577">Six-figure grid reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 577 759 616">Museum (Mus)</td> <td data-bbox="759 577 1101 616">803 770</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 616 759 689">Camp / Caravan site</td> <td data-bbox="759 616 1101 689">797 773</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 689 759 728">Picnic site</td> <td data-bbox="759 689 1101 728">807 761</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 728 759 833">Tourist Information / TIC</td> <td data-bbox="759 728 1101 833">803 767</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 833 759 878">Viewpoint</td> <td data-bbox="759 833 1101 878">805 759</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 878 759 1025">Hotel</td> <td data-bbox="759 878 1101 1025">806 764 (note over an area so can some variation in GR)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1025 759 1131">Parking</td> <td data-bbox="759 1025 1101 1131">805 776 805 775 806 756</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1131 759 1279">Golf course</td> <td data-bbox="759 1131 1101 1279">805 754 (note over an area so can some variation in GR)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1279 759 1384">Leisure Centre / Sports / Recreation</td> <td data-bbox="759 1279 1101 1384">803 771</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1384 759 1451">Public House / Pub</td> <td data-bbox="759 1384 1101 1451">805 768</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="411 1529 1043 1597">Accept other examples as appropriate e.g. 'blue' and non-'blue' attractions.</p> <p data-bbox="411 1637 1075 1742">Note – both feature and grid reference must be correct (with 100 m, i.e. 3rd and 6th digit +/-1) for mark.</p> <p data-bbox="411 1783 1059 1888">Where there are arrows the grid reference should be aimed at the tip of the arrow not the symbol.</p>	Feature	Six-figure grid reference	Museum (Mus)	803 770	Camp / Caravan site	797 773	Picnic site	807 761	Tourist Information / TIC	803 767	Viewpoint	805 759	Hotel	806 764 (note over an area so can some variation in GR)	Parking	805 776 805 775 806 756	Golf course	805 754 (note over an area so can some variation in GR)	Leisure Centre / Sports / Recreation	803 771	Public House / Pub	805 768	1
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<p>2(a)</p>	<p>1 mark for each bar in the correct location – Jan and May (only) see below:</p>  <p>Accuracy: +/- 1 Square – shading not required</p>	<p>2 (1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(i)	>3500 (mm) or more than 3500 (mm)	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<p>Examiners should be looking for an overall description, using data (figures), e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wester Ross has much higher rainfall compared to most of GB / other areas shown on the map (1). • The east of the map / England is drier (600-800 mm) (1). • Wales and the south west are comparatively wet (1) with between 3000 (max) and 800 mm in the driest places (1). • Overall pattern of rainfall in UK is uneven / varies (1). <p>Overview of pattern (1) is required to access 3 mark, this can include a comparison.</p> <p>Note there is no separate mark for the use of data, but it is required for mark 3.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1+1+1 or (1+1)+1</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	<p>A range of ideas, but mainly:</p> <p>Easily identified pattern (1) allowing comparisons between different areas (1) which makes interpretation easier (1)</p> <p>Layering of i.e. GIS allows roads towns and deprivation showing relationships between data (1)</p> <p>Use of contrasting colour/colour gradient allows users to spot overall patterns (1) and detect unusual areas (1) and make comparisons between different areas (1)</p> <p>Easy/quick max 1 if connected to a reason.</p> <p>Any other valid ideas.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1+1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	<p>Photos can be out of date (1) so information isn't current / relevant (1).</p> <p>Different times of day or season can make it look very different (1) so images can be misleading (1).</p> <p>Photos can show a restricted view of a place (1), i.e. 'through a narrow lens'. So images can be misleading / miss out relevant information (1).</p> <p>Pictures can be poor quality – blurred, etc. (1) which makes it harder to access the information (1).</p> <p>You can't take pictures at night without specialist equipment (1) which makes it less likely to have this data / the images are poorer quality (1).</p> <p>In certain types of weather can portray / give different perspective (1) which can make places look better or worse compared to other time, etc. (1).</p> <p>Accept other valid ideas.</p> <p>Not easy/ vague/ limited/ unclear/hard to see max (1) but must be linked to a reason.</p>	<p>4 (1+1)+(1+1)</p> <p>1 + (1+1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	<p>Contemporary / up-to date (1) when compared to other sources e.g. book (1) so it means it maybe more reliable (1).</p> <p>Can get a more personal opinion (1) as it is unedited / blogged (1) which can be useful instead of interviews (1).</p> <p>TV / Internet can give a local perspective (1) which is not available from other sources such as articles (1) or national websites, etc (1).</p> <p>Internet is an easy / convenient way to share information (1) so the views of different groups / individuals can be seen (1) and this will help get a more reliable overview (1).</p> <p>Accept other valid ideas.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>(1+1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	<p>Note benefits can either be drawn from either countries / regions or transport benefits, or both.</p> <p>India and China will have the greatest number of lives saved 64%+31% respectively (1).</p> <p>Overall, most transport benefits in China (1).</p> <p>Energy saved, for all regions has most benefits compared to other transport benefits \$237 in 2010 (1).</p> <p>EU will get most benefits from energy saved and emissions reduced (1).</p> <p>Responses can be in a list of extracted data relevant to the resource.</p> <p>Note: there is no separate mark for the use of data.</p> <p>Max 2 if statements do not include reference to numerical or comparative data – implied or explicit.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1+1+(1+1) or (1+1+1)+1 or 1+1+1+1</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(ii)	<p>Examples of sustainable transport schemes will be varied. Expect them to include; P&R, bike schemes, car sharing, buses, bus lanes, multi-occupancy dedicated lanes, trams, congestion charging, etc.</p> <p>Development must be through detail and/or an explanation of how the scheme operates, e.g.</p> <p>In London hire / Santander bikes are available for public use (1) and people can use a credit card to hire the bike for a short journey, e.g. between a couple of tube stops (1) whereas, in Manchester there is an over-ground tram system (1) where people can hop-on and off for short journeys around the city (1).</p> <p>Note must be different schemes, not just places.</p> <p>Max 2 without implied or explicit comparison these can be about similarities or differences.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>(1+1)+(1+1)</p>

Question Number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(b)(i)	Volcanoes (1) Sun spot cycles / solar output (1) Changes in earth's orbit around the sun/orbital (1) Geometry / tilt / wobble (1)	methane, increasing population, driving cars, fossil fuels	1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)(ii)	Combustion of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide (1) (which) is a greenhouse gas that is linked to climate change (1)	2 (1+1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	<p>Generally greater acceptance in the west of USA (1).</p> <p>Interior states are less likely to believe (1).</p> <p>Overall pattern is mixed and varies from 55% and above agree to only 40% agree (1). SE (Florida) looks unusual in the east as having more believers (1).</p> <p>Cluster of believers in NE (1).</p> <p>Expect use of compass bearings to indicate feature of pattern as not required to know individual names / locations of US States.</p> <p>Must use data / figures for max 3, but no additional credit for individual use of data.</p> <p>Overview of pattern (1) is required to access 3 mark, this can include a comparison.</p> <p>Idea of outlier in the description can be regarded as overview (1).</p> <p>Answers that have no spatial or locational information cannot be credited.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1+1+1</p> <p>(1+1)+1</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<p>The science is very complicated (1) so it's difficult to prove outright/lack of evidence (1)</p> <p>All data and information is complicated (1) there can be different interpretations of meaning/extent of issue (1)</p> <p>Some people believe in conspiracy theories (1) and is caused by natural events (1)</p> <p>Reluctance to adopt greener practices (1) which are more expensive/less convenient to adopt (1)</p> <p>People can't be bothered to go green (1) as they don't believe it/worry about other things as it's not their problem (1)</p> <p>There is a lack of acceptance causing controversy because of a number of different viewpoints. These ideas gain credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That climate is not changing • Climate change caused by natural effects • That climate change is being caused by human impact • Fake news /don't believe experts 	2

Question Number	Indicative content					
<p>*5 (b) QWC i-ii-iii exp</p>	<p>There are a range of negative impacts and impacts that could be discussed:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 389 1295 1496"> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 389 609 1102">People</td> <td data-bbox="616 389 1295 1102"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths from increased heat and heatwaves • Warmer climates may encourage migration of disease-bearing insects like mosquitoes and malaria is already appearing in places it hasn't been seen before. • Droughts, and prolonged drought for some areas • Sea level rise affecting many low lying coastal areas and world cities. Linked effects of salinization and loss of agricultural productivity. Sea water mixing with freshwater and damaging supplies • Knock-on effects may be increased tensions over natural resources at risk from climate change and even greater risk of conflict in areas of political instability. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="376 1111 609 1496">Environments</td> <td data-bbox="616 1111 1295 1496"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean acidification leading to disruptions in the marine food chain and a lowering of biodiversity. • Melting of Arctic – stress to ecosystems and polar bears • Increased incidence of wildfire risk • Decline in global photoplankton • Changes in migration patterns of birds and animals • Changes in the times of seasons (seasonal periodicity) </td> </tr> </table> <p>Ultimately there is a high degree of overlap between people and environments. The best answers will likely consider social, economic and environmental under the umbrella of "people and environment".</p>		People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths from increased heat and heatwaves • Warmer climates may encourage migration of disease-bearing insects like mosquitoes and malaria is already appearing in places it hasn't been seen before. • Droughts, and prolonged drought for some areas • Sea level rise affecting many low lying coastal areas and world cities. Linked effects of salinization and loss of agricultural productivity. Sea water mixing with freshwater and damaging supplies • Knock-on effects may be increased tensions over natural resources at risk from climate change and even greater risk of conflict in areas of political instability. 	Environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean acidification leading to disruptions in the marine food chain and a lowering of biodiversity. • Melting of Arctic – stress to ecosystems and polar bears • Increased incidence of wildfire risk • Decline in global photoplankton • Changes in migration patterns of birds and animals • Changes in the times of seasons (seasonal periodicity)
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Level	Mark	Descriptor				
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.				
Level 1	1–3	An attempt to describe at least one negative impact. Exemplification material may be present, but is not always relevant to the answer. For top of level some attempt to give reasons or partial explanation. Generally clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.				
Level 2	4-6	One clear explanation of the negative impacts on either environments or people. Likely to be a located case study / example(s) which is developed to illustrate one or more of the explanations. For top of level must refer to both people and environment, with some explanation linked to at least one. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology.				

Level 3	7-9	Good explanation of different impacts to both people and environments. In this band expect two or more explanations combined with some element of discussion / evaluation, especially at the top. For top of band there will also be better depth and or range. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidate does not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	<i>Threshold performance</i> Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
SPaG Level 2	2-3	<i>Intermediate performance</i> Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	4	<i>High performance</i> Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.