

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



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
June 2011

Geography (Specification B)

40353H

H

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 H 0 1

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

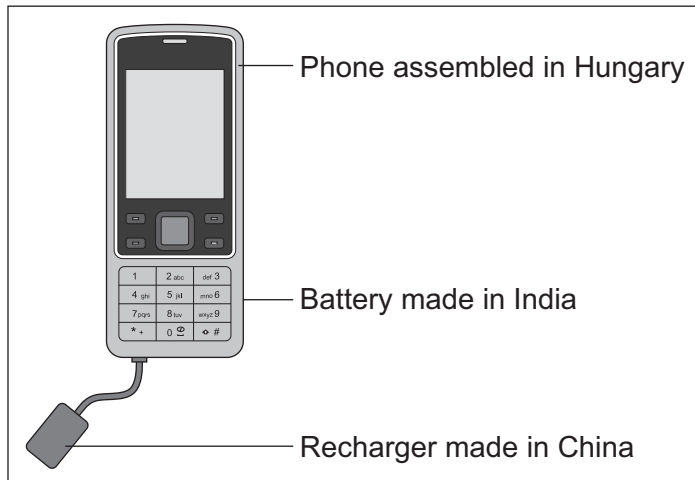
Section A – Investigating the Globalisation of Industry

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



1 (a) (i) Complete the sentence below. Circle the correct answer in the brackets.

The mobile phone is a UK [**product** / **import** / **export**]. (1 mark)

1 (a) (ii) What evidence in **Figure 1** suggests that a transnational corporation (TNC) made the mobile phone?

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(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) Describe the global distribution of Nokia’s operations, as shown in **Figure 2**.

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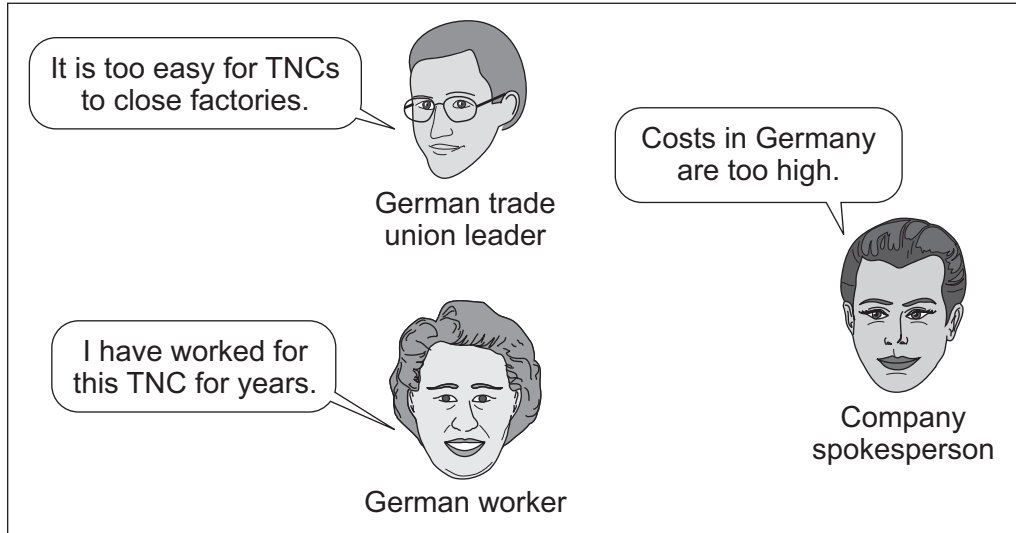
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1 (c) In 2007 Nokia closed a mobile phone factory in Germany. Production moved to a new factory built in an economically developing area in Romania.

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

Figure 3



1 (c) (i) Suggest why Nokia has moved mobile phone production from Germany to Romania.

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

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(4 marks)

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1 (d) Explain how industrial growth can benefit an economically developing area.
Use an example(s) that you have studied.

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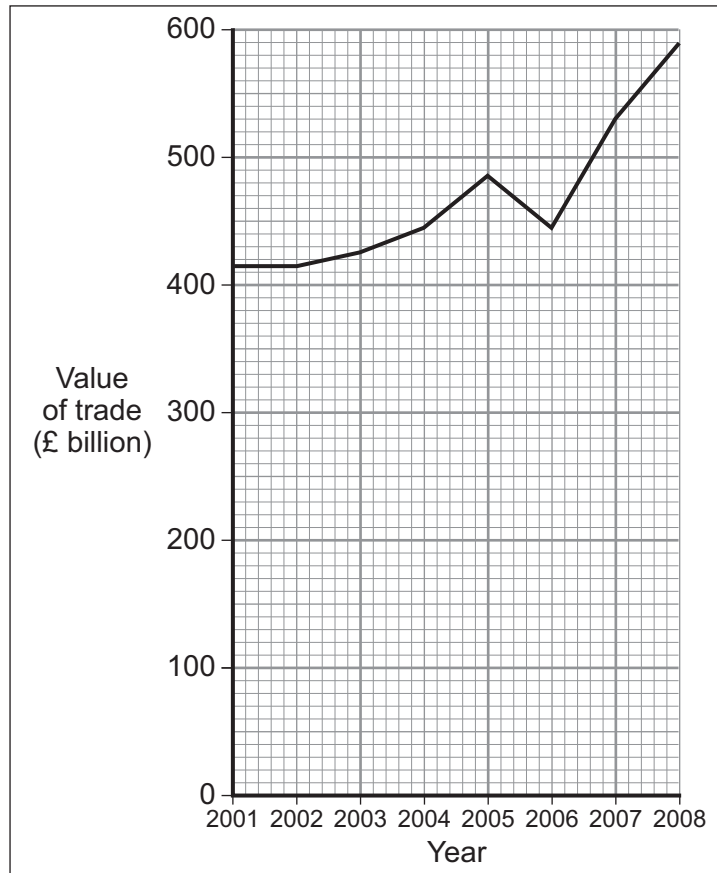
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- 1 (e) Study **Figure 4**. **Figure 4** shows the total value of the trade between the UK and the rest of the world from 2001 to 2008.

Figure 4



- 1 (e) (i) Describe how the value of the UK's trade with the rest of the world changed between 2001 and 2008.

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(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

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

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(2 marks)

1 (e) (iii) 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

- 1 (f) (i) Name **two** indicators that are used to produce the HDI ranking.

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(2 marks)

- 1 (f) (ii) Name **one other** indicator of a country's level of development.

(1 mark)

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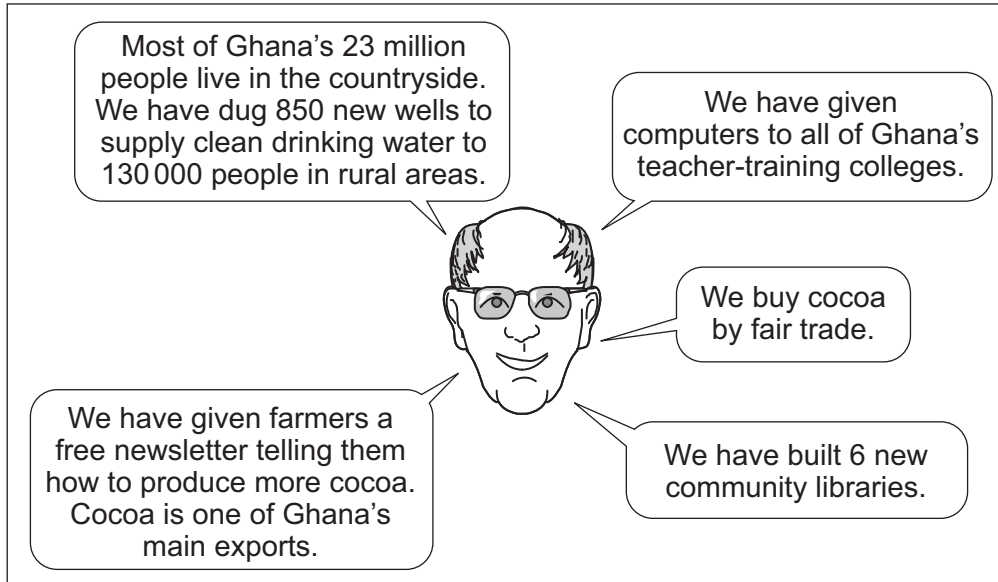
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1 (g) Cadbury is a TNC that makes chocolate in the UK using cocoa that is grown in Ghana.

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 (h) Explain how industrial development can be managed sustainably.

Use an example(s) that you have studied.

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End of Section A



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 **one** other change in the rankings shown in **Figure 7**. Suggest **one** reason for that change.

Change

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Reason

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(2 marks)

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2 (a) (iii) Use **Figure 8**. **Figure 8** shows the Human Development Index (HDI) for two countries.

Figure 8

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

Name **two** indicators that are used to produce the HDI ranking.

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(2 marks)

2 (a) (iv) Name **one other** indicator of a country's level of development.

(1 mark)

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2 (a) (v) Explain how tourism could help to improve social and economic conditions for people living in less developed countries.

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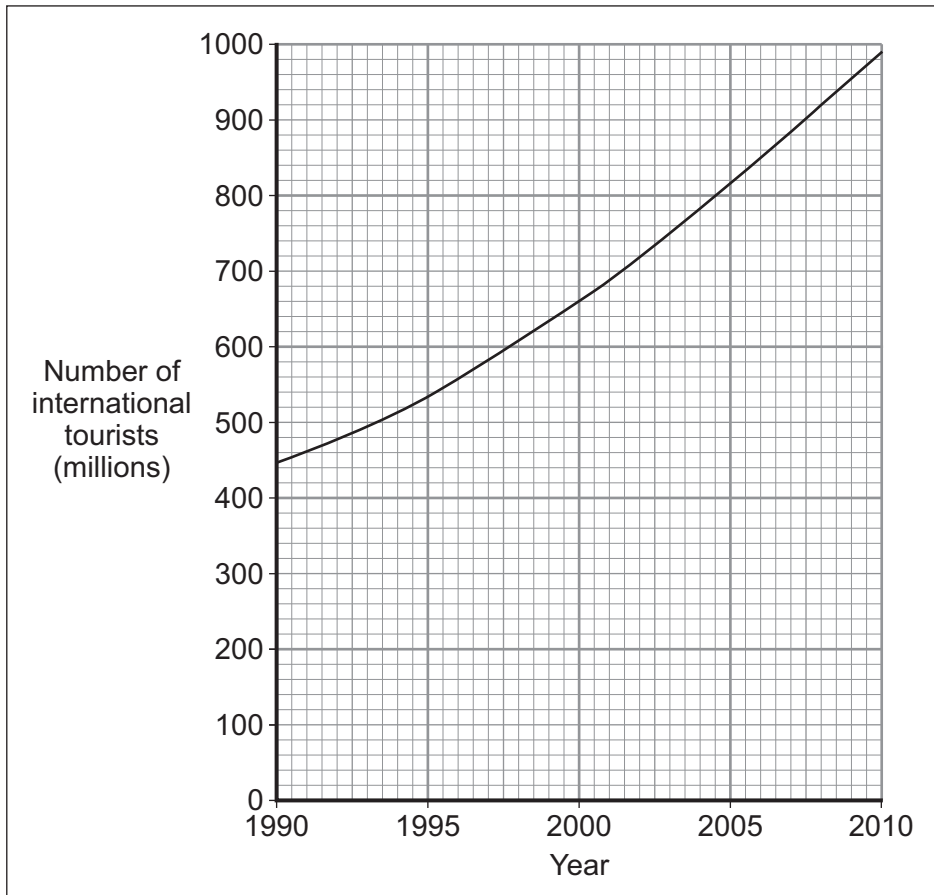
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2 (b) Study **Figure 9**. **Figure 9** shows the number of international tourists in the world from 1990 to 2010.

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 how international tourism affects the global environment.

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2 (c) (i) Describe **two** impacts of the decline of tourism in an area that you have studied.

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(4 marks)



2 (c) (ii) Increased tourism is not always wanted by local communities.

Explain why.

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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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(4 marks)

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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) Describe how **Figure 10** suggests that Lisu Lodge is an ecotourism development.

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2 (e) (ii) 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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