

# Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCSE Geography A 5GA3H  
Human Environment

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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.*

**Section A**  
**Topic 1: Economic Change**

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(a)(i)</b>	Japan		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(a)(ii)</b>	The way that companies / ideas / lifestyles are being increasingly spread around the world Economies are linked.		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(a)(iii)</b>	Point mark unlinked statements Credit linked statements e.g. increasing competition from abroad (1) because of lower wages (1) and cheaper production costs (1); transport developments (1) mean that the finished product does not need to be as close to the market (1) domination of tertiary sector (1) credit output or employment.	Examples of countries.	<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(b)(i)</b>	2%		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(b)(ii)</b>	Secondary		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(b)(iii)</b>	One mark for the reason and one mark for an elaboration e.g. increased mechanisation (1) such as the use of combine harvesters in farming (1); coal is harder to get (1) which makes it more expensive to mine (1) so more coal is imported from abroad (1) many jobs in the tertiary sector are better paid (1) example = 1 mark		<b>2</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(b)(iv)</b>	Point mark. e.g. many shops sell new technology such as mobile phones / laptops / games consoles (1) shopping online (1); growth in online banking (1) has led to an increase in web – designer jobs (1); growth in the use of call centres (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(c)(i)</b>	One mark for data (must include units \$US billions) Two max. if no data used e.g. GDP grew slowly between 1995 and 2004 (1); GDP grew rapidly between 2004 and 2005 (1) from 50 billion US\$ to 125 billion US\$ (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>1(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each valid effect. Credit developed points. One mark for a specific point about the effects on a country such as China's GNP per capita has risen to \$1700. Accept positive and negative effects. e.g. economic growth (1); low wages (1); air pollution (1); water pollution (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>1(d)</b>	Benefits likely to include cleaning up the site, tourist use, recreation, wildlife, habitat and reagriculturalisation of land. Costs likely to include infilling, toxic waste, methane gas, inadequate toxic clean up.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the effects of deindustrialisation. Could be about any rural area.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points which could be part of one or more examples or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer with a range of specific and explained points which could be from different examples. For top of level both costs and benefits should be included.

## Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(a)(i)</b>	Accept camp site or caravan site; horse – drawn carriages		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(a)(ii)</b>	Bed and breakfast (1) car park (1) pony trekking (1) children's farm (1) farm shop (1) mountain biking (1) wind farm (1) festival site (1) café / restaurant (1) paintballing (1) store caravans (1) shooting (1)	Camp site; caravan site; horse drawn carriages	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(a)(iii)</b>	One mark for the reason and one mark for an elaboration Credit specific points if given. e.g. the farmer is not making enough money (1) because the EU has gradually reduced the subsidies on milk (1)		<b>2</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(a)(iv)</b>	One mark for each advantage Credit linked statements e.g. renewable (1) less carbon dioxide is released than by fossil fuels (1) so they contribute less to the greenhouse effect (1); non - toxic (1); government funding (1); accept carbon dioxide balance idea.	Better for the environment	<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(b)(i)</b>	5		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(b)(ii)</b>	Answer needs to be linked to the point of sale	locally	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(b)(iii)</b>	One mark for each advantage Credit linked statements e.g. reduce carbon emissions (1) as products have travelled a shorter distance (1); help local farmers stay in business (1); reduced fuel costs for the retailer (1); less chance of goods becoming damaged in transit (1); customers travel shorter distances (1)		<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(c)(i)</b>	One mark for data (must include units, quantity of people) Two max. if no data used e.g. number of people retiring to the countryside grew slowly between 2001 and 2003 (1); number of people retiring to the countryside grew rapidly between 2006 and 2007 (1) from 7 900 to 8 6000 (1) growth is less rapid since 2008 (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>2(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each impact. Local services stay open (1) e.g. the post office (1); fewer young children (1) so the primary school may close (1); demand for some leisure activities / services may rise (1) as a result of the 'grey pound' (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>2(d)</b>	One countryside area or a range of contrasting countryside areas may be used. Can be about positive and / or negative consequences Credit examples of specific changes and specific places Area could be on the edge of the urban area or the a village near an urban area that has expanded. e.g. new housing estates have been built; farmland is lost; habitats have been destroyed; primary school's stay open; population increases; local services kept open	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the impacts of suburbanisation. Could be about any countryside area.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	A clear answer To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points which could be part of one or more examples or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer. An explicit answer with a range of specific and explained points which could be from different examples.

### Topic 3: Settlement Change

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(a)(i)</b>	Accept housing or flats / apartments		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(a)(ii)</b>	When a building is renovated ('done up') and brought up to date (modernised) First rule	A building that has been renewed. Not making a place better.	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(a)(iii)</b>	One mark for the reason and one mark for an elaboration e.g. more families are not living as a group but in two separate homes(1) because of the rise in the number of divorces (1); population growth (1)		<b>2</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(a)(iv)</b>	One mark per advantage. Credit linked statements e.g. plenty of space for car parking (1); cheaper land than in the city centre (1); nothing derelict to knock down (1) which reduces construction costs (1) pleasant surroundings (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(b)(i)</b>	Linear	Nucleated; dispersed	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(b)(ii)</b>	Main road; growth of farming		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(b)(iii)</b>	One mark for each explanation Two marks for a developed point. Max 3 if only one physical factor is explained. Can get 3 marks for further development of one factor e.g. rivers. e.g. flat land is easier to build on (1) OR steep land is harder to build on (1); rivers are good for a water supply (1); valleys provide shelter (1) south facing slopes have more sun (1); shallow water for a fording point (1) wet point site for drinking water(1)	'mirror images'	<b>4</b>



Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(c)(i)</b>	One mark for data. (must include units, check correct quantity) Two max. if no data used e.g. the population of Mumbai grew slowly between 1901 and 1941 (1); the population of Mumbai grew more rapidly after 1941 (1); the biggest growth was 2.6 million (1) between 2001 and 2011 (1)		<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>3(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each valid reason Credit linked statements e.g. people migrate from rural to urban areas (1) because there is a lack of jobs in rural areas (1) and higher salaries in urban areas (1) Must have natural increase and rural to urban migration for full marks.	Mirror images no jobs in countryside lots of jobs in city.	<b>3</b>

Question Number		
<b>3(d)</b>	Must be a LIC (but allow Brazil or Egypt even though they are now MIC's) The effects can be both positive and negative. Effects include the development of squatter settlements, types of pollution and congestion.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the effects of urban growth. Not specific – could be about any urban area.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	A clear answer To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points.

#### Topic 4: Population Change

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(a)(i)</b>	Mountainous (1) lack of river / water supply (1) poor soil (1) rough grazing (1)		<b>1</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(a)(ii)</b>	Central Wales (1) Dartmoor (1) Northumberland (1) High Pennines (1)	Isle of Skye	<b>1</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(a)(iii)</b>	One mark for the reason and one mark for an elaboration e.g. people leave the area (1) because there are few job opportunities (1)		<b>2</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(a)(iv)</b>	One mark for each reason Max 2 if not specific (linked to a specific area of China) or undeveloped points. e.g. flat land (1) mostly under 500m above sea level (1) near rivers (1) temperate climate (1) job opportunities (1) many factories / industry (1) good communication links (1) ports (1)		<b>4</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(b)(i)</b>	5%		<b>1</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(b)(ii)</b>	White		<b>1</b>
Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(b)(iii)</b>	1 mark for each consequence Credit link statements e.g. shortages of labour (1) more money needed for pensions (1) strain on health care (1) more leisure services required (1) need for more hospitals (1) need for more day care centres (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(c)(i)</b>	One mark for data (must include units, check correct quantity) Two max. if no data used e.g. the global population grew slowly between 1700 and 1860(1) when the population reached 1.4 billion(1); the global population grew more rapidly after 1860 (1); there was a population explosion between 1940 and the present day (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>4(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each statement Credit linked statements e.g. new medicines (1) to combat diseases such as cancer (1); vaccinations for young children (1); improvements in medical care for pregnant mothers (1) better diet (1) clean / piped water (1)	No more wars	<b>3</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>4(d)</b>	e.g. China incentives include cash bonuses; longer maternity leave; free education; free medical care; better child care; preferential housing arrangements disincentives: could be sacked; fines	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about incentives or disincentives. Could be about any country.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	A clear answer To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points. For top of level both incentives and disincentives should be included.

**Section B – People Issues****Topic 5: A Moving World**

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(a)(i)</b>	UK or England		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(a)(ii)</b>	One mark per point Credit linked statements e.g. language barrier (1) culture clash (1) lack of acceptance from local community (1) getting his qualifications recognised (1) making new friends (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(a)(iii)</b>	One mark for each point. Credit linked statements. Max list 2 e.g. Kaspars wanted a better paid job in the UK (1); more job opportunities in the UK (1) better schooling for his daughter (1) better health care (1)		<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(b)(i)</b>	Choose from India, Algeria or Brazil	Africa	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(b)(ii)</b>	One mark for each valid point Credit linked statements Accept both negative and positive impacts e.g. fall in skilled labour (1); fall in the number of working males (1); birth rate decreased (1); rural depopulation (1); salaries go up(1) to encourage skilled workers not to emigrate (1)		<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(c)(i)</b>	One mark for using internet user data. (must include units %) Max 2 if no data is used. e.g. the percentage of internet users has increased between 2006 and 2009 (1) the percentage of broadband users has increased between 2006 and 2009 (1) by 23% (1) whereas the percentage of dial up users has decreased (1) by 11% (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>5(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each valid point Credit explanations and linked statements e.g. book accommodation online (1) book flights online (1) e.g. NetFlights.com (1) book other forms of transportation online (1) keep in touch with family and friends (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>5(d)*</b>	The chosen case study should be retirement. Push and pull factors are explained for Level 3. The migration can involve movement overseas or just movement within a country.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about reasons for migration. Could be about retirement migration.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	A clear answer To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points.

## Topic 6: A Tourist's World

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(a)(i)</b>	Back packing; camping; walking; low-cost	Package; wedding; adventure	<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(a)(ii)</b>	One mark for a suitable type of holiday and two marks for elaboration One mark for naming a type of holiday that relates to the photograph (1) one mark for a definition (1) one mark for development / example Max 1 for a list of physical features – lake, mountains. e.g. and adventure holiday could take place in this area (1) which is a holiday that involves physically challenging activities (1) such as rock climbing (1)	City break	<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(a)(iii)</b>	4 x 1 mark per reason. Max 3 if just human or physical attractions e.g. physical: lake (1) mountains (1) beautiful scenery (1) e.g. human: gingerbread shop (1) outdoor clothing shops (1) forest walk (1) cafes (1) hotels (1) near main road (1)		<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(b)(i)</b>	Footpath erosion; wearing away the footpath; destruction of the footpath; visual impact; artificially improved footpath		<b>1</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(b)(ii)</b>	One mark for each valid statement. Credit developed points. Max 2 if no explanation or specific point related to the positive effects of tourism. e.g. jobs are created such as a waitress in a hotel (1); new entertainment facilities are opened which can be used by locals (1); tourists spending money boosts the local economy (1); money can be spent on protecting the environment (1)	Negative effects	<b>4</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(c)(i)</b>	Max 2 if no tourist data used. (must include units millions) 1 mark for using data. e.g. between 2001 and 2002, the number of tourists arriving in India fell (1) by 0.11 million(1); since 2002, the number of tourists arriving in India has increased every year (1)	'there has been a growth in tourism'	<b>3</b>

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
<b>6(c)(ii)</b>	One mark for each linked statements Credit developed points. e.g. social: increase in leisure time due to greater holiday entitlement (1) and a shorter working week (1) e.g. economic: more disposable income due to smaller family sizes (1) and dual income families (1) and the introduction of the minimum wage (1)		<b>3</b>

Question Number	Indicative content	
<b>6(d)*</b>	The case study should show the development of a resort from origin to present day. Look for reference to the Butler model – use of key terminology linked to the different stages. Must be in the EU for Level 2.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
<b>Level 1</b>	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the development of holiday resorts. Could be about any holiday resort.
<b>Level 2</b>	3-4	A clear answer To reach level two there should be an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation.
<b>Level 3</b>	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific and explained points.

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