Surname				Othe	er Names			
Centre Number					Candida	ate Number		
Candidate S								

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2008

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION C) SHORT COURSE Written Paper Foundation Tier 3038/F

F



Wednesday 4 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- 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 (Co	lumn 1)	-					
Total (Co	lumn 2) —						
TOTAL							
Examine	r'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

1 (a) Study **Figure 1** which describes some of the reasons for rural—urban migration in LEDCs.

Figure 1

We believe that the city has better education and healthcare, and there are more job opportunities.

We are farmers and for many years managed to grow enough to survive. But when the drought came, our crops and animals died.



We don't own the land that we farm, and we were told that the landowner wanted it for growing cotton.

1	(a)	(1)	What is meant by 'rural-urban migration'?	
			(1 ma	 rk)

1	(a)	(ii)	Use Figure 1 to identify:
			two push factors which cause migration
			1
			2
			two pull factors which cause migration.
			1
			2
			(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page



1 (b) Study **Figure 2**, a newspaper article about problems in Mexico City (an LEDC city).

Figure 2

A City in Crisis!

There are just too many people in Mexico City. Latest estimates put the population at over twenty-five million, and suggest that it is growing rapidly.

There is not enough space and there are few jobs, which means people cannot afford proper housing. Over ten million people live in crowded shanty towns, often made of bits of wood and plastic sheeting. In some of these places, whole families live in a house no bigger than the average British shed – and often not

rubbish

10

as well made. Facilities are limited, and most of these houses have no running water or electricity.

If all this were not bad enough, the fumes from five million vehicles make Mexico City one of the most polluted places on earth.

And the rubbish! It is everywhere. Piles of rubbish rot by the sides of roads, next to shopping centres, and often in massive dumps near the poorest shanty towns.

electricity

shanty

1	(b)	(i)	Using Figure 2, complete the paragraph by choosing the correct word or number
			from the following list.

water

Mexico City has a population of over million and
is growing rapidly. Many people cannot find jobs and end up living in
crowded towns. Over
million people live in poor conditions, often with no facilities such as running
water and
(4 marks)

25



1	(b)	(ii)	Explain how the living conditions described in Figure 2 might affect the health of people in LEDC cities.
			(4 marks)
			(Extra space)

Question 1 continues on the next page



Areas outside the box will not be scanned for marking

1	(b)	(iii)	How can either self-help schemes or local authority schemes improve living conditions for the urban poor in LEDCs?
			(4 marks)
			(Extra space)



1	(c)		y Figure 3 which shows how Brindley Place, in the central area of Birmingham MEDC city), was redeveloped.
			Figure 3
		The	article cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
		THE	article calinot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
		Usin	g Figure 3 and your own knowledge, suggest how redevelopment schemes can:
1	(c)	(i)	create new jobs in an area
			(4 marks)
			(Extra space)
			Question 1 continues on the next page



Areas outside the box will not be scanned for marking

1	(c)	(ii)	improve the environment of an area.
			(4 marks) (Extra space)
			(Exira space)



1 (d) Study **Figure 4** which gives information about housing development in the United Kingdom.

Figure 4

Housing Development in the United Kingdom

The past fifty years have seen a massive growth in the demand for housing, and this trend is set to continue. Millions of new homes will be needed by 2021 and it is estimated that over half of them will be built within the rural—urban fringe.

Total demand for housing in the UK

1981 18.4 million

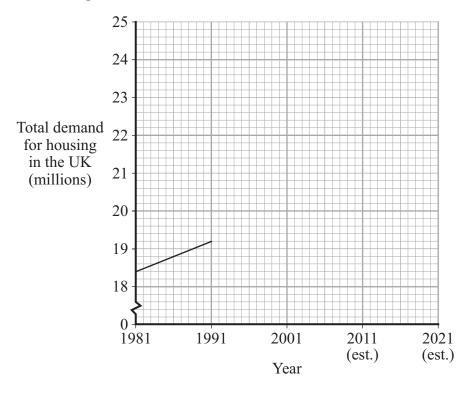
1991 19.2 million

2001 20.4 million

2011 22.6 million (estimate)

2021 24.2 million (estimate)

1 (d) (i) Complete the line graph below to show the changing demand for housing in the United Kingdom.



(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over



1	(d)	(ii)	Complete the following table by p	utting the correct term next to each definition.
			Central business district Gree	enfield site
			TERM	DEFINITION
				Land previously used for industry/housing
				Part of a city where large shops and services are found
				Land that has never been built on
				Land around a city where development is controlled
				(3 marks)
1	(d)	(iii)	What is meant by the 'rural-urbar	r fringe'?
				(1
				(1 mark)
1	(d)	(iv)	How might development in the ru	ral-urban fringe damage the environment?
				(4 marks)
			(Extra space)	
			(LxII a space)	



Total for this question: 12 marks

100 km

Lake

District

Fewer people

will buy holiday

homes in the

area.

MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Study **Figure 5**, an article on managing Lake Windermere.

Figure 5

Lake

Managing Lake Windermere

Key

-- Boundary of National Park

Road

Motorway

---- County boundary

Lake Windermere is the most popular lake in the Lake District National Park. Over 14 million people visit the area each year. Some people visit Lake Windermere for the scenery or simply to enjoy the peace and quiet. Others use the surrounding footpaths for hiking or mountain biking. Many like to observe the wildlife, or use the lake for a variety of water sports such as sailing or fishing.

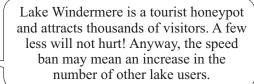
In 2005, because of the increase in the number of speed boats, the National Park Authority decided to put a 10 nautical mph speed limit on Lake Windermere. There were different opinions about the new speed limit, some of which are shown below.

> Local trade in the area is down – some businesses may have to close.



Irish Sea





Boating people spend lots of money which helps to keep shops and services going all year round.

The noise, fumes and oil leaks from speed boats damage the environment.





It is a big lake. It may have been better to restrict motor boat users to just one part of the lake.

Mountains

Lake District

National Park

Winderme



Bookings in my hotel are down and trade in the local shops has been affected. I will need fewer staff next year.

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over



2	(a)	Suggest two reasons why the number of puthe past 30 years.	people visiting National Parks has increased in
		1	
		2	(2 marks)
2	(b)	Describe the problems caused by the incrwithin National Parks.	reased number of people using footpaths
			(4 marks)
		(Extra space)	
2	(c)	Complete the table by putting the correct	term next to each definition.
		Honeypot site Holiday	home Conservation
		TERM	DEFINITION
			A dwelling only used for part of the year
			Looking after environments or buildings
			A small area that attracts lots of visitors

(2 marks)



2	(d)	Do you think that the National Park Authority's decision to put a speed limit on Lake Windermere will benefit the local area?				
		Tick a box.	YES		NO	
		Explain your choice.				
						(4 marks)
		(Extra space)				

Turn over for the next question

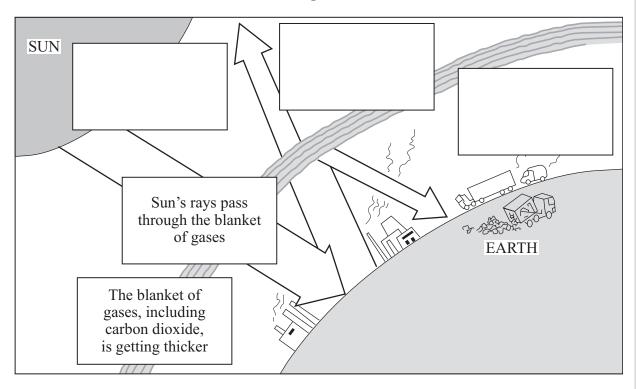


Total for this question: 12 marks

3 MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3 (a) Study **Figure 6** which shows the process of global warming.

Figure 6



Complete **Figure 6** by putting each of the following labels in the correct box.

Less heat escapes back into space

Heat from the sun

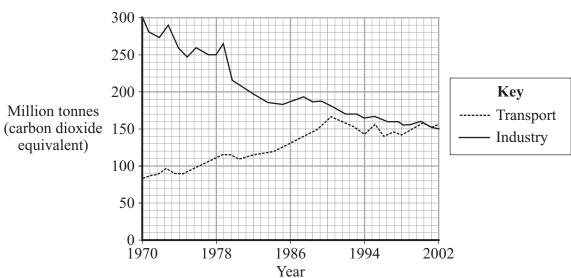
More heat trapped

(2 marks)



3 (b) Study Figure 7 which shows two of the main causes of carbon dioxide emissions in the United Kingdom.

Figure 7



Describe the changes in carbon dioxide emissions linked to:

3 (b) transport

(2 marks)

(ii) industry. 3 (b)

•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

(2 marks)

Suggest two ways in which global warming might affect people.

(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over



3	(d)	Explain how either international agreements or technology might reduce pollution levels.
		(4 marks)
		(Extra space)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Figure 3: Education for sustainable development – A manual for schools, The Royal Town Planning Institute, April 2004.

Question 3 Figure 7: The environment in your pocket 2005, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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