

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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Other Names										
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2011

Geography (Specification B)

40353F

F

Unit 3 Investigating the Shrinking World

Friday 24 June 2011 9.00 am to 10.00 am

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed).
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour

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 **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Where applicable, questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.



J U N 1 1 4 0 3 5 3 F 0 1

Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

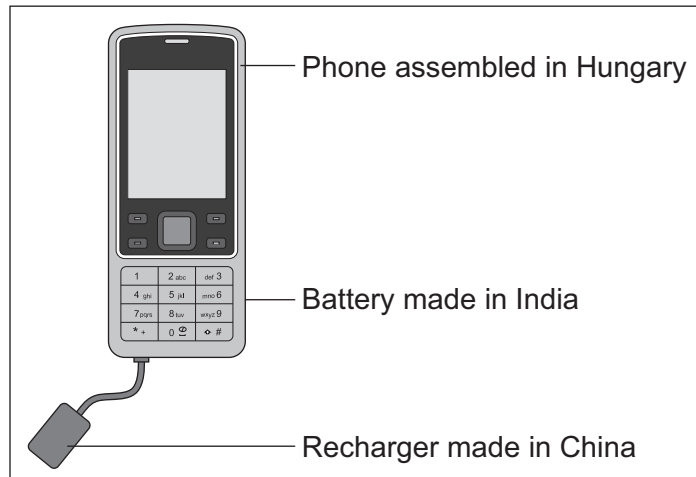
Section A – Investigating the Globalisation of Industry

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 50 marks

- 1 (a)** Study **Figure 1**. **Figure 1** shows a mobile phone sold in the UK.

Figure 1



Complete the sentences below. Circle the correct answer in **each** set of brackets.

- 1 (a) (i)** The mobile phone is a UK [**product** / **import** / **export**]. (1 mark)
- 1 (a) (ii)** The mobile phone was made by a transnational corporation (TNC).
A TNC is a company that operates
[**in one country** / **in many countries** / **only in Europe**]. (1 mark)



- 1 (b)** Study **Figure 2** on the insert. **Figure 2** shows where Nokia's headquarters, research and development, and production operations are located.

Nokia is a TNC that makes mobile phones.

- 1 (b) (i)** Complete the table below. Write the correct operation next to **each** definition.

Headquarters	Research and development	Production
Operation	Definition	
	Making goods in a factory	
	Offices where the managers controlling the company work	
	Testing and improving new ideas	

(2 marks)

- 1 (b) (ii)** Complete the paragraph below.

Use **Figure 2**.

Nokia's headquarters are in Research and development is done in seven countries. The UK, Finland and have research and development **and** production operations. Nokia does **not** operate in the continents of Australasia and

(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

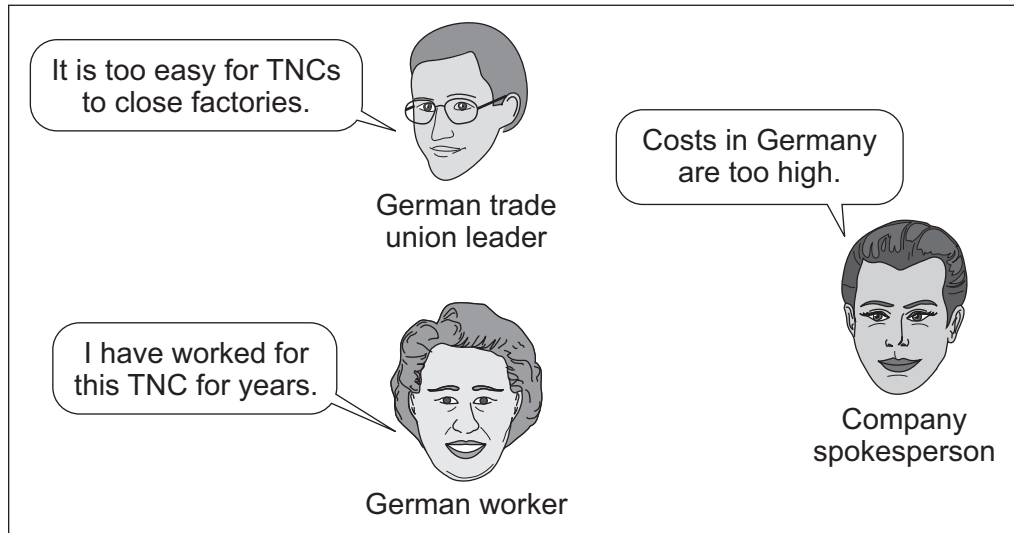
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- 1 (c) In 2007 Nokia closed a mobile phone factory in Germany. Production moved to a new factory built in an economically developing area in Romania.

Study **Figure 3**. **Figure 3** shows different views about this move.

Figure 3



- 1 (c) (i) Which **three** statements below are likely to be true? Tick the correct boxes.

Romania is a more expensive country for industry than Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germany has higher wages than Romania.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving to Romania reduced Nokia's production costs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The government of Romania did not want the new Nokia factory.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nokia can produce mobile phones more profitably in low-wage countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)



1 (c) (ii) With the help of **Figure 3**, describe **two** effects in Germany of closing the Nokia factory.

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1 (d) (i) Describe the benefits of industrial growth in an economically developing area you have studied.

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1 (d) (ii) Explain the disadvantages of the growth of transnational corporations (TNCs).

Use an example(s) that you have studied.

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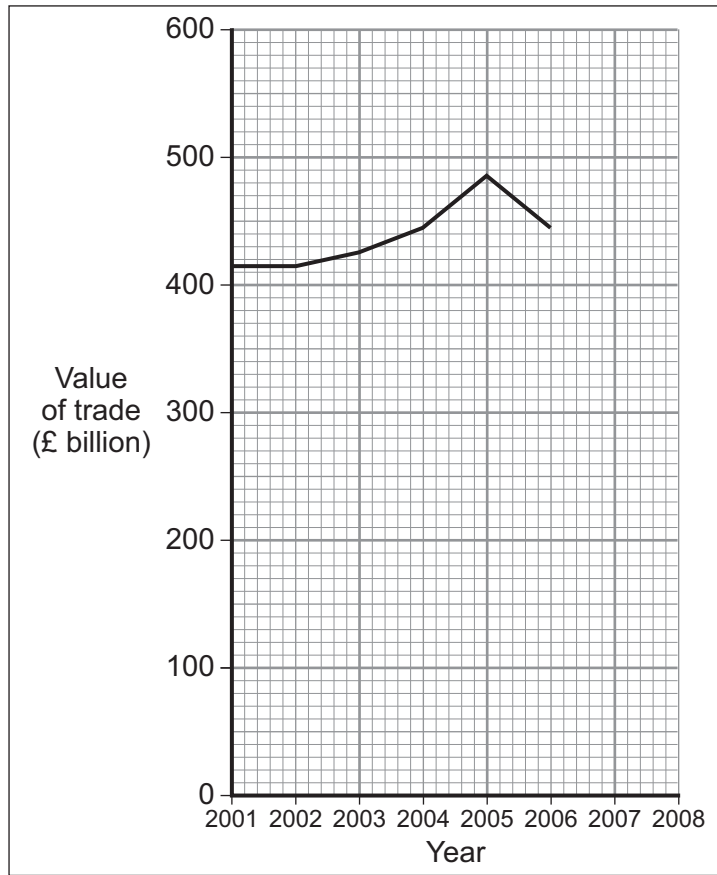
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1 (e) Study **Figure 4**. **Figure 4** shows the total value of the trade between the UK and the rest of the world.

Figure 4



1 (e) (i) Complete **Figure 4**. Use the information below.

2007 = £530 billion
 2008 = £590 billion

(2 marks)

1 (e) (ii) Describe how the value of the UK's trade with the rest of the world changed between 2001 and 2006.

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(2 marks)

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1 (e) (iii) What is meant by 'globalisation'?

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(2 marks)

1 (e) (iv) Describe how patterns of global trade are changing.

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- 1 (f) Study **Figure 5**. **Figure 5** shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for the UK and Ghana, a country in Africa.

Figure 5

Country	HDI ranking (out of 177 countries)
UK	16
Ghana	133

The following statements describe differences between the UK and Ghana.

Which **three** statements are likely to be true? Tick the **three** correct boxes.

Ghana is more developed than the UK.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Life expectancy is higher in the UK than in Ghana.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Literacy rates are higher in Ghana than in the UK.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average income per person is higher in the UK than in Ghana.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The birth rate is higher in Ghana than in the UK.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)

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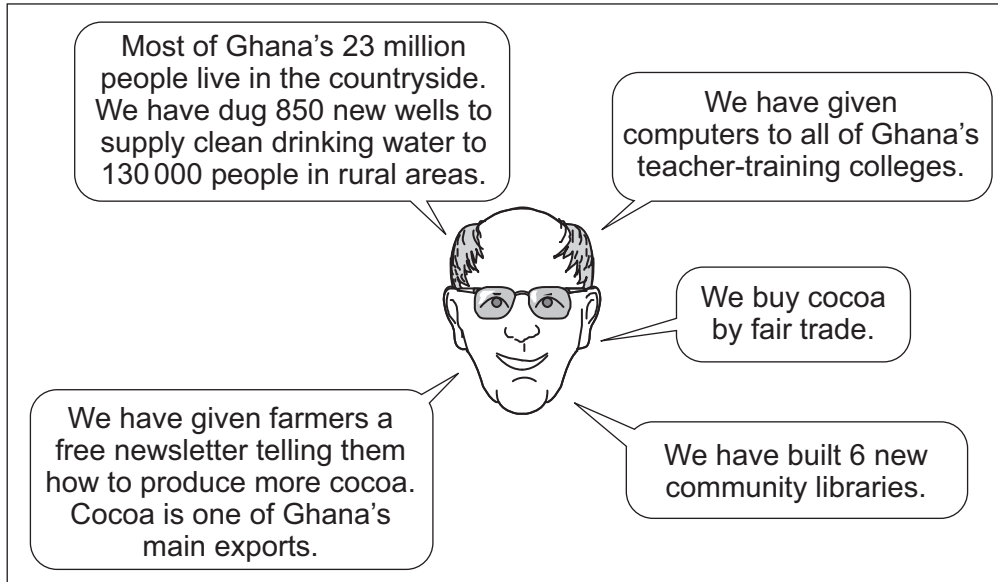
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1 (g) Cadbury is a TNC that makes chocolate in the UK using cocoa that is grown in Ghana.

Cadbury has tried to help reduce the development gap between Ghana and the UK. In **Figure 6**, a manager outlines some actions that Cadbury has taken in Ghana.

Figure 6



1 (g) (i) What is meant by 'fair trade'?

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(2 marks)



1 (g) (ii) Explain how the actions taken by Cadbury could help to improve the standard of living for people in Ghana.

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1 (h) (i) What is meant by 'sustainability'?

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(2 marks)

1 (h) (ii) Describe **two** ways in which industrial development is managed sustainably.

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End of Section A



Turn over for the next question

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Answer **either** Section A (Question 1) **or** Section B (Question 2).

Section B – Investigating Global Tourism

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 50 marks

2 (a) Study **Figure 7** on the insert. **Figure 7** shows the top ten countries visited by international tourists in 2008. Their ranking in 1998 is shown in brackets.

2 (a) (i) Using **Figure 7**, tick the correct box to show whether **each** statement is **True** or **False**.

Statement	True (✓)	False (✓)
None of the top ten countries in 2008 were south of the equator.		
The most visited country in both years was Spain.		
The most visited country in both years was in Europe.		
The UK and Mexico moved up the rankings between 1998 and 2008.		

(4 marks)

2 (a) (ii) Give **two** other changes to the rankings shown in **Figure 7**.

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(2 marks)



2 (a) (iii) Study Figure 8. Figure 8 shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for two of the countries in Figure 7.

Figure 8

Country	HDI ranking (out of 177 countries)
France	8
Mexico	53

The following statements describe differences between France and Mexico.

Which **three** statements are likely to be true? Tick the **three** correct boxes.

Mexico is more developed than France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Life expectancy is higher in France than in Mexico.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Literacy rates are higher in Mexico than in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average income per person is higher in France than in Mexico.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The birth rate is higher in Mexico than in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)

2 (a) (iv) Describe **two** economic benefits that tourism can bring to a developing area.

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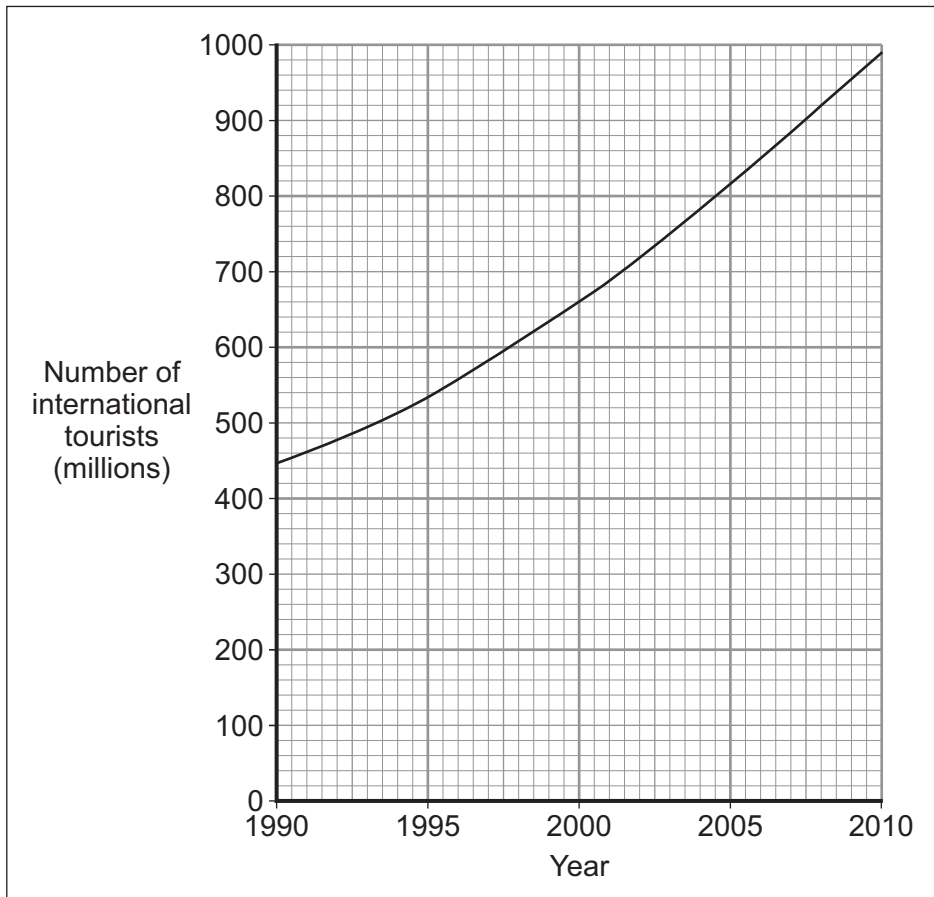
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2 (b) Study **Figure 9**. **Figure 9** shows the number of international tourists in the world from 1990 to 2010.

Figure 9



2 (b) (i) Describe the change in the number of international tourists shown in **Figure 9**.

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(2 marks)



2 (b) (ii) Suggest **three** reasons for the change shown in **Figure 9**.

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(3 marks)

2 (b) (iii) Describe **two** ways in which tourism affects the environment.

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2 (c) (i) Explain why some environments attract tourists.

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2 (c) (ii) What is a 'package holiday'?

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2 (d) Strategies can be used to manage land use conflicts in tourist honeypots.

2 (d) (i) What is meant by a 'tourist honeypot'?

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(2 marks)

2 (d) (ii) Describe how land use conflict has been managed in a tourist honeypot that you have studied.

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2 (e) Study **Figure 10** on the insert. **Figure 10** shows Lisu Lodge, an ecotourism development in rural Thailand.

2 (e) (i) What is meant by 'ecotourism'?

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(2 marks)

2 (e) (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence from **Figure 10** that suggest that Lisu Lodge is an ecotourism development.

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(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

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2 (e) (iii) Explain how ecotourism developments are managed in a sustainable way.

Use an example(s) that you have studied.

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END OF QUESTIONS



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