

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Friday 28 January 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour

Paper Reference

5GA3F/01

You must have:

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section **A** answer only **one** question from questions 1, 2, 3 **or** 4.
- In Section **B** answer **either** question 5 **or** 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Answer only ONE question from Section A.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

Topic 1 – Economic Change

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box

1 (a) Look at Figure 1 (maps) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows changes in an area between 1980 and 2010.

(i) How many steel works were there in 1980?

(1)

(ii) The steel works (factories) in Figure 1 are examples of

(1)

- A primary industry
- B secondary industry
- C tertiary industry
- D service industry

(iii) The location of the steel works is influenced by accessibility.

What is meant by **accessibility**?

(1)

- A the supply of energy used by the machines in the factory
- B how easily a place can be reached by road
- C the incentives offered by the government
- D the number of workers who live nearby



(iv) Suggest other reasons for the location of the steel works.

Use only evidence from Figure 1 in your answer.

(3)

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(v) Describe how the area shown in Figure 1 has changed between 1980 and 2010.

(4)

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(vi) Complete the sentences to explain the changes in the tertiary sector shown on Figure 1.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

essential	less	school	luxury
more	families	economy	call

Households on average have disposable income.

This is the money left over after buying items eg food and clothes.

New jobs have been created, for example many people are employed at centres.

People are having children.

This gives them more money to spend on items.

(b) (i) Look at the following list of industries.

Two are examples of **primary** industry.

Put a cross in the **two** correct boxes.

(2)

- Iron ore mining
- Nursing
- Ship building
- Banking
- Dairy farming
- Teaching



Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box

2 (a) Look at Figure 2 (maps) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows the changes in a rural area between 1980 and 2010.

(i) How many farms were there in 1980?

(1)

(ii) What is meant by the term **diversification**?

(1)

- A farmers grow just one crop
- B farmers use a lot of machinery to get the most out of the land
- C farmers find different ways of using their land to make money
- D farms are abandoned

(iii) How many farms in Figure 2 have diversified between 1980 and 2010?

(1)

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D 3



(iv) Diversification is one way this rural area has changed.

Describe **other** ways in which the area in Figure 2 has changed.

Use evidence from Figure 2 in your answer.

(4)

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(b) (i) Complete the sentences to explain the change in primary employment in the UK.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

longer	low	fuel	machinery
higher	high	more	fewer

People do not want to work on farms because the job involves working

..... hours for a wage.

The increased use of on farms means that .

..... farm workers are needed.

The number of coal miners has declined because other forms of

..... are being used.



(ii) Look at the following list of features of countryside management in the UK.

Two are features of National Nature Reserves (NNRs).

Put a cross in the **two** correct boxes.

(2)

- Designated by World Heritage
- Designated by Natural England
- Only plants are protected
- Public has to pay for access
- Designated by the National Park Authority
- Wildlife and plants are protected

(c) Outline **two** consequences (impacts) of rural depopulation (the outward movement of people from rural areas).

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3 (maps) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows changes in an area between 1980 and 2010.

(i) How many post offices were there in Settlement **Z** in 1980?

(1)

(ii) In 2010, Settlement **Y** had a population of

(1)

A 740

B 3 800

C 7 000

D 17 200

(iii) What is meant by the term **counter-urbanisation**?

(1)

A the closure of shops and services

B the movement of people out of towns to rural areas

C the building of new homes in rural areas

D the movement of people from rural areas to towns

(iv) Suggest reasons why Settlement **Y** has grown.

(3)

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(v) Describe the changes to Settlements **X** and **Z** shown in Figure 3 between 1980 and 2010.

Use evidence from Figure 3 in your answer.

(4)

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(b) (i) Complete the sentences to explain why brownfield sites are being redeveloped for new one or two bedroom flats.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

poorer	later	wealthier	smaller
earlier	birth	larger	expensive

People in the UK are than ever before and are having children in life.

They can afford to rent or buy properties at an age.

House prices have risen leading to a need for homes and less demand for properties.



(ii) Outline the advantages of redeveloping brownfield sites.

(4)

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(iii) Look at the following list of advantages and disadvantages of developing land on greenfield sites.

Two of these factors are **advantages**.

Put a cross in the **two** correct boxes.

(2)

- No electricity or water supply
- Green spaces are lost
- Attractive surroundings
- Buildings could disturb wildlife
- High level of noise during development
- Cheaper land than in the city centre



Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a (maps) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a map of world population density and a map of world relief.

(i) Which country is densely populated?

(1)

- A Russia
- B Australia
- C Canada
- D UK

(ii) Complete the sentences to explain why population distribution is uneven.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

infertile	densely	low	few
cold	many	fertile	sparsely

Some parts of the world have few people living there. These areas are

..... populated.

Very few people live in areas with very or very hot

climates, and job opportunities.

Other parts of the world are populated because they

have many resources and soil.



(iii) Look at the following list of areas.

Which **two** areas are most likely to be sparsely populated?

Put a cross in the **two** correct boxes.

(2)

- Forest area
- Holiday resort
- Urban area
- Housing estate
- Desert area
- Industrial town

(iv) Look again at Figure 4a.

Describe how the relief can affect the population density of an area.

Use only evidence from Figure 4a in your answer.

(4)

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(b) Look at Figure 4b below.

It shows the demographic transition model (DTM).

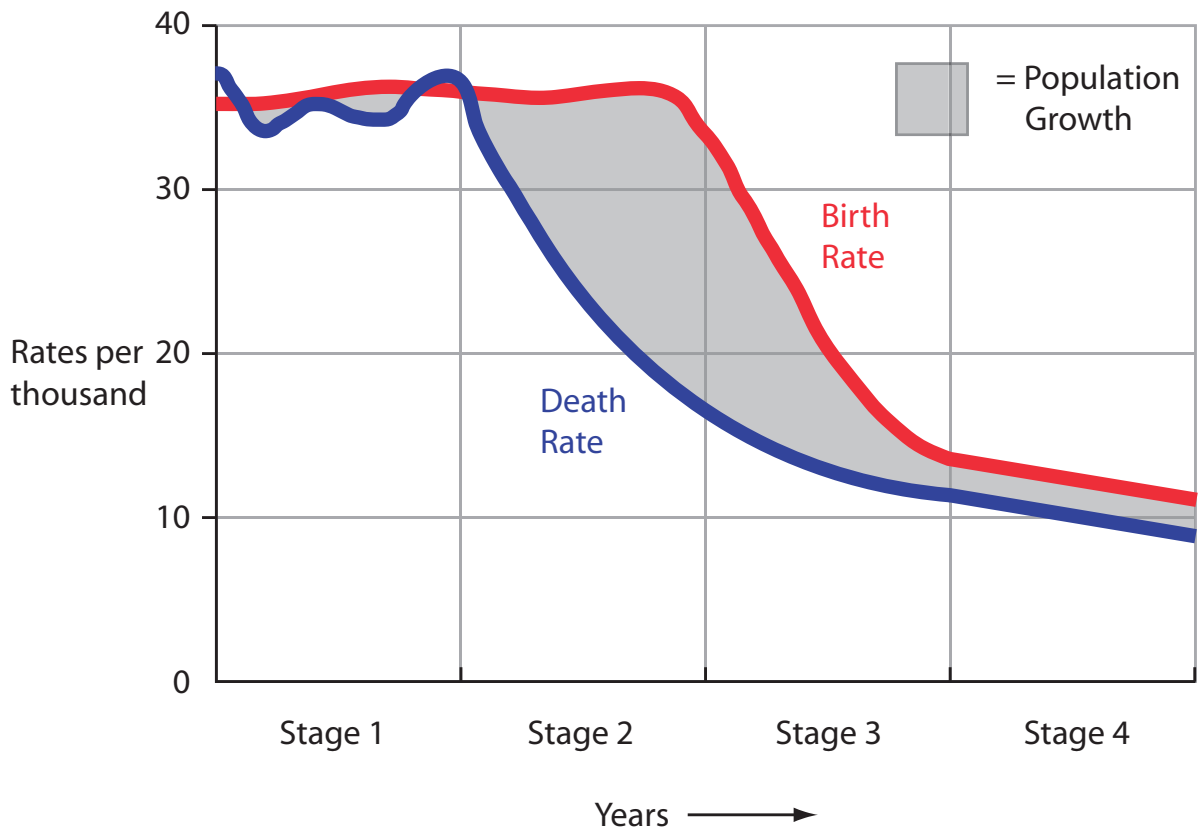


Figure 4b

(i) In which stage is the death rate highest?

(1)

- A Stage 1
- B Stage 2
- C Stage 3
- D Stage 4

(ii) In which stage of the model is population growth greatest?

(1)

- A Stage 1
- B Stage 2
- C Stage 3
- D Stage 4



(iii) Suggest **two** reasons to explain why the death rate decreases in Stage 2 of the DTM. (4)

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(c) Outline the consequences (impacts) of a youthful population.

(3)

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SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Topic 5 – A Moving World

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a below.

It shows two different migrations.

Complete Figure 5a to describe each migration.

Put a cross in **one** box in **each** section of the table.

(4)

1	A wealthy family of five move out of the city into a larger house in a nearby village.	International <input type="checkbox"/>	Voluntary <input type="checkbox"/>
		National <input type="checkbox"/>	Forced <input type="checkbox"/>
2	1.5 million people from Rwanda have become refugees in another country.	International <input type="checkbox"/>	Voluntary <input type="checkbox"/>
		National <input type="checkbox"/>	Forced <input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 5a



(b) Look at Figure 5b below.

It shows the change in the number of foreign footballers who have played for an English team.

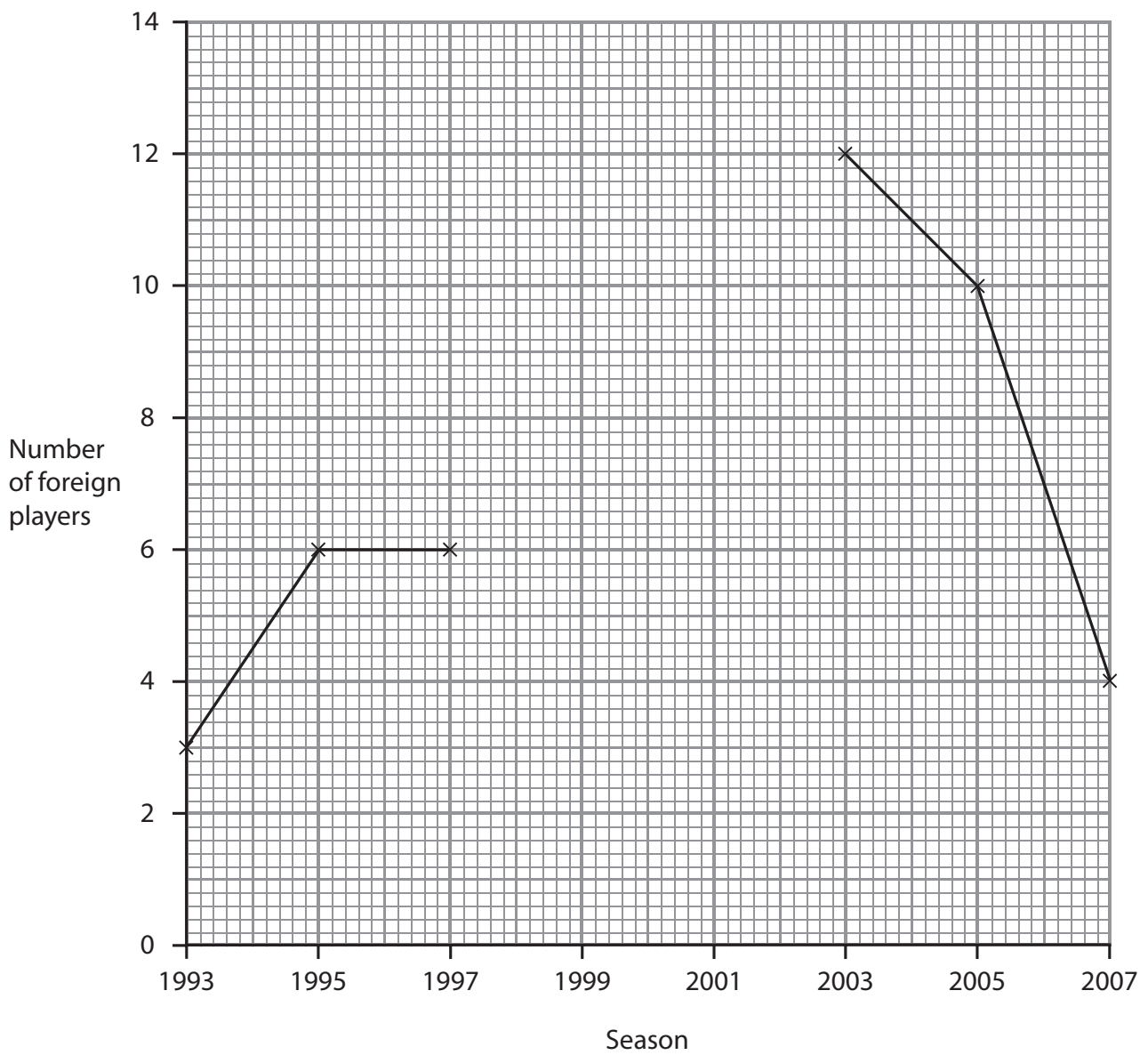


Figure 5b

(i) Complete the graph (Figure 5b).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Season	Number of players
1999	7
2001	9



(ii) Describe the changes shown in Figure 5b.

Use foreign player data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Describe **one** reason why some people are travelling abroad for medical care.

(2)

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(c) Look at Figure 5c in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a population flow into Western Europe.

(i) Describe the main flows of population into and within Europe since 1945.

You may use evidence from Figure 5c in your answer.

(3)

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(ii) Complete the sentences to describe the factors that have allowed people to move.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

holidays	faster	ferry	internet
canal	rail	slower	airlines

People are using the to look for work in other countries.

Transport is becoming cheaper and

For example, the growth in budget has meant that more people are moving around the world.

Improvements in networks have enabled people to

travel to France faster than using the



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Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows three different holidays.

Complete Figure 6a to classify each type of holiday.

Put a cross in **one** box in **each** section of the table.

(3)

	Description	Type of holiday
1	“Before we start university, my friends and I are going to have a two week walking and camping holiday in Scotland.”	<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding <input type="checkbox"/> Adventure <input type="checkbox"/> Package <input type="checkbox"/> Backpacking
2	“On Saturday, I am going to book a holiday at the travel agency. I want the flight, accommodation and food to be included in the price.”	<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding <input type="checkbox"/> Adventure <input type="checkbox"/> Package <input type="checkbox"/> Backpacking
3	“I have just booked a holiday to France. I am going to climb Mont Blanc which is the highest mountain in Europe!”	<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding <input type="checkbox"/> Adventure <input type="checkbox"/> Package <input type="checkbox"/> Backpacking

Figure 6a



(b) Look at Figure 6b below.

It shows the growth in global tourism since 1994.

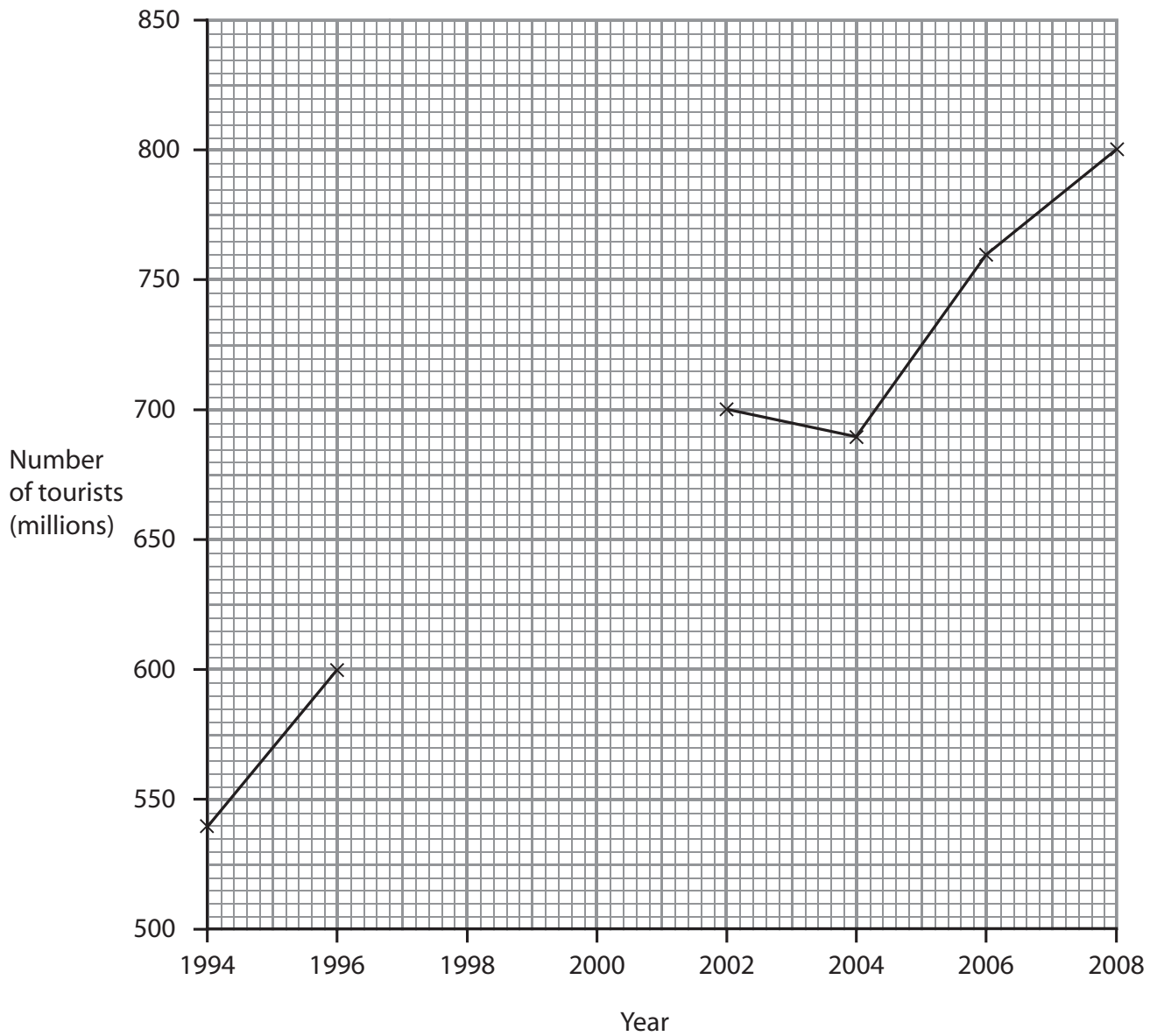


Figure 6b

(i) Complete the graph (Figure 6b).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of tourists (millions)
1998	620
2000	660



(ii) Describe the changes shown in Figure 6b.

Use tourist data in your answer.

(3)

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(c) Look at Figure 6c in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Describe the attractions of the ski resort shown in Figure 6c.

(3)

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(ii) Complete the following sentences to describe the first four stages of the Butler model of resort development.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

involvement	adventure	negative	positive
development	package	few	

During the exploration stage, tourists visit the resort.

During the stage, visitor numbers increase and hotels are built.

The third stage is the stage.

During this stage, holidays are offered.

During the consolidation stage, tourism is beginning to have a impact on the environment.

(iii) Stage 5 of the Butler model is called 'stagnation'.

Put a cross in the correct box to describe what happens at this stage.

(1)

- A** visitor numbers start to fall slowly
- B** visitor numbers fall very rapidly
- C** visitor numbers start to increase
- D** visitor numbers do not change

(d) Outline **one** negative impact (effect) that tourism can have on an area.

(2)

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Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Paper 3F and 3H

Friday 28 January 2011 – Morning
Resource Booklet

Paper Reference
5GA3F/01
5GA3H/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

This Resource Booklet contains maps and photographs needed for use with the Unit 3: The Human Environment examination.

This Resource Booklet is for use with both foundation and higher tiers.

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SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Topic 1 – Economic Change

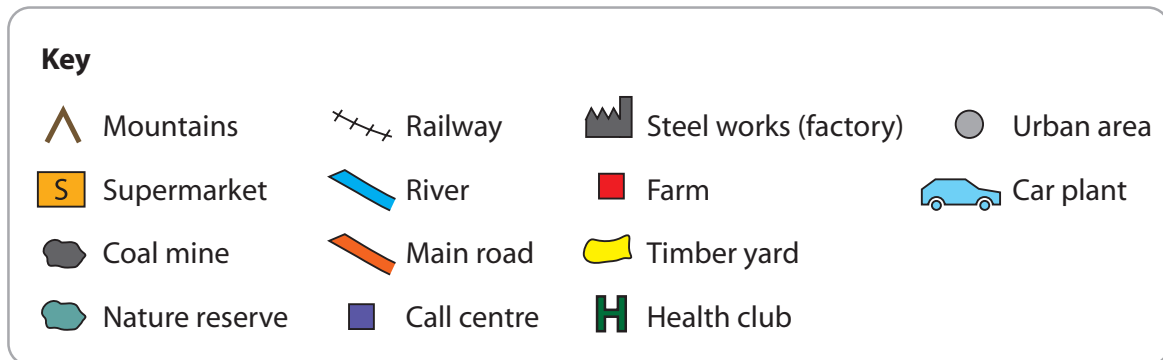
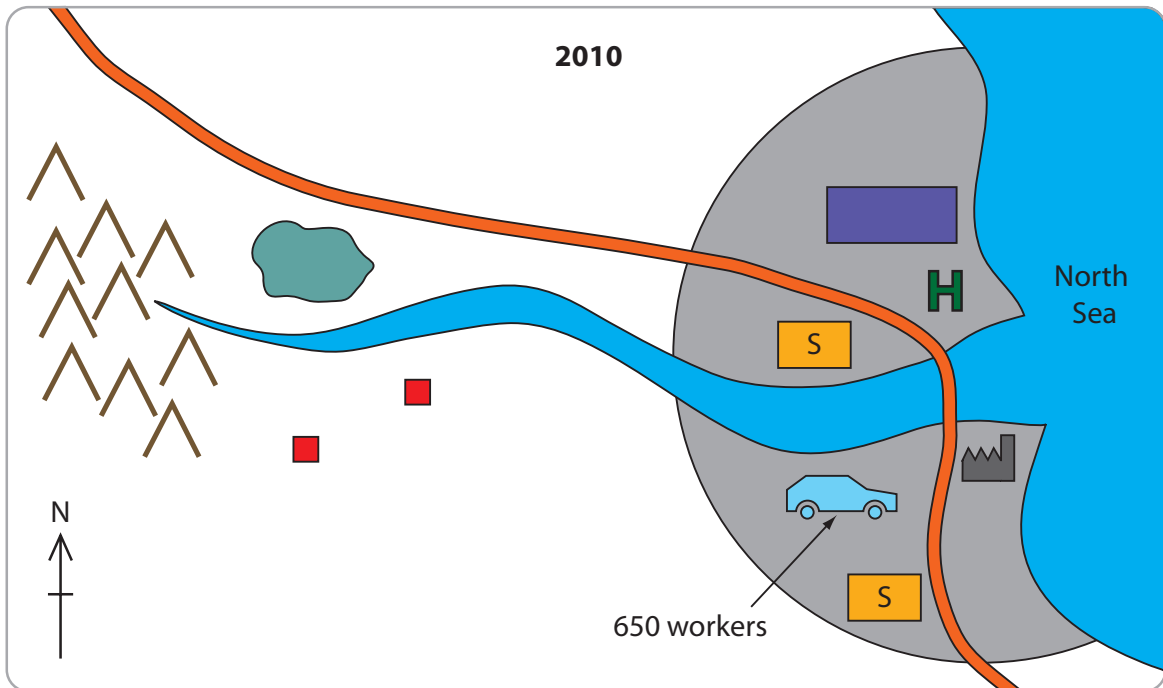
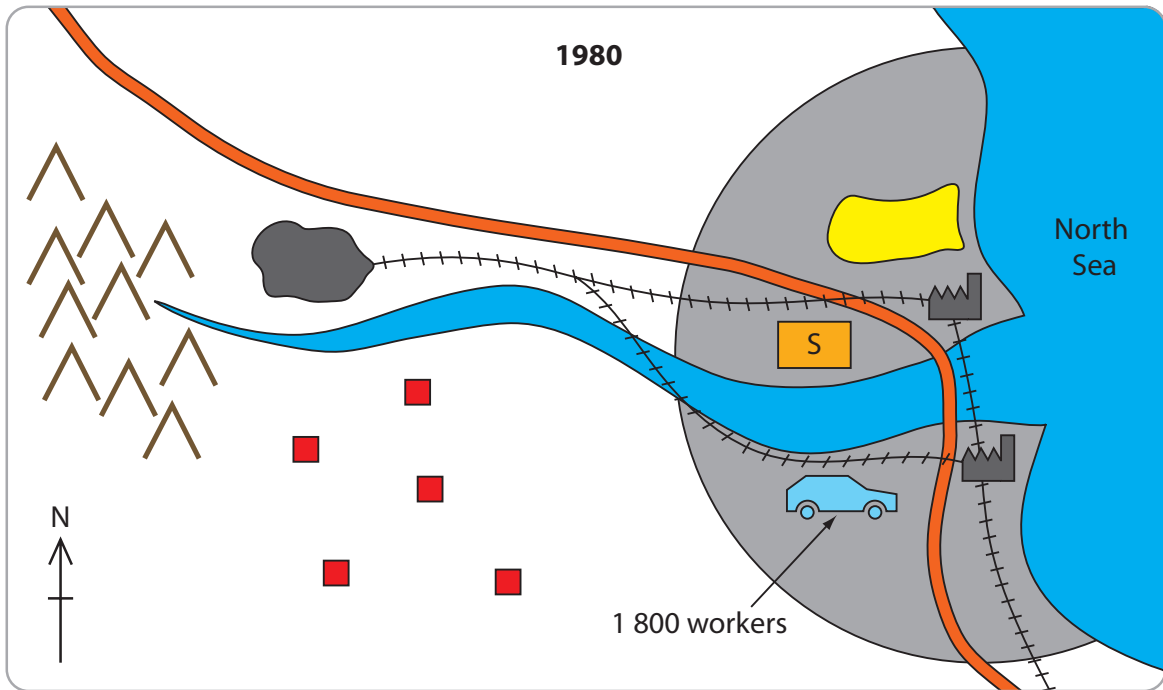


Figure 1

Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

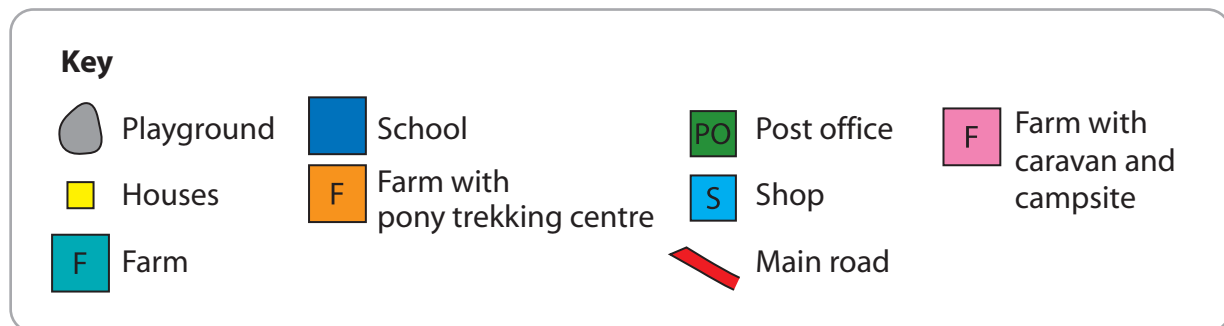
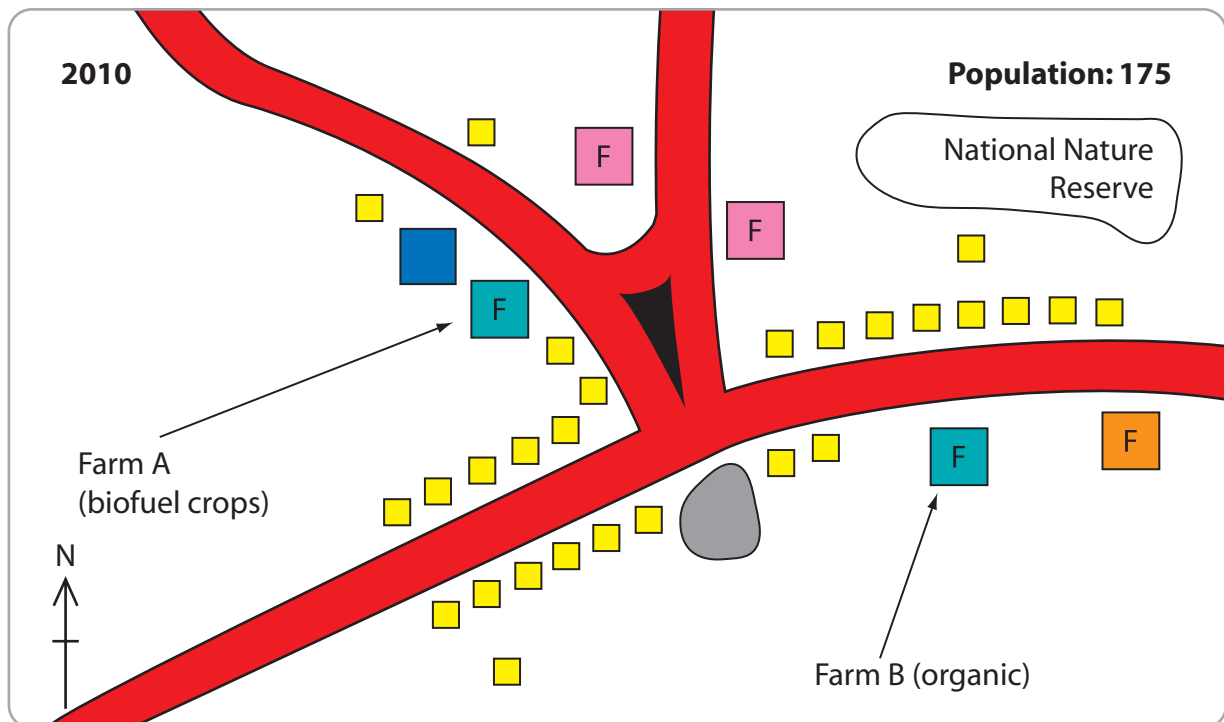
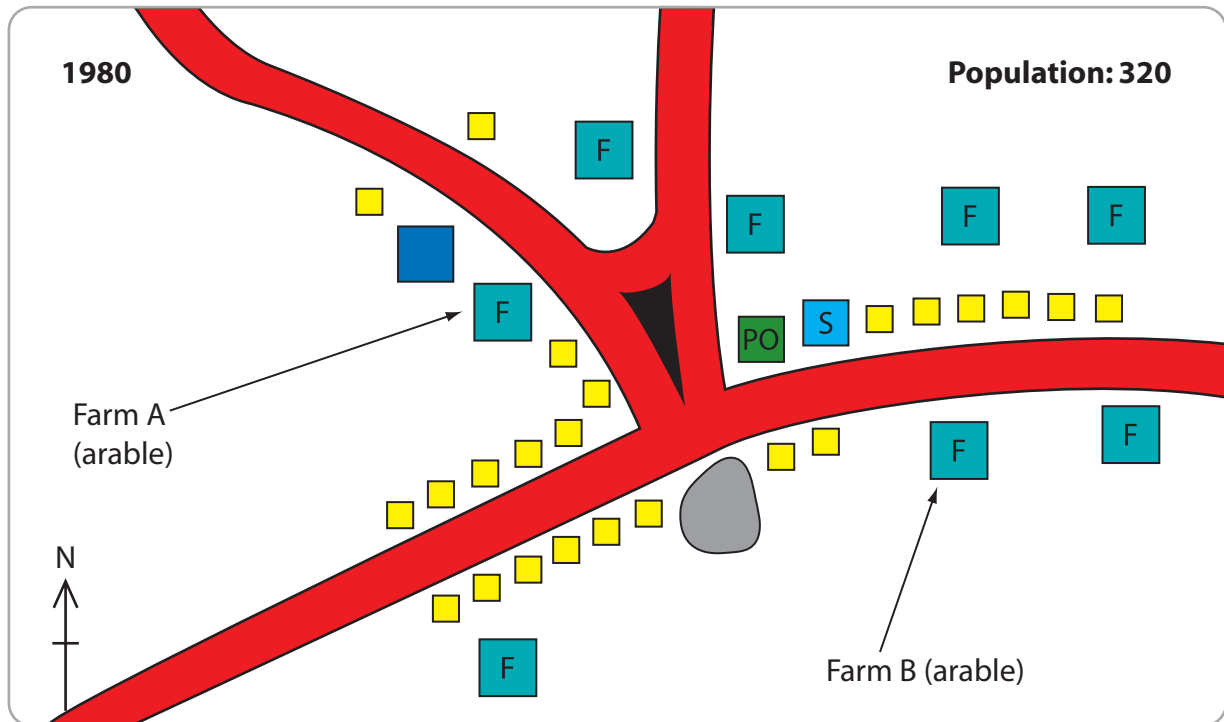
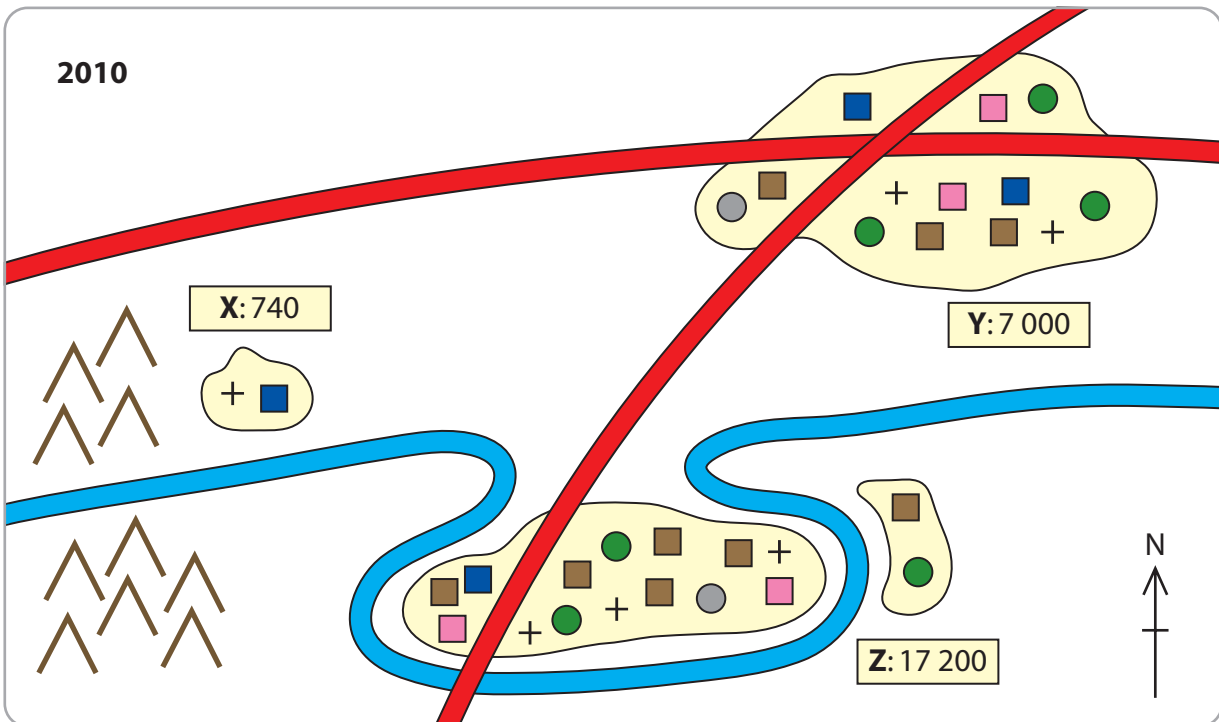
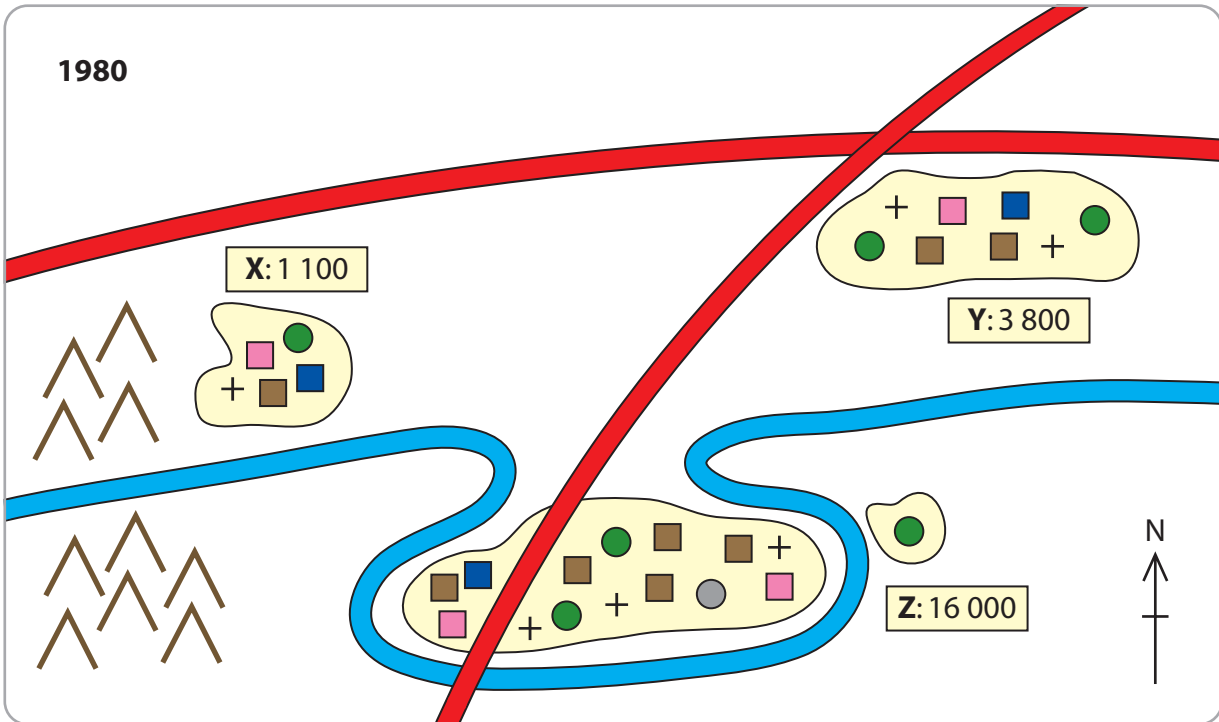


Figure 2

Topic 3 – Settlement Change



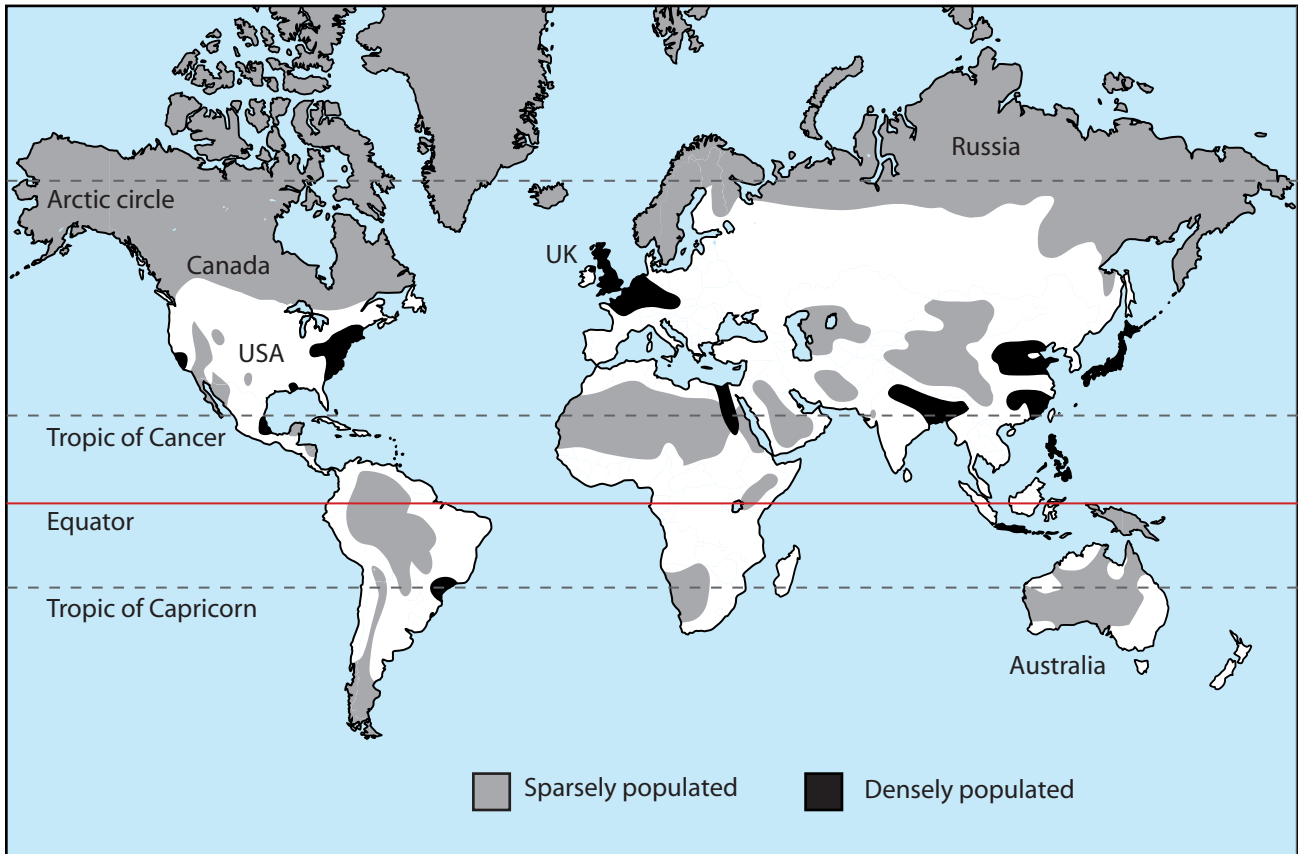
Key

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| River | Post office | Shop | Settlement and population size |
| Main road | Public house | Primary school | |
| Mountains | Church | Secondary school | |

Figure 3

Topic 4 – Population Change

World Population Density



World Relief

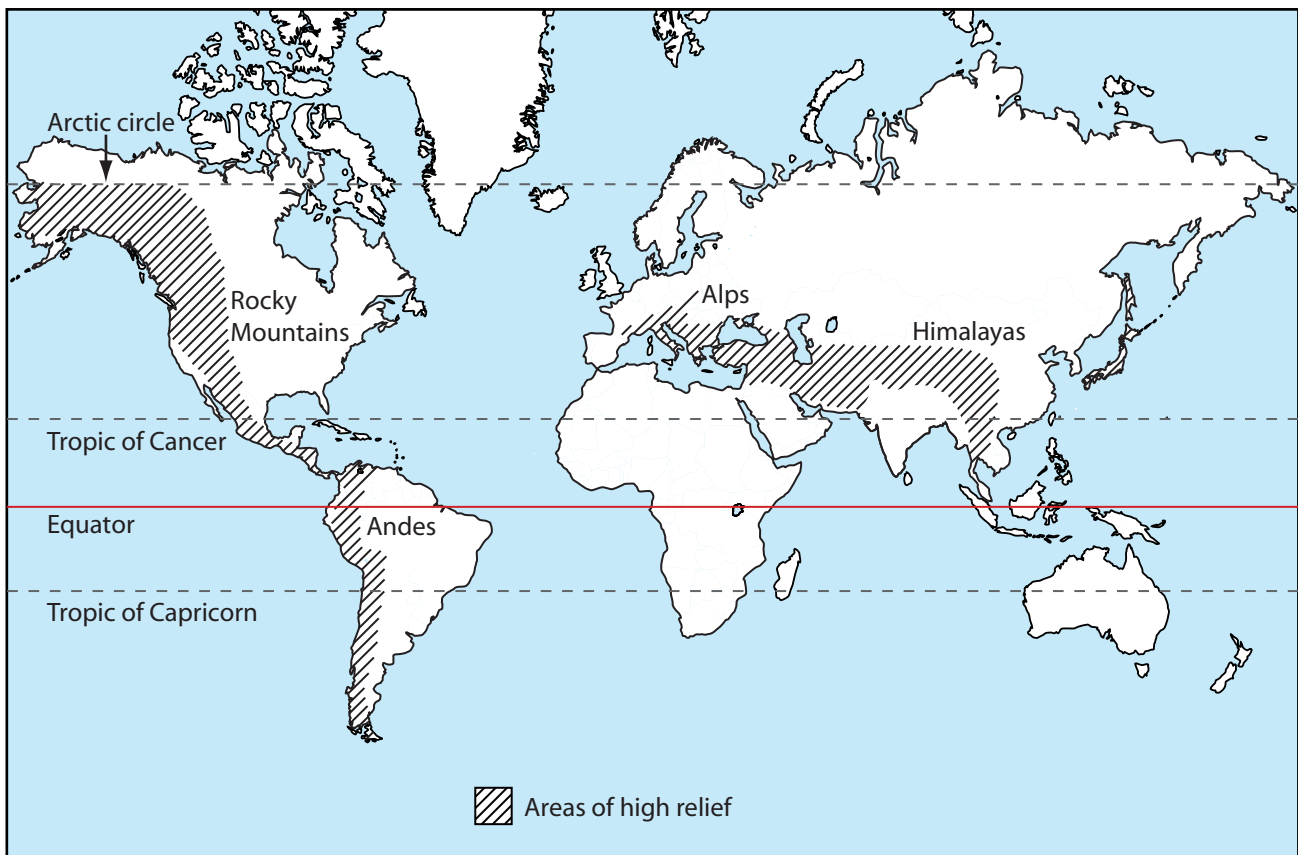


Figure 4a

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 5 – A Moving World



Figure 5c

Topic 6 – A Tourist's World

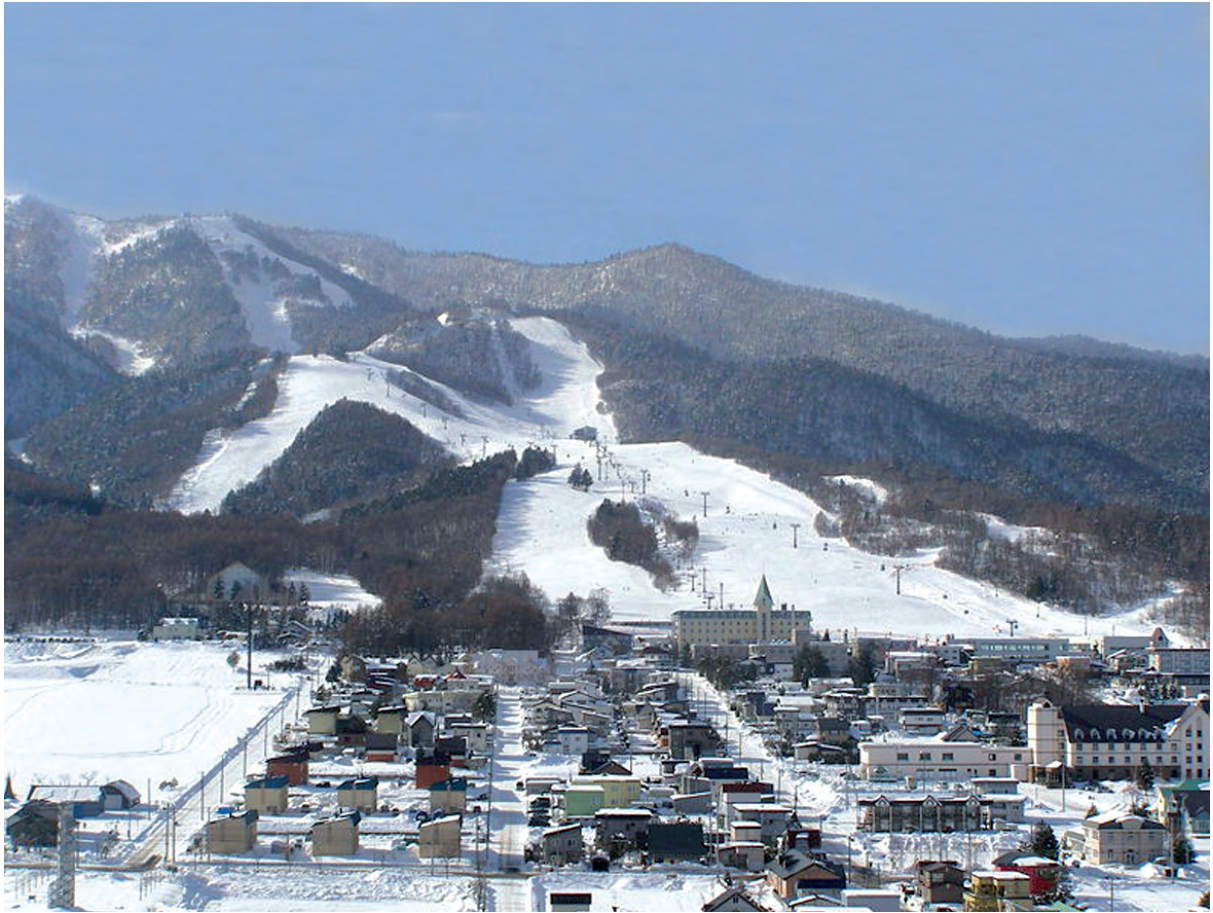


Figure 6c

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