

Centre No.						Paper Reference	Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.					6	4	7	2 / 0 1

Paper Reference(s)

6472/01

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
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1

2

3

4

5

Total

Edexcel GCE

Geography B

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: Managing Change in Human Environments

Friday 26 May 2006 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials required for examination

Nil

Items included with question papers

Resource Booklet

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature. Answer **THREE** questions in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box at the start of the question ().

If you change your mind, put a line through the box () and then indicate your new question with a cross ().

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 5 questions in this question paper. You should only answer three.

The total mark for this paper is 90.

There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Quality of written communication will be assessed in the extended writing questions.

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Answer THREE questions

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

1. Study Figure 1(a) on page 2 in the Resource Booklet. This shows percentage population change between 1991 and 2001 in the **rural areas** of Scotland.

- (a) (i) State two characteristics of a **rural area**.

1
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2
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(2)

- (ii) Name the area with the greatest population loss and the area with the greatest population gain.

% Population change	Area
Greatest loss	
Greatest gain	

(2)



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(iii) Suggest possible reasons for the population change in rural areas with:

1. population **losses** of over 1.5%

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2. population **gains**.

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(6)



3

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- (b) Study Figure 1(b) below. It shows three rural development schemes for western Scotland.

A



A government body that co-ordinates grants to improve rural housing and helps provide rented housing for low income groups in rural Scotland. Spending was around £60 million in 2003-4 in rural areas.

B



Highland Youth Voice is a democratically elected youth parliament. Each secondary school in the Highland region has two or three representatives aged between 14 and 17.

C



Hi wide is a not-for-profit company that will bring broadband internet access to the most rural parts of the Highlands and Islands. £2.6 million was available to connect 50 rural communities during 2004.

(Sources: Communities Scotland, Highland Youth Voice and Hi wide, 2004)

Figure 1(b)

- (i) For each scheme, suggest how it might contribute to reducing **rural decline**.

A Communities Scotland

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B Highland Youth Voice

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C Hi wide

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(6)

(ii) Suggest the types of data you might use to investigate **rural decline**.

(4)



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- (c) With reference to **one** named area in an **LEDC**, examine the causes of **rural change**.

Named area

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(10)

Q1

(Total 30 marks)



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If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. Study Figure 2 on page 3 in the Resource Booklet. It shows changing rural landscapes in two LEDCs, India and Sierra Leone.

- (a) (i) State two possible benefits and two possible costs to rural areas of large-scale rural development projects, of the type shown in Photograph A.

Benefits:

1

2

Costs:

1

2

(4)

- (ii) Suggest reasons why the forest was cleared for farmland in Photograph B.

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(3)



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- (iii) The change in Photograph B has been described as having **short-term benefits** but **long-term costs** for this rural area. Use Photograph B and your own knowledge to assess this statement.

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(5)

- (b) (i) Explain what is meant by **appropriate (intermediate) technology**.

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(2)



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(ii) Using examples, suggest ways in which **appropriate (intermediate) technology** might:

1. provide alternatives to the construction of large dams

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2. reduce the need for deforestation.

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(6)



(c) With reference to specific examples, examine how conflicts can arise in rural areas through **one** of the following:

- the development of recreation and tourism
- the development of mineral extraction and quarrying
- the intensification of agriculture.

Choice:

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

3. Study Figure 3(a) on page 4 in the Resource Booklet. It shows urban-rural flows in LEDCs.

- (a) (i) Explain what is meant by the **rural-urban continuum**.

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(2)

- (ii) Choose **two** of the flows (1, 2, 3) shown in Figure 3(a). For **each** flow, suggest reasons why it occurs.

Flow

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Flow

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(6)



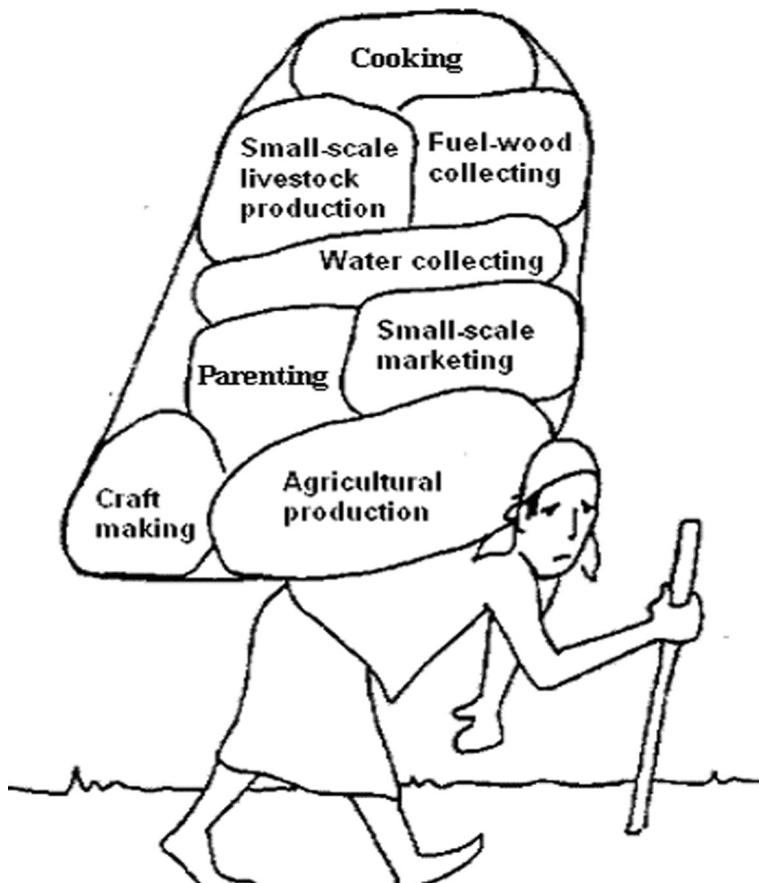
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- (iii) People living at 'X' on Figure 3(a) consider their quality of life to be better than those living at 'Y'. Suggest reasons for this.

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(3)

- (b) Study Figure 3(b) below. It is a cartoon about the situation of women in the rural areas of many LEDCs.



(Source: adapted from International Co-operative Alliance)

Figure 3(b)



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- (i) Summarise the messages shown in the cartoon.

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(3)

- (ii) Choose **two** of the women's roles shown in Figure 3(b). For **each** role, explain how the situation might be improved by small-scale rural development projects.

Role 1

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Role 2

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(6)



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- (c) With reference to specific examples in MEDCs, examine the impacts of urban-to-rural migration (counter-urbanisation).
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Q3	



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

4. Study Figure 4(a) below. It shows centripetal and centrifugal forces in an MEDC city. The average age of residents at three locations is also shown.

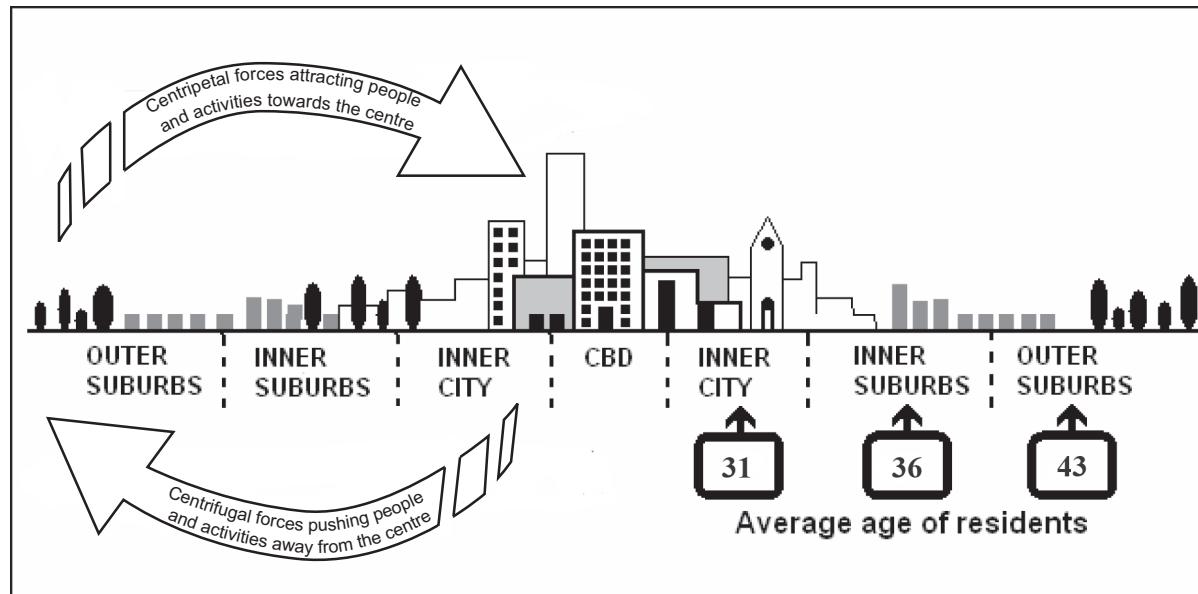


Figure 4(a)

- (a) (i) With reference to Figure 4(a), suggest why centripetal and centrifugal forces occur in MEDC cities.

1. Centripetal forces

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2. Centrifugal forces

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(4)



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- (ii) Suggest reasons for the average age of residents at the **three** locations shown on Figure 4(a).

Inner city

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Inner suburbs

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Outer suburbs

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(6)

- (b) Study Figure 4(b) on page 5 in the Resource Booklet. It shows government spending on urban regeneration schemes in the UK between 1991 and 2002.

- (i) Explain what is meant by **urban regeneration**.

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(2)



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- (ii) Analyse the main trends in government spending on urban regeneration shown in Figure 4(b).

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(4)

- (iii) Suggest why the government's '**priorities for action**' in 2002 have changed from those in 1992.

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(4)



- (c) For a named urban regeneration scheme in an **MEDC** city, examine its impact on the economy and the environment.

Urban regeneration scheme:

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(10) (Total 30 marks)	Q4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



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

5. Study Figure 5(a) on page 6 in the Resource Booklet. This map shows quality of life in the world's 100 largest cities.

(a) (i) Which continent has the most cities with:

1. good quality of life
2. poor quality of life

(2)

(ii) Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of quality of life shown on Figure 5(a).

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(6)



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- (b) Study Figure 5(b) below. It shows three ‘spheres’, each with three indicators, used to calculate an **urban quality of life index** for the world’s megacities.

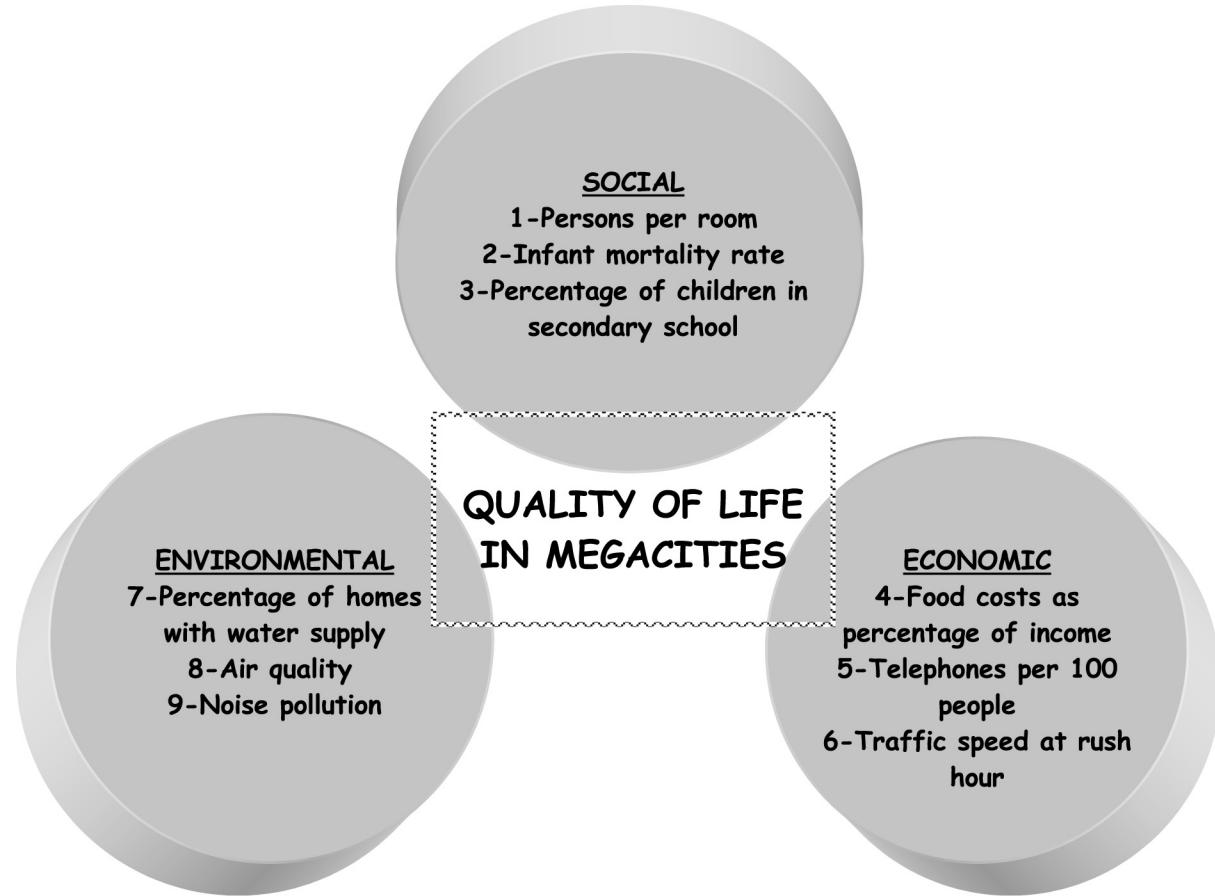


Figure 5(b)

- (i) Explain what is meant by the term **megacity**.

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(2)



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blank

- (ii) Choose **one** indicator from each ‘sphere’ and explain how it can be used to measure quality of life.

Social indicator

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Economic indicator

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Environmental indicator

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(6)

- (iii) Cities in LEDCs often contain residential areas with high levels of **poverty** and **deprivation**. State **one** typical location of these residential areas.

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(1)

- (iv) Suggest reasons for the location you have identified.

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(3)



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Turn over

(c) Examine some of the challenges of managing a named city in an **LEDC** today.

Named LEDC city:

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Q5

(Total 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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