

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	20
6	19
TOTAL	39



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
Specimen Paper

**Geography
(Specification A)
Short Course**

40304/F

F

Date: Time

You will need no other materials.

- the insert (enclosed)
- a ruler

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **two** questions: **one** from **Section A**, **one** from **Section B**.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use your case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use an appropriate form and style of writing
 - organise relevant information clearly and coherently
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



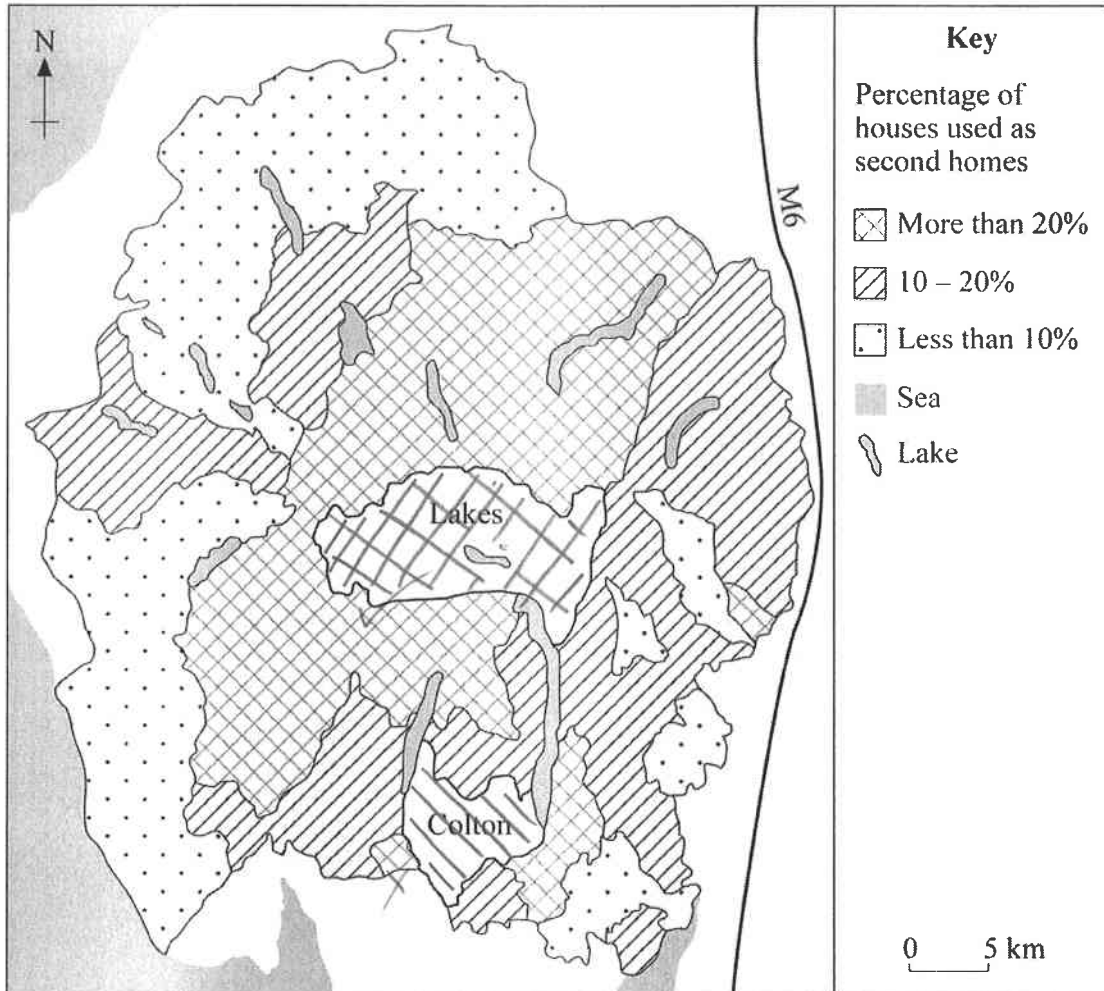
Barcode

5 Changing Rural Environments

Total for this question: 25 marks

- 5 (a) Study **Figure 14** which shows the percentage of houses which are second homes in the Lake District National Park.

Figure 14



- 5 (a) (i) What is a second home?

A holiday home

(1 mark)

- 5 (a) (ii) Complete the shading on **Figure 14** by using the information below for the parishes of Colton and Lakes.

Colton 11.8%

Lakes 21.3%

Shading the wrong direction according to the key for Colton. (2 marks)



Barcode

5 (a) (iii) Using **Figure 14**, give **two** facts about the distribution of second homes in the Lake District National Park.

confusion between percentages and absolute figures in first statement

1 Most are in the centre of the Lake

District X

2 The percentage is lower near the sea.

(2 marks)

5 (a) (iv) Describe **one** problem a high percentage of second homes in a village can cause.

Shops close and traffic congestion.

Two problems noted and description. Traffic congestion more caused by influx of tourists in general rather than the percentage of second homes.

(2 marks)



5 (b) (i) Study the following statements about the rural-urban fringe of a settlement.

Complete the table by ticking the correct box to show whether each statement is **True** or **False**.

Statement	True	False
Many houses are being built.	✓ ✓	
Land is more expensive than the city centre and so is left as open space.		✓ ✓
It is a very attractive area so no industry can be set up there.		✓ ✓
The area may be a green belt to stop the city growing any further into the countryside.	✓ ✓	

(4 marks)

4

5 (b) (ii) The rural-urban fringe is under increasing pressure. Explain why many developments are taking place on the rural-urban fringe.

Definition not required. some clarity

The rural-urban fringe is the area surrounding the town, where the countryside begins. Many different people want to be there as it is close to the town and is easy to get to the countryside. Land is generally cheaper than in town so large out-of-town retail parks are built there because they need plenty of space. Golf courses, cemeteries and landfill sites also need plenty of land. Most people now own cars so they can live in the rural-urban fringe which is more pleasant than living in the crowded town.

L2 Linked statements. Not where candidate mentions these developments would cause pressure on rural-urban fringe.

(Extra space)

(6 marks)

5



Barcode

Not all lines have to
be filled to get full marks.

- 5 (b) (iii) Name **one** group of people who would be against these developments.

Farmers ✓

(1 mark)

- 5 (b) (iv) Give **one** reason why this group of people is against developments in the rural-urban fringe.

The farmland would be built on
so they could not grow crops or
keep animals

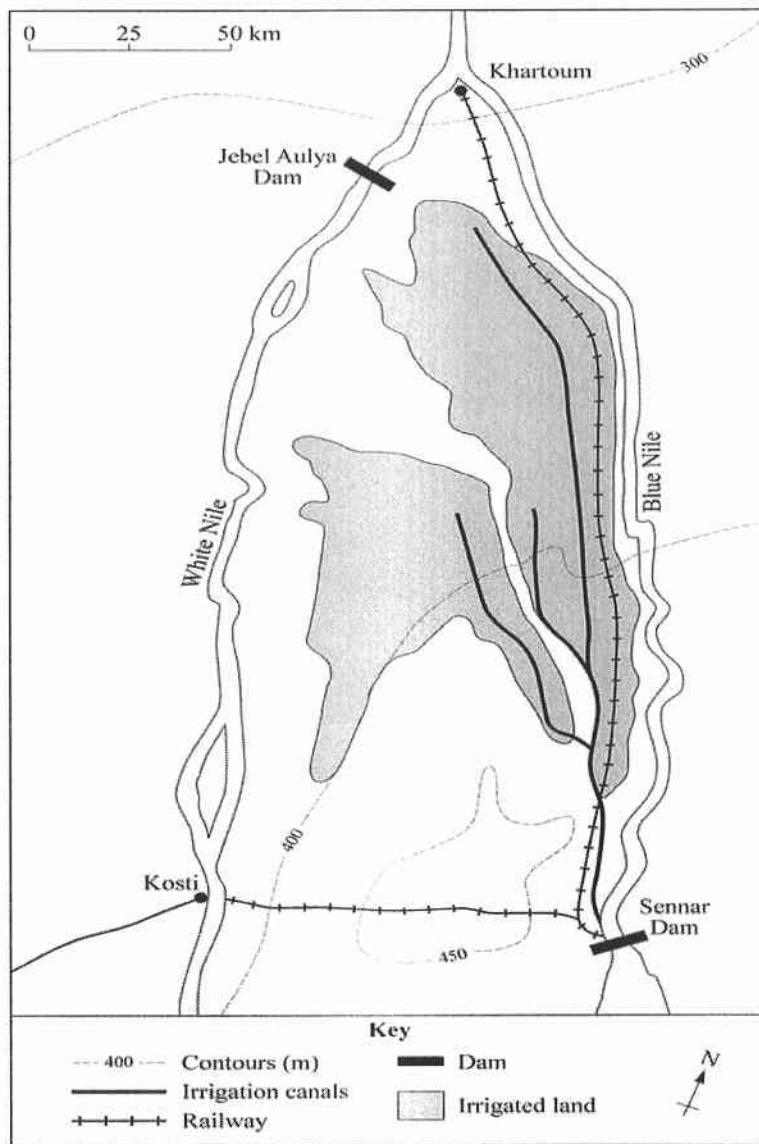
(2 marks)

Developed
don't getting
full credit



- 5 (c) Study **Figure 15** which shows an irrigation scheme in the poor African country of Sudan.

Figure 15



- 5 (c) (i) Use **Figure 15** to describe how the irrigation scheme has made use of the physical geography of the area.

Water flows from the higher land to lower

(1 mark)



5 (c) (ii) Explain why the irrigation scheme may bring disadvantages to an area such as that shown on **Figure 15**.

All L2. statements
 This is an excellent answer which has more than enough clarity to get full marks. I have been advised it be answer if stopped at *

The land may get waterlogged because the farmers are not clever enough to control the water properly.)
 This could lead to the build up of salt in the soil.) This means the crops would not grow as well, and yields would fall) With imagination, the farmers may stop growing food in order to grow a
 (4 marks)
 (Extra space) ... cash crop. They become less self sufficient.)

4

20
 25



6 Tourism

Total for this question: 25 marks

6 (a) Study **Figure 16**, on the insert, which shows part of Italy that has developed an important tourist industry.

6 (a) (i) Which of the following has encouraged the growth of a tourist industry in the area shown in the photograph?

Circle the correct answer.

Physical factors

Human factors ✓

(1 mark)

6 (a) (ii) Using **Figure 16**, give **two** reasons why tourists are attracted to this part of Italy.

1 Famous building ✓

2 Eating Italian food ✓

(2 marks)

Cannot see this on Figure 16 - this is a question testing the geographical skills of photograph description.

Question 6 continues on the next page



6 (b) Choose **either** a UK National Park **or** a UK coastal resort that you have studied.

Name of UK National Park or coastal resort ... Blackpool

6 (b) (i) Describe the attractions of your chosen location that have led to its development as an important tourist destination.

There are sandy beaches. There is a pleasure beach. There are amusement arcades. There are lots of night clubs. There are shops

*L1.
All simple statements that could apply to any coastal resort and so indicate of why these attractions are important for the growth of a holiday resort.*

(4 marks)

2

6 (b) (ii) Describe how the area chosen aims to ensure that it remains popular with tourists.

Blackpool is trying to get a casino and to provide conference facilities

Both specific & the named example.

(2 marks)

2



- 6 (c) Study **Figure 17** which is part of a newspaper article.

Figure 17

Tourism threatens polar environments

More than anywhere else on Earth, the polar regions are most affected by global warming. Yet it is this threat to their existence that is attracting more tourists to the region than ever before.

The World Tourist Organisation puts the number of annual visitors to the Arctic at more than one million. There has been a 5% growth in the numbers visiting Antarctica, which is causing concern for environmentalists.

© The Times, June 2007

- 6 (c) (i) Give **one** reason why more tourists are going to extreme environments like the Arctic and Antarctica.

To see wild animals and birds

(1 mark)

Question 6 continues on the next page



Barcode

6 (c) (ii) Choose **one** extreme environment that attracts tourists.

Name of extreme environment High Andes

Describe how it is trying to cope with an increasing number of tourists.

↳ (The Peruvian government is only letting a certain number of visitors to go to Machu Picchu archaeological site per day.) There are strict rules (on dropping litter). They can only (walk or take a train to the area.) They make it very expensive (to go to the area).

There are linked statements candidate needed to make it clear as to how these help the country cope better with increasing numbers of visitors.

(6 marks)

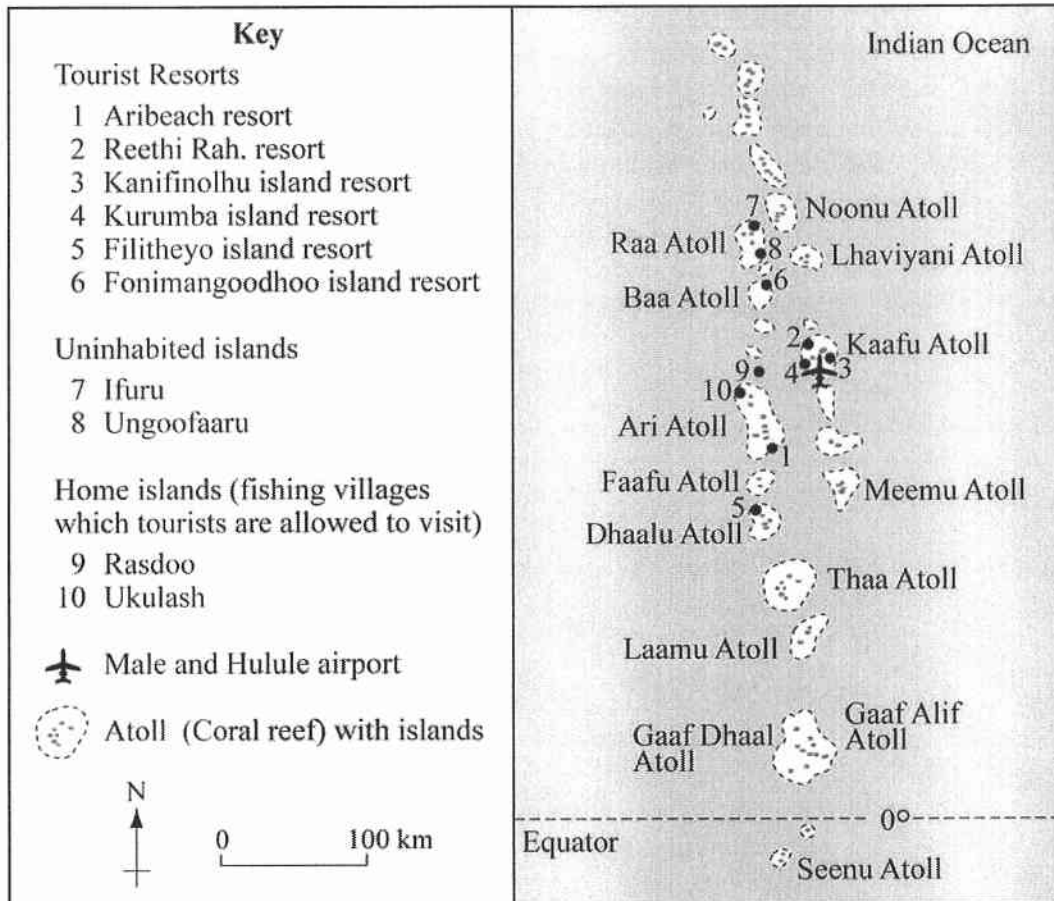
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(Extra space)



6 (d) Study **Figure 18**, a map of the Maldives, a country in the Indian Ocean.

Figure 18



6 (d) (i) Use **Figure 18** to suggest **two** reasons why tourists visit the Maldives.

1 ... To see the coral reef ✓

2 ... To go to the fishing villages ✓

(2 marks)

2



6 (d) (ii) What is the meaning of the term eco-tourism?

.....
.....

(1 mark)

6 (d) (iii) Since 1970, the government of the Maldives has made rules that have to be followed when building any new tourist development.

- | |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Rules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Resorts are to use recycled water in the gardens.2. No buildings are to be taller than the tree-tops.3. No more than 20% of any island to be built on.4. Each island is to have its own solar-powered generator for producing electricity. |
|--|

Choose **three** of these rules, and suggest why each was felt to be important.

Rule number 1.....

To provide enough water for large
number of tourists just.

Rule number 3.....

To reduce visual pollution and
to make sure that no island gets too
built up. ✓



Rule number ...4.....

Go out down on the use of
fossil fuels and so reduce
pollution.

no credit for
unqualified
pollution

(6 marks)

5.

19
25

END OF QUESTIONS



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Question 5	Figure 14	S WARN AND M NAISH, <i>Changing Environments</i> , Pearson Education Ltd.
Question 5	Figure 15	N.I. ROWLES AND R. BATEMAN
Question 6	Figure 17	T HOLLY DAVIS, <i>Tourism Threatens Antarctica</i> , © <i>The Times</i> , 5 June 2007
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General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation and Higher Tier
Specimen Paper

**Geography
(Specification A)
Short Course**

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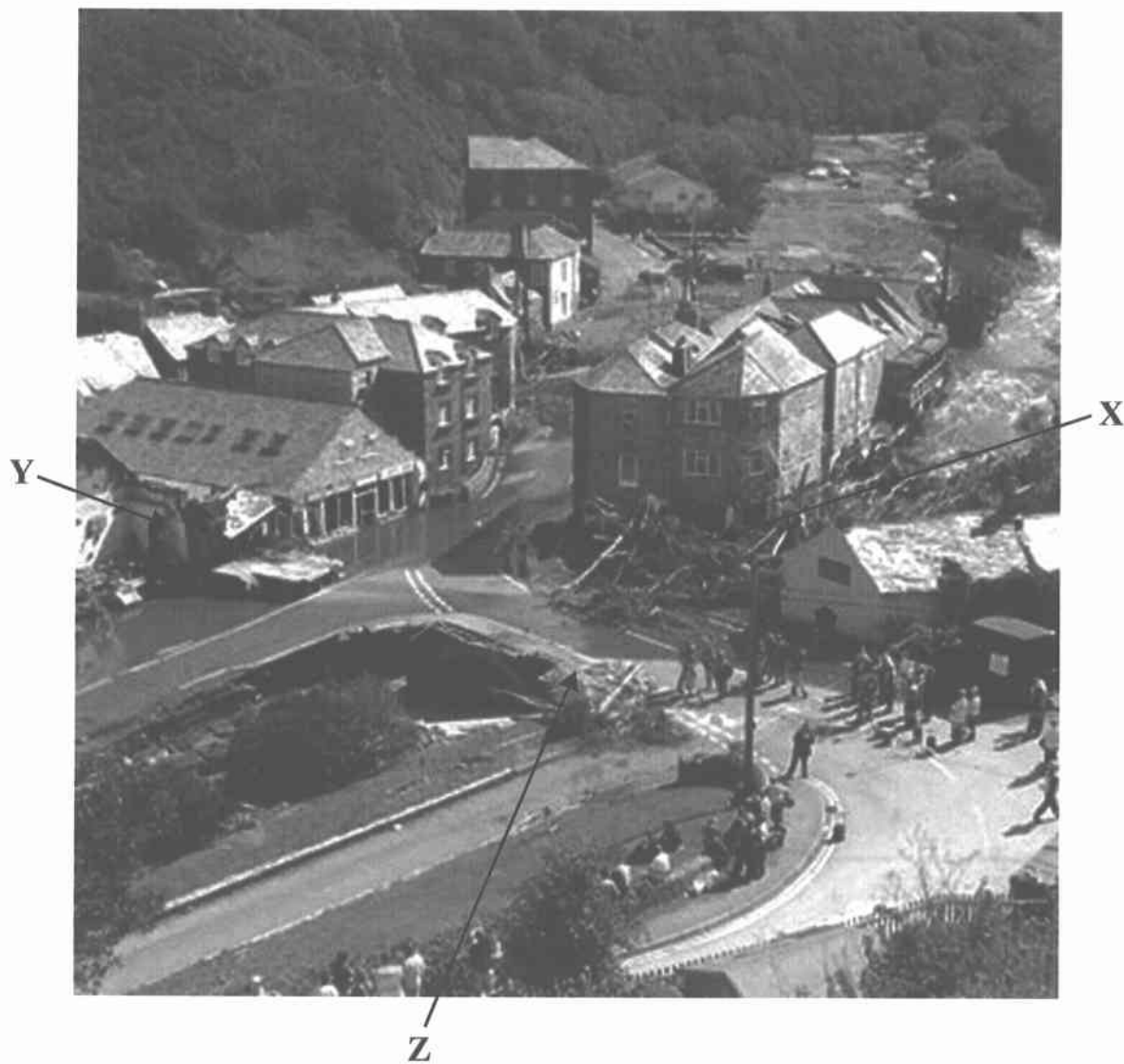
Foundation and Higher

Insert

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Figure 12 Foundation Tier
Figure 13 Higher Tier

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Figure 5 Foundation Tier
Figure 4 Higher Tier



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Figure 7 Foundation Tier
Figure 6 Higher Tier



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Figure 21

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GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)

Paper 2/F & 2/H

Insert

**For use with Question 6
Figure 17 Foundation Tier
Figure 13 Higher Tier**

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