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General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
Specimen Paper

Geography (Specification B)

40353H

H

Unit 3: Investigating the Shrinking World

Date: Time

<p>For this paper you must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the insert (enclosed) a ruler <p>You may use a calculator.</p>

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.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	42/50
2	44/50
TOTAL	

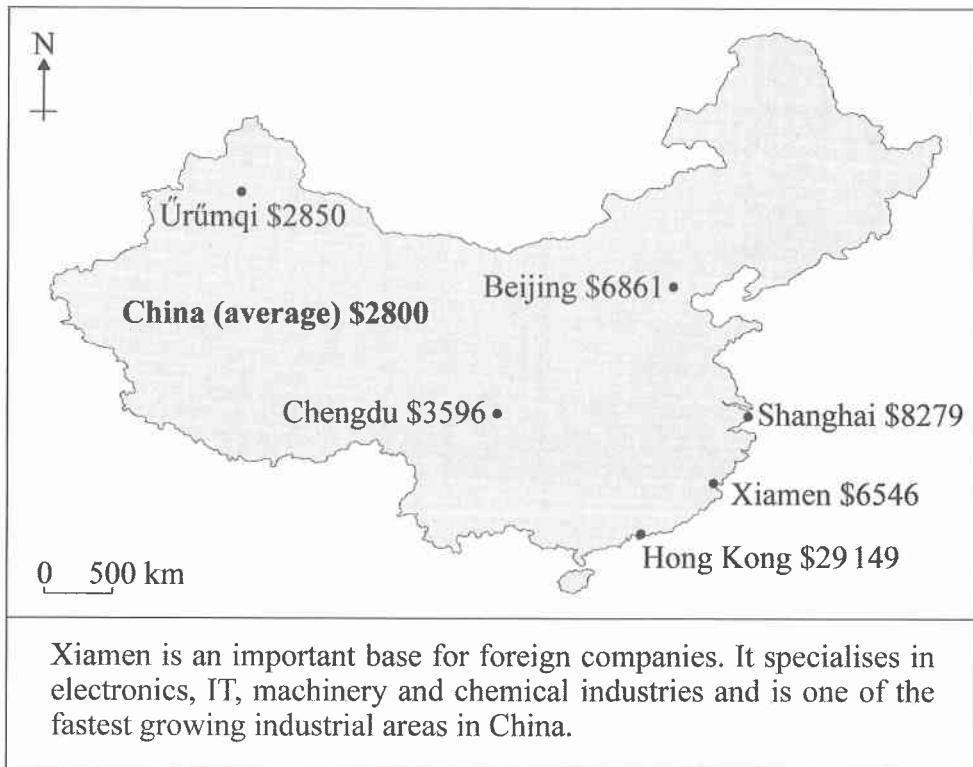
40353H

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) Describe the location of Xiamen.

It is (next to the coast) of China.
 It is to the (north east of Hong
 Kong) ^{max.} and to the south west
 of Shanghai.

(2 marks)



Barcode

- 1 (a) (ii) Compare the GNI of Xiamen with the other cities shown on **Figure 1**.

(The GNI of Xiamen is the third highest of all the cities) (It is about 3 times the national average, similar to Beijing) (However, it is not as rich as Shanghai or Hong Kong. In fact Hong Kong is \$26,349 higher than Xiamen) and Shanghai is \$54,79 more than Xiamen. (4 marks)

(Extra space)

4

Question 1 continues on the next page



- 1 (a) (iii) GNI is one way in which development can be measured.

How effective do you think GNI is as a way of measuring the level of development of a country?

(It only gives us the average figure for the whole of the country.) There might be some people in the country who are really rich and have loads of money and big houses and there might be lots of really poor people who don't have any proper jobs and hardly any money and live in shanty towns. You can't tell from the GNI.)

(4 marks)

3

✓✓

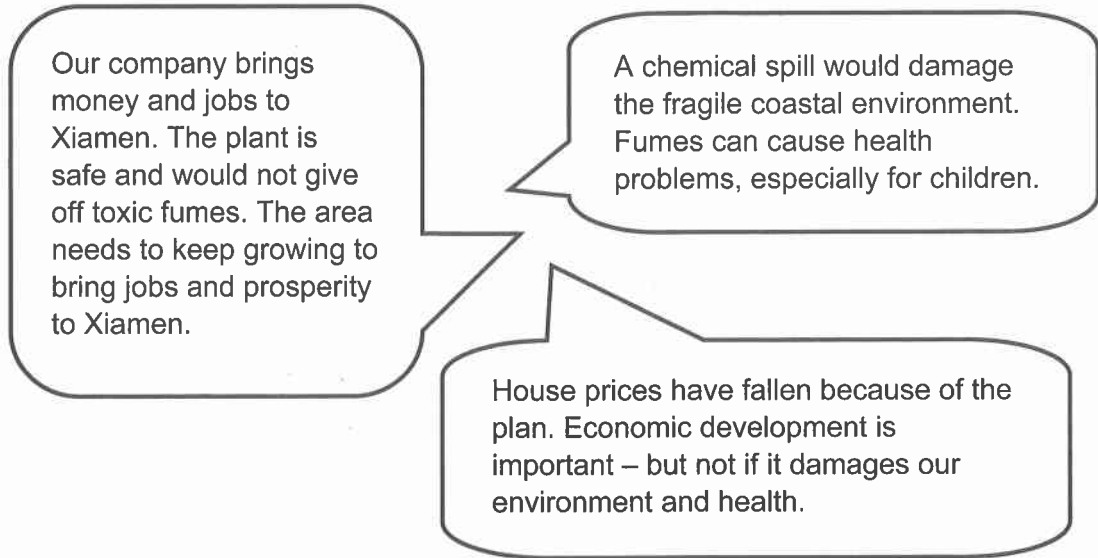


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1 (b) A new chemical plant is planned for Xiamen.

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	<i>The company brings money and jobs to Xiamen ✓</i>	Other companies might come to Xiamen because of the new chemical plant
Social Impact	<i>House prices have fallen because of the plan. ✓</i>	<i>The plant is not safe. R. →</i>
Environmental Impact	The new plant would be an eyesore	<i>A chemical spill would damage the fragile coastal environment ✓</i>

3

(4 marks)



Barcode

- 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: (The chemical factory gives out toxic fumes. This would affect the health of the people) it might even cause things like brain damage or make it hard for them to breathe. As it is not a rich city, as rich as Hong Kong, they might not have very good medical facilities or they might be too far away and then they are more at risk from dying from the pollution in the air. The factory also spills waste into the sea and rivers. This will kill all the fish. This is because the chemicals affect the whole of the food chain. (6 marks)

(Extra space)

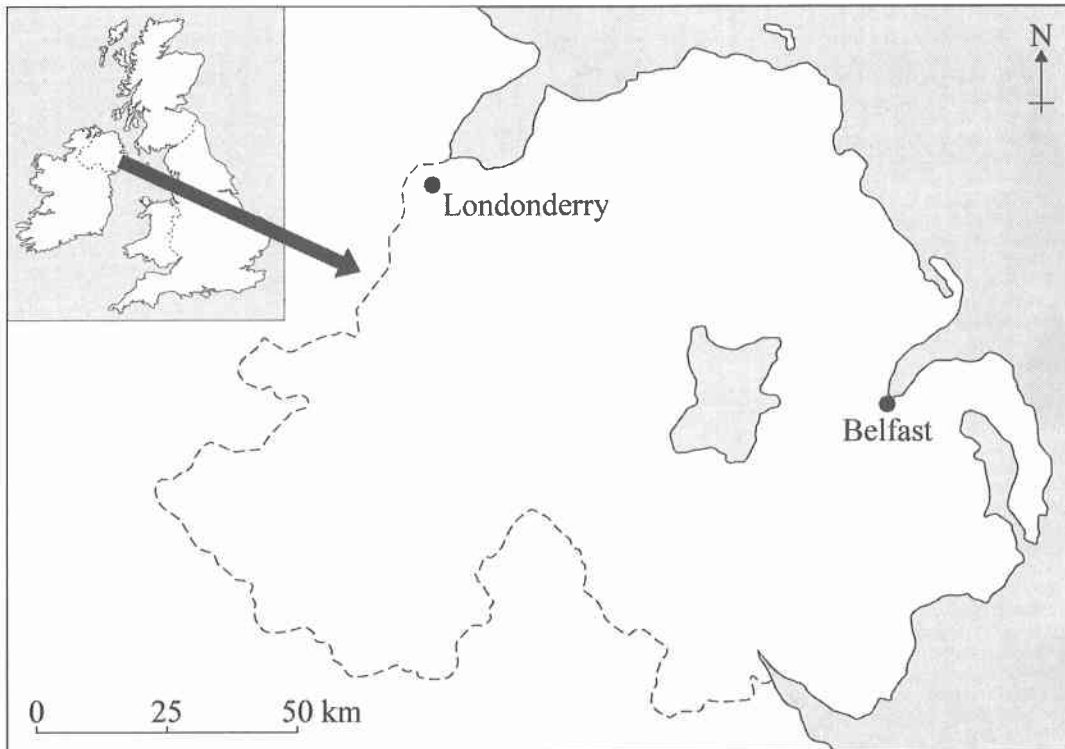
The pollution becomes more concentrated and when people eat the fish they can become ill and die. They also might not be able to work because they are ill and cannot earn money especially if they are fishermen as there will be hardly any fish left to catch and sell.) L3

L3



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

Figure 3



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

North west ✓

(1 mark)

- 1 (c) (ii) Give the straight line distance in kilometres from Belfast to Londonderry.

7 km

(1 mark)

Question 1 continues on the next page

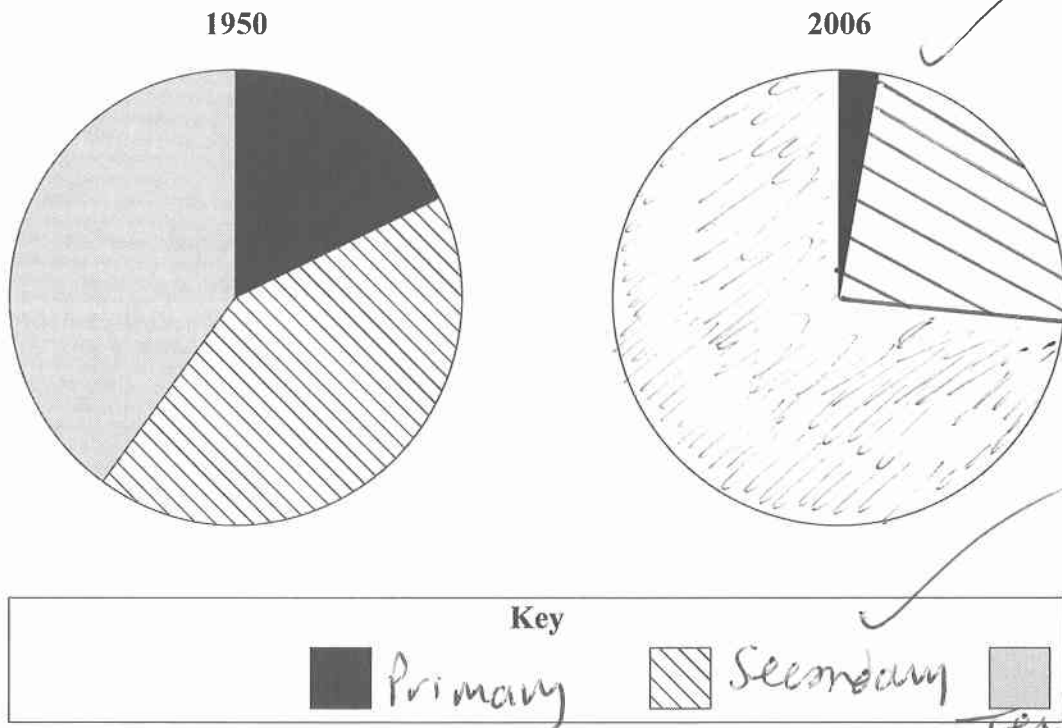


- 1 (d) Study **Figure 4** which shows the employment structure in the North of Ireland in 1950 and 2006.

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.



Tertiary (2 marks)

2



- 1 (d) (ii) Using **Figure 4** and the graphs, describe how the employment structure of the North of Ireland has changed between 1950 and 2006.

(The number of people working in Primary has gone down from 18% to only 3%)^{L1} This means people like farmers will be out of work. (Secondary has also gone down from 42% to 24%)^{L1} So there will be less factories (Tertiary has gone up from 40% to 73%)^{L1}
(4 marks)

(Extra space) So there will be more shops and cinemas

L1

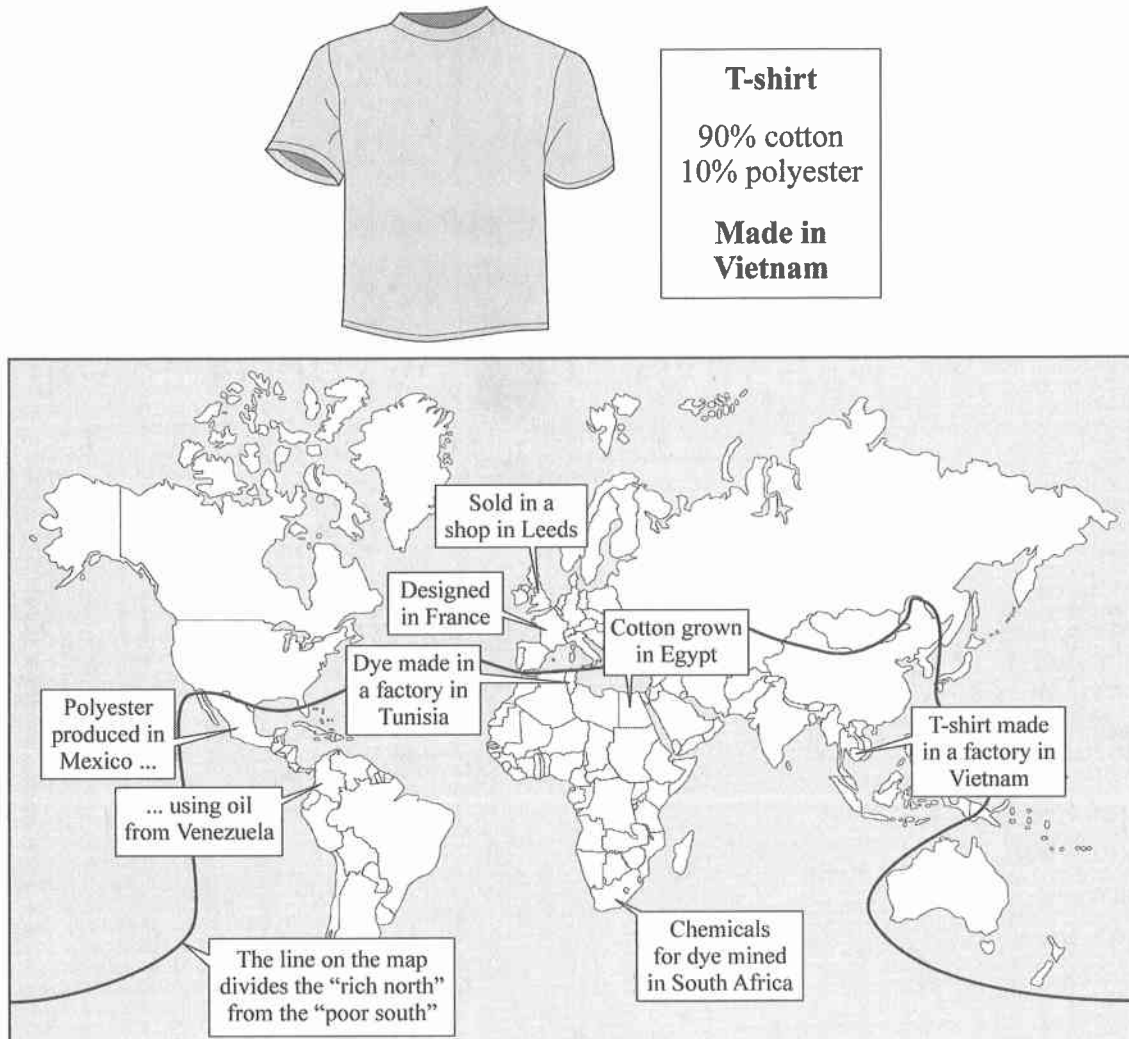
2

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



Describe the distribution of the different processes shown in **Figure 5**.

(All the natural resources that are going into making the T-shirt are from below the line in the poor south of the earth) ^A (The tertiary part where the T-shirts are designed and then go to the shops to be sold are found in



the rich north⁽²⁾ above the line in
rich countries like France and
England which are both in
Europe) L3

(6 marks)

5

(Extra space)

L3

Question 1 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 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 the developing world.

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

1. It would put lots of people out of a job.
2. People would have less money to spend in the shops and they will close down and get boarded up and run down in the area. (2 marks)

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

Using examples you have investigated, explain why some companies operate in the developing world.

(They go there so they can make more money and increase their profit.) This is because they do not pay the workers as much wages as we get in England and it is a cheap labour force (Lots of people live in countries in the developing



world in big cities) so the
 company want all these new
 people to sell the things they
 make to.) L2 Again they can
 (8 marks)

6

(Extra space) make more and more
 things.

L2

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

1. They could give them grants to go there.
 2. They could give them a ready made factory for free.
- (2 marks)

2

Question 1 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 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.

(Technology is things that people use to help them and things like the internet help companies sell more things. Lots of people from other countries will see what they make and can buy them. They don't even have to live in that country.

✓ because they will post it to them)

(4 marks)

(Extra space) (It will also get there very quickly as well because we now have bigger and faster planes and things don't have to be going on and

✓ off boats which are slow)

✓

42
50

END OF SECTION A



Barcode

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 do the symbols represent at:

491783 *A church with a tower.* ✓

487737 *A windmill* ✓

(2 marks)

- 2 (a) (ii) Give the straight line distance from the road junction north of Blythburgh (452767) to Jay's Farm (501792).

6 kilometres ✓✓

*(2 marks)***Question 2 continues on the next page**

Barcode

- 2 (a) (iii) Using map evidence, describe why tourists might want to visit the area shown on the map extract.

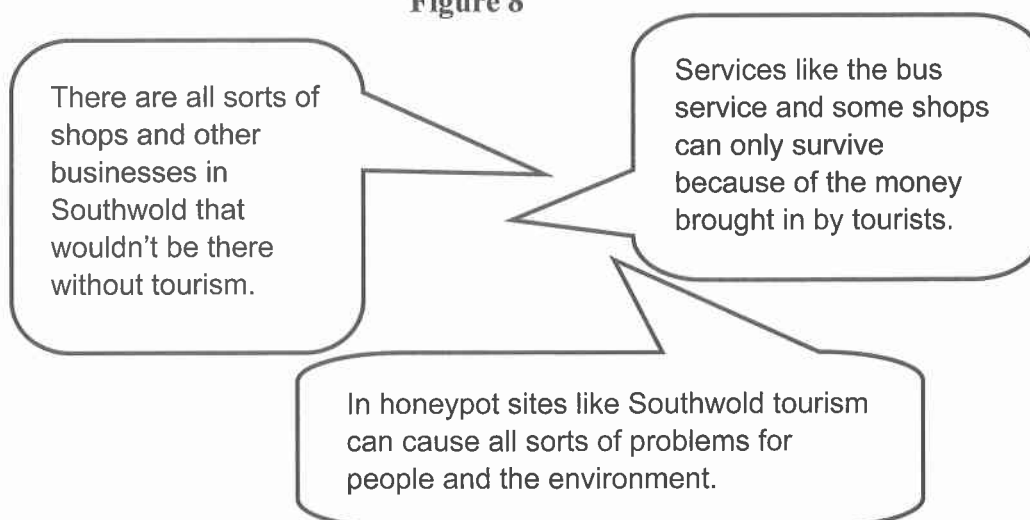
(People can go to the beach for the day. There is a beach in 4973 that has sand on it.)^{L2} (There is an information centre so they can find out about the place^{L1} there is lots of car parks so they don't have to walk far.)^{L1} (There is a nature reserve in 4776

(4 marks)

(Extra space) with ducks and animals which the kids could feed and there is a car park nearby so it's easy to get to.)^{L2}

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

Figure 8



Barcode

- 2 (b) (i) What do you understand by the term 'honeypot sites'?

It's an (attractive place) in the country (that lots of people all want to visit).

(2 marks)

- 2 (b) (ii) Explain how tourism can benefit the economy of places such as Southwold.

(All the tourists come and spend money) in the shops. (People work in the shops) so they get paid. The more people that come then there will be more people needed to work in the shops as more open. The people who work in the shops will have more money to spend and so they will keep doing well.)

(Extra space)

(4 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page



Barcode

- 2 (c) Tourism can cause problems and create conflicts in places such as Southwold. These problems can be managed.
- 2 (c) (i) You have investigated the problems and conflicts 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: Lake District

Explanation: (They have made a Park and Ride to bring tourists into the town after

they have left their car in a free

car park outside the town. A free

L2 bus brings them in.) (They have also

built a bypass road so that traffic

that isn't going to stop in the town can

go round it and won't cause traffic jams

L2 in the narrow streets) (They have also

repaired some of the worn out footpaths

in the hills with cobbles of local stone

or even wooden slats) L2 (They have

(6 marks)

(Extra space) also made a speed limit on

Lake Windermere to stop all the

noise disturbing local people.

When they go fast the speedboats

are very noisy) L2

L2



- 2 (c) (ii) Evaluate how effective the management of tourism has been in the place you have investigated.

(The park and ride is good because there are now less cars in the
L1 turn centre of Windermere) (The
bypass has helped with this
too but it hasn't really reduced
the number of cars in the Lake
L2 District, just moved them somewhere
else) (When they built the new road
(4 marks) 4

(Extra space) they had to chop down trees
L2 and dig up areas destroying
animal homes) (The speed limit
is good as it is now quieter
as all the speedboats won't
come now because they
can't ski) L1 L2



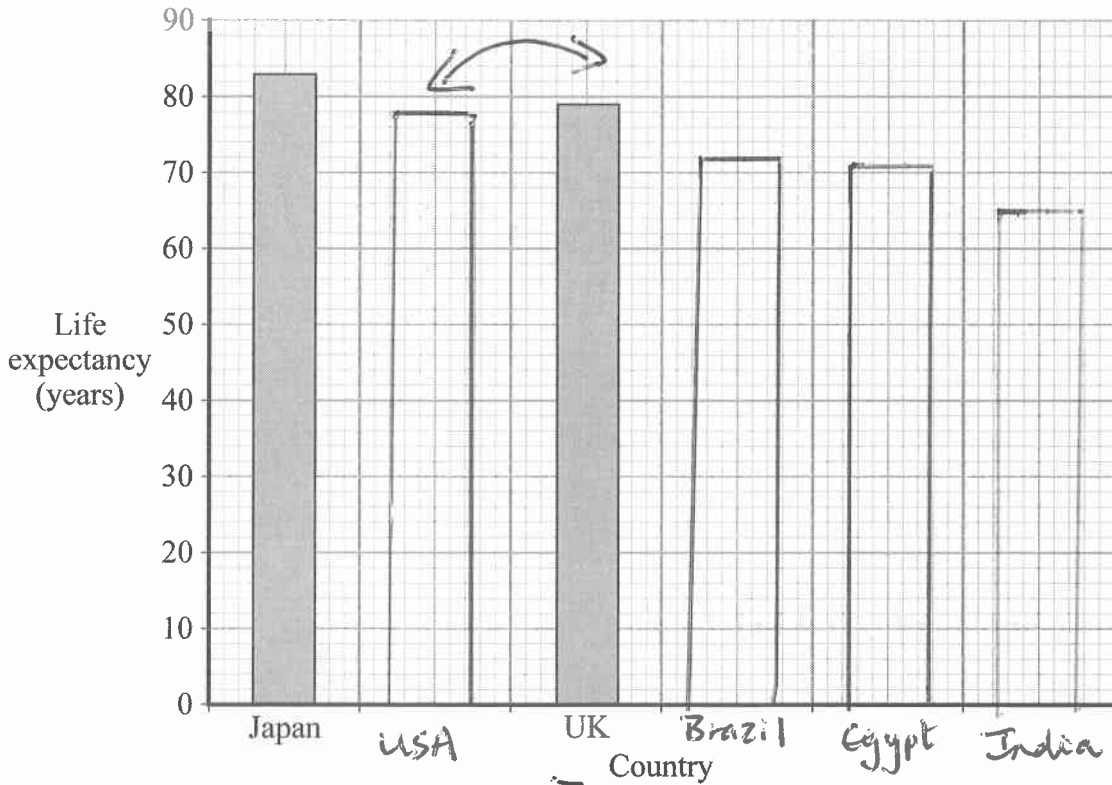
2 (d) Tourism can help countries to develop.

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) Complete the graph below to show, in rank order, the life expectancy for the countries in **Figure 9**.



(4 marks)

4



Barcode

2 (d) (ii) Which of the countries shown in **Figure 9** appears to have the poorest quality of life?

Country: India

Reasons: (India has the lowest GNI so people are poor.) LI
It has the (lowest life expectancy) LI
so people don't live as long as the others. It has a low number of people who can read and write as it has a (low percent of adult literacy) LI

(4 marks) 2

(Extra space) LI
.....
.....
.....



- 2 (e) Study **Figure 10** which shows an area 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) Describe the location of Recife.

(Recife is on the coast) of the Atlantic Ocean in Brazil. (it is in the north-east of the country.) ✓

(2 marks)

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

What does "long haul" mean?

(The term long haul means that it is a very long journey) to where you go on holiday. (If you go to Asia it can take 12 hours on a plane.) ✓ A.

(2 marks)



- 2 (e) (ii) The number of tourists from Europe and North America who visit Brazil has increased in recent years. Suggest reasons why this increase might have occurred.

(There are now ecotourists who have learnt all about the rainforests in Brazil in school and on the internet. We now know that people are chopping down the forests and we are interested in conservation. People want to stay in the forest lodges and see the trees and rare animals and insects and tribes for themselves)

U3 (6 marks)

(Extra space) (They can also get there quicker now because we have bigger and faster planes and there are more airports in Brazil where they can land. In the past you would have had to get a boat which would have taken weeks.) People can also afford to do all this as they have good

U3

jobs with high pay.

U3

6

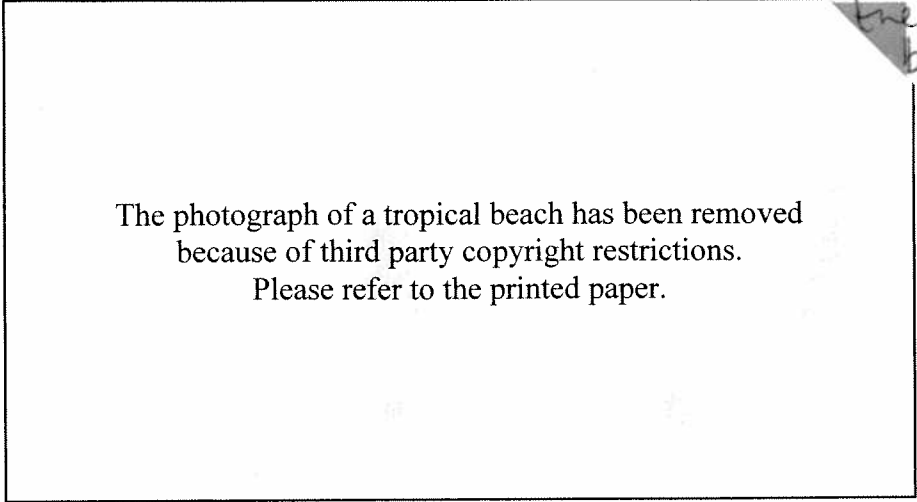
Question 2 continues on the next page



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

Annotate **Figure 11** to explain some of the possible impacts on the natural environment of a large-scale tourist development in the area.

(Trees get chopped down to make L2 buildings and animals habitats destroyed) (More air pollution from all the new buildings) L1



(Lots of new big hotels spoil the look of the place as they are ugly.) L2

(Litter dropped by people on the beach) L1

(The sea gets polluted with all the extra sewage from the tourists) L2

(8 marks)

6

44 / 50

END OF QUESTIONS

L2

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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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