Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel GCSE in
Geography A (5GA3H/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)	The service sector / selling of goods and services – *or similar* (1)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	- Overall relationship: as GDP per capita decreases, the percentage of people working in secondary sector increases/or the opposite (1) - Not a perfect negative correlation (1) e.g. France's GDP is double that of Uruguay, but the data for secondary is very similar (1) - Use of data to support a correct statement (1)	**2** **1+1** **or** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Will depend on named country, but expect: Look for a basic reason why there has been a growth in the secondary sector (1) with development through further detailed description or exemplification (1) Max 3 if no LIC or MIC information used in context. e.g. - Good supply of raw materials (1) e.g. China has large reserves of coal and oil (1) - Strategic geographical location (1) which facilitates trade with many countries (1) - Large workforce (1) e.g. in China, around half a million people a year migrate from the countryside to the cities for work (1) - Recent changes in government policy / attitudes towards foreign investment (1) - Skilled workforce (1) e.g. in China, literacy rates have increased to 90% in the last 20 years (1) - Large potential for renewable energy supplies to be developed (1) which can power the machines in the factories (1) - Process of globalisation has encouraged foreign investment (1) e.g. improvements in the internet means that it is easier for suppliers to stay in touch with markets / owners, etc. (1)	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	One mark for the identification of a locational factor (1) and a second mark for extension through explanation: • Roads nearby/ good transport links (1) so the trucks can transport the raw material (1) • Appears that few people are living nearby/ a more remote location (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 is accessible/ availability of limestone (1) which makes them cheaper / easier to extract (1) • Lots of open space (1) for expansion (1) • People living nearby (1) who could work at the quarry (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*1(e) **QWC** **i-ii-iii**	There are several reasons why there has been a growth in the UK's tertiary (service) sector since 1970. These reasons are likely to be linked to: • The development of new technologies: new technologies such a smart phones, tablets, laptops, health-monitoring bands, TV / streaming services and the internet (facilitating online shopping / banking and teleworking) has triggered a rise in the number of people employed in the various support and retail services accompanying these products. • Increasing (disposable) incomes: there are a number of reasons why individuals and households are becoming wealthier – and a growing proportion of this money is spent on luxury goods and within the leisure and tourism industry. • Sectoral shifts: a declining proportion of employees are working in the primary and secondary sectors – and there are a number of reasons why they are preferring to pursue employment in the tertiary sector rather than the primary or secondary sectors; these reasons have links to social and economic factors. • Demographic changes: in the UK, birth rates are relatively low and life expectancy is increasing, the population can be described as 'ageing' with many retirees – a growing proportion of which a choosing to spend their 'grey pound' on leisure and tourism.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	One or two descriptive points about the growth of the UK tertiary sector. Very limited detail to support descriptions. Exemplification may be used, but is not always relevant to the answer. Tends to be very basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	One partial explanation about the growth of the UK tertiary sector, supported by several descriptive points. Some exemplification could be used to support explanation. For top of level, at least two partial explanations. Generally clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5-6	At least one clear explanation and one partial explanation, with supporting detail. Likely to include some appropriate exemplification to illustrate one or more of the explanations. For top of level, expect development of the answer by either range or depth. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology.

Topic 2 – Settlement Change

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	Award 1 mark for a comparative statement (1) and an additional mark for supporting data (either extracted or manipulated) (1) • Sao Paulo has had a more rapid population growth than Rio de Janeiro (1) increasing 21 million/ from around 2 million to 23 million (1) • Shorter period comparison e.g. Sao Paulo had more rapid growth between 1970 and 1980 (1) with supporting data (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	• The closure of factories in an area/ decline in jobs in manufacturing – *or similar* (1)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	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 1 for a generic answer. 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	**2** **(1+1)**

| | 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. | |

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Basic point about a change (1) plus development through further description / exemplification of causes or consequences of change (1). Possible changes (positive or negative) include: • closure of local services (e.g. schools) (1) as there are not enough young children left in the area (1) • rising costs of public utilities (1) due to falling local government revenue from the population in the area (1) • less government spending (1) as it may not be financially viable to keep services (e.g. buses) running (1) • local economy suffers (1) as there are fewer people spending money/ working in the area (1) • buildings may be deserted (1) which could attract vandalism / makes the area look unattractive (1) No marks for just naming a rural area.	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*2(e) **QWC** **i-ii-iii**	This question is about the advantages and disadvantages of developing brownfield sites. The resource can be used as a stimulus for ideas, although this is not a requirement. Advantages include: • Infrastructure (e.g. water, gas, electricity) may already be installed which will reduce set-up costs. • It might be easier to obtain planning permission as local councils will be keen to improve derelict parts of the settlement / 'empty' parts of the settlement are not appealing to potential investors. • Roads may already exist which allow good access. • If homes were to be built, homeowners would have a reduced commute to work if they worked in the same settlement. • Some groups also like to be near to high street areas for leisure / entertainment purposes. • Makes the area more attractive to investment / tourism. Disadvantages include: • Expensive to clear the site for example knocking down derelict buildings. • Toxic / waste products / contamination need to be disposed of which is expensive. • Design might be restricted due to space limitations. • Development may lead to increased traffic congestion as there will be more vehicles on the road. • City centre land values / costs may be higher than out-of-town locations which will increase rents.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	One or two descriptive points about the advantages and / or disadvantages of developing brownfield sites. Very limited detail to support descriptions. Exemplification may be used, but is not always relevant to the answer. Tends to be very basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	One partial explanation about the advantages and / or disadvantages of developing brownfield sites, supported by several descriptive points. Some exemplification could be used to support explanation. For top of level, reference to both advantages and disadvantages. Generally clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology.

| Level 3 | 5-6 | Must have advantages and disadvantages for Level 3. At least one clear explanation and one partial explanation, with supporting detail. Likely to include some appropriate exemplification to illustrate one or more of the explanations. For top of level, expect development of the answer by either range or depth. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology. |

Topic 3 – Population Change

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	• An increasing **proportion** of a country's population is over the age of 60 / there are older people (over 60) than younger people (1)	**1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	• Higher population density in New South Wales – *or reverse* (1) use of supporting data (1). • Higher population density in New South Wales – *or reverse* (1) awareness of pockets of high / low density in both (1). • Population density along the coast of New South Wales is higher than the population density of the coastline of Northern Territory (1) use of supporting data (1). Allow implied comparisons using of data for both states.	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	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) • It's Eurocentric / based on Western Europe (1) so countries in other parts of the world (e.g. Africa) do not necessarily fit the model (1) • Does not give a timeline for how long it will take (1) e.g. 260 years for UK but South Korea seems to	**2** **(1+1)**

	be rushing through in decades (1)
	• It doesn't take migration rates / famine / war / natural disasters into account (1) which affect birth and 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)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	One mark for providing a basic reason (mentioning birth / death rates) (1) and a second mark for the reason why they are high or low (1). • Denmark has a lower birth rate / Belize has a higher birth rate/ youthful population (1) reason why birth rates are different (1) e.g. Denmark has a lower birth rate (1) as they have more access to family planning (1) • Denmark has a lower death / infant mortality rate / Belize has a higher death / infant mortality rate/ ageing population (1) reason why these rates are different (1). e.g. Belize has a higher infant mortality rate (1) because of restricted access to healthcare (1). Reasons for differences in birth and death rates will fall into economic (e.g. cost of raising a child, cost of healthcare, cost of living), medical (availability of hospitals, doctors and appropriate treatment), social (religion, age of marriage, attitudes towards family planning) or political (e.g. government policies and attitudes towards population change) categories. Accept comparisons that refer to stages of DTM as a reason.	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*3(e) **QWC** **i-ii-iii**	This question is about the human and physical factors that have influenced the population distribution of China: General pattern of a higher density in the eastern half compared to western areas. Physical factors include: • Relief (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) • Climatic variations (e.g. the large urban areas of Beijing and Shanghai in the east do not have the extremes of climate experienced by other areas of the country) • Water supply – vast areas of the western half of China is desert (e.g. Takla Makan Desert and Gobi Desert). In the east, there are areas of high population density located within close proximity of major rivers. Human factors include: • Availability of employment, industry and employment in the eastern areas has led to a higher population density there. • Communication networks, including proximity to the coast in the west, have led to the development of ports and industrial hubs – and therefore higher densities of population. • Government policy stimulates industrial growth in specific areas (e.g. in the south-east coastal area) which leads to the area acting as a magnet for migrant workers from other areas of the country.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1-2	One or two descriptive points about the physical and/or human factors affecting China's population distribution. Very limited detail to support descriptions. Exemplification may be used, but is not always relevant to the answer. Tends to be very basic use of geographical terminology.
Level 2	3-4	One partial explanation about the human and / or physical factors, supported by several descriptive points. Some exemplification could be used to support explanation. For top of level, references to physical and human factors. Generally clearly communicated, but with limited use of geographical terminology.

| Level 3 | 5-6 | At least one clear explanation and one partial explanation, with supporting detail. Will include appropriate exemplification to illustrate one or more of the explanations. For top of level, expect development of the answer by either range or depth. Well communicated with good use of geographical terminology. |

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 4 – A Moving World

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	This question is about trends/ this could be an overview e.g. from June 2012 to March 2015, or over a shorter time period. **No credit for just comparing individual months.** One mark for each comparative statement. Max 3 if no accurate use of data. - There has always been a higher amount of immigration compared with emigration (1) - Overall, rate of emigration has remained constant but rate of immigration has increased.(1) - Immigrants and emigrants both fell between June 2012 and March 2013 (1) but then immigrants increased whereas emigrant numbers stayed steady (1) - Immigrant and emigrant numbers both stayed steady between September and December 2013 (1) - Between December 2014 and March 2015, immigrant numbers grew whereas emigrant numbers fell (1) Data to support a correct comparison (1)	**4** **1+1+(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	One mark for identifying a specific transport development/ change (1) and a second mark through explanation why this has increased rates of population movement (1). e.g. - A named motorway construction (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 (e.g. easyJet) (1) which makes it possible / more affordable for people to travel overseas (1) 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) Max 1 for a generic answer. e.g. - Eastern Europeans have migrated to the UK for jobs (1) following the expansion of the EU in the mid 00s (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 the Second World War (1)	**2** **(1+1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(d)	One mark for an initial positive / advantage that immigration might bring to the host country (1) with extension through exemplification or detailed description (1) e.g. • Immigration might bring greater cultural diversity (1) e.g. language, religion, shopping (1) • Filling gaps in the job market (1) which will benefit the local (and national) economy (1) • Increased birth rate (1) to counter problems associated with an ageing population (1) • Some residents may be from migrant families (1) and can empathise / want the rest of their family to join them (1) • Residents of the host country are now more aware of the positives that migration can bring (1) for example, by filling gaps in certain types of employment (1) • Idea of racial tolerance (1) because people in host countries may be from a similar migrant background (1)	**4** **(1+1)+(1+1)**

Question Number	Indicative content
*4 (e) **QWC** **i-ii-iii**	The question is about the consequences 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: Positive consequences: - Local residents wishing to sell their property may receive a high price due to the increased demand from the number of retirement migrants. - Local business / shops / leisure and entertainment services may benefit from the increased spending by the migrants (idea of the 'grey pound') – boosting the local economy. 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 about of revenue generated from tax payers). - Increased demand for housing and potential rises 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 – particularly in retirement destinations located 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	Response has a list or small range of ideas, with one or two briefly described. May only be partially linked to the question. Example(s) are not appropriate, unclear or absent. Limited details about the positive and negative consequences on the destination. Explanation likely to be a simple statement. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.

Level 2	3–4	Response has at least one partial explanation, supported by a range of descriptive points. Some exemplification (facts / figures) could be used to support explanation. For the top of Level 2, there is clear explanation and positive and negative impacts are both considered. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5–6	An example is used with good supporting detail. Some examination of the positive and negative consequences on the destination, for example, by evaluation or comparison and drawing together conclusions. For the top of Level 3, expect development of the answer by either range or depth. Clear structure and well communicated with good 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)	This question is about trends/ this could be an overview or a trend over a shorter time period. **No credit for just comparing individual years.** One mark for each comparative statement. Max 3 if no accurate use of data. e.g. • There has always been a higher number of outbound tourists compared with inbound (1) • Inbound and outbound have both increased (1) but outbound grew more rapidly / gap widened (1) • Inbound fell between 2000 and 2001 whereas outbound kept growing (1) • Both inbound and outbound experienced a fall between 2008-2009 (1) • Both inbound and outbound have increased 2013-2014 (1) • Data to support a correct comparison (1)	**4** **1+1 +(1+1)** **or** **(1+1+1)+1**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	One mark for naming a specific economic factor (1) and a second mark through further description (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) • Growth of budget airline companies (e.g. easyJet) (1) which makes it possible/more affordable for people to travel overseas (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 a 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)	One mark for a reason why some groups have a negative attitude towards tourism (1) with extension through exemplification or detailed description (1). e.g. • Workers can be exploited via low pay/long hours (1) which may result in growing resentment of the tourists (1) • Many jobs may be seasonal (1) resulting in unemployment during winter months (1) • In some areas, money is not reinvested (1) but leaves the area and goes to travel companies / hotel chains (1) • Local traditions may be lost (1) as the community adapts to meet the needs of the tourists (1) • Environmental degradation (e.g. footpath erosion, air pollution, habitat destruction and litter) (1) caused directly or indirectly (e.g. hotel construction) by tourists (1) • Increased number of vehicles (1) causing problems such as air pollution, (or car-parking issues and traffic jams) (1) • Prices in local shops go up (1) as owners exploit the tourist market / increasing the cost of living for local residents. (1) • Pressure on local services/ hospitals (1) so local people have to wait long to be seen by doctor (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 the destination – i.e. how it is *sustainable* (in terms of the local community and the environment). 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 are used rather than non-renewable resources. • Waste disposal is minimised e.g. through recycling and reusing. Local community: • Tourists may stay in local accommodation (rather than high rise hotels) – this also minimises the impact on local habitats and generates income for local property owners. • Tourists are encourage to visit locally-owned restaurants and eat locally sourced produce. This also reduces food miles and minimises the broader environmental impact. • A proportion of the money generated from tourism is reinvested into the local community. • Local people are employed all year round and are offered training and the opportunity to gain skills and qualifications. • Local traditions are maintained in a respectful manner.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 0	0	No acceptable response.
Level 1	1–2	Response has a list or small range of ideas, with one or two briefly described. May only be partially linked to the question. Example(s) are not appropriate, unclear or absent. Limited details about how eco-tourism can benefit / be sustainable in terms of the environment and locals. Explanation likely to be a simple statement. Limited structure and basic use of geographical terminology.

Level 2	3–4	Response has at least one partial explanation, supported by a range of descriptive points. Some exemplification (facts / figures) could be used to support explanation. For the top of Level 2, there is clear explanation and both the environment and local community are both considered. Clear structure and well communicated with mostly sound use of geographical terminology.
Level 3	5–6	An example is used with good supporting detail. Some examination of the impacts of eco-tourism, for example, by evaluation or comparison and drawing together conclusions. For the top of Level 3, expect development of the answer by either range or depth. Clear structure and well communicated with good 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.