Surname	rname				Othe	er Names			
Centre Number						Candida	ate Number		
Candidate Signature									

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2008

GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION C) SHORT COURSE Written Paper Higher Tier 3038/H



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 (Column 1)							
Total (Column 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

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

Figure 1

We are farmers and for many years managed to grow enough to survive.

But when the drought came, our crops and animals died.

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







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

1	(a)	With the help of Figure 1 , explain what is meant by:
		push factors
		pull factors.
		(4 marks)
		(Titel 105)

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)	(1)	Using Figure 2 and your own knowledge, describe the economic and environmental problems in LEDC cities.
			(6 marks)



	(Extra space)
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

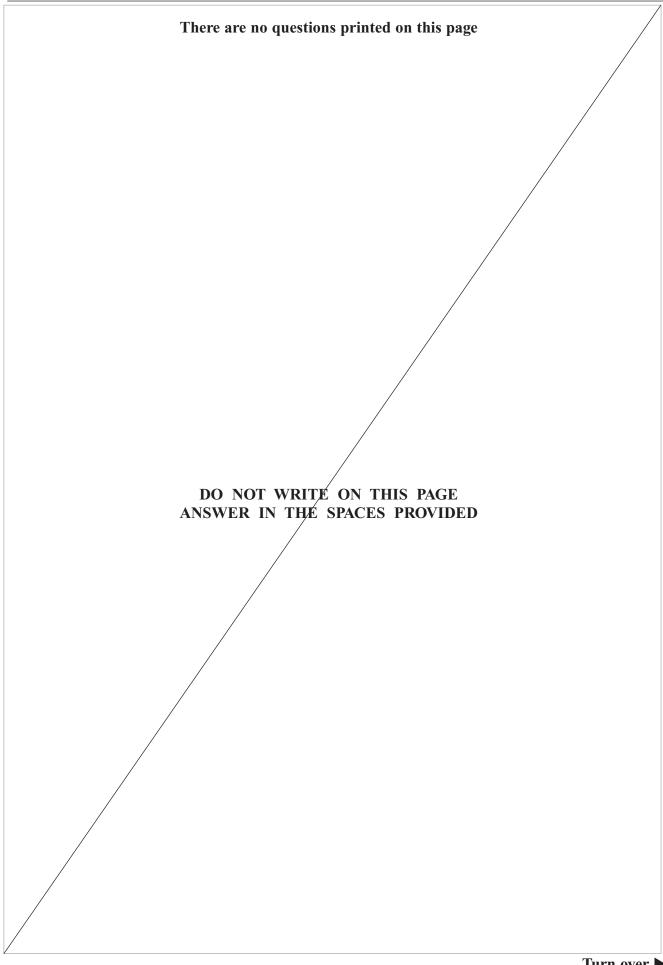
Turn over ▶



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)	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.		
		THE	article calmot 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.		
			(6 marks)		



Areas outside the box will not be scanned for marking

			(Extra space)
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.
			(6 marks)
			(Extra space)
			Ouestion 1 continues on the next page





1	(d)	(i)	Many houses are being built within the rural—urban fringe. List two other types of development taking place there.
			1
			2
1	(d)	(ii)	Using an example(s) you have studied, explain how development within the rural—urban fringe might damage the environment.
			(4 marks)
			(Extra space)

36



Total for this question: 12 marks

MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Study **Figure 4**, an article on managing Lake Windermere.

Figure 4

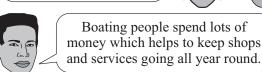
Managing Lake Windermere

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

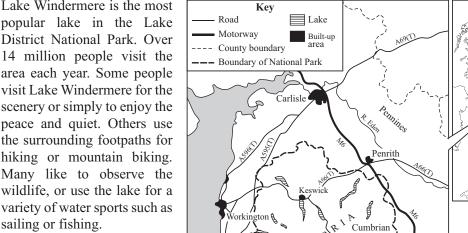
In 2005, because of the increase in the number of speed boats, the National Park Authority decided to put a 10 nautical mph speed limit on Lake Windermere. There were different opinions about the new speed limit, some of which are shown below.

sailing or fishing.

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



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



Lake District

National Park

ake Windermer

Barrow-in-Furne

Mountains

Fewer people will buy holiday homes in the area.

100 km

Lake

District



Lake Windermere is a tourist honeypot and attracts thousands of visitors. A few less will not hurt! Anyway, the speed ban may mean an increase in the number of other lake users.

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



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



Irish Sea

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over



Areas outside the box will not be scanned for marking

2	(a)	Why has the number of people visiting National Parks increased in the past 30 years?
		(4 marks)
		(Extra space)
2	(b)	Suggest one problem caused by the increasing number of holiday homes in National Parks.
		(2 marks)
		(=)



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

12

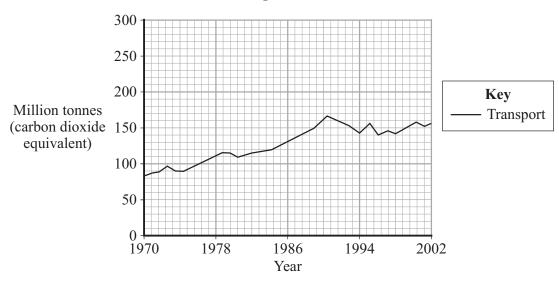


Total for this question: 12 marks

3 MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

Figure 5



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



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

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



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

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

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

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

