

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2011

GCSE

GCSE Geography (5GA3H) Paper 1

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
 - i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*
 - ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*
 - iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.*

Section A

Topic 1: Economic Change

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
1 a i	2		1
ii	1 mark per location factor Credit one development - 2 + 1, 1 + 1+ 1. In urban area (1) which provides workers for the factories (1) e.g. flat land (1) near the sea (1) near the coalfields (1) railway (1) main road (1)		3
iii	1 mark per change however written. 1 mark for sector change comment. There is only one steelworks (1). There is only one steelworks instead of two (1). There are fewer farms (1) there is another supermarket (1) there is now a call centre. (1) there is no longer a timber yard. (1) there is a call centre instead of a timber yard (1)		4
iv	1 mark correct example Supermarket; call centre; health club		1
v	Credit description of what has happened to disposable incomes - they have risen - and demographic changes - such as people are having less children. Impact of this on the growth of the tertiary industry such as increase in demand for health clubs. Must have both disposable incomes and demographic changes for full marks. Disposable income: more money to spend on non - essential items (1) such as holidays (1) Demographics: people are having fewer children (1) and have more time to spend on tertiary services (1)		4
b i	Max 1 if non-specific. e.g. production of / extraction of raw materials (1) credit an example (1)		2
ii	Credit references to both primary industry and primary employment Max 3 for 1 reason		4

	e.g. increased mechanisation (1); longer hours (1), dangerous conditions (1) , coal is getting too expensive to mine (1) and it's cheaper to import it (1); resources become exhausted (1) so they are imported (1)		
Question Number	Indicative content		
1 c	<p>Must be about rural areas. Max level 1 for other areas. Benefits include cleaning up the area for recreation; making the landscape safer Costs include unemployment and outward migration Specific means located or named point. Examiners must be convinced about which rural area that the candidate is discussing.</p> <p>See examples of content in examiner pack.</p>		
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	No acceptable response	
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the costs and benefits. Could be about any rural area.	
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation of a specific cost or benefit. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation	
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific facts relating to the benefits and / or costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas and explained points. For the top of the level there must be specific and explained costs and benefits.	

Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
2 a i	Three		1
ii	Poor returns on their products (1) to make more money (1) changes in the market (1) farmers have responded to the growth in leisure time (1)		2
iii	1 mark per change however written. Does <i>not</i> need to make ‘comparison’ statements e.g. the post office has been converted into a house (1) the population has fallen (1) the shop is now a house (1) farms are now houses (1) there is a new National Nature Reserve (1) new crops are being grown (1)	Types of diversification	4
iv	1 mark per point; credit linked statements e.g. the local primary might close down because there are not enough children left in the village (1) due to outward migration (1) to nearby cities as there are more job opportunities there (1)		3
b	1 mark per point; credit linked statements. e.g. Natural England may buy or lease the land (1) land owners might have an agreement with Natural England (1) land may be managed by an approved body (1) such as the Wildlife Trust (1) has a site manager (1) it has a five year plan (1)		2
c i	3 x 1 mark per advantage. e.g. Organic farming: better for animal welfare (1); no pesticides are used (1) provides more jobs than non-organic (1) e.g. Biofuels: biodegradable (1) ; non-toxic (1) ; renewable (1); produces less carbon dioxide than fossil fuels (1)		3
ii	4 x 1 mark per disadvantage. Credit linked statements and elaboration. Max 1 for an ‘opposite’ e.g. Biofuel crops still generate greenhouse gases (1) generates large amounts of nitrous oxide (1) which is an even more powerful greenhouse gas than CO ₂ (1) only some engines can take biofuels (1)		4

Question Number	Indicative content	
2 d	National Park must be in the UK Look for reference to traffic management schemes; educating the public; footpath protection; role of different interest groups. Specific means located or named point. Examiners must be convinced about which National Park the candidate is discussing. See examples of content in examiner pack.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the management strategies. Could be about any National Park.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific facts about the pressures and / or conflicts and explained points. For the top of the level there must be specific and explained pressures and conflicts.

Topic 3: Settlement Change

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
3 a i	Y		1
3 ii	1 mark per reason; credit linked statements e.g. it is in a river meander (1) which is good for protection (1) water supply (1) flat land (1)		3
iii	The movement of people (1) from cities to rural areas (1) or smaller towns (1) Also credit idea about relative growth in rural and urban areas.	Other cities	2
iv	1 mark per reason; credit linked statements Only one mark for pollution. e.g. there is an increasing crime rates in towns (1); increasing car ownership (1) means that people can live further from their workplace (1); more people are working from home (1)		3
v	1 mark per point; credit linked statements Accept social, environmental and economic consequences. Max 2 for list of closures e.g. primary school has shut (1) because there are fewer children in the village (1) post office has closed down (1) because it is no longer profitable (1)		4
b i	Redevelopment		1
ii	Focus is on population structure. 1 mark per change for growth - Credit elaborations e.g. there is an ageing population (1) which means that more houses are needed for younger generations (1)		2
iii	One mark per advantage ; credit elaboration 1+1+1 or 2+1 e.g. brownfield sites are nearer the city centre than greenfield sites(1) which means they are nearer entertainment facilities (1) electricity supply (1) flat land (1) cheaper land (1)	Disadvantages	3

Question Number	Indicative content	
3 c	Must be in the UK e.g. unemployment; crime; renewal; redevelopment; dereliction; positive impact could include the growth in tertiary and quaternary industries If candidates concentrate on the redevelopment of an area credit to a max.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the consequences. Could be about any area.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level two is reached by there being an explanation or a specific consequence. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific facts about the consequences of de-industrialisation and explained points. For the top of the level there must be a range of specific points and detailed explanation.

Topic 4: Population Change

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
4 a i	UK		1
ii	1 mark per point; credit linked statements Max 2 without evidence. 1 mark for named high relief e.g. area of high relief, for example the west coast of South America (1) tend to have a low population density (1) flat land is more densely populated (1) for example UK (1)	No credit for explanation	4
iii	1 mark per reason - Credit elaborations Max 1 for a list within each factor such as economic. 2 + 1 or 3 x 1 e.g. good job opportunities can lead to densely populated areas (1) for example in London and Manchester (1) good supply of natural resources can lead to densely populated area (1)		3
b i	Stage 1		1
ii	Stage 2		1
iii	1 mark per reason, second mark for elaboration. Max 2 list e.g. improved healthcare (1) for example free 'flu jabs (1) and more doctors (1) better living conditions (1)	Birth rates	3
c i	A population with a high percentage of young people (1) usually under the age of 16/18 (1)		2
c ii	Point mark Max 2 for descriptive comments Max 3 if only positive or negative Expect reference to the provision of schooling, health care and food supply. Must have both positive & negative effects for full marks.		4

Question Number	Indicative content	
4 d	Any country - LIC, MIC or HIC Advantages: provide free / voluntary labour; boost for the leisure industry; lower the unemployment rate. Disadvantages: more money needed for pensions; need for more health care and welfare provision; increase demand for housing.	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the advantages or disadvantages. Could be about any country.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level 2 is reached by there being an explanation of either the disadvantages or advantages. Or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific facts about the disadvantages and /or advantages and explained points. For the top of the level there must be specific and explained disadvantages and advantages.

Section B - People Issues

Topic 5: A Moving World

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
5 a	1 National Voluntary 2 International Voluntary 3 International Forced		3
b i	1 mark if both plots are correct and the line is joined up		1
ii	2 x 1 mark per change described. 1 mark for data Max 2 marks if no player data is used. e.g. the number of foreign players went up between 1993 and 2003 (1) by 9 (1) steeper fall since 2003 (1) uneven growth before 2003 (1)		3
iii	1 mark per reason plus 1 mark for an elaboration / located example Max 3 if not about both push and pull factors e.g. “some UK hospitals are closing down (1) making longer journey times for patients (1)” Push factors include long waiting lists, poorly maintained hospitals, long distances to travel, expensive private health care Pull factors include cheaper treatment; modern facilities; better patient care and the possibility of making the trip into a holiday.		4
c i	1 mark per point; credit linked statements One mark for areas in Europe who have received migrants. Flow from poorer to wealthier for a mark Credit specific data such as numbers of migrants Both into and within needed for a max. e.g. people have migrated from Turkey to Germany (1)		4
ii	1 mark per point; credit linked statements Must include both technology and transport for full marks e.g. people can book flights on the internet (1); people can book accommodation on the internet (1) people see different cultures and want to experience them (1) cheap flights / budget airlines (1) improvements in road and rail (1) for example the channel tunnel (1)		4

Question Number	Indicative content	
*d	Any country - LIC, MIC or HIC Expect social impacts (e.g. fall in birth rate, shortage of skilled workers, and rural depopulation) and economic impacts (e.g. higher salaries)	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about the impacts. Could be about any country.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level 2 is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. An explicit answer. A range of specific facts about the social and / or economic impacts and explained points. For the top of the level there must be specific and explained social and economic impacts.

Topic 6: A Tourist's World

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Reject	Mark
6 a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Back - packing 2 Package 3 Adventure 		3
b i	1 mark if both plots are correct and the line is joined up		1
ii	<p>2 x 1 mark per change described. 1 mark for data Max 2 marks if no tourist data is used.</p> <p>e.g. Between 1994 and 2008, the number of tourists has increased (1) by 260 million (1)</p>		3
c	<p>1 mark for each attraction - credit explanation but can get full marks with a detailed description. Need both human and physical for full marks - Max 3 if only human or physical Accept reference to transport of skiers up the hillside snow (1) good weather (1) steep slope (1) beautiful scenery (1) accommodation (1) church (1) ski - lift (1) snowy mountains (2) forest (1)</p>	Do not accept roads as none are visible.	4
d	<p>1 mark for each point. Credit own examples. 1 mark for a reference about preparing for the next stage of the model. Credit that they are still building attractions. Standard of facilities declines (1) they become old and run down (1) negative impact of the environment (1) such as (1) visitor numbers begin to drop (1) local community begins to resent the tourists (1) because the town depends on tourism (1)</p>		4
e	<p>1 mark per point; credit linked statements Max 2 if unspecific. e.g. sewage is sometimes put straight into the sea (1) and the building of new hotels destroys animal habitats (1) Expect reference to social, economic and environmental factors</p>	Positive impacts	4

Question Number	Indicative content	
*f	Any country - LIC, MIC or HIC Definition of ecotourism e.g. meeting social, economic and environmental needs whilst planning for the future Protecting the environment e.g. generates money for protection; educates visitors Benefits locals e.g. creates jobs; money enters the local economy For eco-tourist resort accept - composting toilets, solar powered freezer, etc. As specific	
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No acceptable response
Level 1	1-2	A basic answer Simple descriptive statements about eco-tourism. Not about a specific eco-tourist destination.
Level 2	3-4	A clear answer Level 2 is reached by there being an explanation or a specific point. The top of the level requires at least two specific points or a number of explanations or a specific point and an explanation
Level 3	5-6	An explicit answer. A range of specific facts about how eco-tourism can protect the environment and / or benefit the local community and explained points. For the top of the level there must be specific and explained points on how eco-tourism can protect the environment and benefit the local community.

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