

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2007

**GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION C)
SHORT COURSE
Written Paper
Foundation Tier**

3038/F

F



Monday 4 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.15 am

You will need no other materials.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen. You may use pencil for maps, diagrams and graphs.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose where appropriate. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.
- LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country.
- MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country.

For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		3	
2			
Total (Column 1)			
Total (Column 2)			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

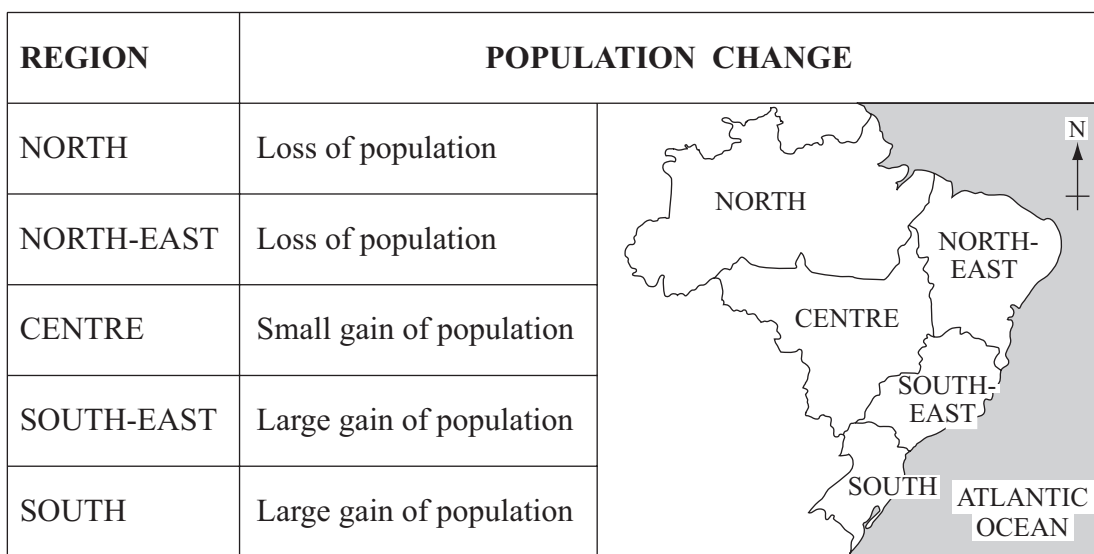
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 36 marks

1 MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

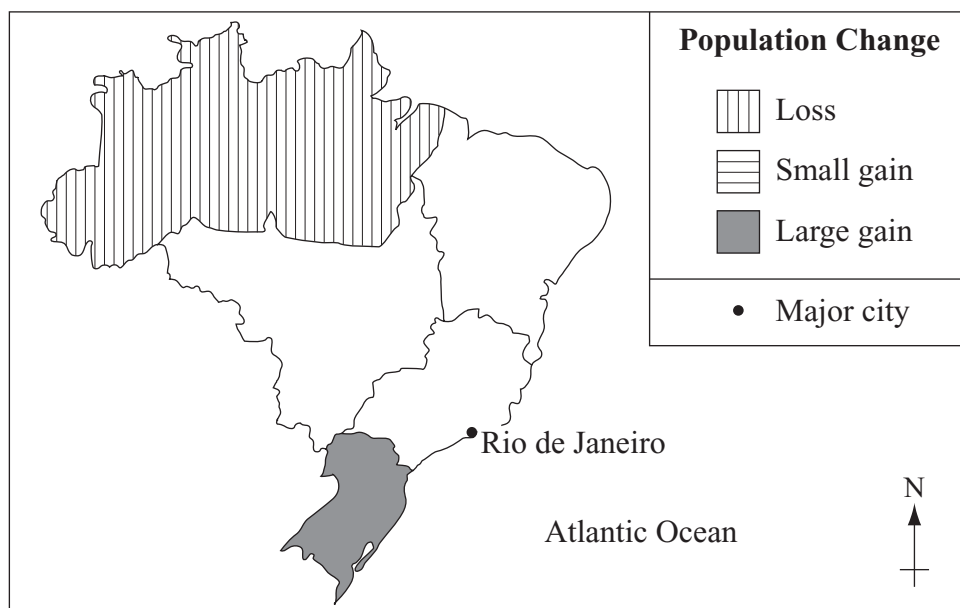
- (a) Study **Figure 1a** which shows information about population change in different parts of Brazil in the last twenty years.

Figure 1a



- (i) Use the information from **Figure 1a** to complete the map in **Figure 1b**.

Figure 1b



(3 marks)

- (ii) Which **two** of the following statements are true?
Tick the correct boxes.

- The South is the only region with a population gain
- Two regions have had a fall in population
- Population in the Centre region has not changed very much
- Population has increased in all of the coastal regions.

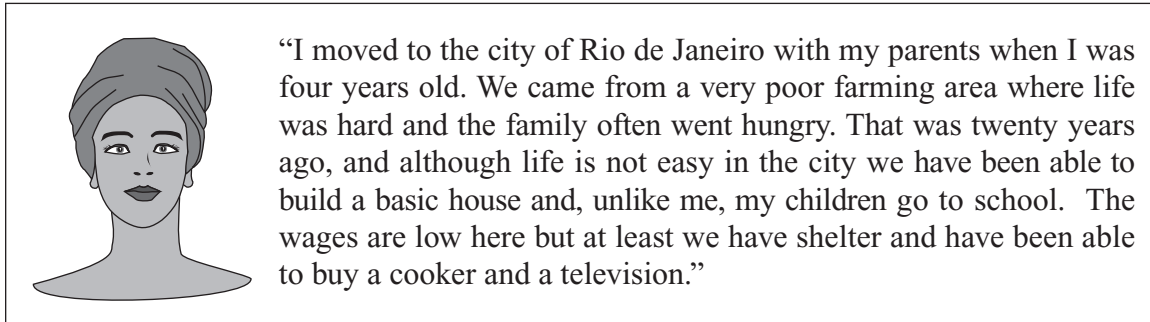
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(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (iii) Study **Figure 2**, comments made by Maria da Santos who lives in Rio de Janeiro, south-east Brazil.

Figure 2



Explain how moving to the city has improved the quality of life for Maria and her family.

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(4 marks)

- (iv) Describe how living conditions for the urban poor in LEDC cities can be improved.

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(4 marks)

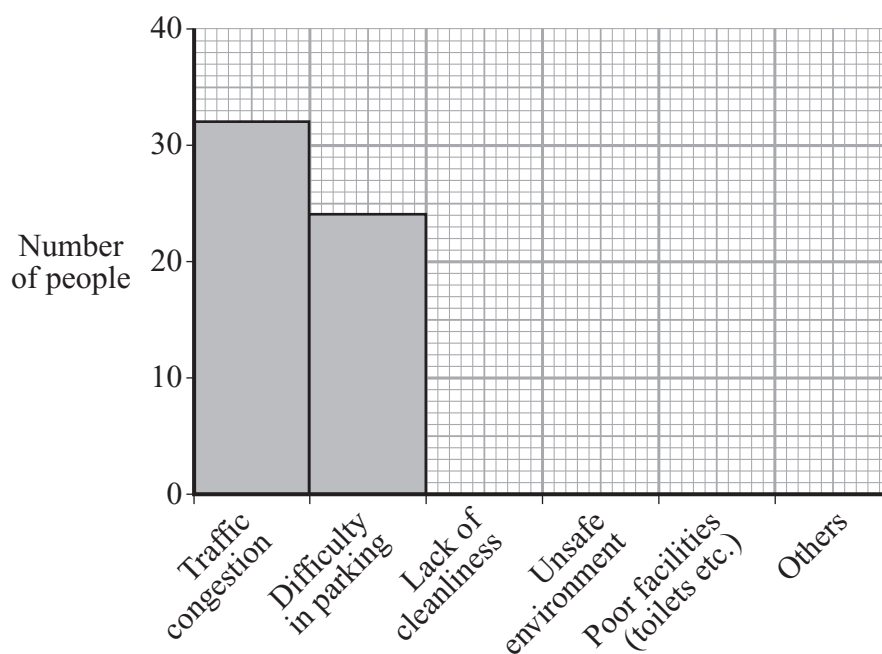
Question 1 continues on the next page

- (b) Study **Figure 3**, the results of a survey about the problems of a city centre in an MEDC.

Figure 3

One hundred people were asked what they thought was the biggest problem in their local city centre.	Traffic congestion	32
	Difficulty in parking	24
	Lack of cleanliness	18
	Unsafe environment	11
	Poor facilities (toilets, etc)	9
	Others	6

- (i) Use the information from **Figure 3** to complete the bar chart below.



(4 marks)

- (ii) Why might the problems mentioned in **Figure 3** discourage people from shopping in this city centre?

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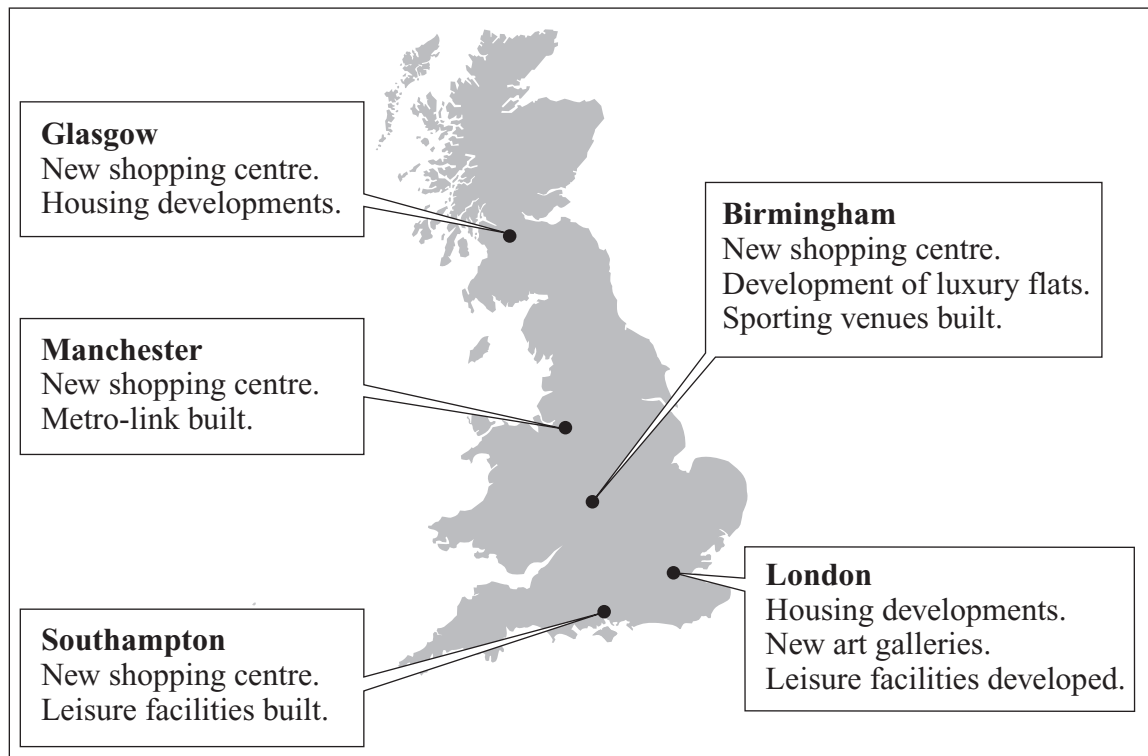
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(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (iii) Study **Figure 4** which shows some types of development used to regenerate city centres.

Figure 4



Use **Figure 4** to complete the table below by naming **one** city that has used each of the types of development listed.

Type of development	City
Shopping centre	Glasgow
Housing	
Transport development	
Leisure facilities	
Cultural development	

(4 marks)

- (iv) Explain how **one or more** of the developments mentioned in **Figure 4** might help to regenerate city centres.

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(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

- (c) (i) Complete the table below by putting the following terms next to the correct definitions.

Counter-urbanisation Green belt Suburbanised village Pressure group

TERM	DEFINITION
	Small settlement that becomes more built-up
	Movement away from a city
	Organisation that tries to influence decision makers
	Area of protected land around a city

(3 marks)

- (ii) Lots of new building is taking place on the edge of towns and cities.
How can development in these areas damage the environment?

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(4 marks)

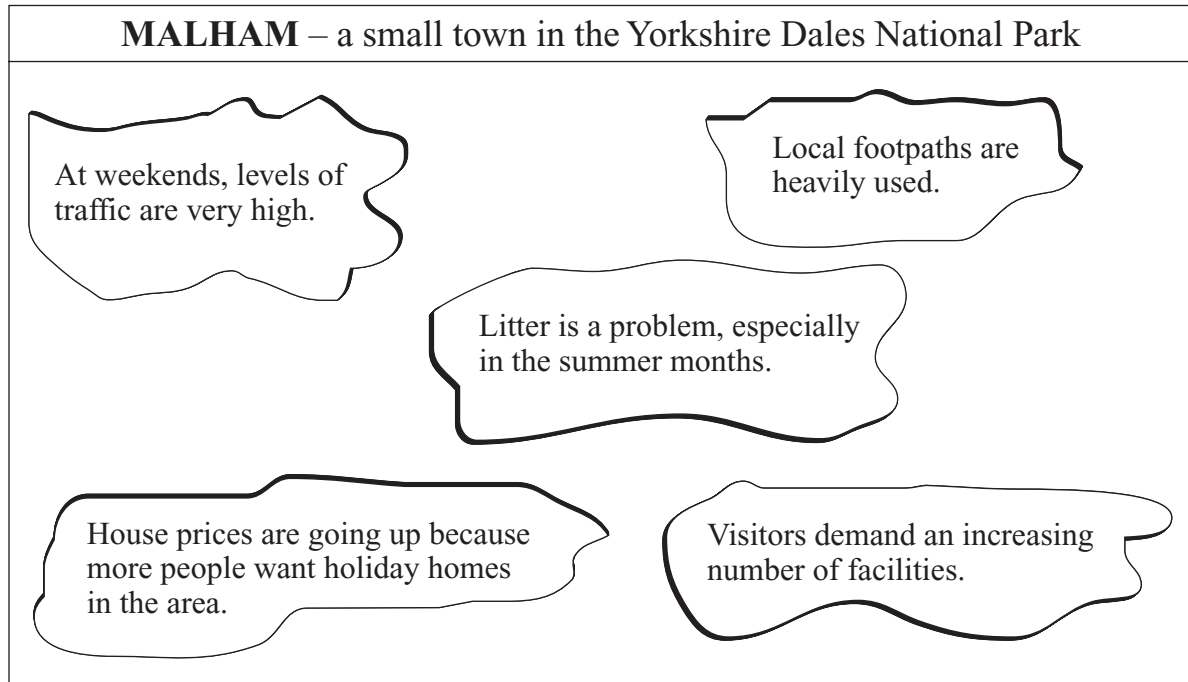
Turn over for Question 2

Total for this question: 12 marks

2 MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- (a) Study **Figure 5** which describes some of the effects of tourism on Malham.

Figure 5



- (i) Malham is often described as a 'honeypot' area.
What does this mean?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Choose **two** effects of tourism from **Figure 5** and explain how each can damage National Parks.

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- (4 marks)

- (iii) Suggest **two** advantages of tourism in National Parks.

1.
2.
- (2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

- (b) Explain how erosion **or** deposition has formed **one** physical feature in a landscape that you have studied. You may use a labelled diagram.

Name of feature

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(4 marks)

Total for this question: 12 marks**3 MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- (a) Complete the paragraph by choosing the correct words from the following list.

vegetation rainfall hydro-electric vehicles coal burning

Acid rain is caused by power stations and

..... giving off sulphur dioxide and nitrous acid.

These chemicals are carried in the atmosphere by wind and then deposited by

..... Acid rain can damage

and harm wildlife.

(4 marks)

- (b) How might global warming affect people?

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(4 marks)

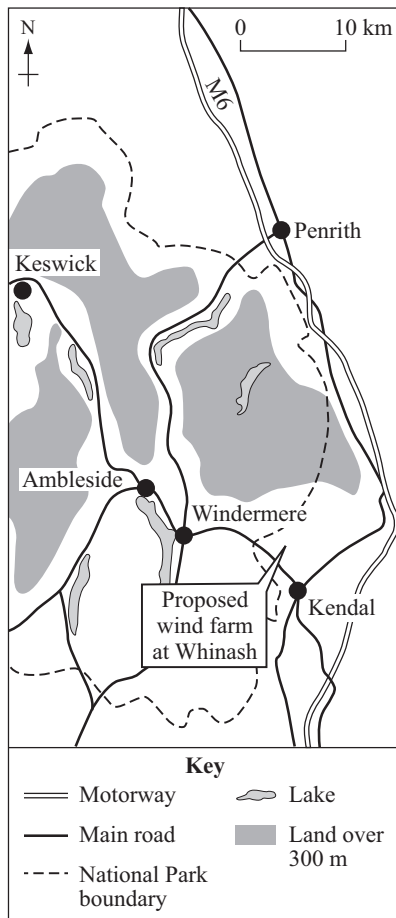
Question 3 continues on the next page

- (c) Wind energy is one way of producing electricity without using coal or oil, and because it uses the power of the wind it is also sustainable.

Figure 6 is about a proposed wind farm development at Whinash, between the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales national parks.

Figure 6

The planned wind farm at Whinash will include 27 wind turbines, each of which will be 115 metres high.



An impression of how the wind turbines will look

People's Views About The Proposed Development

The local economy relies on tourism.

The wind turbines are quite attractive to look at.

It only creates a small amount of electricity.

It will add to the country's total energy supply.

Modern wind turbines are the technology for the future because they produce no pollution.

Local house prices might be affected.

Do you think the proposed wind farm development at Whinash should go ahead?
Tick one of the boxes below.

YES	
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NO	
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Using **Figure 6** and your own knowledge, give reasons for your choice.

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(4 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 3 Figure 6: www.nowhinashwindfarm.co.uk

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