

Examiners' Report

June 2025

GCSE Geography A 1GA0 02

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Introduction

This Examiner's Report covers responses from Paper 2 GCSE Geography A in 2025, with exemplar responses from actual scripts used to exemplify good practices and demonstrate how the Mark Scheme was applied.

The structure of the Question Paper remained the same as in 2024 and is outlined below; please note that this Question Paper is based upon Issue 4 of the specification, which can be downloaded from the Pearson website:

In **Section A** (Changing Cities), candidates are required to answer all questions.

In **Section B** (Global Development), candidates are required to answer all questions.

In **Section C** (resource Management), candidates are required to answer all questions in Question 3 (the 'overview' section of this component) and then **either** Question 4 (Energy Resource Management) **or** Question 5 (Water Resource Management).

The paper consists of three 30-mark sections. Of the 94 marks, up to 4 marks are available for SPAG in Section B (a change that took place for the 2024 paper and will continue to be applied for all future series). The question types in the paper include a range of multiple-choice questions, low-tariff short open-response questions, calculation and higher-tariff extended open-response questions. The command words used in the Question Paper are defined in the specification. Each question is mapped to one or more of the Assessment Objectives (AOs), and this information is included in the Mark Scheme.

Two changes from the 2024 series to improve the accessibility of the Question paper for candidates and to achieve greater consistency across different subjects were:

- More explicit instructions to candidates where evidence from resource material is required.
- For 2-mark 'calculate' questions, 2-marks are immediately awarded if the correct answer has been given by the candidate, regardless of the working out shown.

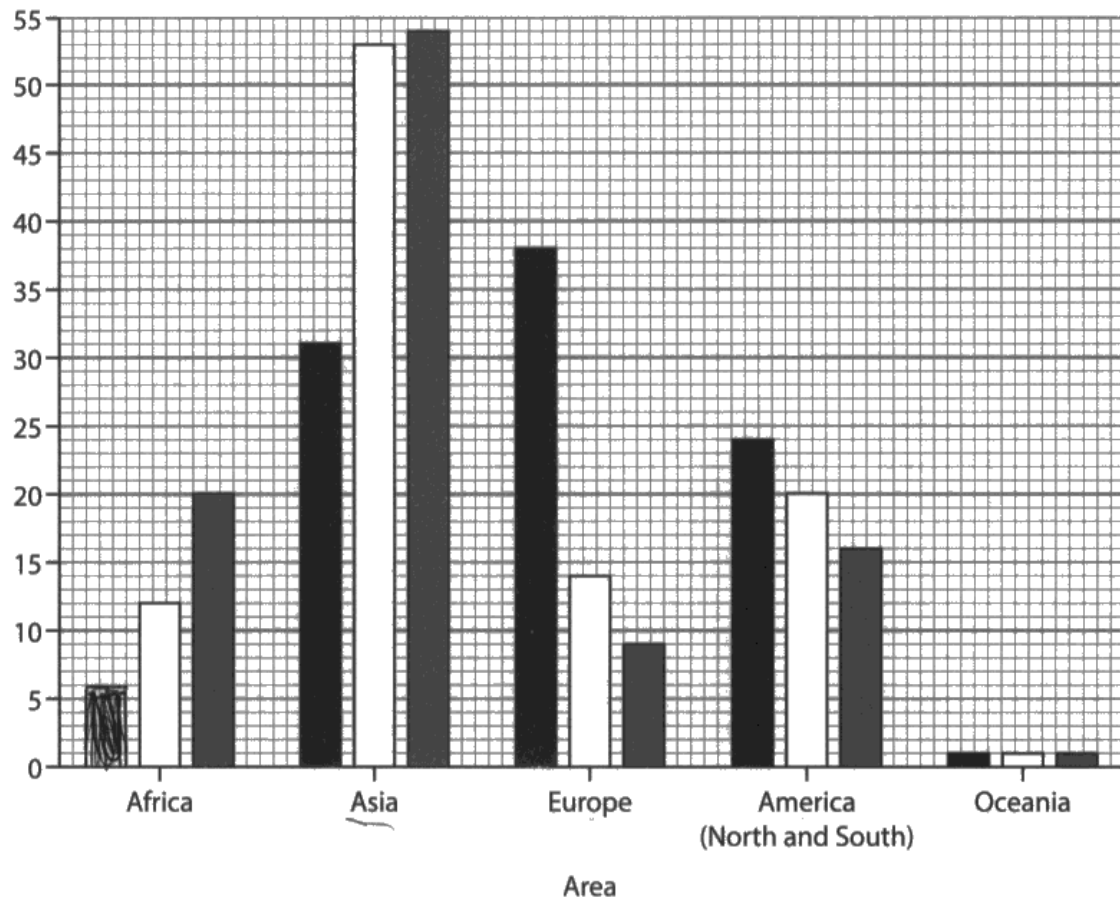
I hope that you find this document useful and that it helps you to reflect upon the performance of your candidates that sat this paper, and to improve the performance of your candidates in future examinations.

Question 1(b)i

Overall, most candidates answered this question well and in an accurate manner. Candidates were usually able to identify the correct height for the bar and locate it accurately on the graph. The most common error was locating the bar in the wrong place on the graph. Other errors included inaccuracy drawing the bar or misinterpreting the scale for the height of the bar. To further improve their answer, it is recommended extra attention is paid to the accuracy of the bar to ensure that it depicts the correct height.

(b) Study Figure 1a below.

Percentage (%) of the world's urban population



Key



1950



2015



2050 (predicted)

Figure 1a

Percentage (%) distribution of the world's urban population by area

(i) Complete Figure 1a by plotting the data in the table below.

(1)

Area	Year	Percentage (%)
Africa	1950	6



1 mark for accurately plotting the data onto Figure 1a.

Question 1(b)iv

Most candidates were able to identify the overall trend between Asia and America (North and South), correctly noting that Asia experienced an increase while America saw a decrease, and many supported their observations with relevant data. However, a common issue was that candidates often only made a single comparative comment, which limited their ability to access the full three marks available. Some candidates focused on comparing specific years rather than the trends. This suggests that many students may not fully understand what is meant by the term "trend" or how to compare it effectively. Additionally, a small number of candidates referred to the wrong continents, indicating a misreading of the question or graph. Another frequent error was the inclusion of explanations for the trends, despite the question not asking for reasons. To improve, candidates should ensure they understand how to compare trends using appropriate data, avoid unnecessary explanations, and read questions carefully to ensure they are referring to the correct regions.

(iv) Compare the trend for Asia with the trend for America (North and South).

You **must** use data from Figure 1a in your answer.

(3)

In Asia, the ~~po~~ urban population in 1950 was 31%. Whereas in America it was ~~only~~ 24% so slightly less. In 2015, the urban population of Asia ~~had~~ significantly increased to 53% and in America it was decreased slightly to 20%. So by 41% and in 2050 in Asia the population is expected to increase to another 1% to 54% and in America in 2050 it is expected to decrease to 16%, so the population of Asia is increasing. However the population of America is decreasing.



This response was awarded 3 marks: Increase in Asia but decrease in America (1) Use of accurate supporting data (1) Comparison of predicted change between 2015 and 2050 (1)

Question 1(c)i

There were a range of successful answers to this question, the most common featured pull factors relating to better job opportunities and education. Correct answers varied in length but mostly gave relevant answers; a few candidates gave push factors as reasons for migration. The most successful candidates answered this question concisely with comparative language like 'more', 'less' or 'better'. These words enabled them to quickly give reasons for migration to cities in developing/emerging countries. These candidates understood what was required of the command word 'state'. The most common errors were candidates stating factors like 'jobs' without a comparative like 'more job opportunities' or 'better jobs'. Some candidates were vague with their reasons like 'housing' – with few citing reasons that would not be true of an urban area, like lower crime rates. Some candidates misread the question as reasons for migration to developing / emerging countries (and not cities within them) and therefore lost marks here. Few candidates gave clear reasons for migration to rural areas, which were uncreditable. Some candidates answered the question correctly but answered in 2 or more sentences. The command word 'state' does not require this level of detail and as such some candidates used valuable time giving reasons for their answer where reasons were not needed.

The population of cities in developing/emerging countries is growing due to natural increase and migration.

(c) (i) State **two** reasons for migration to cities in developing/emerging countries.

(2)

- 1 jobs
- 2 homes



No credit for this response as the answer is too vague; reference to 'better' or 'more' is needed for a mark.

The population of cities in developing/emerging countries is growing due to natural increase and migration.

(c) (i) State **two** reasons for migration to cities in developing/emerging countries.

(2)

- 1 Cities offer better paying jobs
- 2 cities have better education



This response was awarded 2 marks for two legitimate reasons for migration to cities in developing/emerging countries.

Question 1(c)ii

Overall, candidates generally responded well to this question, with the majority correctly identifying and explaining two reasons for high natural population increase in cities in developing or emerging countries. Stronger responses clearly linked their points to natural increase, typically citing high birth rates due to limited access to contraception, lower levels of education—particularly for women—and improvements in healthcare reducing death rates. These answers were often well-developed, with candidates expanding on their points and showing good understanding. A common error among weaker candidates was focusing on rural-to-urban migration rather than natural increase, showing confusion between different population growth processes. To improve, candidates should ensure they carefully read the question and tailor their answers specifically to natural increase, clearly distinguishing it from migration-related population growth.

- (ii) Explain **two** reasons why the rate of natural population increase is high in many cities in developing/emerging countries.

(4)

- 1 There is a high birth rate as many who migrate are typically of working age between (18-30 years old) so are often starting families there is a high ^{fertile} % of the population.
- 2 ~~Increasing~~ increasing life span as healthcare gets better in emerging/developing countries the mortality rate decreases and fewer die young of disease and elderly care is better so fewer people are dying.



This response was awarded 4 marks: In the first section: High birth rate (1) with reason - many migrants of child-bearing age (1). In the second section: Idea of falling death rate (1) with reason - better healthcare (1).

Question 1(d)

Overall, this question was handled very well by most candidates, with most achieving full marks simply by accurately describing the relationship shown in the figure—that fewer cars on the road lead to lower emissions. A small minority, however, struggled when they attempted to paraphrase rather than directly state how the strategies worked, suggesting that the task may have been too straightforward to fully stretch everyone's understanding. Typical responses focused on the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ), explaining that drivers must pay a fee to enter the city centre, and on car-sharing schemes, highlighting how sharing vehicles reduces the total number of cars in use. Candidates almost universally linked these measures to sustainability and climate-change mitigation, demonstrating a solid grasp of the environmental context. Where errors did occur, they most often involved vague wording or unnecessary paraphrasing, which led some students to lose marks by failing to specify exactly how each strategy operates. A few responses also concentrated solely on emission reduction without clearly explaining the underlying mechanism—for example, describing "less pollution" without noting that drivers are discouraged from driving or that passengers combine journeys. To improve, candidates should aim to be precise in their descriptions, going beyond simple recall by adding a brief evaluation—perhaps noting the cost, social impacts, or potential limitations—will demonstrate deeper understanding.

(d) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** way transport strategies can make urban living more sustainable.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 1b in your answer.

(3)

Less cars on the road due to car share leads.
can means less CO₂ emissions which overall
reduces climate change and greenhouse gasses also
making it so people can go in the central zone
in early hours of the morning leads to no noise
pollution in the day time.



This response was awarded 3 marks: identification of a scheme shown on the resource (1) + less cars on the road (1) + means less CO₂ emissions (1) = 3 marks.

Question 1(e)iii

Correct answers tended to focus on the accessibility of the sites due to flat land or the proximity to main roads such as the dual carriageway. Many candidates used 4 or 6 figure grid references correctly to confirm the map feature they had identified. Typical answers that were correct identified a primary road (also referred to as a main road, motorway or named directly from the map) this was then developed with wider accessibility to the larger Birmingham area or being able to commute for work. Other points identified were the hospital though not linked with employment but increase life expectancy or quality of life. The most common error was candidates referring to the excluded elements of schools and train stations. A lot of well-developed answers focused on these areas. Some candidates confused the primary route/dual carriageway with a motorway showing a lack of understanding around OS map symbols or forgetting to check the key on page 5. Some candidates referred to places of worship but then could suitably develop this point for the second mark. As the common reason for not scoring any marks was the candidate reference to the school and railways station – the main advice is to read the question carefully so as not to miss the instruction. The other piece of advice would be to make sure what you are referring to is visible on the map provided.

(iii) The housing development will be close to schools and railway stations.

Suggest **one** other reason why this is a good location for the development.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 1c in your answer.

(2)

The housing development will be located close to the A441, which provides ~~good~~ good transport links by car for these residents to other parts of Birmingham.



This response was awarded 2 marks: Close to the A441 (1) + which provides transport links to the rest of Birmingham (1) = 2 marks.

(iii) The housing development will be close to schools and railway stations.

Suggest **one** other reason why this is a good location for the development.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 1c in your answer.

(2)

The housing is close to a hospital



This response was awarded 1 mark for the identification of a reason (near a hospital), but this has not been expanded upon for the second mark.

Question 1(f)i

Generally, quite a well answered question where most candidates were able to obtain full marks (2). Those good answers contained reference to the site of the city in relation to its salient physical features. For instance, where candidates used Mexico City as their named example, their answers frequently contained reference to Lake Texcoco, the high plateau (2,240m) or the city being surrounded by mountains. Indeed, characteristic of answers where candidates had thoroughly learnt their case study of a city in a developing / emerging country, were such specific locational details. For example, those offering Mumbai contained such details as along the coast of the Arabian Sea or being in the Maharashtra region of western India. For Sao Paulo, one saw reference to the plateau of the Brazilian Highlands or 70kms from the Atlantic Ocean. Other correct responses were in relation to where the named city was within the continental area or it's country e.g. Mumbai – in Asia, on the West Coast of India. The most common case study locations seen included Mumbai, Lagos, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Dar-es-Salaam. In terms of popularity the clear leaders were Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Mumbai, Rio de Janeiro. Lagos, Dar-es-Salaam. There was clearly some confusion on the part of some candidates about the actual requirements of the question. Instead of offering salient "site" or "situational" facts, they would cite human facts about their named city e.g. contains slum areas with reference to Mumbai or alternatively write down examples of "pull" factors that were responsible for the rapid growth of the city. For some candidates who provided a suitably named city, they would then spoil this by providing some clearly inaccurate / unacceptable specific locational detail e.g. Mexico City is in central Mexico.

(f) You have studied a major city in a developing/emerging country that has experienced rapid growth.

(i) State **two** facts about the location of this city.

(2)

Named city

Mexico City

1 Located on the Central Plateau

2 built on lake texcoco



This response was awarded 2 marks as two correct facts have been stated about the location of Mexico City.

Question 1(f)ii

While some candidates appeared daunted by the 8 marks and left this question blank, scoring zero, many had a good go at describing the main features of a rapidly growing urban area. Most were able to identify the clear two sides to a city, in vague descriptions, the strengths and weaknesses. Some were able to develop this into threats and opportunities, showing clear understanding of the urban issues. A few showed real flair with up-to-date place specific knowledge and were able to truly evaluate the duality of the developing and emerging city they had chosen. Mumbai, Mexico City, Lagos, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro featured in many answers with many candidates aware of the key urban issues such as housing (favelas/slums) and the informal economy. Better answers were able to evaluate and weigh up the pros and cons of a youthful and eager population, along with growing businesses and local economy, mixed with increased crime and changing urban landscapes. Exemplar answers structured their argument referring to the social, economic, environmental and political and made sure they evaluated throughout, coming to a well-considered conclusion at the end, which touched on the future and urban areas going forward. Some candidates ignored the instruction for a developing/emerging city and wrote about Birmingham/London/Bristol, etc. in which case no marks were awarded. Many candidates were able to list all the problems in the urban area but not explain or evaluate the pros and cons of a rapidly growing city. Where problems and benefits were both considered they were often not supported with place specific examples, or no conclusion was evident – so the question was left unanswered – were there more problems than benefits? Showing knowledge and place specific details to support their main points about the make-shift housing, informal economy or changing pressure on services, made for a higher-level answer. Writing in clear paragraphs which each addressed an urban issue, while also evaluated the threats and opportunities presented, made for a much more high-level discussion. Ensuring a conclusion that linked back the question, ensured students have not just description but had truly evaluated the urban issues.

- (ii) Evaluate the view that the rapid growth of this city has created more problems than benefits.

(8)

São Paulo has experienced rapid growth in recent years recently becoming a mega city with more than 20,000,000 people, and 10 people permanently move there every hour.

~~Some~~ but São Paulo now has major traffic congestion due to this rapid development. This is bad because it slows down the whole economy and reduces development.*

Also ~~São Pau~~ 45% of São Paulo's property is owned by the top 1% of the population. This is the biggest problem because there is a humongous development gap, leading to favelas (shanty towns for the poor) like Heliópolis with 100,000 people and ^{an} ~~and~~ increase in corticoses across the city centre (old office building people live in)

and massively increases pollution from ^{*}São Paulo ~~because have~~ being a massive problem for global warming.

However it isn't all bad because due to the large influx of people São Paulo is now very diverse in its culture. This is

good because it increases social sustainability, and allows more culture into São Paulo like "Bella Vista", the Italian area.

Furthermore, rapid (Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

growth has enabled São Paulo to enter the quaternary sector with highly qualified, and highly paid jobs. This is excellent because it allows São Paulo to develop new technology.

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

In conclusion, rapid growth has caused more problems in São Paulo because the rich have moved to places like Alphaville and gated communities whereas the poor are struggling in inadequate living conditions, so therefore rapid growth has caused more problems than benefits.



This response was awarded 6 marks. The candidate has included several benefits and problems of rapid urban growth for the named city, with some place-specific detail; there is also a conclusion which provides some evaluative comments about the overall impact. Expect explanations that have been developed further to demonstrate a greater understanding of the impacts of urban growth for Level 3.

- (ii) Evaluate the view that the rapid growth of this city has created more problems than benefits.

(8)

Rapid growth in Sao Paulo has created more problems than benefits is true because ~~there is becoming~~ ~~the favelas are~~ becoming overpopulated which is leaving people homeless or having too many people in one house.

Rapid growth has also not created more problems because the government have realised people are running out of space and ~~buildings~~ have built a new housing area with 14,000 homes. This will move people out of poor living conditions and give them somewhere better to live.

Overall rapid growth has had problems but the benefits are more. Rapid growth will also help development levels.



This response was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has provided a basic explanation for two problems caused by rapid growth, but there are no place-specific details or consideration of the benefits of this process.

(ii) Evaluate the view that the rapid growth of this city has created more problems than benefits. DISCOUNTS

(8)

Agreeably, rapid development of Mumbai has led to high levels of inequalities and lots of long term negative impacts as well as short term inconveniences within the city. But this development has also benefited the city in some ways (although this is arguable in my opinion).

Within Mumbai ~~is~~ due to rapid and extreme growth in population but an unfortunate lack of services and infrastructure, things like waste cannot be maintained which means a lot of it (3 million litres a year) ends up in the Mithi river. This can be bad for the environment due to it being polluting but it can also be socially taxing to people's health.

The issue with health will remain quite steady as evidently due to the sheer amount of population (3.4 million in 10 years), there cannot be enough hospitals or doctors available to aid the people which everyone can lead to death and disease. Moreover, due to the population being so vast, there ~~is~~ has evidently been a great lack of housing which has resulted in 30% of the population to live in slums (a number that is increasing everyday). This paired with the previous core issues of slums means high levels of inequality such as slums being situated right next to richer areas and people like the Ambani family exceeding

the wealth of all others which can create a lot of bias in communities.

However some people would argue that development and growth is good as it has allowed more recognition

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

for Mumbai ~~and~~ due to its

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

pop culture in Bollywood and things like more jobs opportunities. which, opinionatedly, I disagree with as a lot of misinformed especially as people's interests in Bollywood has been dropping and the population means there is underemployment and less opportunities.

In conclusion, I think that yes, rapid growth and development has indeed left more negative impacts than positive ones. especially in the long term



This response was awarded full (8) marks as it provides a well-developed, balanced discussion about the problems and benefits of rapid growth; the case study material about Mumbai is not extensive, but is sufficient, and a conclusion that is supported by evidence has been provided.

Question 2(b)

Very few candidates answered this correctly; they did not know what the 'index' was although some candidates did have a go at answering the question, lots left it blank. Those who scored marks on this question mainly got 1 mark for identifying 'corruption perception index' or 'CPI' but then failed to write a credit worthy development. Those candidates that got 2 marks were able to identify 'corruption perception index' or 'CPI' and then went on to say that it scored on a scale of 0 – 100 and described the different levels.

(b) Describe **one** index used to measure political corruption.

(2)

corruption perception index has a 0-100 scale, with 100 being not at all corrupt and 0 being completely corrupt.



This response was awarded 2 marks: A correct index to measure political corruption has been identified (1) + some further description about this index (1) = 2marks.

Question 2(c)ii

On Q2cii, most candidates who correctly identified physical factors went on to explain their impact on GDP well enough to earn full marks. The most common factor correctly linked to a lack of development was Uganda being landlocked, and the subsequent limits on trade. Candidates who chose climatic factors generally answered well, although some failed to clearly make the link between climate and crop yield/exports/farmers' incomes therefore missing out on the extra mark. The most common error was candidates missing/misunderstanding the focus on physical factors, instead choosing human factors to explain such as demographic or political factors. Also, despite the answer space being split into two sections, some candidates gave a very detailed explanation of one factor which was unable to earn more than 2 marks.

(ii) Suggest **two** ways that physical factors might have contributed towards Uganda's GDP per capita shown in Figure 2a.

(4)

- 1 - Uganda is located in Africa with low amounts of rainfall and high amounts of evaporation, leading to poor and water inequality, which can hinder progress like arable farming leading to revenue on other countries.
- 2 - Uganda is landlocked, therefore it is much harder to trade and develop strong links with other countries. Meaning they receive less money from exports which affects their GDP.



This response was awarded 4 marks. In the first section, there is a developed point about a lack of rainfall (1) which would have a negative impact on farming (1). In the second section, it suggests that Uganda is landlocked (1) which would limit trade (1).

(ii) Suggest **two** ways that physical factors might have contributed towards Uganda's GDP per capita shown in Figure 2a.

(4)

1 Landlocked means that they can't import or export without using another country's borders.

2 Tropical area which means that it gets affected by hurricanes and other natural causes.



This response was awarded 3 marks. There is a developed point (1+1) in the first section about Uganda possibly being landlocked. In the second section, there is a plausible suggestion about natural hazards (1) but this idea has not been developed further for a second mark.

Question 2(d)ii

Overall – responses were very good. And seemed to be an improvement on previous years with the maths type questions. The majority of candidates scored full marks on this question, and the move to allowing full marks for correct answers without showing working would have helped in this regard. Most common errors involved candidates:

- Forgetting to multiply by 100 so ending up with the decimal in the wrong place
- Putting numbers the wrong way around ie $17m / 150000 \times 100$. So had some understanding of the correct formula, but misapplying it.
- Using power functions and then inserting the wrong number of zeros into their final answer.

(ii) Cambodia has a population of 17 million people.

Calculate the percentage of Cambodia's population that have been provided with clean water by this project since 2006.

Write your answer to **two** decimal places.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 150,000 \\ \hline 17,000,000 \end{array}$$

0.88 %



This response was awarded 2 marks as the candidate has written the correct answer (despite the working out being incomplete).

- (ii) Cambodia has a population of 17 million people.

Calculate the percentage of Cambodia's population that have been provided with clean water by this project since 2006.

Write your answer to **two** decimal places.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

$$\frac{150,000}{17,000,000} \times 100 = 0.09\%$$

.....%



This response was awarded 1 mark: the answer is incorrect, but the working out is sufficient for one mark.

Question 2(d)iii

Most candidates were able to identify the improved access to clean water and the connection between this and health. Many candidates referred to waterborne diseases and life expectancy. Candidates are reminded to use connectives, for example by using a simple PEEL/PEDAL type structure to make sure that ONE point is fully expanded upon. Not many responses focused on hygiene and education - almost all were about the cleanliness of the drinking water.

(iii) Suggest **one** way this project has improved quality of life.

(3)

this provides clean water to the homes meaning young girls do not need to walk for miles to fetch clean water so can have time for an education so can get a better job which earns more money



This response awarded 3 marks: Provides clean water (1) + young girls don't have to walk miles to fetch water (1) + which means they can get an education / better job (1) = 3.

(iii) Suggest **one** way this project has improved quality of life.

(3)

Gives people access to clean, safe drinking water which results in less diseases being spread and ~~better~~ a healthier lifestyle as they are drinking filtered water ultimately, life expectancy will go up.

(b) State one possible limitation of the project shown in Figure 2b.



This response was also awarded 3 marks: Access to safe, clean drinking water (1) + less diseases being spread (1) + life expectancy will go up (1) = 3 marks.

Question 2(d)iv

This question was generally answered well with most candidates achieving the mark. The most common correct answer was identifying that it was a small-scale project and only benefitted a small percentage of the population of Cambodia. Some responses cited "water might run out" which was not related to the question. Some candidates had the right idea to achieve a mark but failed to write the answer correctly for example "funds" was sometimes written "instead of "no funding to repair filters". Candidates need to think in terms of writing a full sentence rather than stating words related to a correct response.

(iv) State **one** possible limitation of the project shown in Figure 2b.

(1)

With the vast population of Cambodia, realistically only a fraction of the population may be affected by the project.



This response was awarded 1 mark for the correct idea that the scheme only impacts a relatively small proportion of Cambodia's total population.

Question 2(e)

Most candidates demonstrated a sound understanding that transnational corporations (TNCs) can contribute to development by creating jobs, and many were able to explain how this leads to improvements in development indicators. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was also a popular point raised, but students often struggled to develop this idea fully, for example, by explaining how FDI might involve building factories or infrastructure. As a result, many responses did not reach the top marks. A common issue was the failure to provide a second valid way in which TNCs can raise development, or the inclusion of inaccurate points. Many students appeared to misunderstand the nature of TNCs, describing them as charitable organisations that donate money, build schools, or construct hospitals, rather than as profit-driven businesses investing for financial return. While some candidates correctly noted that TNCs may invest in education and training for their workforce, this was often misrepresented as simply “building schools” without linking it to the company’s operations or interests. Going forward, students need a clearer understanding that TNCs are not charities, and that their contributions to development are typically tied to their business activities and investments.

- ③ (e) Explain **two** ways transnational corporations (TNCs) can raise the level of development in a country.

(4)

- 1 ~~TNCs~~ TNCs help to generate employment opportunities in ~~countries~~ less developed countries which can help people to have higher wages and be able to afford basic resources like food.
- 2 ~~TNCs~~ TNCs help improve infrastructure which can ~~help~~ help to attract further FDI in a country and lead to the 'multiplier' effect.



This response was awarded 4 marks: There is a developed point in the first section about generating employment opportunities, and a developed point in the second section about the knock-on effect of improvements to infrastructure.

Question 2(f)ii

The amended approach to marking this type of question allowed a good proportion of candidates to score the full marks available for giving the correct answer of 10. Those that dropped marks either failed to answer as a whole number as requested and instead gave answers to 1 or 2dp. Some weaker candidates failed to achieve any marks as they either forgot to do the initial subtraction (to give 6.7) or divided this by 70.8 instead of 64.1.

- (ii) Calculate the percentage increase in Egypt's life expectancy between 1990 and 2023.

Write your answer to the nearest **whole number**.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 64.1 \rightarrow 70.8 \\ \begin{array}{r} 70.8 \\ - 64.1 \\ \hline 6.7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ \hline 64.1 \end{array} \times 100 = 10.4 \\ \text{.....} 10 \% \end{array}$$



This response was awarded 2 marks as the candidate has given the correct answer of '10'.

Question 2(g)

The highest-scoring responses for 2g had a strong 'evaluative' thrust, as they focused on the 'importance' aspect of the question, and would then explore at least three factors or reasons, offering mini conclusions and an overall judgement. Many secure responses reverted to case study reproduction, with good detail but lacking the evaluation requested by the question. Weaker responses were typically vague and general in their comments, or strongly one sided, focusing on the core and not periphery. There were plenty examples of well learned and applied case studies, India – Maharashtra (Mumbai) vs Bihar being the most common, the best of which built the role of physical factors to set up the foundation for different rates of progression, building in historical and recent economic and globalisation factors to establish different rates of progress. This led to application of concepts of 'multiplier effect' to reinforce the economic and social differences. These attained the AO3 grades as well as those who brought their answers to a well-reasoned concluding paragraph which drew together the primary factors to explain the core/periphery differences, with a statement regarding the 'most important'.

To improve answers, candidates needed to provide more place specific information, particularly of peripheral regions; they must also ensure that they meet the command word by providing a judgement about which factor(s) has been most important in their chosen country.

In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

- (g) You have studied the uneven development within a named developing/emerging country.

Assess the importance of the different reasons that have led to the growth of a 'core' region and less developed regions on the 'periphery'.

Named developing/emerging country

Tanzania

In Tanzania core regions have developed much faster than regions on the periphery. An example is Dar es Salaam, the previous capital city. Dar es Salaam is very well developed because it is a coastal city. This gave it access to many trade and transport links which they used to import and export goods. This helped them build connections with other countries, as well as and they used the majority of the income coming into the country to develop these regions in close proximity, leading to these 'core' regions.

~~Less devel~~ Regions ~~in~~ on the periphery are less developed because of the rural areas in which they are located. These rural areas rely heavily on agriculture as their main source of income, which is unreliable because of uncertainty of weather conditions. This makes them less developed as they have less income to put back towards the communities and development e.g. healthcare.

Another reason for slow development is towns that are in mountainous or terraced or any land that is not flat. Infrastructure such as gas and water pipes are hard to build, so less settlements.

are located on these sites. As well as this, weather conditions in these regions are worse, as well as their access to resources. Because of this development is harder, and slower.

These factors lead to different levels of development in different regions, and also ~~tee~~ leads to a ~~teeto~~ larger gap between the rich and the poor.



This response was awarded 4 marks, plus a further 3 marks for SPAG. The candidate has provided some generic details about why 'core' and 'peripheral' regions emerge, but without place-specific detail. The partial explanation helps to lift this response into Level 2, but one would expect this to be supported with more explicit case study material for a higher mark.

(g) You have studied the uneven development within a named developing/emerging country.

Assess the importance of the different reasons that have led to the growth of a 'core' region and less developed regions on the 'periphery'.

(8)

Named developing/emerging country

India

There are multiple reasons that have led to the growth of different regions such as physical factors, ~~historical~~ historical factors and economic factors.

Some of the 'core' regions in India include Maharashtra which is next to the sea. This allows them to trade more easily with different countries as they can import and export through large ships and containers. This would allow for increased development on these areas as they have increased trade. Also, parts in the North of India such as Bihar have the Himalayas, this would mean that it would be more difficult to trade with surrounding countries as there are large mountains ~~blocking~~ preventing trade. This would lead to decreased development in these areas. This is significant as only areas near the sea could trade with other countries easily.

Historical factors such as colonialisation has taken place where parts of areas have been colonised and when the

colonizers left, they may have a harder time adapting. This would lead to decreased development in those areas. Also, disputes between ~~countries~~ India and Pakistan in the periphery such as the Kashmir dispute, would lead to decreased development. This is because some people may be forced to fight instead of working or getting an education which would lead to a decreased quality of life and worse development. This is significant as some areas won't be able to develop as much due to past colonizers or disputes.

(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 2 = 34 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS

Another reason for the uneven development is economic factors such as FDI. In Maharashtra there would be increased FDI as it is the economic centre of India so more job opportunities so increased income so ~~more a better~~ quality of life. Also, the increased education in those areas through schools would lead to people having access to a better job and would lead to increased development. This is significant as areas with increased FDI and education would be able to develop more.

Overall, economic factors are the most significant as ~~there are~~ areas with more FDI from MNCs and TNCs and more schools for education would be able to develop more in the 'core' regions.



This response was awarded full (8+4) marks. The candidate has explained a range of economic and historical factors that have led to the development of specific 'core' and 'peripheral' areas within India. There is good use of local colour to enhance descriptions, and each point has some degree of explanation as to the impact it has on creating uneven development within India.

(g) You have studied the uneven development within a named developing/emerging country.

Assess the importance of the different reasons that have led to the growth of a 'core' region and less developed regions on the 'periphery'.

di aspora. (8)

Named developing/emerging country

India.

The core region of Mumbai is the centre of many industries including Bollywood and stock exchange. This means that there are more job opportunities in Mumbai, which attracts the migration of people from rural areas in search of jobs. Mumbai has experienced high rates of rural to urban migration, resulting in rapid rates of growth in this region.

On the other hand, ^{the next} a significant reason for the periphery of Bihar's slower development is due to the likelihood of flooding. Bihar is heavily reliant on agriculture, which is easily damaged by floods, in particular ones coming from the River Kori. Moreover, ^{has} ~~have~~ no flood defences, meaning they are also damaged by floods. Overall, people move out from Bihar due to the high chances of flooding, meaning that there are less people to contribute to the economy, resulting in slower development.

The last significant reason for Mumbai's fast growth is because of Trans-national Corporations (TNCs). These corporations have invested resources into Mumbai due to its development, and this has resulted in Mumbai receiving foreign direct investment and more job opportunities for the population. Therefore, the economy has been boosted by not only TNC investments, but from employment contributing to the economy.



This response was awarded 6 (and 4 marks for SPAG) marks, just getting to the top of Level 2. It is clearly rooted in India, with some good supporting details about different regions. There is a limited range of ideas presented by the candidate, but these have been clearly and coherently explained and are appropriate in answering the questions.

Question 3(a)iii

Similarly to 2dii and 2fii - the updated approach allowed most candidates to score the full marks available by answering with 25%. Many candidates here would have lost marks in previous years due to incomplete workings (ie not showing the *100). The most common errors were either $4/12 * 100 = 33.3\%$ or starting the calculation with $12/3$ rather than $3/12$.

- (iii) Calculate the percentage of the 12 countries labelled on Figure 3 that have a meat consumption of 76–85 kg per capita.

You **must** show your working in the space below.

(2)

$$\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

25 %



This candidate was awarded 2 marks for a correct answer (it doesn't matter if the working is incomplete if the final answer is correct).

Question 3(a)iv

Overall, this question was not answered particularly well by candidates. Many scored 1 mark, but struggled to extend to the second mark. Candidates struggled to identify the correct issues with a map such as this and were further not able to explain any problem they identified. Typically, candidates identified that not all countries in Europe were represented by the map. Those that managed to score two marks by making this initial point, scored the second mark by correctly explaining that this meant that making a comparison was therefore not possible. The common errors that were seen were repeating the initial point made in a slightly different wording so as not to extend the point.

(iv) Describe **one** limitation of just using Figure 3 to investigate European meat consumption.

(2)

It does not include all the countries in Europe so it can be hard to compare across the whole of Europe.



This response was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has said that Figure 3 does not include all the countries in Europe (1) + so it is hard to compare across the whole of Europe (1) = 2 marks.

Question 3(c)

A reasonably well answered question with most candidates able to achieve 1-2 marks. Most candidates were able to offer some form of “cause”, even if they were unable to provide any further explanation. It was clear from the team feedback, that the most popular causes put forward by the candidates related to deforestation, over-grazing, heavy rainfall, drought and to a lesser extent acid rain and mining. Occasionally we also saw ideas related to leaching, trampling (tourist), flooding, fracking and building / house construction.

The most successful answers achieving full marks (3) were to do with deforestation. These would contain explanatory points referring to the absence of tree roots not binding the soil together leading to the soil being more “easily washed away”. Another popular line of explanation with regards to deforestation would see the candidate talk about the increased exposure and / or diminished interception leading to the soil becoming more susceptible / vulnerable to increasing erosion by wind or rain. Disappointingly one didn't often see a candidate using the term “surface run-off”. Those candidates citing overgrazing as their selected cause of soil erosion mainly scored 2 marks and explained how overgrazing left the soil more exposed then failed to add another further explanatory point as to how this would lead to more erosion.

Very few responses referred to hedgerow removal, or the idea of deforestation linked to the increased demand for meat production (beef) either for export or increased demand within the country due to a rising level of affluence. Again 2 marks were quite often achieved by candidates tackling the idea of drought as a cause of soil erosion. Here they would talk about the reduced vegetation cover during long dry periods leaving the soil more exposed and vulnerable to wind erosion or have some idea that the soil could crack / become crumblier and again be more susceptible to wind erosion.

In terms of errors, some candidates focused on what soil erosion can cause eg soil to become infertile. Indeed, one saw some quite detailed explanation about soil fertility rather than soil erosion. Quite often these candidates would talk about the fertility of the soil being affected rather than the removal of soluble minerals and nutrients which would weaken the soil structure and make it more vulnerable to erosive processes by wind and rain. Occasionally the candidate would talk about how soil erosion affected farming / crop productivity. The focus of some responses was about the effects of soil erosion rather than the actual causes. Candidates that mentioned the role of rivers had answers related to the erosion of materials (soil) in a river that would lead to the formation of a meander or overhanging river bank. Weaker candidates were often much vaguer in their identification of causes of soil erosion eg “rain” and had little / no idea of accelerated surface run-off or soil being washed away more easily.

(c) Explain **one** cause of soil erosion.

(3)

one cause of soil erosion is deforestation.
deforestation is the removal of trees which also
causes roots to be pulled out / rot. This leads
means that the soil is not held ~~in~~ by the roots
and can be eroded by other forms of erosion
more easily



This response was awarded 3 marks: Deforestation (1) + no roots to hold the soil together (1) + washed away by rainwater when it rains (1) = 3

Question 4(a)ii

Most candidates were able to identify the main trends in the data table and successfully wrote about the change in demand for renewables. Many answers identified the increase or the upward trend. Most were able to give one clear reason and develop on this. Some candidates focused on increasing investment or awareness of renewables. Some also mentioned increased government policy and the desire to limit carbon emissions. Most candidates also mentioned that finite fossil fuels were increasing in price and that Poland was looking to secure renewable and infinite energy sources.

Some candidates misread the question and just described the numbers; they reiterated the data table and did not suggest one reason for the increase, whilst some candidates 'over suggested' and created a list of reasons why renewables could be on the rise.

- (ii) Suggest **one** reason for the trend, from 1990 to 2022, in Poland's production of electricity from renewables.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 4a in your answer.

(3)

One reason for this trend could be due to the ~~European~~ ^{Global} climate agreements (COP) which came into force in the early 2000s. These made it so that each country who agreed was forced to follow strict guidelines to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels drastically. For this reason & in figure 4a we see a very large jump from 2.4 to 7% from 2005 to 2010 compared to a less than 1% change in previous half-decades.



This response was awarded 3 marks. The candidate has identified an increasing trend (1), going on to suggest this might be due to 'global climate agreements' (1) which forces countries to reduce fossil fuel usage (1) = 3 marks.

Question 4(a)v

Overall, this question was answered well with most answers rich in detail from the resource. The majority of candidates scored 2 out of 3, for identifying the trend and then an anomaly. What stopped candidates from getting 3 out of 3 was that they did not give accurate data; often misreading the scale of graph (not realising each little square was worth 0.4%) or they did not use any data at all. The most common responses mentioned that the % of Bulgaria's energy produced by renewables has increased between 1990 and 2020, going from 4% to 18.8%. However, after 2020 the amount of energy produced declined and candidates also often said that the % of Bulgaria's energy produced by renewables has increased between 1990 and 2020, going from 4% to 18.8%. However, candidates are reminded to ensure that they have an accurate understanding of the scale when using it to give data; if the question asks for data, the candidate must ensure that they use data to support at least one point they are making; either an overall increase/decrease or data values for two different years.

- (v) Describe the past trend in the percentage of electricity from renewables in Bulgaria shown in Figure 4b.

You **must** use data to support your answer.

(3)

From 2005 to 2022 the production of renewable energy has been at a constant steady increase meaning it is most likely going to continue on this pattern in the future.



This response was awarded 1 mark. The candidate has identified one trend (increase from 2005 to 2022), but there is no further description and no use of data.

- (v) Describe the past trend in the percentage of electricity from renewables in Bulgaria shown in Figure 4b.

You **must** use data to support your answer.

(3)
The trend in the percentage of renewable electricity in Bulgaria it increases gradually until 2000 where it slowly picks up pace going from 6.2% to 9.8% in 5 years. Then from 2010 to 2015 it spikes again going from 12.2% to 18%. Then from there the 2020 percentage starts to drop.



This response was awarded 3 marks: gradual increase until 2000 (1) largest increase (2010 to 2015) identified (1) use of supporting data (1)

Question 4(b)

Many candidates were awarded 1 mark for the idea that the country may not have sufficient funds to develop infrastructure needed to switch to renewable energy, but then found it challenging to develop this further for the second mark. Another relatively common response was about lacking natural resources (in particular fossil fuels). A notable proportion of candidates interpreted the question as 'why do some countries just use non-renewables', however this approach would still allow candidates to access up to full marks.

(b) Explain **one** reason why some countries have a limited energy mix.

(2)

Some countries have a limited energy mix due to resources available to them. For example Saudi Arabia have high amounts of oil. This means that this influences and shapes their energy mix as it is cheaper for them to use it than input other types.



This response was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has explained that a country may have large amounts of oil (1) which means that it would be cheaper for them just to use this resources rather than developing other types of energy resources (1) = 2 marks.

Question 4(c)

There was a very mixed range of responses to this question. Some candidates were very clear on the definition, but many candidates tended to give very vague responses which lacked clear reference to shale gas / rocks. In future, one would hope to see a greater frequency of responses that knew that fracking involved the use of water under pressure to create fractures, with explicit reference to shale oil / gas / rocks, to ensure that it was clear that they knew the difference between fracking and other forms of extraction.

(c) Define the term fracking.

(1)

Fracking is a high pressure source to
release natural gases from underground.



The candidate here was awarded 1 mark for a correct definition of 'fracking'.

Question 4(d)

Generally, candidates could apply the correct case study and give some place-specific information about the measures taken. Students were usually able to evaluate to some degree. There seemed to be frequent mention of Norway and Germany as case studies, however, the Norway responses were often a little generic with information that could apply to any country with HEP programmes. The obvious pitfall here was the candidates chose an inappropriate country, for example China. There also seemed to be a notable amount of responses that referred to nuclear energy as a renewable source of energy. Candidates are encouraged to include relevant data and information that specifically applies to the named country.

(d) You have studied energy resource management in a named developed country.

Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its energy resources in a sustainable way.

$\frac{S+W}{C+I}$

(8)

Named developed country

Germany

The first way in which Germany has managed its resource management is through the Norsee Ost Farm located in the North Sea, and is responsible for generating around ~~4000~~ 200kW of energy weekly, as well as also supplying renewable energy to coastal ports and homes. Since 2020, Germany has begun developing more off shore wind farms and wind now makes up 6.3% of Germany's energy mix. However, the Norsee Ost Farm is shared with other countries, most notably the UK, and has also been responsible for disrupting fish ~~patterns~~ migration due to its ~~high~~ noise, making it overall not entirely effective.

Secondly, Germany has also opened its Bavarian Solar Park in the South. The park has approximately 30,000 solar bulbs and 12,000 mirrors, which

produces an annual amount of 5.9 million kW of energy, which supplies approximately 50,000 local German homes with clean renewable energy yearly. However, the farm is somewhat unsightly and produced approximately 60.3 million tonnes of CO₂ when being manufactured and installed by heavy machinery. Though, after 6 years the CO₂ debt should be paid off.

Overall, Germany's efforts have been very successful, despite minor setbacks. To improve, they could invest more funding into

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

developing new wind farms, as well as also attempting to fix the noise issue. The solar park is highly effective, however attempting to use less machinery in future would be effective.



This response was awarded 8 marks. The candidate has explained several ways how Germany has managed its energy resources, offering an accurate understanding of why different energy resources might lead to greater sustainability. Good use of place-specific detail, and a convincing conclusion at the end that makes a clear and supported judgement.

(d) You have studied energy resource management in a named developed country.

↑ Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its energy resources in a sustainable way.

(8)

~~100~~

Named developed country

UK

wind farm 1.7m tonnes CO₂

~~100~~ aim for 20% renewable

3 nuclear power plants = 7% energy in UK

The UK has a very large wind farm in the North Sea each wind turbine is around 190m tall this saves the UK 1.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year in emissions this allows more fossil fuels to be saved for later on when needed can these manage to be gone or there doesn't demand for coal and oil.

The UK also aims for 20% of the energy to be renewable by 2020 the has agreed as less non renewable to be used allows for a better resource management as the energy is less reliant on non renewable such as coal oil gas and uranium.

The uk has 3 nuclear reactors which each
attribute would 7% of the uk's energy
nuclear reactors are non renewable but
are more eco friendly if used correctly. The
eco friendly does protect the ozone layer and atmosphere
with a very valuable resource as without it the uk
would not do well in my opinion

in my opinion the best way for good resources manag-
ment is by using renewable or long lasting non renewable
resources



This response was awarded 4 marks. Despite naming 'the UK', the response is quite generic. Whilst there are some legitimate ideas around the use and impacts of renewables, the response lacks the depth and 'local colour' one would expect for a higher mark.

Question 5(a)ii

A parallel question to 4a(ii), a similar performance by candidates was observed; candidates were often able to identify the trend (ie an increase in Mexico's water consumption) and usually provide a possible reason for this trend - such as population growth or an increase in the country's level of development. However, the 'double-development' of the initial point was not often observed; with some candidates going down the incorrect route of offering a second possible reason for the trend rather than developing their initial reason further.

- (ii) Suggest **one** reason for the trend, from 1990 to 2019, in Mexico's total fresh water consumption.

You **must** use evidence from Figure 5a in your answer.

(3)

Figure 5a shows an overall ~~decrease~~^{increase} in water consumption from 1990 to 2019. In 1990, the consumption was ~~44~~⁶² billion m^3/year which then ~~decreased~~^{increased} to 84 billion m^3/year in 2019 with a ~~44~~²⁷ billion m^3 year decrease. This ~~is~~ maybe due to ~~people migrating~~ more people migrating into the country, leading to a population increase, so the demand increases.



This response was awarded 3 marks. The candidate has identified the trend (1), suggested that this might be due to in-migration (1) which has caused the overall population increase (1) = 3 marks.

Question 5(a)v

The majority of candidates were able to access 2 marks on this, either through stating two descriptive points about Japan's trend, or by stating one trend and using supporting data. However, a relatively small proportion of candidates were able to provide two distinct descriptive points about the trend, plus supporting data, for full marks.

- (v) Describe the past trend in the amount of fresh water consumption in Japan shown in Figure 5b.

You **must** use data to support your answer.

(3)

Water consumption has generally decreased from 91 billion m³ in 1990 to 79 billion m³ in 2019. However, there was one anomaly, as it increased from 1995-2000 from 89 billion m³ to 90 billion m³.



This response was awarded 3 marks. The candidate has identified the overall trend (a decrease) for 1 mark, used accurate supporting data for the second mark, and mentioned the anomaly (the increase between 1995-2000) for the third mark.

Question 5(b)

The question was generally well done, and the candidates were able to identify and explain the reasons for water supply problems. However, some of the candidates were unable to conclusively explain their answers for example some could not tell which parts of the UK receives more rainfall than the other parts. Many candidates were able to gain a mark here, but development of this answer was lacking for some. Common answers referred to old infrastructure/pipes, increasing populations and lower rainfall in the SE where populations were higher. Some candidates' answers were too vague such as 'less rainfall', and many did not gain a second mark for developing their answer.

(b) Explain **one** reason why the UK has water supply problems.

(2)

As there is more rainfall in the North than the south.
But there is a greater demand for water in the south
than the north. So water has to be transported from
the north to the south



This response was awarded 2 marks. The candidate has been awarded 1 mark for the initial reason (more rainfall in the north / greater demand in the south) and a second mark for saying that this means water needs to be transferred from north to south for the second mark.

(b) Explain **one** reason why the UK has water supply problems.

(2)

One reason is because of poor infrastructure underground
this means that pipework is prone to leaks and
bursts, resulting in a severe loss of water.



This response was awarded 2 marks. There is 1 mark for the idea of poor infrastructure (1)

and a second mark for saying this leads to leeks / water loss (1) = 2 marks.

Question 5(c)

Generally, well answered by candidates with most candidates recalling that desalination is the process of removing the salt from sea water in order for it to be used for human consumption.

(c) Define the term **desalination**.

(1)

Desalination is the removal of salt from water
in order to make it possible to drink.



This response was awarded 1 mark for a correct definition of desalination.

Question 5(d)

Most candidates chose an appropriate case study for this question and were able to describe what the chosen country had done in terms of water resource management. However, a minority of candidates were able to evaluate the extent to which these actions were sustainable. A small proportion of candidates selected an inappropriate case study to use; there was also a repeated misconception about being landlocked means that water supply problems are inevitable because desalination cannot take place.

(d) You have studied water resource management in a named developing/emerging country.

Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its water resources in a sustainable way.

(8)

Named developing/emerging country

China

In China, a variety of strategies ^{with varying success} have been used in order to make the supply of water meet demand in order to reduce the water deficit and increase sustainable use of water resources. China has built a South-North water pipeline and has used ~~micro-splitters~~ micro-splinter technology to manage ^{water} ~~water~~ resources sustainably.

One method used in China that was mostly successful was the South-North water transfer project which involved the construction of a large pipeline to transfer water from the south (area of water surplus) to the north of China (area of water deficit). This means that water can be transported to the ~~large~~ north which has a high population density. This provides water for the north of China on a consistent and sustainable basis which resulted in a decrease in the price of water, allowing ~~everyone~~ more people to have access to water on a large scale. However, this project was

Very expensive due to the large volumes of water transported which may actually lead to the cost being pushed on to ~~and~~ individuals, increasing the price of water temporarily. Therefore, the south-North ~~base~~ water transfer project was mostly successful at sustainable ~~use~~ of management of water resources in the long-term on a large scale in China.

~~However~~ on the other hand, another method used in China is farmers using micro-sprinkler technology. This ~~is what~~ involves individuals using technology to ensure water is used directly on ~~plants~~ crops at a small-scale. This results in a decrease in water usage by

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

farmers which are likely to invest in micro-sprinklers due to ~~less~~ less money spent on water. This leads to less water use which means that more water is available for other uses such as domestic. This increases China's sustainability of water resource management. However, the impact is likely to be unsuccessful due to its small-scale leading to a small increase in sustainability.



This response was awarded 8 marks. The candidate has selected an appropriate country (China) on which to hinge their answer upon, and has proceeded to explain a range of different strategies that are specific to China, used to manage water. The concept of 'sustainability' is clearly addressed, and the response finishes with a reflective statement.

- (d) You have studied water resource management in a named developing/emerging country.

Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its water resources in a sustainable way.

(8)

Named developing/emerging country

China

China has a very high population, these people all need to drink water. If China doesn't get enough rainfall this puts stress on the government to provide clean water. This means they need to employ other strategies of managing water resources that are renewable.

One way of ^{getting} renewable water is through desalination plants. These plants will collect dirty water, typically from a river or the ocean. It will then heat the water to remove any bacteria as well as remove the salt. This makes the water drinkable. This method can be done sustainably however, it requires a lot of money to build and maintain. This means that it will take a

long time to pay back for the government.
The desalination plants also use a lot of fuel for heat which releases lots of carbon dioxide which pollutes the air. Some desalination plants have become renewable by using solar or hydroelectric energy to produce heat.

China has been successful in managing its water resources for how many people it has. It has found a sustainable method of producing clean drinking water.



This response was awarded 3 marks. It is a typical top-Level 1 response: the candidate has named an appropriate country, but has not offered any place-specific details (which would have helped lift this response into level 2). There are some sensible (albeit, generic) ideas around water resource management, with some weak attempted explanation.

(d) You have studied water resource management in a named developing/emerging country.

Evaluate how successful this country has been in managing its water resources in a sustainable way.

(8)

Named developing/emerging country

China

China has established a number of projects to ~~manage~~ manage its water sources in a sustainable way. This includes the desalination plant, education via role models and the wells in Shuanghishan ^{Some of} ~~which~~ which have been successful.

One project China used to manage its water resources was desalination. China's desalination plant cost around 50 billion to build however it is considered a very successful method to manage the water ~~source~~ resource and water availability. It has been extremely good due to its reliability and ability to cope with rising water demands. Despite the initially large costs, running costs are generally low. Furthermore this means China can ^{preserve} ~~preserve~~ its natural water resources. Therefore the desalination plant has been extremely successful at managing China's water resources.

Another method China used to manage its water resources is education in schools by its inspirational athletes. These people are considered role models who the children follow the example of. Therefore when these athletes go into schools and talk about sustainable management of water resources the

Children will listen. This is ^{successful} ~~effective~~ because it means the children will be less wasteful and more cautious with water. However it is also less successful because children aren't the main problem for water wastage so educating children won't necessarily mean water resources will be managed more sustainably. Furthermore it is likely that a lot of children would lose focus and not listen to the speakers therefore resulting in little change. However it encouraged children to use water sustainably

One great project China used ~~for~~ to manage its water resources is the Well building project in Shanghai. This provided 210 wells which were about 50m deep each which gave locals in more rural areas ~~an~~ an extra water source that was sterile rather than the rivers which can cause water borne

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

diseases. This was successful because it improved the quality of life of these people while managing the water resources. However it was not so successful because these wells are extremely likely to dry out which will cause more management of water resources to be needed and implemented again.

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

Overall I think the most successful method China has used to manage its water resources in a sustainable way is using the desalination plant which allows water to be produced as the demand increases. This means not too much water is over-produced when demand is low so therefore it is sustainable. It is also the most sustainable as the sea resource won't run out.



This response was awarded 8 marks. The candidate has selected an appropriate country (China) on which to hinge their answer upon, and has proceeded to explain a range of

different strategies that are specific to China, used to manage water. The concept of 'sustainability' is clearly addressed, and the response finishes with a reflective statement that concludes the overall effectiveness of how sustainable the different approaches to managing water have been.

Paper Summary

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

- Where the candidate is required to complete a graph (eg 1b(i)), it is recommended that a sharp pencil and ruler is used to ensure accuracy.
- Understand what is meant by the command, 'compare/describe the trend' – that a trend is a change over time, rather than an isolated year.
- Know the requirements of the command, 'describe' and that no explanation is required to achieve full marks on this type of question.
- Be confident in understanding the meaning of all key geographical terminology that appears on the specification; in the current series, the following terms proved challenging for many candidates:
 - Natural increase
 - Measure of political corruption
 - TNCs
 - Soil erosion
- Avoid skim-reading a question: read each question carefully and pause before writing an answer. In this series, a significant proportion of candidates when answering 1e(iii) appeared to miss the 'other than' part of the question and proceeded to explain why proximity to railways or schools an advantage for the housing development was. Similarly, on question 2c(ii), many candidates wrote about human or historical factors rather than physical factors.
- For questions that draw upon knowledge and understanding of a case study/located example, ensure that the correct 'context' is used; for example, on 1fi, zero marks would have been awarded for responses about a UK city.
- Candidates should plan their answers to 8-mark questions before 'diving in' with their answer. The highest-scoring responses for 8-mark questions had a distinct structure, that included carefully constructed paragraphs and culminated in a conclusion that addressed the requirements of the command word. More successful candidates were also able to elaborate and develop their answers to 1f(ii), 4d and 5d by adding relevant place-specific details.
- On a scaffolded 4-mark question, use the answer lines to help structure an answer, and remember that given the AO breakdown of these question types, they will always be marker '2+2' and never '3+1' (like they might have been in legacy specifications).
- Avoid 'listing' possible ideas/reasons for a 2-mark mark 'suggest/explain one...' question; Candidates only need to identify one idea/reason, before expanding upon this point for the second mark.
- Centres are encouraged to use the past papers (from 2018-2024), Sample Assessment Materials (SAMs) and specimen papers to help familiarise candidates with the structure of the paper and question types – including the tackling of the 8-mark extended open response questions. Centres should spend time reviewing the examples in this report, and other support materials via the qualification page on the Pearson website. This will help candidates become more familiar with the range of command words and how they are attached to

different Assessment Objectives.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:
<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

