Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in
Geography A (5GA3F/01)
Unit 3: The 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.

Placing a mark within a level mark band

- The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. Follow these unless there is an instruction given within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, **always** follow that guidance.

- **2 mark bands**
  Start with the presumption that the mark will be the higher of the two.
  An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.

- **3 mark bands**
  Start with a presumption that the mark will be the middle of the three.
  An answer which is poorly supported gets the lower mark.
  An answer which is well supported gets the higher mark.

- **4 mark bands**
  Start with a presumption that the mark will be the upper middle mark of the four.
  An answer which is poorly supported gets a lower mark.
  An answer which is well supported and shows depth or breadth of coverage gets the higher mark.

- 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.

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Marking Guidance

- The spelling, punctuation and grammar assessment criteria are common to GCSE English Literature, GCSE History, GCSE Geography and GCSE Religious Studies.

- All candidates, whichever subject they are being assessed on, must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.

- Spelling, punctuation and grammar marking criteria should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have demonstrated rather than penalised for errors.

- Examiners should mark according to the marking criteria. All marks on the marking criteria should be used appropriately.

- All the marks on the marking criteria are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the marking criteria.

- Examiners should be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the marking criteria.

- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the marking criteria 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.

- Handwriting may make it difficult to see if spelling, punctuation and grammar are correct. Examiners must make every effort to assess spelling, punctuation and grammar fairly and if they genuinely cannot make an assessment, the team leader must be consulted.

- Specialist terms do not always require the use of complex terminology but the vocabulary used should be appropriate to the subject and the question.

- Work by candidates with an amanuensis, scribe or typed script should be assessed for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

- Examiners are advised to consider the marking criteria in the following way:
  - How well does the response communicate the meaning?
  - What range of specialist terms is used?
  - How accurate is the spelling, punctuation and grammar?

SECTION A – The Human World

Topic 1 – Economic Change

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	**B** Providing and selling services and skills	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (i)	The country which is most developed is **Luxembourg.** Countries with a high GDP per capita have a **larger** proportion of people employed in the tertiary sector. The process of **mechanisation** has reduced the proportion of people employed in the secondary sector in France to **19.4**%.	**4** **1+1+1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b) (ii)	**C** Senegal	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Accept any of the following: • Good supply of raw materials (1) • Strategic geographical location (1) • Large workforce (1) • Recent changes in government policy / attitudes towards foreign investment (1) • Skilled workforce (1) • Large potential for renewable energy supplies to be developed (1) • Foreign investment- exploits cheaper production methods (1) • Meets the growing demand for manufactured goods (1)	**2** **1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d) (i)	**D** primary sector	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d) (ii)	One mark for the identification of a locational factor (1) and a second mark for extension through explanation (1). • Roads nearby (1) providing good access (1) • Appears that few people are living nearby (1) which means that planning permission would be more easily obtained than if it was in a built up area/not disturbed by noise (1) • Supply of raw materials/limestone is accessible (1) which makes them cheaper / easier to extract (1) • Lots of open space (1) for expansion (1) • Quarry has been hidden / screened by trees (1) which does not spoil the view for local residents (1) • Few people that live nearby (1) who could work at the quarry (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(e)	Indication of a demographic change that has taken place in the UK (1) with explanation about why this has prompted an increase in the tertiary sector (1). Possible to get a 'double-development' through further explanation or use of exemplification (1). • In the UK, there are a growing proportion of retirees / ageing population (1) that are choosing to spend their 'grey pound' on leisure activities (1) such as cruises (1) • Birth rates have risen in recent years (1) due to the influx of migrants of child-bearing age (1) increasing the demand for leisure services such as soft-play areas / child care (1). This demand is increased further by a growing number of women returning to work after giving birth (1) • Population growth in the UK (1) has increased the demand for services (1) Max 2 for a list.	**4** **(1+1) + (1+1)** **or** **(1+1+1)+1** **or** **(1+1+1+1)**

Topic 2 – Settlement Change

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (i)	The population of Rio de Janeiro increased from 3 million in **1950** to 12 million in 2010. Between 1960 and 1980, Sao Paulo's population grew **faster** than that of Rio de Janeiro. By 2020, it is predicted that Sao Paulo's population will be **22** million. Rapid population growth in some urban areas often leads to **unemployment** and poor living conditions.	**4** **1+1+1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a) (ii)	**C** Increased rural to urban migration	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	**D** Closure of factories and the decline in industry	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Indication of a change (positive or negative) (1) with development through explanation (1): • closure of local services (e.g. schools) (1) as there are fewer families with young children living in the area (1) • rising costs of public utilities (1) as the amount of revenue from taxes has fallen (1) • less government spending on public services (1) as the demand for doctors / libraries, etc. has fallen (1) • increase in biodiversity (1) as fewer new (housing) developments are taking place (1) • local economy suffers (1) as local businesses lose local trade (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Depends on the settlement. One mark for the 'change' and a second mark for development through further description - facts or figures about the named example. Max of 1 mark for generic responses. No credit for describing land use change. Possible answers may include: • Fishing village to a seaside resort (1) for example Benidorm during the 1960s as it became a tourist destination (1) • Farming village / market towns to a tourist honeypot site (1) for example Settle which has become a popular destination for tourists as it is located within a National Park (1) • Coal mining village to commuter village (1) for example small villages in South Wales that are within commuting distance of Swansea (1) • Shift from primary / secondary to tertiary industry (1) for example the closure of timber yards and the opening of call centres in Hartlepool (1) No marks for just naming a settlement.	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	**A** A brownfield site	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(f)	Indication of a benefit of redeveloping or renewal (1) with extension through explanation or detailed description (1) Advantages include: • Service infrastructure (e.g. water, gas, electricity) may already be installed (1) which will reduce set-up costs (1) • It might be easier to obtain planning permission (1) as local councils will be keen to improve derelict parts of the settlement (1) • Roads or transport links may already exist (1) which allow good access for developers / users (1) • If homes were to be built, homeowners would have a reduced commute to work if they worked in the same settlement (1) and they would be near to the high street area for leisure / entertainment purposes (1) • Makes the area more attractive/less wasted space (1) which encourages more visitors / further investment (1) • The development of brownfield sites may reduce the need to develop greenfield sites (1) which means that habitat destruction will be minimised (1) • Job opportunities could be created (1) in the construction of the building – or similar (1) Max 2 for a list.	**4** **(1+1) + (1+1)**

Topic 3 – Population Change

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (i)	**B** A large proportion of people aged 65 or over	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a) (ii)	**D** Increased strain on healthcare services	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (i)	**C** Victoria	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b) (ii)	Command word is 'suggest', so specific location knowledge is not required – question is assessing application of knowledge and understanding. One mark for the identification of a human factor that influences a low population density (1) and a second mark for extension through explanation or further description: • Lack of job opportunities (1) as there is little infrastructure for industry (1) • Poor communication networks (1) for example a lack of main roads / airports / rail links to the rest of the country (1). • Government policy and attitudes might not prioritise this area for development (1) which leads to a lack of new investment in the area (1). • War/conflict (1) so people flee the area (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

| | • A human push factor (e.g. De – industrialisation) (1) so people have moved away from the area (1) *No credit for 'people move out of the area' or similar, unless a human factor has already been identified.* | |

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c) (i)	The pyramid for **Denmark** shows the highest life expectancy. Belize has **20** thousand people in the 35-39 age group. The shape of Belize's pyramid shows a **rising** birth rate. The shape of Denmark's pyramid suggests that it is in Stage **4** of the demographic transition model.	**4** **1+1+1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c) (ii)	One mark for an introductory statement about a limitation of the DTM (1) with extension (1) • DTM assumes all countries will go through stages in a certain order (1) but cannot predict what will happen in the future (e.g. natural disasters) that would prevent 'linear' progression (1). • Not every country fits the model (1). Because the model is Eurocentric / based on Western Europe (1) • Does not give a timeline for how long it will take (1) e.g. 260 years for UK but South Korea seems to be rushing through in decades (1). • It doesn't take migration rates / famine / war / natural disasters into account (1) which affect birth and	**2** **(1+1)**

death rates (1).
- It doesn't show governments / non-government intervention (1) which could alter the way that a country progresses through the model (1)
- Initially only had 4 stages (1)

Do not credit 'It's not accurate' or 'it doesn't show data'.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	This question is about the physical factors that have influenced the population distribution of China: General pattern of a higher density in the eastern half compared to western areas. Indication of a physical factor that influences population density (1) and a second mark for extension through explanation or further description / exemplification (1). Max 1 mark for each developed, generic point up to a maximum of 2 marks. e.g. - Areas of high relief in the west (1) e.g. the Altai and Kunlun mountains are over 2 000 m / leading to a low population density as it is difficult to build on / communication links are poor (1) - Areas of Beijing and Shanghai in the east do not have the extremes of climate (1) making it more hospitable than areas in the west (1) - Vast areas of the western half of China is desert (1) which means that there is not enough water supply to sustain a large population e.g. Takla Makan Desert / Gobi Desert (1). - In the east, there are several major rivers (1) which provide water supply and lead to areas of high population density (1)	**4** **(1+1) + (1+1)**

Section B – People Issues

Topic 4 – A Moving World

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (i)	**A** 330 000	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a) (ii)	**D** Between December 2014 and March 2015	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	One mark for naming a specific transport development (1) and a second mark through further description (1). e.g. - New roads are built (1) allowing faster access to different parts of the country (1). - Existing or planned high speed rail links (1) which reduces journey times (1). - Channel Tunnel / Eurostar link between UK and mainland Europe (1) which is faster than travelling by ferry (1). - Growth of budget airline companies/flights are getting cheaper (1) which makes it possible / more affordable for people to travel overseas (1). *Do not credit 'so it makes it easier' to travel or similar as a development point.* Max 2 for a list.	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	One mark for providing a basic reason for a named population flow within Europe (1) and a second mark for extension through further explanation or description (1) e.g. • Eastern Europeans have migrated to the UK for jobs (1) in increasing numbers joining the EU (1) • Many eastern Europeans have come to the UK for work (1) as they can earn considerably more than in their country of origin (1) • Many Turks migrated to Germany for work (1) after Germany relaxed its immigration after WWII (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(d) (i)	**C** Forced **F** International	**2** **1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(d) (ii)	Indication of an economic impact (positive or negative) of migration on a host country (1) and a second mark for extension through explanation or further description / exemplification: Positive impacts may include: • Migrants take up less desirable jobs (1) which boosts the (local) economy (1) • The host country can gain skilled labour (1) at a lower cost compared to locals (1) • The 'skill gap' in many host countries can be filled by migrants (1) example of same (1) Negative impacts may include: • Migrant children must be educated (1) which costs the government money (1) • There is an over dependency in some industries on migrant labour (1) leading to a lack of jobs for locals (1) • Much of the money earned by the migrants isn't spent in the host country (1) and is instead sent back to the country of origin (remittances) (1) • Strain on housing/ healthcare/ education (1) which means that local government has to find more money to improve these services (1)	**4** **(1+1) + (1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*4 (e) QWC i-ii-iii	The question is about the <u>negative</u> impacts on the destination rather than the migrants or the reasons for migration in the first place (push and pull factors). Depends on the named retirement migration destination, but expect: Negative consequences: • Increased proportion of elderly people (ageing population) – which poses challenges for national and local governments in terms of healthcare and welfare provision. • Increased proportion of dependent population – reducing the size of the potential workforce, which may have negative knock-on effects in terms of the local and national economy (including the amount of revenue generated from tax payers). • Increased demand for housing and potential raises in house prices – placing a strain on existing housing stocks and making it more difficult for first-time buyers in the destination to get on the property ladder. • Increased pressures on water supplies (e.g. for leisure – swimming pools, golf courses, etc.) particularly in areas of low annual rainfall. • Loss of local culture / community spirit as many locals may leave the area or adapt to meet the needs of the migrants.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–2	One or two very simple ideas linked to retirement migration. Links between retirement migration and the negative impacts on the destination is not attempted or unclear. Very limited detail. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3–4	One or two descriptive points about the negative consequences of retirement migration. Limited detail to support descriptions. For top of level, expect some development of the description by either range or depth. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5–6	One partial explanation, about why retirement migration has had a negative impact on a named destination. Use of case study material could support the answer. For top of level, expect development of the answer by either range or depth and some supporting detail about the destination. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidate does not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.

SPaG Level 1	1	*Threshold performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
SPaG Level 2	2-3	*Intermediate performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	4	*High performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

Topic 5 – A Tourist's World

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (i)	**B** 32 million	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a) (ii)	**D** Between 2008 and 2010	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	One mark for naming a specific economic factor (1) and a second mark through further description or explanation (1) e.g. • People have more (disposable) income / greater wealth (1) as they are choosing to have fewer children (1) • Growth in the number of two-income families (1) has meant that people can afford to go on holiday more often (1) • Introduction / Raising of the minimum wage (1) has meant that low-income groups have greater capacity to go on holiday (1) • Favourable £ to € exchange rate (1) means that it is less expensive for UK tourists to travel to France (1) • It is now cheaper to travel (1) due to the growth of budget airline companies (1) Max 2 for a list.	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	One mark for providing a basic change (1) and a second mark for extension through further description or exemplification (1) Max 1 for generic answer. e.g. • Visitor numbers start to increase (1) as a result of improved access (through trains / planes / road) (1) • Local community starts to provide services for tourists / open up B+Bs / hotels (1) for example the Land's End Hotel in Blackpool (1) • Events start to be arranged specifically for tourists (1) for example those held in the assembly rooms in Blackpool from 1868 (1) • Local people develop the infrastructure to attract tourists (1) for example in 1846, a local businessman improved the sea defences in Cromer (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(d) (i)	**A** Beach holiday **F** Health tourism	**2** **1+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(d) (ii)	One mark for a negative economic impact of tourism and a second mark for extension through explanation or further description/exemplification: Negative impacts may include: - In many areas profits from tourism go to foreign companies (leakage) (1) rather than directly benefiting the local community (1). - Local people may only be employed to do low skilled, low paid work (1) which does not help them improve their standard of living (1) - Employment may be seasonal (1) which leads to a rise in unemployment off-season (1). - House prices may rise (1) as foreign investors buy land / property to develop for tourism (1). - Price of goods and services increases (1) as the demand for them goes up (1)	**4** **(1+1) + (1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*5 (e) **QWC** **i-ii-iii**	The question is about the benefits of eco-tourism on a destination's environment – i.e. how it is *sustainable*. Depends on the named eco-tourist destination, but expect: Environment: • Tourists are educated about the environment and are guided on where to go (e.g. designated footpaths) and what to do (e.g. avoid dropping litter or lighting fires for BBQs). • Wildlife is protected e.g. certain areas which have restricted access for tourists, especially when animals are feeding / mating. • Controlled use of natural resources e.g. water supplies for drinking / washing / cooking are monitored and limited. • Use of renewable energy sources for electricity is used rather than non-renewable resources. • Waste disposal is minimised e.g. through recycling and reusing.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–2	One or two very simple ideas linked to eco-tourism. Links between tourism and environmental sustainability is not attempted or unclear. Very limited detail. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology
Level 2	3–4	One or two descriptive points about how eco-tourism does not damage, but protects the environment. Limited detail to support descriptions. For top of level, expect some development of the description by either range or depth. Some structure and clearly communicated but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5–6	One partial explanation about how eco-tourism has had a positive impact on a particular destination's environment. Use of case study material could support the answer. For top of level, expect development of the answer by either range or depth and some supporting detail about the destination. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
SPaG Level 0	0	Errors severely hinder the meaning of the response or candidate does not spell, punctuate or use the rules of grammar within the context of the demands of the question.
SPaG Level 1	1	*Threshold performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

SPaG Level 2	2-3	*Intermediate performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
SPaG Level 3	4	*High performance* Candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.