

# ResultsPlus

Examiners' Report

June 2010

GCSE Geography 5GA3H

**ResultsPlus**  
look forward to better exam results  
[www.resultsplus.org.uk](http://www.resultsplus.org.uk)

Edexcel is one of the leading examining and awarding bodies in the UK and throughout the world. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers.

Through a network of UK and overseas offices, Edexcel's centres receive the support they need to help them deliver their education and training programmes to learners.

For further information, please call our GCE line on 0844 576 0025, our GCSE team on 0844 576 0027, or visit our website at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com). If you have any subject specific questions about the content of this Examiners' Report that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

Ask The Expert can be accessed online at the following link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/Aboutus/contact-us/>

Alternatively, you can speak directly to a subject specialist at Edexcel on our dedicated Geography telephone line: 0844 372 2185



ResultsPlus is Edexcel's free online tool that offers teachers unrivalled insight into exam performance.

You can use this valuable service to see how your students performed according to a range of criteria - at cohort, class or individual student level.

- Question-by-question exam analysis
- Skills maps linking exam performance back to areas of the specification
- Downloadable exam papers, mark schemes and examiner reports
- Comparisons to national performance

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit [www.edexcel.com/resultsplus](http://www.edexcel.com/resultsplus).

To set up your ResultsPlus account, call 0844 576 0024

June 2010

Publications Code UG023973

All the material in this publication is copyright  
© Edexcel Ltd 2010

## **Introduction**

On the whole, candidates provided a good standard of responses in this first session of the new modular examination.

The paper requires candidates to answer a variety of questions on their chosen two topics in 60 minutes. The majority of candidates successfully completed the required number of questions within the permitted time.

The approach to individual questions is considered in this report and a selection of examples of candidates responses for 4 and 6 mark questions are included.

**Question 1(a) (i)**

This question was well received, with the majority of candidates accurately completing the graph.

**Question 1(a) (ii-iii)**

Candidates found this difficult, with many incorrectly identifying South Korea as a HIC

**Question 1(a) (iv)**

Many candidates were awarded two marks for correctly describing the changes, but failing to include employment data from Figure 1a in their answer.

**Question 1(a) (v)**

Question was well received, with many candidates awarded full marks for a detailed definition of secondary industry.

**Question 1(a) (vi)**

This question confused some of the candidates who did not have a clear understanding of what globalisation actually is. However, the majority of candidates managed to get some credit, usually mentioning cheaper labour abroad.

(vi) Globalisation has caused a decline in secondary industry in the UK.

Suggest reasons why.

(4)

Globalisation has caused a decline for a number of reasons. Firstly, globalisation has meant that there are now more TNCs able to manufacture all over the world. In countries such as China, these companies have found it much cheaper to manufacture, because workers are paid less <sup>and</sup> currency rates are suitable. Globalisation has also meant that it has become much faster and cheaper to move goods around the world on ships or on planes. Many British companies that used to manufacture in the UK now do so abroad. An example is Dyson, who now manufacture in Malaysia, contributing to the decline of secondary industry in the UK. Globalisation has also led to more trade routes opening. Many companies have decided to move manufacture to these trade routes to save transport costs.

EXAMPLE 1 - This is a good example of a candidate who know about the role globalisation has played in the decline of secondary industry in the UK. (4 marks).

### *Question 1(b)*

This question was answered very well by candidates, who used the resource thoroughly to help them to write their answer. A few candidates confused 'retail park' with 'country park' and therefore did not perform as well.

### *Question 1(c)*

Many of the answers fulfilled the required criteria of identifying a primary industry and its location. However, some candidates stumbled on the same point by being too generic and not focusing on the question posed.

Most candidates accessed at least 2 marks but were often very general in their use of an example and were not specific about the transport links.

The best answers came from those candidates that understood what the question required, identified the links between the location of the resource and the ability to transport the material.

### *Question 1(d)*

China was a very popular case study example for this question and there were many candidates who reached a solid Level 2 answer, with a range of explanations.

Relatively few candidates reached level 3 because not enough data and detail was known about social and economic impacts; environmental impacts were better explained. Very few candidates referred to positive impacts of growth. Some candidates misread the question and wrote about reasons for growth and achieved zero marks

The best responses came from those candidates that had clearly learnt specific facts, figures and/or data about their chosen case study.

**Question 2(a) (i)**

This question was well received by candidates, with a large number correctly identifying the scale of the graph and completing it correctly.

**Question 2(a) (ii)**

Very well received, with the majority of candidates successfully using visitor data to help them describe Figure 2a.

**Question 2(a) (iii)**

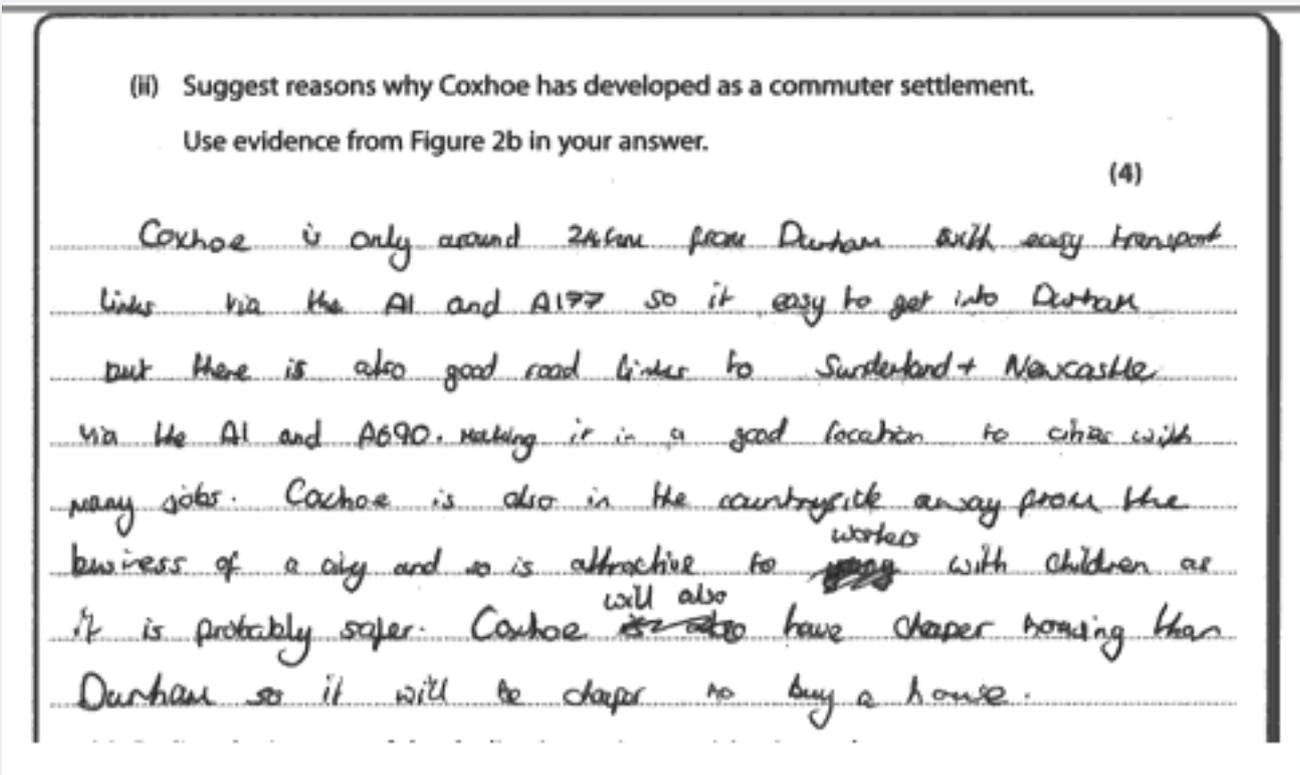
This question was very well answered, with the majority of candidates describing at least two possible negative impacts.

**Question 2(b) (i)**

Well answered by candidates - the most common response was '.....travel from a rural to an urban area.... on a daily basis'

**Question 2(b) (ii)**

Most candidates answered this question well, using the resource appropriately to identify reason why Coxhoe has developed as a commuter settlement.



EXAMPLE 2 - Full marks given - a range of reasons for the development of Coxhoe as a commuter settlement.

### Question 2(c)

This question saw candidates often repeating the same point, most candidates identified the link between rural to urban migration but struggled to explain beyond this initial point.

Most candidates gained at least 2 marks for this question. The best responses came from candidates who explained or developed their points.

### Question 2(d)

This question saw the majority of candidates gaining the full 3 marks. Candidates were confused over pesticides not realising that these could be organic and often omitted the word chemicals from their answer thus losing a mark.

### Question 2(e)

This question saw a variety of case studies used with Home Farm and Hazel Brow Farm being the most popular. With the latter case study, most candidates managed to only obtain a good Level 2 answer due to lack of specific details.

(e) Choose a UK farm that has diversified. *the high-price and buy rich-organic produce instead*

Explain the ways in which this farm has diversified. (6)

Chosen farm Cream O' Galloway

Cream O' Galloway farm in Galloway has diversified to produce organic ice-cream and produce organic cattle. They cut-down on their herd size to increase animal welfare and reduce veterinary costs. The farm has also built a visitor centre which gets 70,000 visitors per year which includes nature trails, dog walks, cycle tracks, a 3-D maze, many play areas and a go-kart course. The farm also sells its produce in its farm shop and ~~sells~~ two restaurants. The farm has also built a wind turbine to produce electricity in conjunction with the local community, and the farm has also installed solar panels. These methods have reduced the farm's reliance on one income as the farm now gains income through subsidies, visitors and members.

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

EXAMPLE 3 - A good example of a candidate who has not only described the diversification strategies of a specific farm but also has explained why the farmer chose to diversify in this way.

### Question 3(a) (i)

This question scored well with the majority of candidates correctly completing the horizontal bar graph.

### Question 3(a) (ii)

Well answered with many candidates using population data, as requested in the question, to help describe the changes shown in Figure 3a.

### Question 3(a) (iii)

Many candidates achieved at least 3 out of 4 marks available. Most identified the main points like the closure of services, however many candidates failed to consider both the social and economic factors. Very few candidates used increased cost of utilities as an explanation. but lots used examples mainly Scotland, Cornwall, West Wales.

Some candidates used examples mainly in Scotland, Cornwall and West Wales to enhance answers given. Candidates clearly appreciated the link between depopulation and loss of facilities and the loss of community.

(iii) Outline the social and economic impacts of rural depopulation on remote rural areas.

(4)

One social impact of remote rural depopulation on remote rural areas is the community spirit. There would be less of a community spirit as there is less people. Schools would have to close as there aren't enough students and schools are often the centre of a community. An economic factor impact is that small services would go out of business. One, because there would be only a small amount of customers and therefore they wouldn't have a sustainable income. Two, they there wouldn't be enough people to employ to run the business.

EXAMPLE 4 - Above is a candidate who outlines both the social and economic impacts for full marks.

***Question 3(a) (iv)***

Generally well answered with many candidates scoring 2 marks for two reasons why people migrate into rural areas, However, only a minority of candidates picked up all 3 marks for specific information about a place or naming an example of urban to rural migration.

***Question 3(b) (i)***

Extremely well answered with candidates studying the resource in depth and using it to write a description of the factors affecting the site of the village.

***Question 3(b) (ii)***

Well received by the majority of the candidates. Some candidates were confusing the term 'greenfield site' with 'green belt'.

***Question 3(c)***

Most candidates answered well on the advantages less so on the disadvantages. As a consequence many responses were unbalanced.

The majority of candidates failed to cite an example to take their answer beyond 2 marks.

(c) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of developing on brownfield sites.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

The advantages of Brownfield Sites would be; the Sewerage and water system is already installed, there are transport routes and easily accessing the big business. It makes use of old space - factories and warehouses.

For example the Northern Quarter in Manchester has been redeveloped from Brownfield Sites to Galleries and shops.

~~Brownfield Sites~~ ~~are~~ have disadvantages = Normally in a polluted area. Also it doesn't make noise or visual pollution or ~~kill~~ destroy habitats or destroy scenic scenery like a greenfield site. It prevents Suburban Sprawl - the spreading of housing and the UK government has no regulations against Brownfield Sites.

The disadvantages; the process can be ~~more~~ expensive and sometimes the space is limited. Brownfield Sites can be old and made of raw material that are already damaged. They can be in polluted areas affecting asthma. An example of a Brownfield Site would be in Glasgow when in 1990s the Burrell gallery was ~~not~~ built from a redeveloped site or in Manchester the Cotton Mills. Or in ~~the~~ Salt Mill it has been turned into a museum.

Brownfield Sites can provide resources and raw materials they are less remote and have access to local community right in the centre of the business district

EXAMPLE 5 - Full marks. Candidate writes about both the advantages and disadvantages of developing on brownfield sites, whilst using examples.

### *Question 3(d)*

On the whole, this question worked well and was a good discriminator. Lots of level 2 answers with simple descriptive statements rural/urban migration mentioned but little explanation of the reasons for this ie the push factors and source regions were rarely named. The pull of bright lights was better explained but few candidates were able to cite data about rates of natural increase leading to rapid increase.

The case study of Cairo was the one most commonly used by candidates.

Some candidates wrote about the impacts of growth shanties etc which was irrelevant

Relatively few candidates reached a Level 3 by explaining how natural increase and migration had caused rapid growth.

**Question 4(a) (i)**

Very well received, most candidates accurately completed the population pyramid using the data in the table.

**Question 4(a) (ii-iii)**

A number of candidates got these questions incorrect. They were unable to link a particular level of development (in this case, LIC) to a particular shape of a population pyramid.

**Question 4(a) (iv)**

Very well received, with the majority of candidates using population data from Figure 4a to help describe the shape of pyramid B.

**Question 4(a) (v)**

Well answered, with many candidates scoring 2 marks for specification of under 16 / under 18.

**Question 4(b) (i)**

Generally well done, with good use of the map key to help describe the population density of China.

**Question 4(b) (ii)**

Most candidates managed to identify the key factors effecting population distribution. There were a good proportion of candidates who made the direct link between physical factors and population distribution (Example 7). However, many candidates were limited to the maximum 2 marks for not being able to link the physical factors to the population distribution.

(ii) Explain how physical factors have influenced the population distribution of China.

(4)

It is very dense near coastal areas in the east as it has flat land + lots of rain fall. Cities and towns have moved here because it is near a water supply which is good for trade/fishing. Crops can be grown on flat land and so can cities. It is sparse in <sup>the</sup> western part of China because it may be very mountainous and have very little rainfall. Crops can't be grown on mountainous land so therefore it would be sparse. ~~Also there may be~~

### Question 4(c)

The majority of candidates identified the use of contraception as an explanation for low birth rates. However, candidates did not always seem to realise that suggest meant give explanations and they often stated simple points which they then did not elaborate on. This meant that many responses were limited to the maximum of 2 marks for lack of explanation.

(c) Suggest reasons why birth rates are low during Stage 3 of the demographic transition model.

(4)

Birth rates are low during Stage 3 because, due to advances in medicine, less babies die, so parents have fewer children. The development also means more jobs, so people pursue career over family which reduces the amount of children they have. More development also gives people the option of having contraception and abortions too.

EXAMPLE 7 - Good answer, with enough explanation for 4 marks.

### Question 4(d)

Singapore proved to be the most popular case study example in this question and most candidates identified the 3 or more policy with the majority being able to recall the cash gifts given by the government.

Candidates using Gambia, UK or Germany seemed to struggle as they did not have specific data at their disposal. A few misunderstood and wrote about anti natalist polices such as China's one child.

Most candidates made enough specific points to allow them to access Level 2 easily but relatively few made the connection which allowed them to explain why this would encourage people to have more children. Candidates were not using connectives to link their statements to reasoning.

(6)

Chosen country Singapore

Singapore are using lots of incentives to try and increase their birth rate. To encourage people to have children, the government will give \$3,000 for the 1st and 2nd child and \$6,000 cash bonus for the 3rd and 4th child. This enables families to pay for basic things a child would need and encourages them to have one. Singapore also gives 3 months maternity leave and 1 month paternity leave to both parents for the first child. This means parents can settle down with their child and encourages them to do so. Singapore also gives a 3-bedroom flat for the 1st and 2nd child and ~~and~~ a 6-bedroom flat for the 3rd and 4th child. This encourages parents to have more and gives them preferential housing arrangements they want. They also give a child free education for families who can't afford it. This once again encourages parents to have a child, as they don't have to pay for education rights. Finally they give each family \$95 ~~per~~ a month, which parents to have a cheap babysitter for their child. For those who don't have a child, the largest flat they can get is a 3 room flat and this discourages them as there is less space to live in and they cannot upgrade.

EXAMPLE 8 - A good level 3 response, with both specific details about the chosen case study and explanation as well as just description.

### Question 5(a) (i)

Very well received, with the majority of candidates describing both the possible push and pull factors.

### Question 5(a) (ii)

Many candidates cited 'cheaper' as a reason and were able offer examples (eg. dental treatment in Spain) to access full marks.

### Question 5(a) (iii)

Well received, with the majority of candidates showing that they understand that refugees have been forced to migrate. The example of 'war' was most commonly used.

### Question 5(b) (i)

Well received, only a small percentage of candidates failed to use migration data in their answer, limiting them to 2 marks.

(i) Describe the pattern of migration shown on Figure 5b.

Use migration data in your answer.

(4)

In 1998 around 250,000 people emigrated out of the UK and about 380,000 people immigrated into the UK. Both of these figures steadily rose until 2000 where there was a slight drop in both but in 2001 they started to rise again up until 2006 when they both decreased to 320,000 emigrants and 550,000 immigrants in 2007. This shows that people emigrating rose by 20,000 people and immigrants rose by 170,000 in 9 years.

EXAMPLE 9 - A good description, incorporating migration data. Full marks.

**Question 5(b) (ii)**

Competition for jobs/unemployment/racial tension were the most popular answers for a well answered question.

**Question 5(c)**

The majority of candidates used the resource well to gain 3 or 4 marks. Only a small minority misread the question and provided reasons why people would retire to areas other than Florida.

(c) Study Figure 5c in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a retirement resort in Florida, USA.

Suggest reasons why many people retire to areas such as Florida.

(4)

When people retire, they would want to live a simple easy life. They would want to escape the ~~city~~ city and live in a tranquil zone. Certain areas of Florida ~~also~~ provide lakes, golf courses and fishing. This appeals to people who want relaxation. An area such as Florida also provides plenty of sunshine. With 60 - 80% of sunshine throughout the year Florida would be the perfect relaxation and retirement zone. Woodlands church lake also gives ~~ret~~ people in retirement a senior ~~com~~ community.

EXAMPLE 10 - Full marks

**Question 5(d)**

Spain proved to be the most commonly used case study for this question. Many candidates were able to explain the social and economic impacts on the destination, but were less successfully on the environmental issues.

Relatively few candidates managed to include any specific information pertaining to the destination and achieve a Level 3 answer with the positive and negative impacts considered.

Many candidates focused predominantly on the negative impacts in particular Spanish doctors not wishing to treat English patients due to potential legal implications.

### ***Question 6(a)***

Extremely well received question that saw the majority of candidates achieving the full 3 marks. Most candidates confidently identified the main facts, with a smaller number often repeating the same points.

### ***Question 6(b) (i)***

Well answered question.

### ***Question 6(b) (ii)***

Well answered question, candidates looked carefully at the resource and majority understood clearly the difference between human and physical features.

### ***Question 6(c) (i)***

Well answered, with many candidates successfully using tourism data in their answer to help with their description and achieve full marks.

### ***Question 6(c) (ii)***

The majority of candidates could outline the negative impacts such as wildlife being disturbed or habitats being cleared to make way for new developments. However, many failed to achieve the full marks as many failed to provide a credible example to enhance their answer (max 2 without examples). Many candidates were too generic in their answer using the term pollution which was too generalised.

### ***Question 6(d) (i) 1***

Well answered.

### ***Question 6(d) (i) 2***

Well answered.

### ***Question 6(d) (ii)***

Most candidates used Blackpool or Benidorm for their chosen study. The former was usually better answered as it contained more specifics, although many responses leapt from development to rejuvenation leaving vast chunks out. Benidorm answers were often far too generalised. Candidates generally linked stages of development quite well to the Butler Model.

Many candidates failed to achieve a level 3 because answers were purely descriptive of the development of a particular and lacked any explanation. Both explanation and specifics are required for level 3 - an example of a full mark answer is shown in Example 11.

A small minority of candidates misread the question and chosen a case study outside the EU.

Blackpool, in the UK, has been through all of the stages in the Butler Model. In the late 1800s, people began to travel there for short holidays to get away from the city life (Exploration). Because of the increasing numbers of tourists, new facilities such as hotels, bars and even theme park rides were being constructed, especially in the few years after the Second World War (~~the~~ ~~development~~ (e.g. Blackpool Tower, the Pleasure Beach) (Involvement, Development). By the ~~1970s~~ <sup>1970s</sup> and 1980s, ~~the~~ tourist numbers were high but the growth in the numbers began to fall (Consolidation, Stagnation). More people began to go abroad in Europe with the new package holidays and Blackpool was losing its appeal as well as the facilities being run down and old (Decline). Blackpool tried to put a bid in for a new casino but failed. Now there are champagne and oyster bars being built along with rebranding the area (Rejuvenation) (Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

## Grade Boundaries

Candidates generally responded extremely positively to the paper. There were hardly any candidates attempting an incorrect combination of questions or leaving questions blank that required an answer. The vast majority of candidates were able to complete both of their chosen topics within the time permitted.

Question 1 on Section A proved to be the most popular amongst candidates, whilst question 6 on Section B most popular.

The level - marked questions (6 - markers) were excellent discriminators. Centres should be aware that to achieve a Level 3 (5 or 6 marks), both explanation and specific points are required (see marks scheme).

Grade	Max. Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
Raw boundary mark	50	38	33	28	24	21	19	0
Uniform mark scale boundary	100	90	80	70	60	50	45	0

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

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email [publications@linneydirect.com](mailto:publications@linneydirect.com)

Order Code UG023973 June 2010

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit  
[www.edexcel.com/quals](http://www.edexcel.com/quals)

Edexcel Limited. Registered in England and Wales no.4496750  
Registered Office: One90 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH

Ofqual  




Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru  
Welsh Assembly Government

