

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

Paper Reference(s)

6472/01

Edexcel GCE

Geography B

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: Managing Change in Human Environments

Monday 15 January 2007 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

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 book.

Answer **THREE** questions in the spaces provided in this book.
Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box at the start of the question ().

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 here.

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)

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in brackets. There are 5 questions in this question paper. You should only answer THREE.

The total mark for this paper is 90.

Advice to Candidates

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 on page 2 in the Resource Booklet. It is a map of the village of Felton, Northumberland, in 2000.

- (a) (i) Describe the form of the village in 2000.

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(2)

- (ii) Suggest reasons for the expansion of housing in Felton since 1940.

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(4)



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(iii) Describe and suggest reasons for **two** changes in Felton's services since 1970.

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(4)

(b) (i) Examine the impact of declining services on village communities in MEDCs.

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(5)



3

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- (ii) Using examples, suggest innovative ways of improving service provision in MEDC villages.

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(5)

- (c) With reference to **one** named **rural** area in an MEDC, identify some of the existing conflicts and suggest ways in which they can be successfully resolved.

Named rural area

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

2. Study Figure 2(a) on page 3 in the Resource Booklet. The photographs show two contrasting rural areas.

- (a) (i) State **two** pieces of evidence from photograph A that suggest this is an LEDC rural area.

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(2)

- (ii) Describe the differences between the two rural areas in terms of:

1 economic activity

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2 environment

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(4)



(iii) Suggest how the economic activities shown in photograph B might have both positive and negative impacts.

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(4)

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- (b) Study Figure 2(b) below. It shows two population projections for rural Botswana in southern Africa: one shows the impact of AIDS, the other does not.

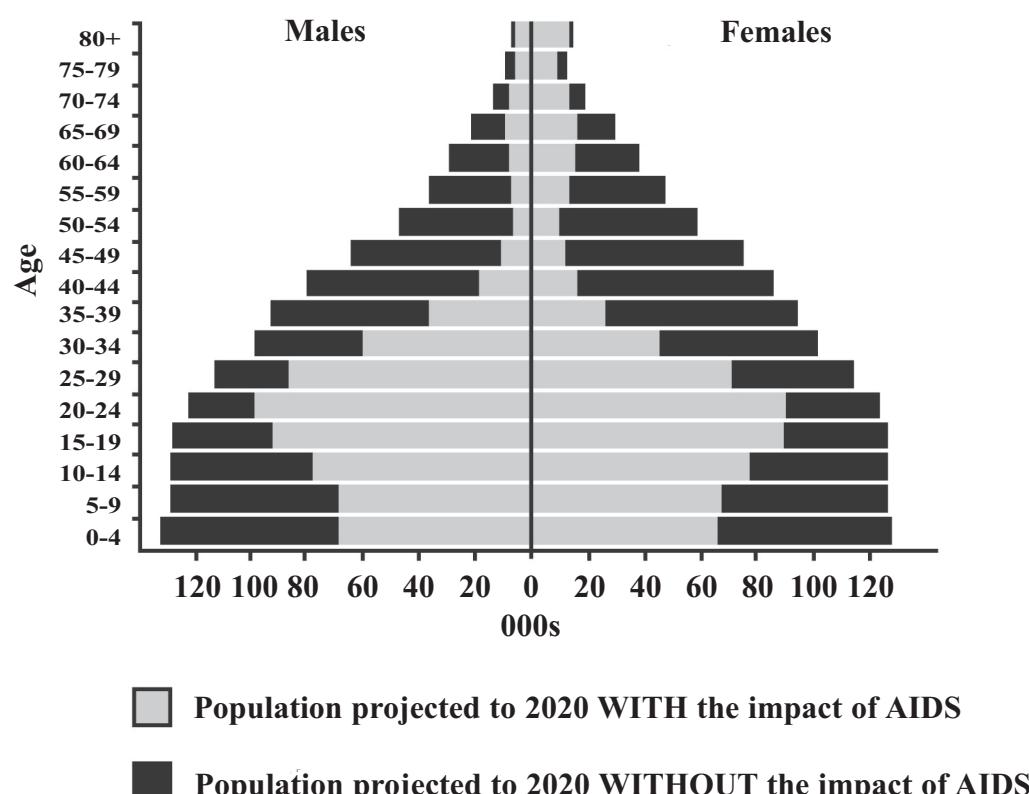


Figure 2(b)

- (i) Describe the potential impact of AIDS on the population structure shown.

(6)



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- (ii) Outline the likely impact of AIDS on agricultural production in LEDC rural areas.

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(3)

- (iii) State **one** appropriate strategy to reduce the impact of AIDS in LEDC rural areas.

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(1)

- (c) With reference to named rural areas in LEDCs, show how rural development projects can improve income and environmental sustainability.

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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 gives information about environmental quality for three regions in the south and east of England.

- (a) (i) Using evidence from Figure 3(a), state which region has:

1 the lowest environmental quality

2 the highest environmental quality

(2)

- (ii) Describe and suggest reasons for the differences between the three regions in terms of:

1 vehicle numbers

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2 water quality

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(6)

- (iii) State **two** types of primary data you might collect when investigating environmental quality in a rural area.

1

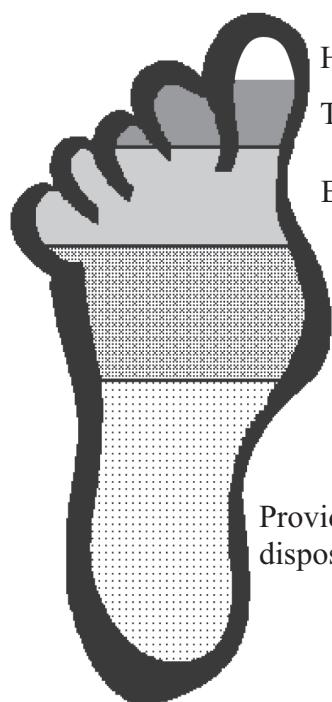
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(2)



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- (b) Study Figure 3(b) below. It shows the environmental impact (ecological footprint) of London.



Housing provision = 5.5%

Transport = 14%

Energy = 19.5%

Food = 23.5%

Providing services and
disposing of waste = 37.5%

An ‘ecological footprint’ is a measure of energy and resource consumption.

The footprint shows details of London’s consumption.

Each person in London consumes resources equivalent to 5.8 hectares of productive land. The global average is 2.3 hectares per person.

Figure 3(b)

- (i) Identify **two** characteristics of urban areas, such as London, that contribute to a large ecological footprint.

1

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2

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(2)

- (ii) State **two** urban environmental problems that might result from a large ecological footprint.

1

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2

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(2)



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(iii) Suggest ways in which **urban** areas might reduce their ecological footprints and become more sustainable.

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(6)

(c) Using named examples, contrast the urban landscape of the CBD with that of the rural-urban fringe.



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(10)

Q3

(Total 30 marks)

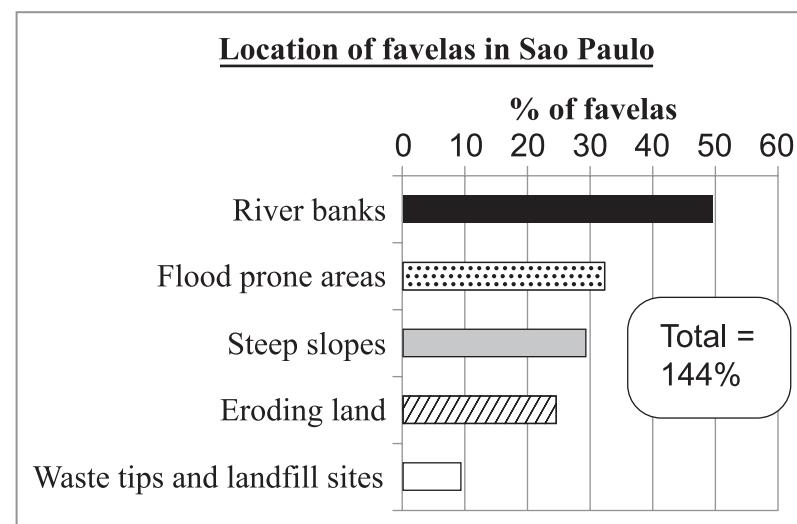


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If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box

4. Study Figure 4(a) below. It shows the types of site occupied by shanty towns (favelas) in Sao Paulo, Brazil.



(Source: Smolka, 2002, quoted in 'The State of the World's Cities 2004/05', UN-Habitat)

Figure 4(a)

- (a) (i) State two reasons for the rapid growth of shanty towns.

1

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(2)

- (ii) Suggest reasons for the types of location of shanty towns shown in Figure 4(a).

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(iii) Explain why the data in Figure 4(a) totals more than 100%.

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(2)

(b) Study Figure 4(b) on page 5 in the Resource Booklet. It shows a model of changing household priorities of residents in LEDC shanty towns.

(i) Describe and suggest reasons why household priorities change over time.

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- (ii) Using examples, outline ways in which the quality of life in shanty towns might be improved.

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(6)

- (c) With reference to named urban areas, examine the causes of **one** of the following:

- their transport problems
- their environmental problems
- their social inequalities

Choice

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If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box

5. Study Figures 5(a) and 5(b) on page 6 in the Resource Booklet. The maps show two aspects of the city of Detroit, USA.

- (a) (i) Some areas of Detroit experience deprivation. Define **deprivation**.

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(2)

- (ii) Describe the distribution of average annual income in Detroit.

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(4)



<p>(iii) Suggest possible reasons for the location of:</p> <p>1 areas of wealth</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2 areas of poverty</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(6)</p> <p>(b) (i) State the benefits of an urban fringe location for people living in edge cities.</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3)</p>	Leave blank
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- (ii) Outline the possible environmental impacts of factories moving out towards the urban fringe.

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(5)

- (c) With reference to examples of urban regeneration in named MEDC cities, examine attempts to improve the image of urban living.





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