

Examiners' Report
June 2013

GCSE Geography A 5GA3H 01

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Introduction

This was the second appearance of spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) on this paper following the January 2013 series. The actual specification content that was assessed remained the same as in previous series; however, centres are reminded that from June 2014, the revised linear specification will be assessed (see Edexcel's website for further details).

Candidates were once again required to answer one question from Section A (worth 25 marks) and one question from Section B (worth 28 marks as 3 SPaG marks were available on the final extended writing question).

The size of the cohort sitting this paper was approximately 8 200, which is smaller in quantity to that of the previous two summer series', possibly due to the introduction of the linear course in September 2012. The mean mark for the paper was very similar to the January 2013 series, when SPaG was first introduced.

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 which required more complex responses from candidates.

Question 1 (a) (iii)

This was answered well and the majority of candidates were able to suggest a variety of reasons for the decline; the most popular reason for the decline was the relocation of industry to LICs. There were also many answers focused on mechanisation which was often developed leading to a second mark.

This response scores 3 marks.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the decline in the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector in country Z. (3)

~~The main one of the reason is because of the mechanisation, the~~

The reasons included globalisation, as it is cheaper to set up factories in the MNCs and LICs & others countries, mechanisation and the majority of the people are been attracted to the better jobs in tertiary sector.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The candidate has made a developed point about mechanisation and a further point (for the third mark) about the move towards tertiary industry.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Include a 'developed reason' if the question is a 3 mark 'suggest reasons...' question.

Question 1 (a) (iv)

There were a number of candidates who did not choose a secondary industry and so therefore struggled to get any marks. Many candidates made the point of the industry being close to transport links and this was often backed up well when using an example (the best answers used case study material to expand on a point).

This response scores 4 marks.

(iv) Explain the reasons for the location of an activity (industry) in the secondary sector.

(4)

Chosen activity (industry) Toyota ~~car~~ car factory, Burnaston, Derby.

The transport link in the area is excellent as it allows the ^{process} transport easy transport of the ~~cars~~ and parts of the cars and the finished product throughout the UK. The other reason is that there are many suppliers of component part and parts engineering around the area which can help to reduce the ~~price~~ transport fee of the parts and raw materials. ~~The~~ Another reason is that there is a National Peak District park near to the factory which can help to attract the workers due to the opportunities of leisure activities of it.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate has included two developed points for maximum marks.

Question 1 (b)

This question was very well-answered by the majority of candidates.

Some candidates simply stated the percentage (%) for each graph in turn (taking one sector at a time), failing to draw direct comparisons which restricted the marks; some other candidates misinterpreted the graphs, stating the divisions on graphs to be 10% (rather than 5%) intervals.

This response scores 4 marks.

(b) Study Figure 1b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the different economic sectors in two locations.

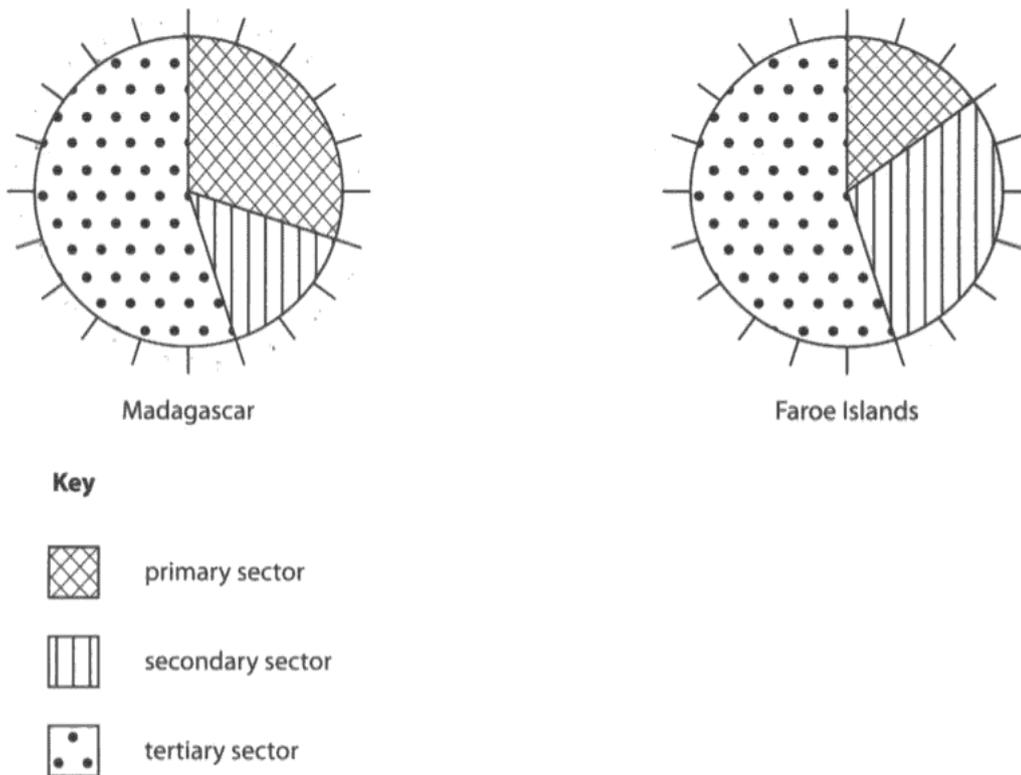


Figure 1b

Compare the pie charts for the two locations in Figure 1b.

Use percentage of people employed data in your answer.

(4)

Madagascar and the Feroe Islands both have the same amount of people working in tertiary at 55%. However Madagascar has more number of people employed in the primary sector at 30%, compared to Feroe Islands 15%. Then the Feroe Islands have greater amount of people working in the secondary sector at 30%, compared to Madagascar 15%. Therefore overall we can tell that the Feroe Islands are more developed as they have less people in the primary.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The candidate has made three comparative statements and has used correct data to support one of these statements.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Take time to read the graph carefully, paying special attention to the key and intervals.

Question 1 (c)

Most candidates gave a suitable response to achieve 1 mark on this answer. However, some candidates were clearly unsure about the term 'de-industrialisation' which consequently led to a significant number who failed to give an extension to this point in order to gain the second mark.

This answer scores both marks.

(c) Define the term **de-industrialisation**. (2)

The decline of ^{an} ~~the~~ industrial ^{estate} or ~~the~~ close down of a factory.
For example, a disused china clay pit.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 2 marks as the candidate has defined de-industrialisation and offered some development by naming a legitimate example (China Clay pit).

Question 1 (d)

This generally was not answered very well. A number of candidates were unable to explain the development of new technology and services in detail. Many candidates discussed other factors which led to growth in the tertiary sector such as increased wealth. Often the link to call centres was poor and few candidates referred to smart phones; the invention of the internet was the most common answer that was awarded credit.

Question 1 (e)

This was generally well-answered by most candidates. Many candidates used several case studies to support points. China was by far the most popular case study used; many points about the large population were made and the best answers spoke about Government schemes to promote secondary development, as well as new labour laws. India was also used as a case study, but often there were not quite as many specifics compared to those who chose China as their case study.

This response scores 6 marks.

*(e) Choose a study of the growth of the secondary sector in one LIC (Low Income Country) or one MIC (Middle Income Country).
Explain the reasons for this growth. (6)

Chosen LIC or MIC ~~China~~ MIC (China)

~~There~~ ~~The~~ ~~re~~ ~~The~~ ~~reason~~ ~~is~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~political~~ ~~issue~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~government~~
One of the reason is the government's policy, as the laws which used to stop people investing in labour is now abolished. For example, a Taiwanese

company EUPA has set up a factory of making coffee machine has employ 23000 ~~people~~ people in china. Another reason is that ^{the huge} ~~the~~ huge workforce that China have. ~~The population of in China is so dense that~~, This ~~lead~~ to ^{the} cheap labour in China which is then attracting factories to locate there. Also, there are few regulations to protect the workers health there which is then make it easier for the factories owner to set up factory there. Furthermore, there is ~~not~~ ^{plenty} of raw materials ~~is~~ available in china. ~~This has attract the fact~~ Some of the raw material that remain in UK are too difficult to mine as they are deep underground but this is then encourage the factories owner to locate their factory in china as the raw material is not a problem there. Another reason is that its global location is near to the developed countries such as South Korea, Japan and Taiwan. The other reason is the education that china ~~or~~ has given to its people. For example, China trained 60000 new engineers annually.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

The candidate has explained a range of points (regulations, workforce, government policy, location and raw materials) and has incorporated good locational colour (for China).

Question 2 (a) (iii)

This was generally very well-answered by most candidates. Many candidates gave more than was required for 3 marks and many were able to develop three different reasons in detail. It was pleasing to also see some candidates using case study examples even though this was not required. Common responses referred to a slower pace of life and quieter environment whilst smaller houses and attractive scenery were also often stated.

Question 2 (b)

Many candidates seemed unable to provide clear examples for this answer with only a small proportion of answers using a case study. Despite a lack of locational details, there were many good points about schools closing which were often expanded upon, in addition there were ideas about less community spirit and an influx of shops and services due to a rising demand as the population grows.

This response scores all 4 marks.

(b) Explain the consequences of the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)

Suburbanisation can cause roads designed for little traffic to become congested due to an increase in population. In Cringleford, Norfolk a new park had to be built due to overcrowding of the old one designed for a rural population. Also due to the winding country roads in Cringleford there ^{has been} ~~was~~ a 40% increase in traffic accidents due to increased traffic.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This answer scores 4 marks for a developed point about traffic congestion, idea of overcrowding and specific data.

Question 2 (c)

This question was well-answered by the majority of candidates.

Some candidates simply stated the percentage (%) for each graph in turn (taking one sector at a time), failing to draw direct comparisons which restricted the marks; some other candidates misinterpreted the graphs, stating the divisions on graphs to be 10% (rather than 5%) intervals.

Question 2 (d)

Responses demonstrated a clear understanding of the term 'diversification', and an example (drawn from a very wide range of possibilities) was frequently given, scoring 2 marks.

Question 2 (e)

Most candidates were able to develop very clear explanations of the consequences of villages turning into honeypots. Many were able to offer other consequences such as increased house prices and conflict between tourists and local residents. The resource was frequently used as a stimulus - litter and traffic - and these were often both developed for the full 4 marks.

This answer scores full marks.

(e) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Villages in the UK countryside are turning into tourist 'honeypots'.

Explain the consequences of this change.

Use evidence from Figure 2c in your answer.

(4)

There are many consequences due to tourist honeypots such as the increase of traffic congestion as shown in figure 2c. Also, due to more tourists there is a larger amount of rubbish/litter and the local bins provided can't deal with the volume. There is also an increase in pollution from the increase in vehicles. The increase in vehicles also causes more noise pollution which upsets local residents. The increase in visitors also causes pressure on local services who can't deal with the sheer volume of customers such as local pubs and cafes.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks for two developed points (one about litter and one about traffic).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Make sure that you use evidence from a resource if this is asked for in the question.

Question 2 (f)

Dartmoor and the Lake District were the most common examples used by candidates for this question. Most candidates knew the case study well and therefore this helped them to reach Level 3 if at least two clear explanations were present. A small number of candidates explained the pressures rather than how they have been managed.

This response is Level 1 and scores 2 marks.

*(f) Choose a study of a UK National Park.

Explain how pressures are being managed in this National Park.

(6)

Chosen National Park *Dartmoor National Park.*

Within this National Park, authorities have banned vehicles from entering the park to reduce congestion, air pollution and noise pollution.

The National Park authorities aim to protect, preserve and conserve wildlife, and therefore have set up special areas, in which animals (wildlife) are kept to be visited by visitors to this National Park.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

There are two basic ideas here, but there is no explanation or locational information.

This answer is awarded Level 3 marks.

*(f) Choose a study of a UK National Park.

Explain how pressures are being managed in this National Park.

(6)

Chosen National Park Dartmoor, Devon, Exeter, SW England.

A pressure faced by Dartmoor National Park is that the army own 11% of the land. This allows them to close the park whenever military exercises are carried out. The National Park is open 245 days a year, allowing tourists plenty of time to view the area. This is being managed by the army and National Park Authority having annual meetings to discuss any issues that may have arisen.

Another pressure is the fishermen and canoers using the River Dart. They often come into trouble with each other, and this causes issues between them. This is being managed by the National Park Authority having meetings with both to try and arrange days allocated to each group.

Another pressure is tourist honeypots like the Haytor Rocks being eroded. This is putting extreme pressure on the local council who try and resolve this by keeping a track of erosion rates and limiting tourist numbers when possible to reduce erosion.



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Examiner Comments

The response scores 6 marks. A case study with good specifics and detail is used, accompanied by a number of legitimate explanations.

Question 3 (a) (iii)

Most candidates were able to answer this question by providing at least two reasons as to why there has been a rapid growth of cities in LICs. This included falling death rates, high birth rates and migration. Candidates were able to explain the push and pull factors in lots of detail. Some candidates did not talk about natural increase which limited them to only 2 marks.

This response scores 3 marks.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the rapid urban growth of cities in LICs.

(3)

A high natural increase in cities such as Cairo causes the population to increase. For example the population in Cairo increased natural increase is 20/1000 people. Moreover rapid growth in cities is caused by a higher life expectancy due to better medical care, this has caused Cairo's population to increase by 500,000 each year to its current population of 1 Billion. This has been caused by an increase in life expectancy from 41 in 1960 to 70 in 2001. Moreover most of people who move to the cities of LICs like Cairo have are at the child bearing age therefore a high birth rate of 25/1000 occurs.



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Examiner Comments

The answer is able to access full marks by addressing both migration and natural increase as causes of the rapid urban growth.

Question 3 (a) (iv)

There were some excellent responses to this question. Candidates had clearly learned their case study details; the most popular case study was Cairo and it was often done in a lot of detail. Explanations about the negative effects of growth were often supported with specific details about a type of pollution or particular areas within the city, such as the City of the Dead in Cairo.

This answer scores full marks.

(iv) Choose a study of rapid urban growth in a LIC.

Explain the **negative** effects of this growth.

(4)

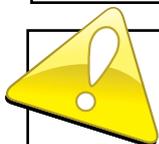
Chosen study of rapid urban growth Cairo

Cairo has had many negative effects due to the growth of its population by 500,000 people each year. Cairo makes up 25% the population of Egypt. The density of people means 2 million cars are now on Cairo's streets. This in turn has caused severe air pollution and noise pollution from the carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide released which make it an unhealthy environment for the citizens of Cairo. Land pollution is also a severe problem because only 60% of the waste is collected therefore much is left on the streets of Helwan for example where vermin and rats spread disease with the close proximity to housing caused by the high density developments. Noise pollution is also a severe problem especially in the Saraya el Gezira district where night clubs from the Nile cause noise levels above the accepted level from the ~~National~~ World Health Organisation.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks as it includes a range of effects and crucially the use of exemplification (details about Cairo).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates were limited to 2 marks if they failed to use an example when asked for one in the question.

Question 3 (b)

This question was generally answered well by the majority of candidates, although the biggest problem was the correct identification of the age groups when comparing them. The ability of candidates to express their ideas and the manipulation of the data was better than in previous series which was pleasing to note. It was also good to see some candidates moving away from simply extracting the percentage (%) and identifying that the 1990 pie chart shows a much more evenly distributed population structure.

This answer scores all 4 marks.

(b) Study Figure 3b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for settlement Y.

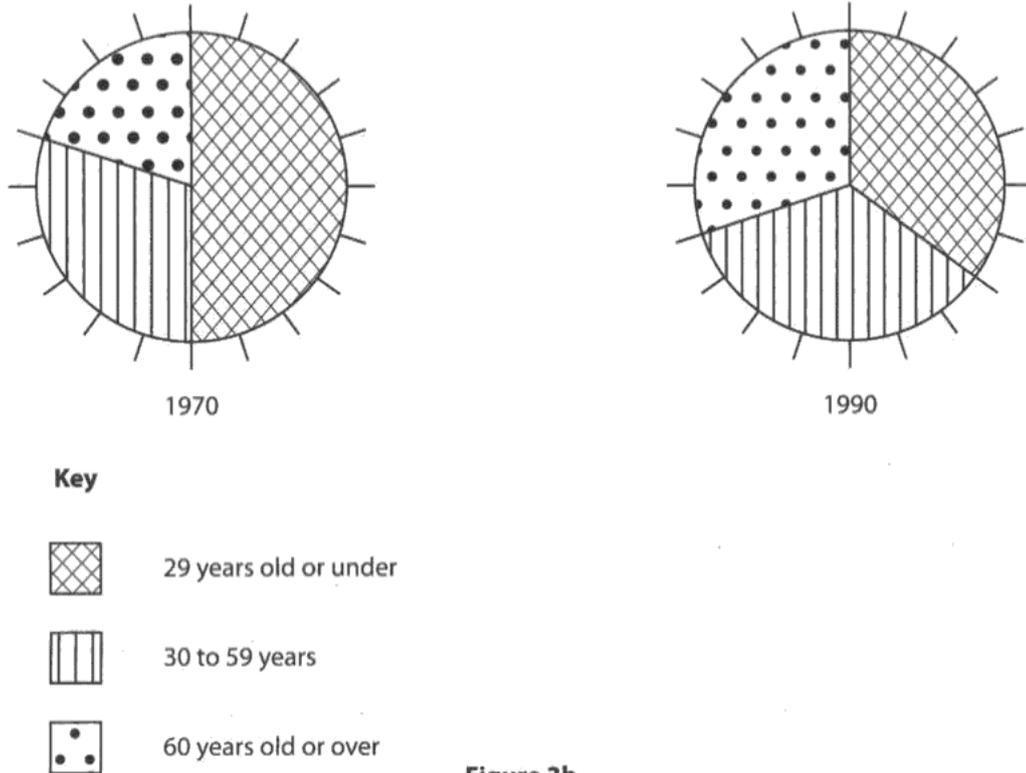


Figure 3b

Compare the pie charts for 1970 and 1990 in Figure 3b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)

The main pattern is that between 1970-1990 there has been less young people and more old people at the settlement. The pie charts show that the percentage of 29 year old and under in 1970 was 50% and in 1990 it was 35% and in 1970 the percentage of 60 years old or over was 20% but in 1990 it has risen to 30%. 30 to 59 years old has been roughly the same with a 5% increase from 1970 (30%) to 1990 (35%).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks - there are three comparative statements plus accurate use of data to support at least one of these statements.

Question 3 (c)

This question was answered well by candidates with many being able to provide an extension to their definitions in order to gain 2 marks. A wide range of examples/reasons were provided to access the second mark, such as naming places where this has happened or by offering reasons why the movement had taken place.

This answer scores both marks.

(c) Define the term **counter-urbanisation**. (2)

The movement of people from an urban area to a rural area, this is often a ~~mass~~ bulk movement of people, e.g. Cardiff to Llandudno major.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 2 marks - there is a valid definition of counter-urbanisation, supported by a located example of where this has occurred.

Question 3 (d)

This question was poorly answered by a number of candidates as many focused on **why** the changes occurred not **how** land use has changed. Many candidates were able to explain factors such as divorce rates, later marriages and the consequential increased demand for housing.

There were a number of candidates who appeared to misread the question. Consequently, many did not focus on land use changes as demanded by the question and simply wrote about family composition changes, for example, and therefore were very limited in the amount of reward available.

Some candidates did not use the information in the figure although they are specifically directed to do so. Very few mentioned conversion of Victorian houses and there was often little development of ideas

This answer scores 2 marks.

(d) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.
Explain how urban land use in the UK is changing because of the need for more housing.
Use evidence from Figure 3c in your answer. (4)

In the UK because of the need for housing, houses are being built in any possible space to keep up with

demand for example Figure 3C shows how Highbury football stadium, that Arsenal ^{FC} left in 2006, has now been turned into houses. This ~~is~~ Figure 3C is in London and shows housing ^{will be} being built in any possible spaces. This is set to continue as the government predicts that between 2001 and ~~2011~~ ²⁰²¹ the UK population will increase by 4.1 million leading to a greater need for housing and has led to new ^{towns and communities} ~~towns~~ being developed in Ashford and Rotherham.



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Examiner Comments

This response scores 2 marks for the content in the first 2-3 lines about the conversion of the football stadium (developed point).

Question 3 (e)

More successful candidates were able to demonstrate a good use of examples (such as the Scottish Hebrides and Dorset), explaining how schools were shutting and services not running anymore. However, many candidates did not use specific examples of a certain place but used the UK as a whole which sometimes worked well, as they could develop their points. Best answers did this and linked in other specific case studies too. There were limited examples of candidates explaining how rural depopulation has resulted in a loss of community spirit and/or a changing population structure in some remote rural areas.

Question 4 (a) (iii)

This was a well-answered question, with many candidates receiving full marks. The full range of responses suggested by the mark scheme were frequently seen and many candidates were able to provide three separate points; the introduction of contraception and better medical care were the most popular points.

This response scores all 3 marks.

(iii) Suggest reasons for the fall in the world birth rate shown on Figure 4a. (3)

The fall for the world birth rate may be lower in Figure 4a because contraception was made and it ~~was used~~ used. Also, it maybe because there is more education on contraception and family planning. Furthermore, the fall maybe due to women getting respect and wanting to have a career first.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 3 marks for contraception used (1), education about contraception and family planning (1) and women having a career first (1).

Question 4 (b)

Responses to this question generally showed a good understanding of what the question was asking; very few looked at human factors, and most explained the link. The most common examples used included areas of China, Scotland, Wales, the Sahara desert and the Amazon rainforest. The main area where candidates lost marks on this question was where they identified the physical factor, but failed to explain why this resulted in a sparse population, eg not suitable for growing crops.

This answer scores 4 marks.

(b) Explain the physical factors that cause some parts of the world to be sparsely populated.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)

Some parts of the world are sparsely populated due to extreme climates for example the Sahara desert. The land in the desert is not suitable for growing crops.

Central Wales is sparsely populated because it is very rural, wet, cold and hilly. Due to the mountains and remoteness of some areas of central Wales transporting goods can be difficult.

The rural parts of East Anglia are sparsely populated because the land is very fertile and it can be used to grow crops, for this reason it is too valuable to be used for urban growth.



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Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks for the explained points about climate, relief (x2) and soil.

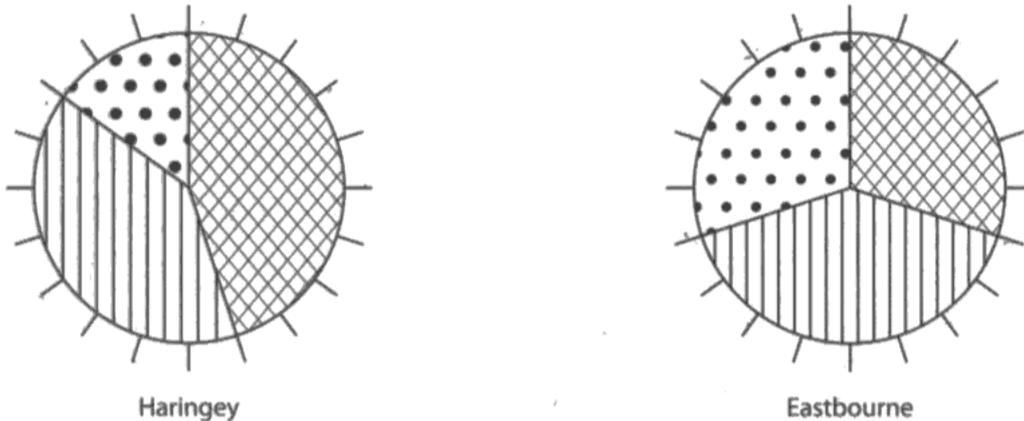
Question 4 (c)

Overall, this question was well-answered, but some candidates failed to read the stem of the question and were unaware that these were 2 towns and not countries. Most candidates were very good in manipulating the data and expressing their ideas, scoring highly. Very few failed to use the percentage (%) information, although some candidates didn't recognise that each interval on the pie chart equated to 5%.

This answer scores 4 marks.

(c) Study Figure 4b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for two areas of the UK.



Key

-  29 years old or under
-  30 to 59 years old
-  60 years old or over

Figure 4b

Compare the pie charts for Haringey and Eastbourne in Figure 4b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)

Haringey has a higher percentage (15% more) of '29 years old' or under than Eastbourne. However, both places tie with 40% of their populations being '30 to 59 years old'. Eastbourne however, has a higher percentage of '60 years old or over' than Haringey (30% to Haringey's mere 15%).



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Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks for three comparative statements plus one piece of accurate supporting data.

Question 4 (d)

The majority of responses demonstrated a good understanding of a youthful population. Most candidates understood that it was a high proportion, opposed to number, of young people, and where examples were given they were very accurate, eg Gambia. However, most candidates extended their definition by giving the age beneath which it is considered young, rather than giving an example location. There were a variety of ages given to mark a youthful population, the key ones which gained marks were 15, 16, 19 and 21.

This answer was not awarded any marks.

(d) Define the term **youthful population**.

A area or place that ^{has} ~~have~~ a high ⁽²⁾
number of ~~young~~ young people.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

No marks were given here as there is no sense of 'proportion'
(as there could also be a high number of elderly people).

Question 4 (e)

Many candidates were able to use Figure 4c really well and were able to develop very clear explanations of the positive consequences of ageing populations. Most candidates were able to offer other consequences such as increased spending, fall in unemployment and free child care. Occasionally there was an incorrect focus on the use of charity shops with some candidates writing about old people having lots of possessions that they did not want rather than having free time to work in them. Many made reference to the bowls club and the amount of leisure time available to old people.

This answer scores full marks.

(e) Study Figure 4c in the Resource Booklet.

Explain the **positive** consequences of an ageing population.

Use evidence from Figure 4c in your answer.

An ageing population means having more
and more elderly people dominate one area.
The positive consequences of this are that
more ~~is~~ elderly people are available to
volunteer at places such as charity shops
after retirement. This benefits the economy
as they are working but not getting paid.
These people can also look after children

while their parents (economically active) work. Elderly people also have more money to spend on luxury items (thanks to their pension) such as joining a 'mid-week afternoon bowls club'. This also benefits the economy because it means more money and more jobs.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks. The candidate has successfully made points about the charity shops, looking after children (developed) and the bowling club.

Question 4 (f)

This was poorly answered by a number of candidates, with many answers lacking specific facts about the population distribution of China, restricting answers to Level 2. Many discussed the east coast but failed to consider low densities in the west. There were a lot of candidates who explained the one child policy and who had completely misread the question. Some candidates were not discriminatory in terms of human and physical factors and wrote about both, whilst others wrote solely about physical factors and were therefore severely limited in marks. Better answers used city names and spoke about the Government scheme to improve the east coast, communication links, centres of industry and so on.

Question 5 (a) (iii)

Many candidates were able to score at least 1 mark on this question by conveying the idea of a forced migration. There were few actual examples, but candidates were often awarded a second mark here by suggesting a reason for this population movement.

This answer scores both marks.

(iii) What is a refugee? (2)

A refugee is someone who has been forced to leave their country for either political reasons or war. They flee to pursue a life which is safer for them.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 2 marks as the candidate indicates a forced migration and a reason for this (ie 'war').

Question 5 (b) (iii)

This question was answered well by the majority of candidates, who clearly had made good use of the resource. Most responses identified famine and civil war as the key reasons, and could give information from the resources to support this, eg there has been a civil war over the past 20 years. Where candidates were awarded 2 marks this was generally due to a lack of development in their answer.

This is an example of a 3 mark answer.

(iii) Outline reasons for the flow of refugees shown on Figure 5b. (3)

The reasons for the flow of refugees in 5b is 20 years of civil war in Somalia. Also, Somalia has been hit by a famine as a result of the war. As a result, half the population need immediate food care, which is why they flee to the camps, to get what they need.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores 3 marks for identifying the civil war and famine as the main causes (2) and the third mark is awarded for the detail about the length of the civil war - 20 years.

Question 5 (c)

Many answers lacked a specific case study and tended to focus on earning more money / higher wages; an improved life style was also used quite a lot. Better answers used more specific case studies (such as Roman Pavlyuchenko), but many answers were just general, stating that players from poor countries may move to the UK. Another common approach was to explain how spectators travel around the world, watching their team and/or different competitions.

Question 5 (d)

'Cheaper and faster' seemed to be the most common answers here and many candidates often scored 2 marks here with a succinct answer.

Question 5 (e)

This was a low scoring question overall. Candidates would often write about visas and passports and then struggle to get anymore creditable points. Also, candidates tended to describe rather than explain how the changes enable movement. Ideas were rarely developed and some candidates wrote about the (impacts of) movement from Poland to the UK rather than answering the question.

This response scores 0 marks.

(e) Explain how the relaxation of national boundaries within the EU has allowed greater freedom of movement.

(4)

The relaxation in 2004 and the introduction of Poland and 9 other countries to the EU has allowed more people to travel to countries. In 2004 the new 10 countries had over 600,000 people requesting a move to the UK and by 2008 over 700,000 jobs were working in the UK. The relaxation also allow workers to enter the UK on Monday and leave on Friday to spend the weekend with the family.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Despite what the candidate writes being true, there is no reason given as to how the relaxation of national boundaries has facilitated greater movement.

Question 5 (f)

The case study that was most commonly used by candidates was that of Poland to the UK. Some good information was often provided and overall this question was generally well-answered. Sometimes the country of origin was not made explicit which invariably restricted the marks that were achieved. Nevertheless, most candidates had a good idea about the positive impacts on both the host country and the country of origin and offered some explanation so were able to receive at least a Level 2 mark.

This answer scores 7 in total.

*(f) Explain the **positive** impacts of population flows on the host country and the country of origin.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

~~These~~ some places in England teach polish history in their schools because they have so many polish students. This helps english students to understand their peers increasing community cohesion. Inigrants from Poland have an average of £6000 disposable income a year. This has had a positive impact on the English economy as they're spending that money here. There are lots of jobs in Poland as people are moving to the UK. This has resulted in polish wages going up which has increased the quality of life in Poland. There are also grants etc to people who dont migrate to persuade people to stay. One magazine offered £5000, the equivalent to 10 months pay to anybody that would stay in Poland



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response scores Level 3 (5+2). The candidate gives some clear factual information about their chosen case study and uses this to help support the explanations they have offered. However, the answer lacks the depth in explanation to be awarded full marks.

Question 6 (a) (iii)

Within their answers to this question, candidates clearly identified the social and economic factors which led to an increase in world tourism. There was often an imbalance between social and economic, but very few responses only addressed one; the most common responses addressed higher wages/disposable income, an increase in leisure time and cheaper travel. In addition, these factors were the ones which were most commonly developed in order to gain an additional mark. A small number of candidates mentioned niche holidays, smaller families and increased advertising as reasons for the growth in world tourism. A number of candidates confused international migration with tourism.

Question 6 (b) (iii)

It was clear that most candidates had identified rejuvenation as the stage in the Butler model in Question 6(b)(ii). Answers most frequently highlighted the redevelopment of attractions and the increase in visitor numbers. Generally where 2 marks were awarded, it was due to a lack of development within the response.

Question 6 (b) (iv)

A very wide range of responses were seen for this question. Some candidates did not have a clear understanding about the distinct phases of the Butler model of resort development. A common misconception was that the involvement stage was characterised by mass tourism or new development post-decline. Where candidates had used Blackpool as a named example, they often scored well as they had a good level of detail and were clearer about this particular phase of the model.

Question 6 (c)

Candidates showed a good understanding that these are different types of holiday, but there was still confusion within responses. There were responses where it was difficult to tell if a candidate was referring to a package, or an all-inclusive holiday and often candidates gave the impression that on a package holiday you would not be allowed out of the resort (possible confusion with an enclave resort?).

This answer scores full marks.

(c) Outline the differences between a package holiday and a backpacking holiday.

(4)

In a package holiday, the accommodation, transportation, and some food (breakfast and the evening meal) is ~~or~~ arranged by the tour company, for example Thomas Cook. All of which is included in the price of the holiday.

However, backpacking holidays are a form of low cost, independent (rather than being organised by the tour company) ~~and~~ international travel. Rather than appealing to everyone, backpacking holidays appeal to young actives and early retired over 50s.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response scores 4 marks as there are two developed points made about backpacking and two developed points made about package holidays.

Question 6 (d)

There were mixed responses to this question. Many candidates used Cyprus (Ayia Napa) as an LIC case study. Where the candidates chose a valid case study, good local detail used to support and develop explanations was often evident. Some of the candidates surprisingly used an ecotourism case study- Footsteps in the Gambia, but even with this, were able to gain some marks with the fact that it creates jobs. Many used case studies of Zanzibar and Machu Picchu, with some using both - these were often excellent answers.

This answer scores 5 marks in total.

* (d) Explain the **positive** and **negative** impacts (effects) of tourism in Low Income Countries (LICs).

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

Firstly, in somewhere like Zanzibar, tourism has both positive and negative impacts.

Tourism will, first of all, provide a source of income, and being an LIC, this is a positive effect.

On the other hand, these countries must provide accommodation and facilities for tourists, which they have to pay for, ^{and} which, considering Zanzibar is an LIC, ^{is} will be more difficult than it would be for an HIC who has more money to dispose of.

Another positive effect of tourism on Zanzibar is the prospect of new cultures being introduced, making Zanzibar a more diverse area.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response is Level 2. The candidate has made some basic points about the negative impacts of tourism in a named LIC; however, a lack of explanation restricts this answer to a maximum of 3 marks (with 2 marks awarded for SPaG).

Paper Summary

Based on their performance in this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Read each question carefully, highlighting the key terms and command words to help them understand the demands of the question.
- When tackling questions that require the study of a graph, take time to check the intervals along the axis / around the pie chart. Also, make sure the key is studied as this is often crucial when identifying and comparing trends.
- Incorporate case study information, for example specific facts and figures, if the question asks the candidate to 'use examples in your answer'. It is also useful to be able to draw upon 'mini case studies' to contrast/compliment' your main case study.
- Be clear whether the question is asking for reasons **why** or an explanation **how**.
- On 6 mark 'levelled' questions, include at least two explained points which are clearly centred on the demands of the question and offer both depth and balance.
- Be clear about cause and effect: is the question asking you to explain *why* something has happened or *what* the effects are?
- If the command word is 'describe', do not be tempted to offer an explanation.
- Make sure that a resource is referred to if the question asks you to 'use evidence from figure in your answer'.
- Learn the definitions for each of the key terms in the unit and be able to incorporate these into answers that require more extended writing.

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>

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