

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	35/50
2	36/50
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
Specimen Paper

Geography (Specification B)

40353F

F

Unit 3: Investigating the Shrinking World

Date: Time

For this paper you must have:

- the insert (enclosed)
- a ruler

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 Hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** 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.

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.

40353F

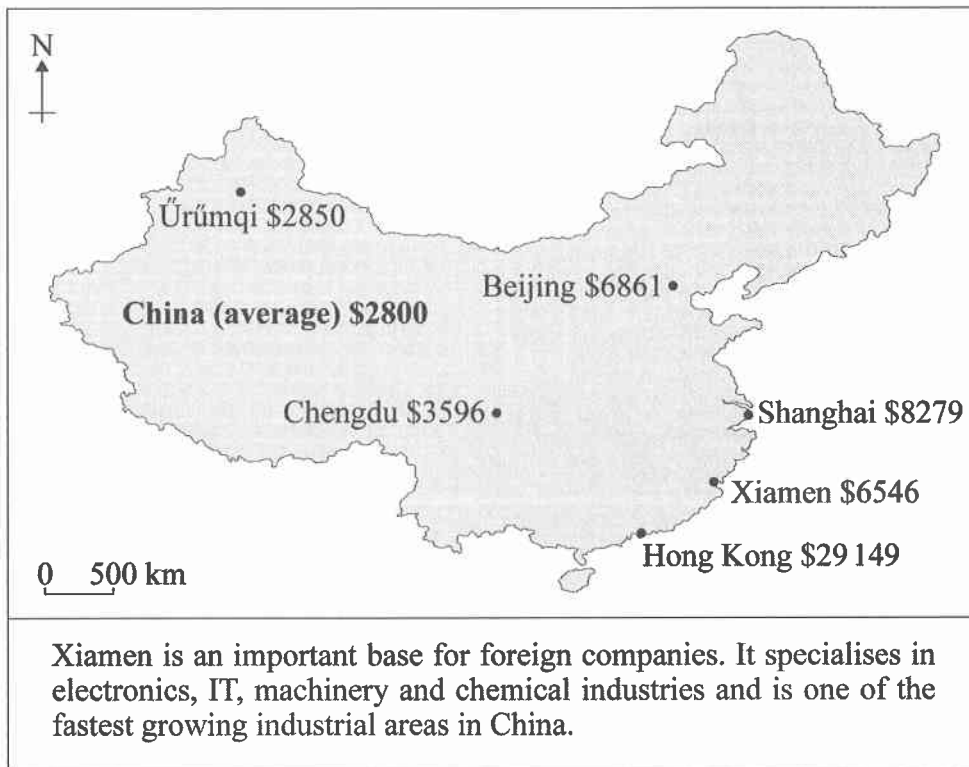
SECTION A – INVESTIGATING THE GLOBALISATION OF INDUSTRY

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

Total for this question: 50 marks

- 1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, a map of China showing the location of some major cities and their GNI (Gross National Income) per person per year in US dollars.

Figure 1



- 1 (a) (i) Use **Figure 1** to complete the following sentences:

Xiamen has a GNI of \$.....6546.....

One of the important industries in Xiamen is.....Electronics.....

(2 marks)

2



Barcode

- 1 (a) (ii) Circle the correct answers in the passage below to describe the location of Xiamen.

Xiamen is a city in ~~India~~ / China / ~~Japan~~.

It is in the ~~north~~ / ~~south-east~~ / south-west of the country on the coast between Shanghai and ~~Ürümqi~~ / ~~Chengdu~~ / Hong Kong.

Xiamen is ~~1000~~ / 1500 / ~~2000~~ kilometres south of Beijing.

(4 marks)

3.

- 1 (a) (iii) GNI is one development indicator.

What does the GNI of a country measure?

(It measures how much people earn.) ✓

(2 marks)

1

- 1 (a) (iv) Name **two** other ways of measuring how developed a country is.

1. (How long people live for) how many years.

2. (How many people have a computer) ✓

(2 marks)

2.

- 1 (a) (v) Using the information in **Figure 1**, tick **two** correct answers from the statements below.

Statement	Tick (✓)
Xiamen is the richest city in China	
Electronics is an important industry in Xiamen	✓
China is a very rich country	
There are lots of foreign companies in Xiamen	✓

(2 marks)

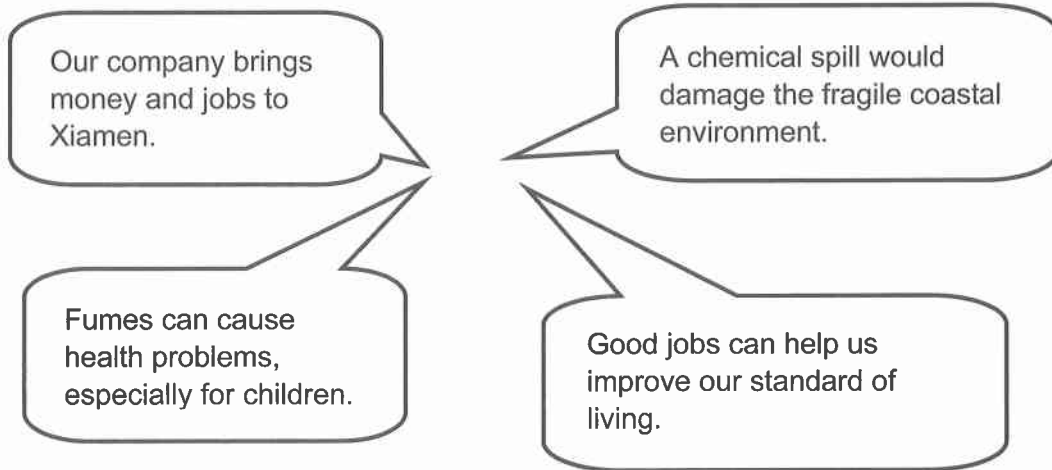
2



1 (b) A new chemical plant is planned for Xiamen.

Study **Figure 2** which shows some opinions about the new plant.

Figure 2



1 (b) (i) Use **Figure 2** to help you complete the following table to show some of the possible impacts of the new plant on Xiamen.

Economic Impact	Brings jobs and money ✓	Other companies might come to Xiamen because of the new chemical plant
Social Impact	Good jobs can help us improve our standard of living ✓	A chemical spill would damage the fragile coastal environment
Environmental Impact	The new plant would be an eyesore	Pollution R. →

(4 marks)

2.



- 1 (b) (ii) Do you think that the new chemical plant should be built in Xiamen?
Explain the reasons for your decision.

Decision: Yes No (Circle your choice)

Explanation: (Because a chemical spill
would damage the environment)
(The smoke would cause health
problems for children) (It
would cause pollution) →

41

2

(6 marks)

(Extra space)

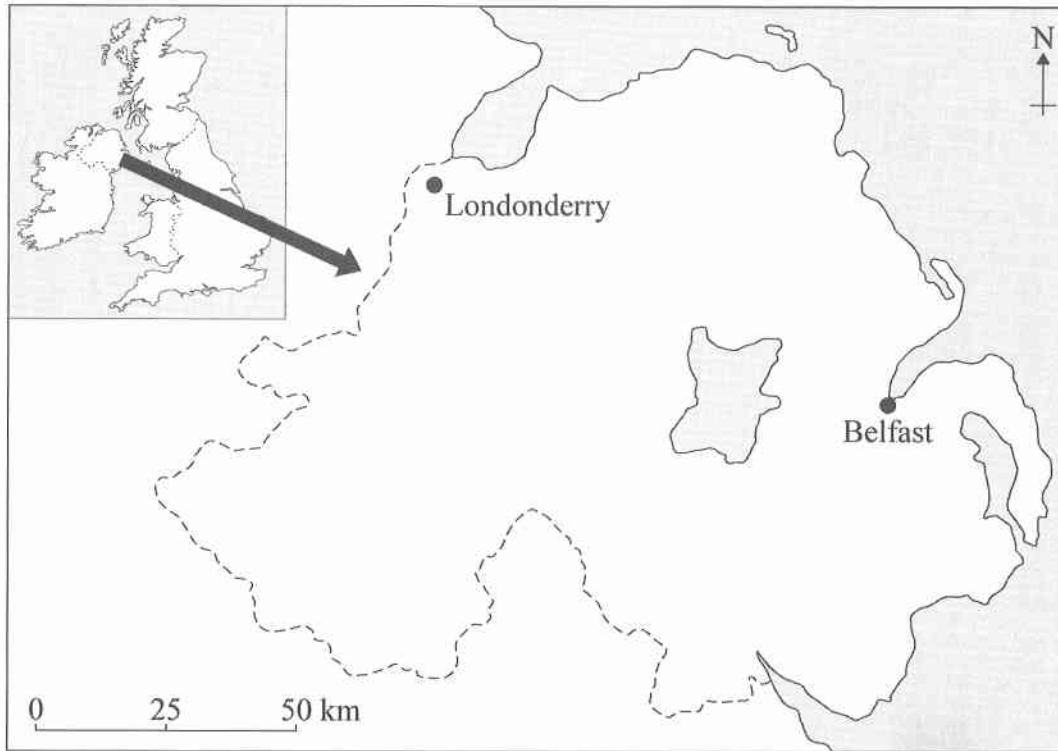
Question 1 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 1 (c) Study **Figure 3**, a map of the North of Ireland.

Figure 3



- 1 (c) (i) What direction is Londonderry from Belfast?

To the South east

(1 mark)

- 1 (c) (ii) Which of the following is the straight line distance between Belfast and Londonderry?

Circle the correct answer.

65km

80km

95km

(1 mark)



Barcode

Question 1 continues on the next page

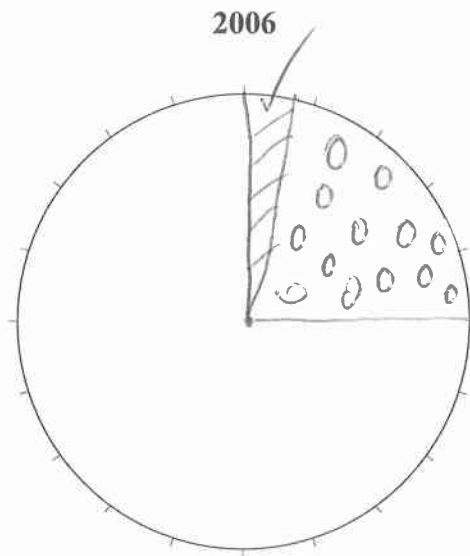


- 1 (d) Study **Figure 4** which shows the employment structure in the North of Ireland in 1950 and 2006.




Figure 4

Employment Structure	1950	2006
Primary industry	18%	3%
Secondary industry	42%	24%
Tertiary industry	40%	73%

- 1 (d) (i) Use **Figure 4** to complete the pie chart for **2006** and the key below.



Key

 Primary industry	 Secondary industry	 Tertiary industry
--	--	---

(3 marks)

2.



Barcode

- 1 (d) (ii) Using **Figure 4**, complete the following passage to describe the changes in the employment structure of the North of Ireland between 1950 and 2006.

Choose words from the box below.

increased	secondary	3%
tertiary	18%	decreased

In 1950 primary industry jobs made up18...% of the workforce. By 2006 this had fallen to a sixth of that level.

Secondary jobs ~~decreased~~ from 42% to 24%. The only type of job which increased between 1950 and 2006 was in the tertiary sector.

(3 marks)

- 1 (d) (iii) Complete the table below to match the definitions to the type of industry.

Choose your answers from the list below.

Primary Secondary Tertiary

Type of industry	Definition
Primary	Concerned with the collection of raw materials.
Tertiary	Providing services.
Secondary	The processing of raw materials to make products.

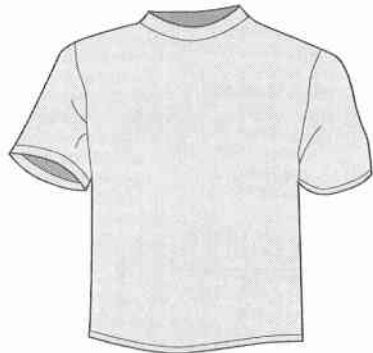
(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page



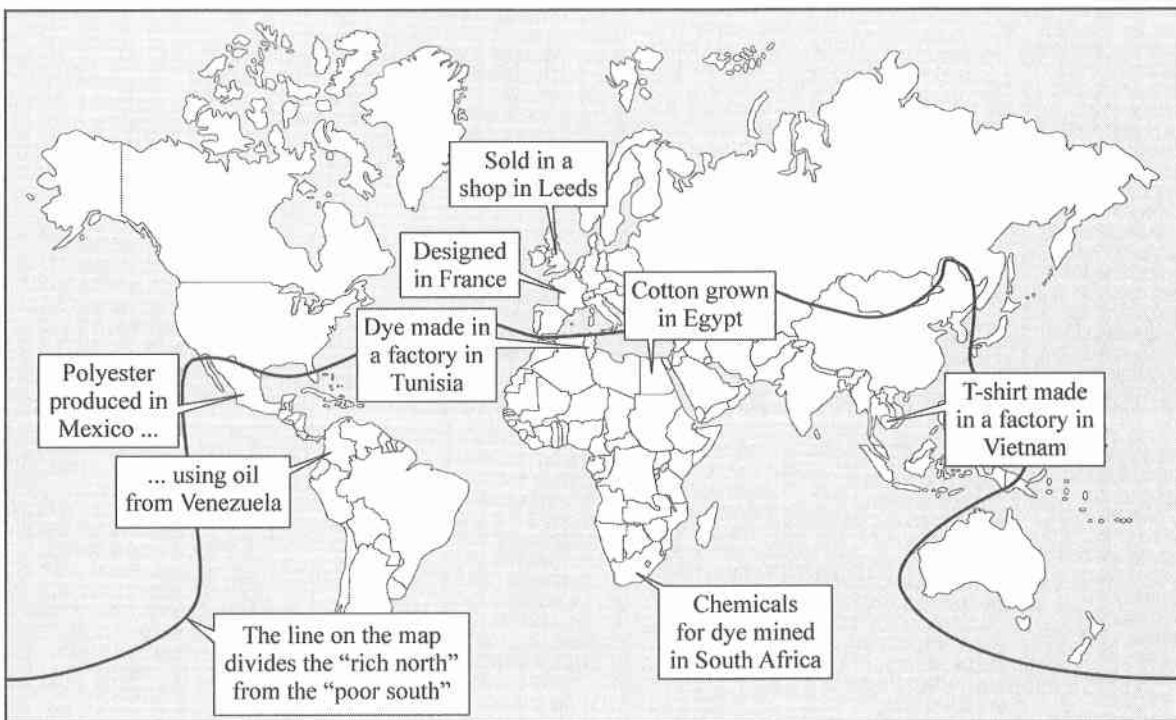
1 (e) **Figure 5** shows information about a T-shirt bought in a shop in Leeds.

Figure 5



T-shirt
90% cotton
10% polyester

Made in Vietnam



1 (e) (i) In which country was the T-shirt manufactured?

Vietnam ✓

(1 mark)



- 1 (e) (ii) Describe the ways in which countries from around the world have helped to produce the T-shirt shown in **Figure 5**.

(well, they get the cotton from Egypt
and the dye to make it patterned
from Tunisia) ^{LI} and (the chemicals for
the dye from a mine in South
Africa) ^{LI} and the polyester (10%)
from Mexico) ^{LI} and they use oil →
from Venezuela. (it was
designed in France) ^{LI} and (sold
in a shop in Leeds) ^{LI} This is
from countries all over the
world. (AULI) (5 marks)

(Extra space)

LI

3.

Question 1 continues on the next page



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- 1 (f) Study **Figure 6**, a newspaper article describing the closure of a shirt making factory in Londonderry, a city in the North of Ireland.

Figure 6

Shirt Factory Jobs Blow for City

85 jobs are to be lost at a shirt factory in the Waterside area of Londonderry. The workforce at Glenadden Shirts on the city's Trench Road is to be reduced from 115 to 30.

The company, which makes high quality shirts for shops in London and New York, said the job losses were due to competition from other companies, especially in poorer countries in the developing world.

- 1 (f) (i) Suggest **two** impacts that the closure of the factory might have on the local area.

1. People will lose their jobs. ✓

2. They will have less money to spend in the shops and they will close down. ✓ (2 marks)

2

- 1 (f) (ii) The company says that the jobs have been lost because of competition from other companies, especially in poorer countries.

Suggest and explain **two** reasons why some companies set up factories in poorer countries.

1. (Because people there will work for a lot less money than we do) (Then they will make more profit) ✓

2. (Nearer the raw materials that they make things from.) ✓

3

L2

(4 marks)

(Extra space)



- 1 (f) (iii) Suggest **one** way that the government of the North of Ireland could encourage new companies to set up in Londonderry

They could give them a grant to go there. ✓

(1 mark)

- 1 (f) (iv) You have investigated how large companies are organised.

Explain how developments in technology have made it easier for large companies to operate on a global scale.

(People can order things off the internet now) ^{L1} They don't have to go to the shops to buy what they want. Everybody in the world can buy what they make. ^{L2} (It is also easier to transport things) ^{L1}

L2

(5 marks)

4

(Extra space)

END OF SECTION A

35
50



SECTION B – INVESTIGATING GLOBAL TOURISMAnswer **either** Section A **or** Section B.**Total for this question: 50 marks**

- 2 (a) Study **Figure 7** on the insert which shows the area around the town of Southwold, a popular seaside resort on the east coast of England.

- 2 (a) (i) What direction is Wangford (4679) from Walberswick (4974)?

..... west - north - west

(1 mark)

- 2 (a) (ii) Complete the following table by finding **two** other pieces of map evidence which suggest that the area on the map is used by tourists.

4 Figure Grid Reference	Meaning
5075	Camp and Caravan Site
5076	Museum ✓
5076	Golf Course ✓

(2 marks)

- 2 (a) (iii) Which of the following is the straight line distance, to the nearest kilometre, from the road junction north of Blythburgh (452767) to Jay's Farm (501792)?

Circle the correct answer.

4km

6km

7km

(1 mark)



Barcode

- 2 (a) (iv) Circle the correct answers in the passage below.

Southwold is on the coast / inland / on a river. It has a narrow beach / wide beach / areas of flat rock and a pier which is a popular tourist attraction. There are three museums and a garden / golf course / viewpoint in Southwold. The main road linking Southwold to Blythburgh is the B1126 / M25 / A1095.

(4 marks)

3

Question 2 continues on the next page



2 (b) Study **Figure 8** which shows some opinions about tourism in Southwold.

Figure 8



2 (b) (i) Complete the table by putting the correct word next to each definition.

Honeypot site

Conflict

Short break

Conflict ✓	When groups of people don't agree on something.
Short break ✓	A holiday lasting only a few days.
Honeypot ✓	A very popular tourist site.

(2 marks)

2



Barcode

- 2 (b) (ii) Describe **two** ways that tourism can provide opportunities for people living in places such as Southwold.

1. (more jobs for them)^{L1} (so they have a better life because they have more money to spend)
2. (There is better public transport^{L2} to the place.)^{L1}

3

(4 marks)

(Extra space)

L2

- 2 (c) Tourism can cause problems in places such as Southwold. These problems can be managed.

- 2 (c) (i) Give **two** examples of problems which might be caused by tourism in places like Southwold.

1. All the people will drop litter on the beach. ✓
2. More people means more sewage in the sea. ✓

2

(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 2 (c) (ii) You have investigated the problems caused by tourists visiting areas.

Name a place you have studied where tourism creates problems. Explain how the problems are being managed.

Name of place: Majorca

Explanation: (They clean the beach up every day) ^{L1} with a big tractor to make it all clean for the visitors so it won't put them off going on it.) ^{L2} They have loads of (police) ^{L1} going round the beach making sure no one is causing trouble. (They won't let anybody build massive hotels that look like blocks of

(5 marks)

(Extra space) flats and all ugly) ^{L1} (they can only be a couple of floors and are made to look nice.) ^{L2}

L2

5



Question 2 continues on the next page



- 2 (d) Tourism can help countries to develop.

Study **Figure 9** which shows indicators of the quality of life in six countries.

Figure 9

	USA	Brazil	United Kingdom	Egypt	India	Japan
GNI per person (US \$ per year)	44,710	4,710	40,560	1,360	820	38,630
Life expectancy (in years)	78	72	79	71	65	83
Adult literacy (%)	99	89	99	71	61	99

- 2 (d) (i) Which country has the lowest GNI per person?

..... India (820) ✓

(1 mark)

- 2 (d) (ii) Read through the following statements carefully.

Tick the correct box to show if each statement is **True** or **False**.

	True	False
The life expectancy is the percentage of people who can read and write.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GNI per person measures how rich people are on average.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Countries with a high GNI per person usually have a high life expectancy.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

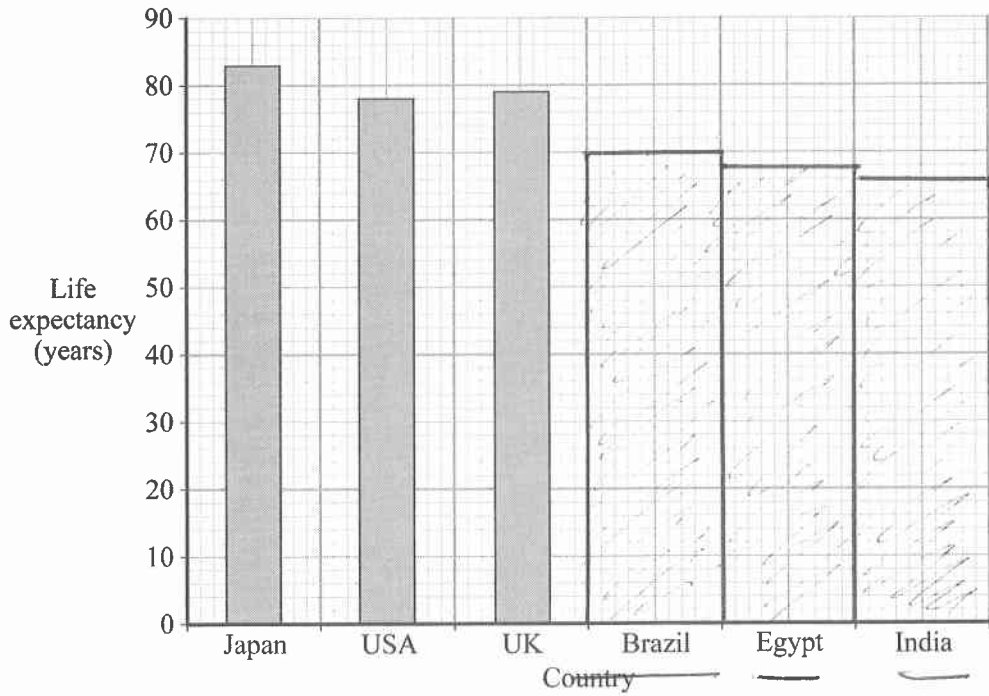
(3 marks)

3



Barcode

2 (d) (iii) Using **Figure 9**, complete the graph below to show life expectancy.



(3 marks)

2 (d) (iv) Which of the countries from **Figure 9** do you think has the poorest quality of life?

(India. It has the least money (GNI) and people do not live very long. (Not many people can read and write.)

L1

3

(5 marks)



Barcode

- 2 (e) Study **Figure 10** which shows an area in Brazil in which a large-scale tourist development is planned.

Figure 10

There is much to see and do in the state of Bahia. With beautiful beaches and an average temperature of 27°C it is an ideal place for a relaxing holiday.



- 2 (e) (i) Complete the following passage using words from the box below.

Western	Salvador	Natal
32°C	North East	27°C

Recife is in Natal Brazil. The nearest airport to Recife is in the city of Salvador The average temperature in Recife is 27°C which helps makes it an ideal place for a relaxing holiday.
 (3 marks)

- 2 (e) (ii) Brazil is an example of a long haul destination.

What does "long haul" mean?

..... it is a long way to fly and takes ages to get there.
 (1 mark)



- 2 (e) (iii) The number of tourists from Europe and North America who visit Brazil has gone up in recent years.

Give **three** reasons why this increase may have happened.

1. There is now a rain forest. R

2. More people know about Brazil because they have the internet ✓

3. It is cheaper to fly there now ✓

(3 marks)

2

- 2 (e) (iv) You have investigated how the growth of tourism can benefit countries.

Explain **one** way in which Brazil might benefit from the large-scale tourist development which is planned.

Benefit: (Brings in lots of money) ✓

Explanation: This will help the people in Brazil because (the government takes the money) and (they spend it on making better houses for people in shanty towns and building schools and hospitals for them) ✓

(3 marks)

3

Question 2 continues on the next page



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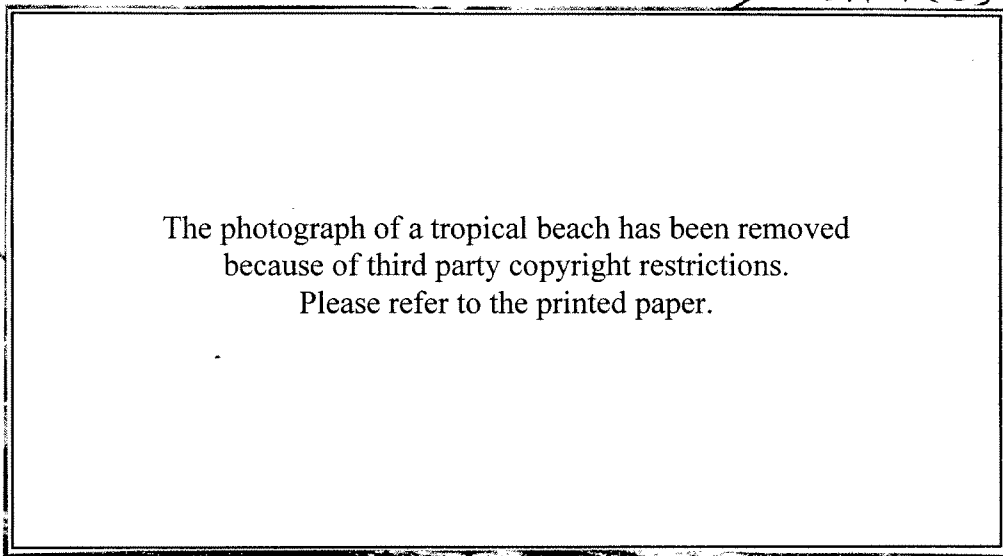
2 (f) **Figure 11** shows part of the area in which the large-scale tourist development is planned.

2 (f) (i) Give one activity that tourists might do in the area shown on **Figure 11**

Swim in the sea. ✓
(1 mark)

2 (f) (ii) Label **Figure 11** to show some of the possible impacts on the natural environment of a large-scale tourist development in the area.

Figure 11



L1
big hotels

L1
Pollution in the sky
A just

Trees bend over (no water)
R

Rubbish on the beach
L1

END OF QUESTIONS

(6 marks)

3

36
50

L1

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40353/F

**Geography
(Specification B)**

Unit 3/F & 3/H: Investigating the Shrinking World

Insert

**For use with Question 2
Foundation Tier – Figure 7
Higher Tier – Figure 7**

OS map extract of Southwold from Ordnance Survey Landranger Map 156
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