

# Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2010

GCSE

### GCSE Geography (5GA3H) Paper 1

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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.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
  - i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*
  - ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*
  - iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.*

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(i)	One mark for two correct bars Columns need to be in the correct order		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(ii)	HIC (Accept 'MEDC')	LIC MIC	1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(iii)	One mark for a valid reason The answer for this question must relate to 1 a ii's answer for the possible mark to be awarded. e.g. high percentage of tertiary (1) primary sector is small (1)		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(iv)	One mark for each correct statement. Max 2 without data. One mark for using data. Must be about both primary and tertiary for 3 marks. Primary has decreased every year (1) Tertiary has increased between 1982 and 2007 (1) by 22% (1). Tertiary fell slightly between 2002 and 2007 (1) by 4% (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(v)	To make / manufacture / process (1) using raw materials (1) often in a factory (1); Credit an example if given (1)	produce	2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (a)(vi)	One mark one mark per reason, accept development of points: Cheaper labour abroad Cheaper land abroad Fewer regulations / environmental laws etc. abroad Globalisation allows faster & cheaper movement of goods ICT / internet = improved communications		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (b)	1 mark per reason max 2 if no clear evidence from fig. 1b Examples of answers such as Simple explained point - Flat land (1) More developed explained point - Room for single - story expansion (1) and large car parks (1); Near to main roads (1) providing easy access for shoppers (1); on the edge of a town (1) so it is handy for shoppers (1); in a rural area (1) where the cost of land is lower than in the town centre (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 (c)	Credit explanations if given but still can get max marks with descriptive points. Max 2 marks if unspecific. LIC, MIC or HIC accepted Specific e.g. china clay in Cornwall proximity of raw materials (1) + elaboration (1); good transport links / accessibility (1) + elaboration (1); contextual demand (1)	Power station	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
1 d	Country should be a LIC or HIC Look for positive and negative effects of the growth of the secondary sector Positive effects are likely to be social and economic Negative effects are likely to be environmental and rural depopulation See supplied case study information	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the effects of growth. Could be about any country Discuss: allow use of a HIC as an example for Level 1
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. They must both be specific and explained for the top.

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(i)	One mark for two correct bars		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(ii)	1 mark per point describing changes. 1 mark for use of visitor data. Max 2 if no visitor data e.g. visitor numbers fell between 2001 and 2002 (1). Between 2002 and 2003, visitor numbers increased (1) by 5 600 (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (a)(iii)	One mark per correct point: 1+1 or 1 x 2 Max 1 for a list Traffic congestion (1) footpath erosion (1) overcrowding (1) qualified pollution (1) litter (1) poor range of shops (1)		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (b)(i)	A person who lives in one place but works in another (1) and makes this journey on a daily / regular basis (1) Credit exemplification e.g. often this is rural to urban (1) small to large (1) example of a commute can be credited once (1)		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (b)(ii)	One mark for each reason; credit developed points Max 2 if no reference to the map. Max 1 for a list Coxhoe is near to the A1M road (1) providing good access to Durham (1) nice area to live (1) less expensive than Durham (1) only about 20-25km from Durham (1)		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (c)	Credit explanations if given but can still get max marks with descriptive points. One mark given for a basic description, second mark for an elaboration or developed point At least 2 impacts are needed for full marks. e.g. residents have to travel further (1) + exemplification of this (Max 1) which takes more time (1) and costs money in petrol (1); risk of outmigration of locals (1) having a further negative impact on existing services (1) such as		4

	primary schools (1) identify elderly / those without transport as worse affected (1)		
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 (d)	1 mark per point e.g. less crops are grown (1) because more jobs are done by hand (1) so food is more expensive for the consumer (1); more land is needed to grow the same amount (1) making it more expensive for the farmer (1); crops are vulnerable to pests (1) because less chemicals are used (1)		3

Question Number	Indicative content	
2 (e)	Farm must be in the UK Must explain how the farm has diversified - do not accept 'organic farming'. e.g. B&B, camping, farm shops, pony - trekking etc. See supplied case study information	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the diversification strategies. Could be about any farm.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. They must both be specific and explained for the top.

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a)(i)	One mark for two correct bars		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a)(ii)	1 mark per point describing changes. 1 mark for the use of population data. Max 2 if no population data. Must have increase and decrease for full marks e.g. Argyll and Bute has had the biggest decrease in population (1) whereas Scottish Borders have had the biggest increase (1) of 2.2% (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a)(iii)	Credit explanations if given but can still get max marks with descriptive points. One mark per impact - must have both social and economic for full marks. Closure of services (1) + example (1); increased rates for public utilities (1) + example (1); credit use of data from Figure 3a (1)		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (a)(iv)	One mark per reason. Max 2 if no examples. Example: specific information about a place where people have moved from or to <i>or</i> a named example of urban to rural migration Cheaper housing (1); less air pollution (1); less crime (1); peace and quiet (1); slower pace of life (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (b)(i)	1 mark per factor . max 2 without evidence. Flat land (1) river (1) bridging point (1) cross-roads (1) main road (1) good soil / farmland (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (b)(ii)	Never been developed / built on (1)		1



Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 (c)	<p>1 mark per advantage / disadvantage.  Max 3 marks if just about advantages or disadvantages.  Max of 2 if no examples are used  Examples can be based in one or more locations (e.g. London Docklands)  Advantages:  Lessens urban sprawl (1) reduces the loss of countryside (1) so there is more land for agriculture / recreation (1)  Near entertainment facilities and workplaces to attract residents (1) as commuting time is reduced (1)  Infrastructure such as gas, electricity and water is already present (1)  Planning permission is easier to get (1) as the government is actively encouraging the use of these sites (1)  Disadvantages:  Area might have high levels of traffic congestion (1) or air pollution (1). Expensive to clear derelict buildings (1) high land costs (1)</p>		4

Question Number	Indicative content	
3 d	<p>Must be a LIC (but allow Rio de Janeiro, Brazil or Cairo, Egypt and so on even though they are now MIC's)  Natural increase and rural to urban migration are the reasons for the rapid growth.  See supplied case study information</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	<p>A basic answer  Simple descriptive statements about the growth of an urban area.  Not specific - could be about any urban area.</p>
Level 2	3-4	<p>A clear answer  Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point.  The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.</p>
Level 3	5-6	<p>An explicit answer.  A range of specific and explained points.  Level 3 is reached by there being an explanation of both how natural increase and migration has caused the rapid growth of the urban area.  Both causes must be clearly explained and linked to a specific urban area for full marks.</p>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(i)	One mark for accurate completion		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(ii)	LIC Accept LEDC		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(iii)	One mark for a valid reason e.g. broad base or narrow at the top. The answer for this question must relate to 4 a ii's answer for the possible mark to be awarded.		1

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(iv)	1 mark per point describing the shape of Pyramid B. Max 2 if no data (data = percentages) e.g. wide base (1) largest 30 - 39 (1) with 9.1 million of the population (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (a)(v)	High proportion of young people (1) under the age of 16 (1) accept under the age of 19.		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (b)(i)	One mark per point. Max two if no reference to the map. most dense in the east (1) and pockets in the north west (1) + data (1) most sparse in the west (1) inland (1) + data (1) uninhabited area in the west (1) densely populated around the rivers (1)		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (b)(ii)	One mark per point. Reserve one mark for map evidence. Max 2 if no explanation or a direct link between physical factors and population distribution. Credit own knowledge - place names / data that are not on the map. Distribution is unevenly spread (1) Densely populated due to: Fertile soils (1) low relief (1) river valleys (1) Sparsely populated due to:		4

Highland (1) high rainfall (1) desert (1) very cold (1)		
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Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 (c)	<p>One mark per point. Up to 2 marks without explanation.</p> <p>birth control (1), preference for smaller families (1) as it is expensive bringing up children (1); low infant mortality rate (1); later marriages (1) and women having children later (1) because they are having a career first (1); government policy - e.g. one child policy in China (1)</p>		4

Question Number	Indicative content	
4 d	<p>Any country - LIC, MIC or HIC e.g. Singapore: child savings scheme (CDA); maternity &amp; paternity leave; larger apartments; cash gifts; 5 days paid childcare leave a year See supplied case study information</p>	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	<p>A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the incentives. Could be about any country.</p>
Level 2	3-4	<p>A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.</p>
Level 3	5-6	<p>An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. Level 3 is reached by there being an explanation of incentives. They must be explained and linked to a specific country for full marks.</p>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (a)(i)	One mark for a push factor and 1 mark for a pull factor + one more push or pull factor. 'Mirror' answers = 1 mark Suggest possible employment e.g. construction Push: employment, low wages, poor healthcare, natural hazards Pull: job opportunities, need for a skill, gap in the labour force, higher wages; member of the EU		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (a)(ii)	One mark per point Max 2 marks without an example 1 mark for an example - must be medical + country e.g. going to Spain for dental treatment. expensive healthcare in country of origin; cheaper healthcare in host country; have a holiday at the same time - better weather; cheaper and faster transport; more information about it via the internet; shorter waiting times for treatment.		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (a)(iii)	Migrants who have been forced to flee an area (1) because of persecution or war (1) credit an example (1)		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (b)(i)	1 mark per point describing the pattern of migration. Max 2 if no data Correct units must be used for the data mark. Immigration has always been higher than emigration (1). Immigration to the UK has gone up between 1998 to 2007 (1) although it fell between 2006 and 2007 (1) by 300 000 migrants(1)		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (b)(ii)	One mark per negative impact on a host country:  Increase in public money has to be spent on services (1) + example (1); add to unemployment figures if the country is in recession (1); social tensions - abuse and discrimination (1) immigrants end up segregated not integrated (1) credit		3

	an example (1) employment pressures / greater competition for jobs (1) money leaves the country (1)		
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Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 (c)	1 mark per point High percentage of possible sunshine throughout the year (1) Beautiful scenery (1) tranquil lakes (1) beaches (1) Lots of facilities / amenities for retired people (Max 1 for a list); Greater mobility (1) as they no longer need to live near their workplace (1) relaxing (1)		4

Question Number	Indicative content
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5 d	Positive and negative impacts - social, economic and environmental. See supplied case study information
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the impacts. Could be about any retirement destination.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. Level 3 is reached by there being an explanation of both positive and negative impacts. They must be explained and linked to a specific destination for full marks.

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (a)	One mark per reason for growth 1+1+1 More leisure time; more disposable income; advertising; faster / cheaper transport; easy border control (e.g. within the EU); paid holidays		3

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (b)(i)	One mark for each point. includes transport (1), accommodation (1). All put together by a tour operator (1) and sold as a relatively cheap package deal (1) convenience (1)		2

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (b)(ii)	One mark per point Max 3 if only physical or human attractions are discussed. Sandy beach (1); Blue sky (1) the sun (1); Large hotels (1); near the beach (1); Beautiful scenery (1); Clear blue sea (1); sunbathing (1) water sports (1)		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (c)(i)	1 mark per point describing the changes in the numbers of tourists. Max 3 if no data		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (c)(ii)	One mark per point. Credit explanations if given but can still get max marks with descriptive points. Max 2 marks if no examples. Examples can be based in one or more locations (e.g. Malham) Habitats are cleared; overuse of water supplies; rubbish and sewage; coral reefs destroyed; wildlife disturbed; traffic congestion; air pollution; noise pollution		4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 (d)(i)	Stage 3: development Stage 6: rejuvenation		2

Question Number	Indicative content	
6 (d)(ii)	Destination must be in the European Union. See supplied case study information	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the growth of tourism. Not about a specific holiday resort.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of this level requires a range of specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. Level 3 is reached by there being clear explanations. Relevant links with the Butler model for full marks.

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