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General Certificate of Education June 2004 Advanced Subsidiary Examination

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION B) Unit 3 The Human Options

GGB3



Monday 7 June 2004 Afternoon Session

No additional materials are required. You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. You may use a pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **one** question, on **either** Option S **or** Option T

Option S: Urban Change in the UK and the Wider World in the last 30 years – page 2.

Option **T**: The Historical Rural and Urban Landscapes of England and Wales – page 9.

- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- Give sketch maps, diagrams and specific examples, where appropriate.
- If there is not enough space for your answer(s), use the extra page(s) at the end of the book. If you do this, make sure that you show the number of the question you are answering.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style
 of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and
 to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate.
- The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

For Examiner's Use				
Number	Mark	Number	r Mark	
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Answer the question on either Option S or Option T.

OPTION S: URBAN CHANGE IN THE UK AND THE WIDER WORLD IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, which shows some socio-economic data for three census Enumeration districts within the same inner city area within the United Kingdom (1991).

Enumeration District	Number of households	Number of households with exclusive use of bath and toilet	Number of households without a car	Total number of persons	Total number of children aged 0–16	Total number of persons seeking work	Total number of persons born outside the UK
A	220	134	185	519	95	71	247
В	264	61	199	646	106	88	380
C	180	57	134	516	85	60	328

Figure 1

Describe how the data illustrate the characteristics of an inner city area.
(5 marks)
(3 marks)

(i)

(ii)	Name two other indicators of inner city deprivation.
	(2 marks)
(iii)	The area of census Enumeration District A had undergone some regeneration prior to 1991. Identify one piece of evidence from Figure 1 that suggests that this had taken place, and show how it illustrates regeneration.
	(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(b)	Housing Associations have an important role in inner city regeneration. With reference to examples, describe the role of Housing Associations.
	(8 marks)

(c)	There have been a number of policies (other than Housing Associations) aimed at inner city improvement within the United Kingdom.
	Name one such policy that you have studied.
	Policy:
	Describe the aims of the chosen policy and comment on the effectiveness of that policy in one or more named areas where it was established.
	(8 marks)

(d)	(i)	What is meant by the term urbanisation?
		(2 marks)
	(ii)	With reference to Less Economically Developed countries (LEDCs), outline the varying attitudes of people who live in rural areas to urbanisation.
		(6 marks)

(e)	(i)	Explain the process of counter-urbanisation.
		(4 marks)
	(ii)	With reference to More Economically Developed countries (MEDCs), describe the impact that counter-urbanisation has had on an area.
		(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(f)	With reference to examples, describe the effects of the development of out-of-town retailing areas on existing Central Business Districts (CBDs) of towns.
	(7 marks)



END OF QUESTION 1

Answer the question on **either** Option **S** or Option **T**.

OPTION T: THE HISTORICAL RURAL AND URBAN LANDSCAPES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

2 (a) (i) Read **Figure 2**. It contains extracts from a Report for the General Board of Health for an area of a town in England in 1850.

"The area shows a population of 3795 persons resident in 915 tenements, situated chiefly in courts, passages and yards, and not infrequently in close proximity with manure heaps, pigsties, stables, slaughter houses and stagnant pools of foul water. Many of these dwellings have no outlet of any kind at the back, or opening except in the front.

The sleeping accommodation varies from none to four rooms in each house, mostly of small dimensions. In five cases there are no sleeping rooms; in 277 cases each family have but one sleeping room; in 478 they have two; in 51 they have three; in 26 four and upwards. Again the number of living or sitting rooms to each house varies from none to two and upwards.

I know that several members of a family sleep together in a crowded state and never think of such a thing as opening their windows. Sometimes the air in the rooms is quite overpowering. In the courts and yards there is a great deficiency of air, and it is quite impossible for the wind to act upon the bad air and sweep it away."

Figure 2

Using only the information contained in Figure 2 , describe the consequences of these environmental conditions for the health of the people who lived in the area.
(6 marks)

Turn over ▶

(ii) Read **Figure 3**. It contains an extract from a book published in 1897, 12 years after the passing of by-law legislation to improve housing conditions.

"The buildings have back doors opening on an enclosed brick-paved yard, 36 feet across. The houses have on the ground floor a living room 13 feet square and a kitchen 12 feet by 9 feet, fitted with an iron sink and a small copper (boiler). There is also a pantry and a coal cupboard. On the first floor there are two bedrooms and above them a spacious well-lighted attic. Good grates and ovens are provided in every house, and iron is used for mantelpieces and other fittings. Each house has a penny-in-the-slot gas meter, and a flushed WC."

Figure 3

Using only the information contained in Figure 3 , outline the ways in which living conditions had been improved in such by-law housing.
(7 marks)

Describe the characteristics of 20th Century New Towns. Refer to the nature of housing, industry, shopping areas and transport layout. Name examples of New Towto support your answer.

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c)	In th	e context of historical geography, what is meant by each of the following terms?
	(i)	An open field landscape.
	(ii)	An enclosed landscape.
		(6 marks)

(d) With the aid of a sketch and/or diagram, describe the characteristic features of the buildings of the Georgian/Regency period.

(8 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ▶

(e)	eithe or ar	reference to: er a historic city i industrial heritage site National Park, or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
	(i)	Describe the various aspects of the landscape that are being preserved.
	(ii)	(5 marks) Suggest how they are developed and exploited as a source of tourist income.
		(5 marks)

(iii)	Explain how conflicts have arisen over the protection of aspects of the landscape.
	(5 marks)

END OF QUESTION 2



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THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

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