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Centre Number		Candidate Number	
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For Examiner's Use
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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2008

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

**3038/H**

**H**



Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.15 am

<p><b>You will need no other materials.</b> You may use a calculator.</p>
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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 (Column 1) →			
Total (Column 2) →			
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Examiner's Initials			



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

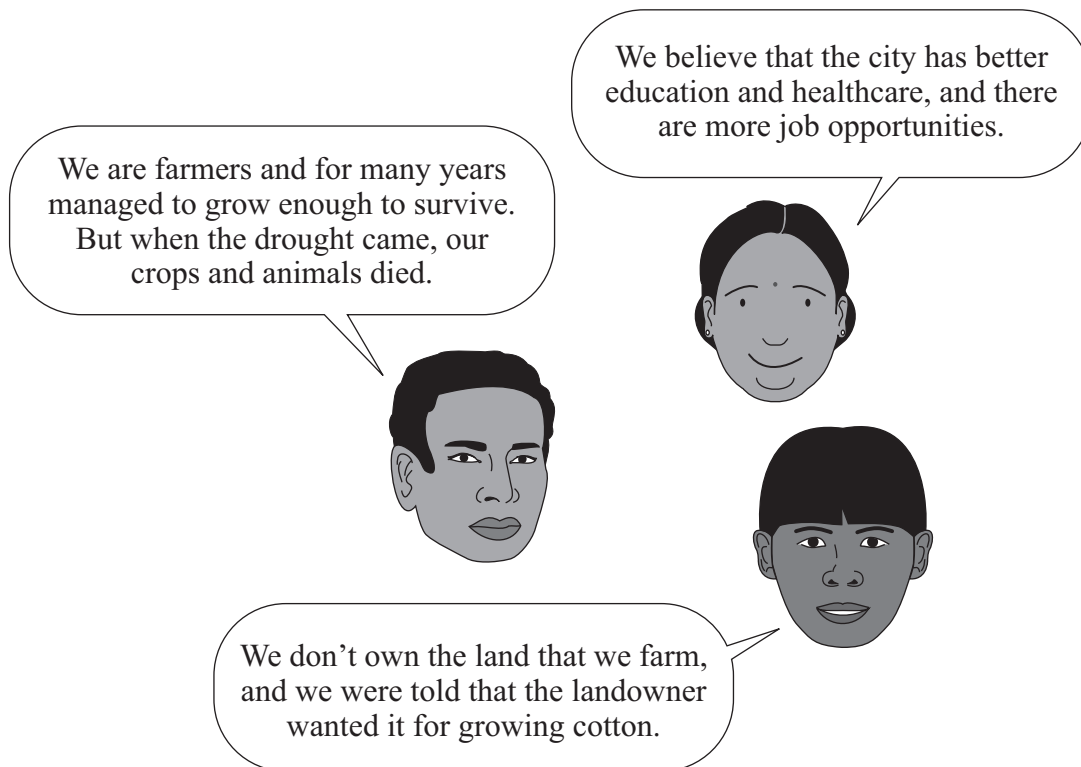
Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Total for this question: 36 marks**

## 1 MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Study **Figure 1** which describes some of the reasons for rural–urban migration in LEDCs.

**Figure 1**



1 (a) With the help of **Figure 1**, explain what is meant by:

push factors .....

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pull factors. ....

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(4 marks)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over** ►



- 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 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.

- 1 (b) (i) Using **Figure 2** and your own knowledge, describe the economic and environmental problems in LEDC cities.

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

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

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

**Turn over ►**



- 1 (c) Study **Figure 3** which shows how Brindley Place, in the central area of Birmingham (an MEDC city), was redeveloped.

**Figure 3**

The article cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- 1 (c) (i) Suggest how this redevelopment scheme has improved the economy and environment of this area.

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1 (c) (ii) Traffic creates problems in many city centres in MEDCs. Using an example(s) you have studied, explain how **either** improving public transport **or** traffic management can reduce these problems.

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1 (d) (i) Many houses are being built within the rural–urban fringe. List **two** other types of development taking place there.

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(2 marks)

1 (d) (ii) Using an example(s) you have studied, explain how development within the rural–urban fringe might damage the environment.

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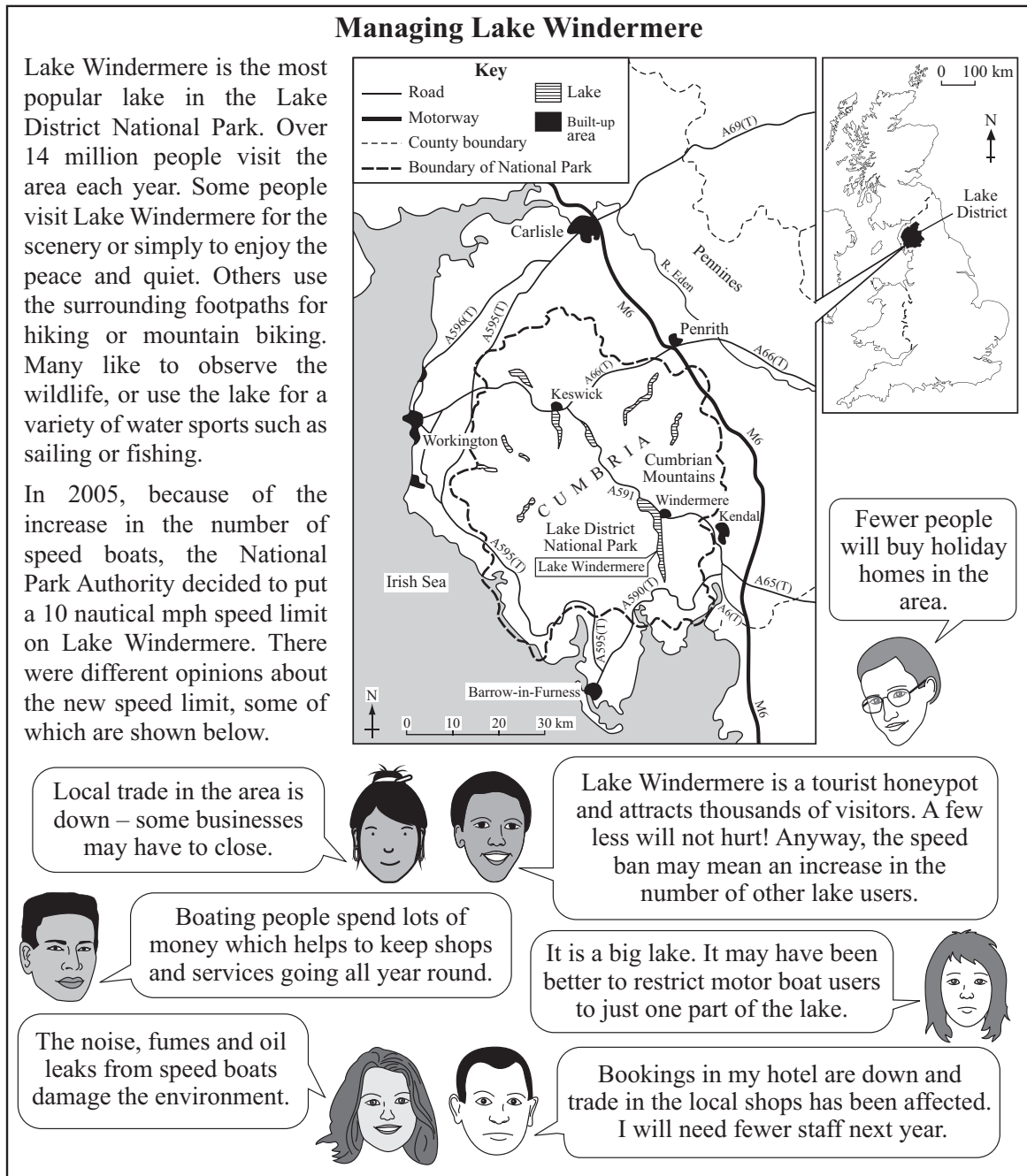


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2 MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Study Figure 4, an article on managing Lake Windermere.

Figure 4



Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (a) Why has the number of people visiting National Parks increased in the past 30 years?

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2 (b) Suggest **one** problem caused by the increasing number of holiday homes in National Parks.

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(2 marks)



2 (c) 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.

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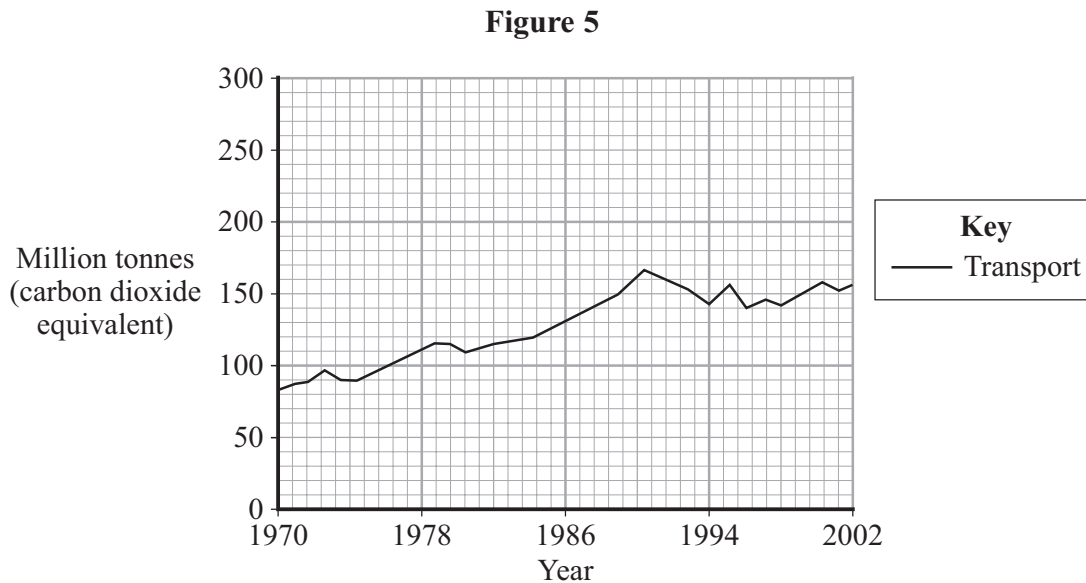
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**Total for this question: 12 marks**

**3 MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Study **Figure 5** which shows one of the main causes of carbon dioxide emissions in the United Kingdom.



3 (a) Describe and suggest reasons for the changes in the carbon dioxide emissions in the United Kingdom that are linked to transport.

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3 (b) Suggest how changes in carbon dioxide emissions can lead to global warming.

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3 (c) Explain how **either** international agreements **or** technology might reduce pollution levels.

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**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 5: *The environment in your pocket 2005*, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
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