| Centre No. | | | | | | | Paper Reference | | | | | | Surname | | Initial(s) |

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| Candidate No. | | | | | |

Signature

Paper Reference(s)

6462/01

Edexcel GCE

Geography A
Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: Human Environments

Friday 27 May 2005 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
Section A	
1	
2	
Section B	
3	
4	
Section C	
5	
6	
Total	

Instructions to Candidates
In the boxes above, write your centre number and candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.
Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.
Answer **THREE** questions, choosing **ONE** from **each of Sections A**, **B** and **C**.
For each section, indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (⊠). If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box (⊠) and then indicate your new question with a cross (⊠).

Information for Candidates
All questions carry 20 marks.
The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (**2**).
There are six questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 60.

Advice to Candidates
You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, taking account of your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.
In all parts, credit will be given for the use of diagrams and sketch maps where they are appropriate.

Turn over

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SECTION A

Answer **EITHER** Question 1 **OR** Question 2 from this section.

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box ☐.

1. Study Figure 1 which shows global variations in population density.
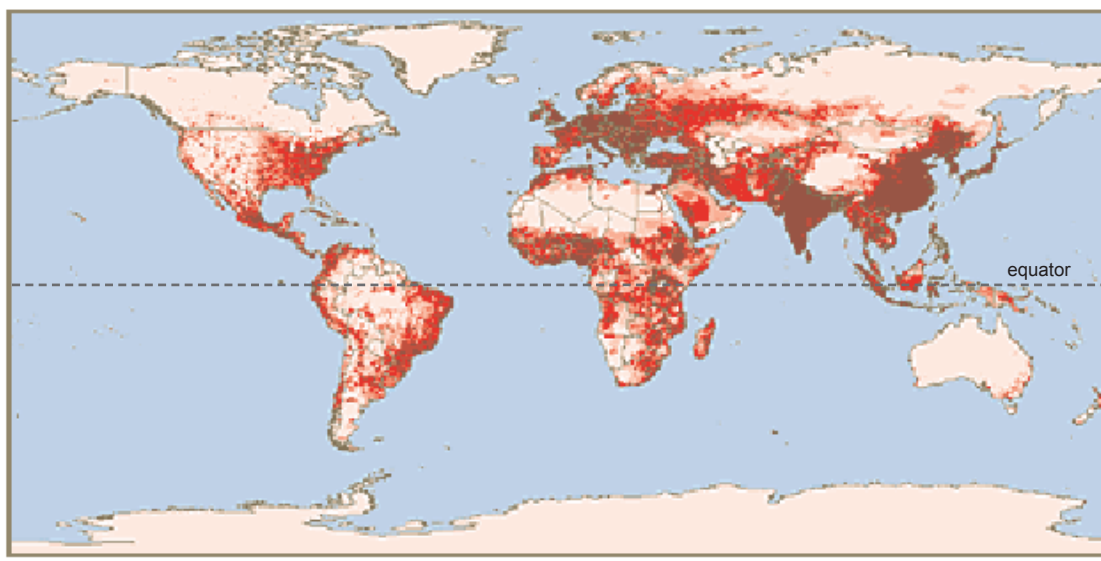
Population density
(persons per km^2)

< 1	1 - 1.9	2 - 3.9
4 - 6.9	7 - 11.9	12 - 24.9
25 - 49.9	50 - 124.9	> 125

(Source: World Resources Institute)

Figure 1

(a) With reference to Figure 1:

(i) name:

1. a tropical region with a very low population density;

....
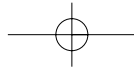
2. an island in the Indian Ocean with a high population density.

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(2)

(ii) describe the variations in population density in the equatorial regions;

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(3)

(iii) suggest reasons why population density often declines with distance from the coast.

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(4)

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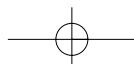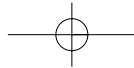
(b) Explain why an area might experience seasonal variations in:

(i) population density;

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(ii) population structure.

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(5)

(c) With reference to a named country, describe and explain the impact of a rapidly growing population.

Named country ....

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(6) **Q1**
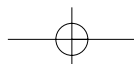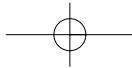
(Total 20 marks)
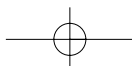
If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box☐ .

2. Study Figure 2 which shows changes in the total populations and age structures of selected global regions.
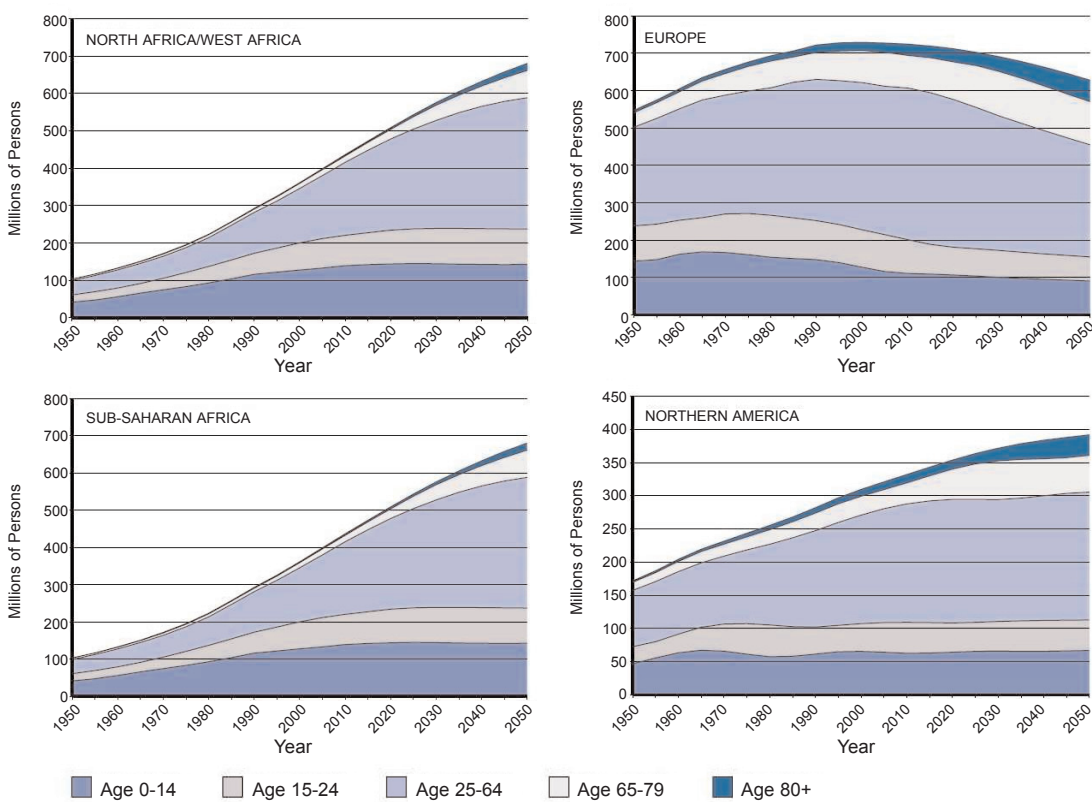
(Source: United Nations, *Sex and Age Quinquennial 1950-2050*
from Dr N. Sadik, *The State of World Population,* United Nations Population Fund, 1999)

Figure 2

(a) With reference to Figure 2:

   (i) name which global region:

      1. is predicted to have the largest number of elderly dependants by 2050;

      ....

      2. experienced the slowest rate of population growth between 1950 and 2000.

      ....

(2)
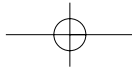
(ii) compare Europe and Northern America in terms of the predicted changes in population size and structure.

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(4)

(b) Suggest reasons why some **rural** areas have a **higher** than average percentage of elderly people in:

(i) MEDCs;

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(3)
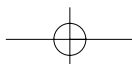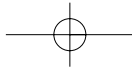
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(ii) LEDCs.

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(3)

(c) (i) Define the term **natural resources**.

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(2)

(ii) With the use of examples, explain how the availability of natural resources influences population size.

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Q2
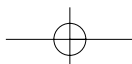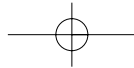
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SECTION B

Answer **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4 from this section.

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box ☐.

3. Study the Ordnance Survey map extracts (1:25,000) which show the same area of Cambridge in 1947 and 1999.
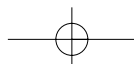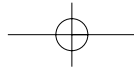
(a) With reference to the Ordnance Survey map extracts:

(i) state which of the following grid squares showed the least change in land use:

   4554   4356   4357

   Grid square: ....

(1)

(ii) describe the site of Trumpington;

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(2)

(iii) contrast the growth of Trumpington and Grantchester;

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(3)
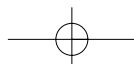
(iv) suggest reasons for these contrasts.

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(4)

(b) Describe the impacts of urban growth on surrounding rural areas.

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(4)
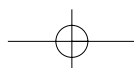
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(c) For a named urban area, describe and explain the distribution of retail land use.

Named urban area ....

You may draw a map or a diagram to help your answer.

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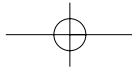
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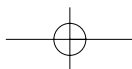
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Q3

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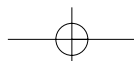
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If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box ☐.

4. Study Figure 4 which shows the components of population change for London between 1971 and 1999.
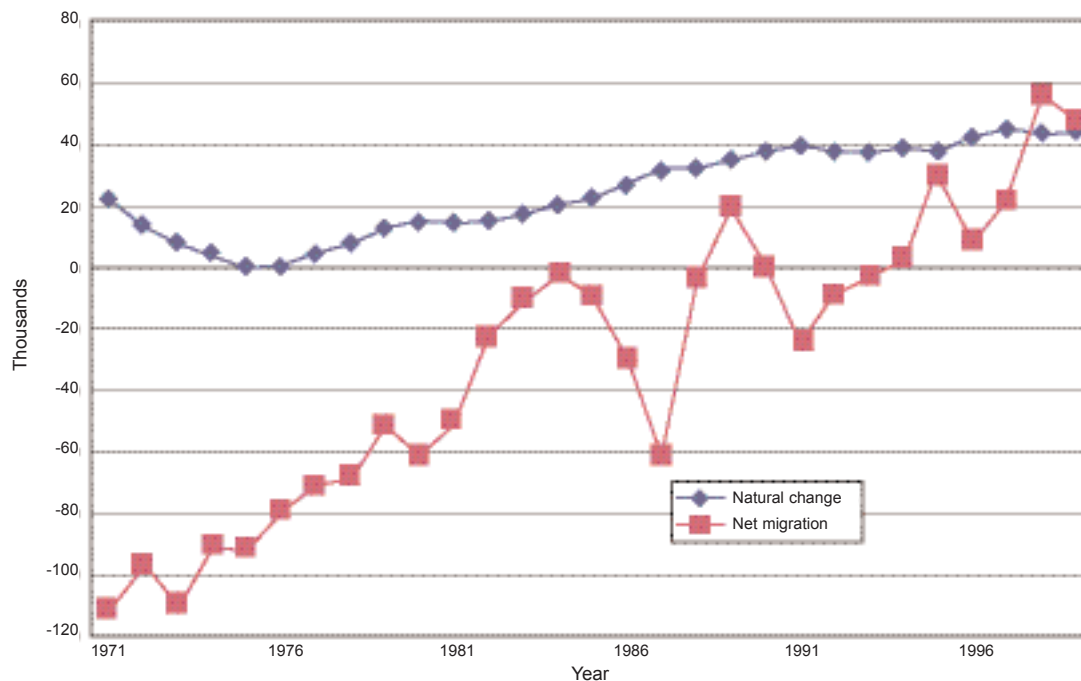
(Source: Prof J. Simmie, *London's Changing City: population, employment and land use changes since 1943*, from www.cityoflondon.gov.uk)

Figure 4

(a) With reference to Figure 4:

(i) calculate the total change in London's population in 1989;

....

(1)

(ii) identify the year in which population **loss** was greatest;

....

(1)

(iii) describe the changes in net migration.

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(3)

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(b) (i) Describe and explain **two** characteristics of a typical **Central Business District**.

1. ....

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2. ....

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(4)

(ii) Distinguish between the characteristics of high-class and low-class residential areas in **LEDC** cities.

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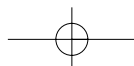
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(c) With reference to a named town or city in a **MEDC**, describe and explain the pattern of industrial land use.

Named town or city ....

You may use a sketch map or diagram to help your answer.

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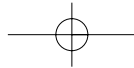
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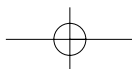
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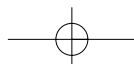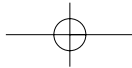
SECTION C

Answer **EITHER** Question 5 **OR** Question 6 from this section.

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box☐.

5. Study Figure 5 which shows the proportions of US-born and immigrant workers engaged in different forms of employment in the United States.

Percentage by major occupational group in the US, 2001–2002 averages
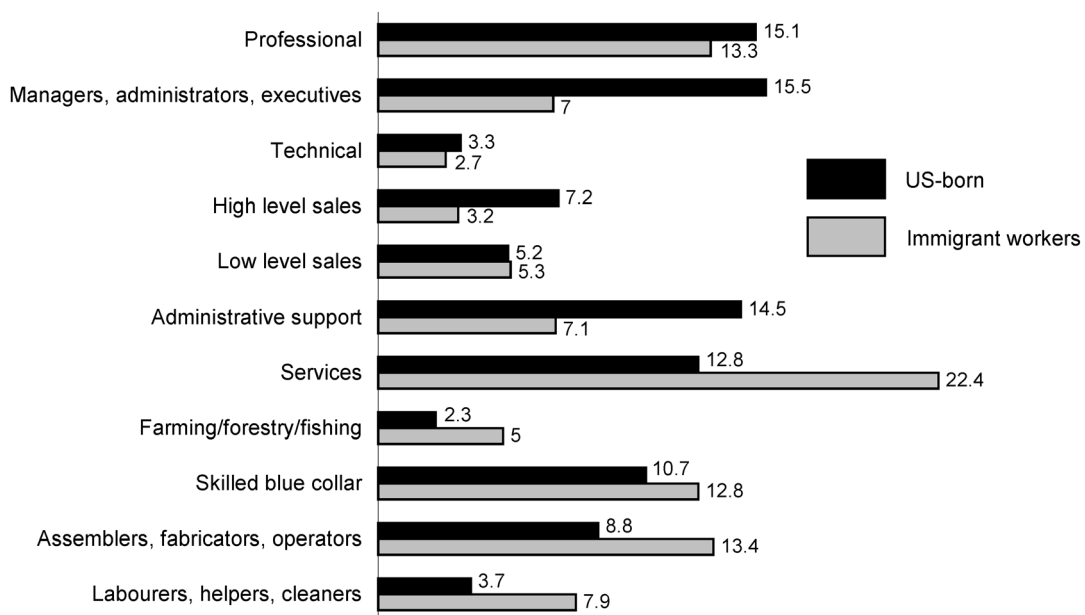
(Source: Monthly CPS Survey, *The Guardian*, 3 December 2002)

Figure 5

(a) With reference to Figure 5:

   (i) state which occupational group has:

   1. the greatest proportion of US-born workers;

   ....

   2. the lowest proportion of US-born workers;

   ....

   (2)

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(ii) describe the occupational pattern of immigrant workers;

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(3)

(iii) suggest reasons for this pattern.

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(4)

(b) (i)   What are **intervening obstacles** to migration?

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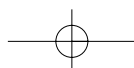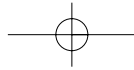
(ii) Suggest reasons why migrants sometimes make dangerous journeys.

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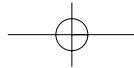...

(3)

(c) Describe and explain the **social** and **demographic** consequences of emigration (international out-migration) on the countries of **origin**.

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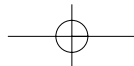**(6)**

Q5
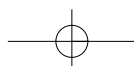
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If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box ☐ .

6. Study Figure 6 which contains extracts from interviews conducted with residents of villages in rural Wales that have experienced recent in-migration from England.

'Lots of English people have moved into the villages and buy the houses. It keeps the school going. I work in the school.'

'A lot of English moved in and are doing very well financially … if they didn't, the place would die. They bring money with them and pay taxes.'

'Affluent English people, especially of retirement age, have pushed local prices of housing beyond the means of local people.'

'These people are ruining the Welsh identity and mostly killing the Welsh language.'

'The girl down the road – she's English, but fair play, she's trying to learn the language, but it's hard you know.'

(Source: H. Boyle and K. Halfacre, *Migration into Rural Areas*, John Wiley & Sons, 1998)

Figure 6

(a) With reference to Figure 6:

(i) state one **positive social** change associated with this migration;

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(1)

(ii) state one **negative social** change associated with this migration;

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(1)

(iii) describe the economic and demographic consequences of this in-migration for these villages.

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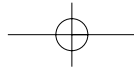...

(4)

(b) (i)   Why might some rural areas **within** a MEDC attract more migrants than others?

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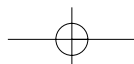
(ii) Suggest why the volume of **urban to rural** migration in LEDCs is less than in MEDCs.

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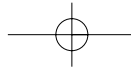
(c) Describe and explain the varied effects of migration on the **physical** environment.

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Q6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

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