

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Friday 24 June 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 .

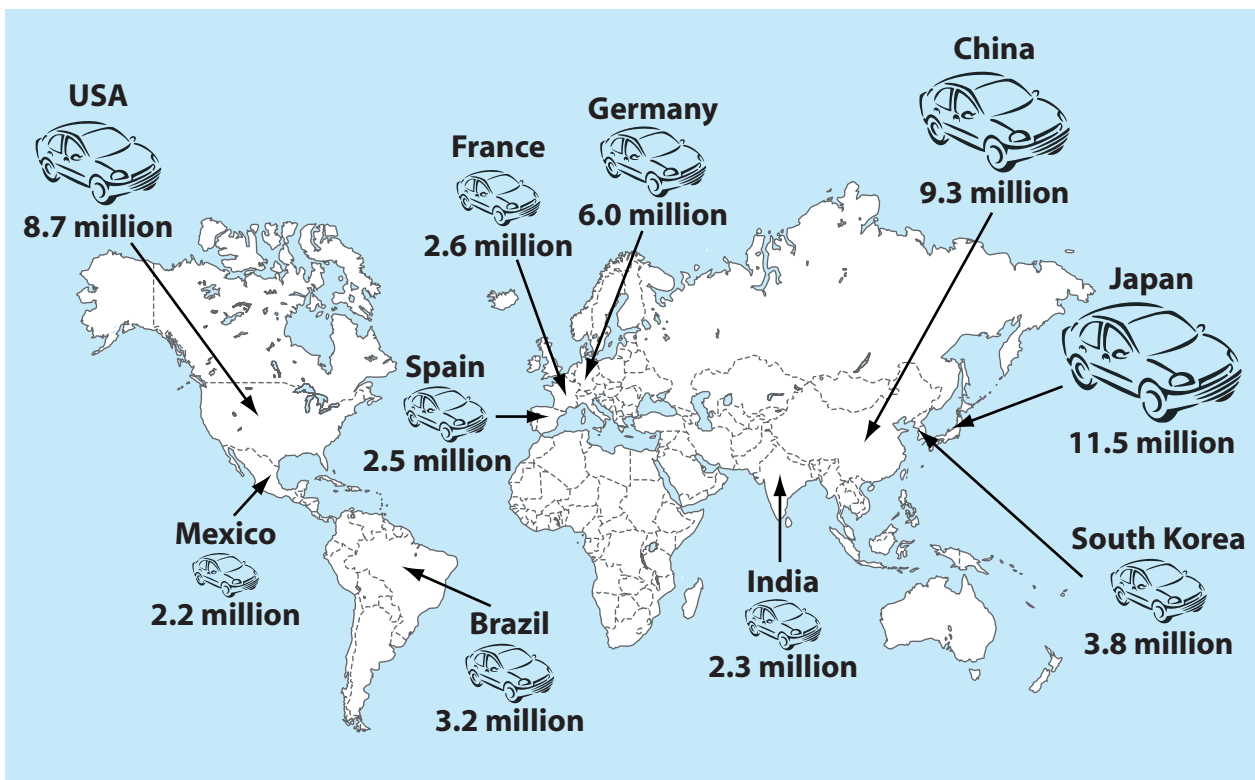
Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

Topic 1 – Economic Change

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a.

It shows some car manufacturing countries in 2008.



Country
 = number of cars made in 2008
10.0 million

Figure 1a



(i) Which country made the most cars in 2008? (1)

- A USA
- B France
- C China
- D Japan

(ii) The process of globalisation is one reason for the growth of car manufacturing in China.

Globalisation means that (1)

- A it is harder for people to move between countries
- B there is more chance of a war between High Income Countries (HICs)
- C there is less communication between people and countries
- D there are greater economic links between countries

(iii) Complete the sentences to explain the decline in the secondary sector in the UK.

Use some of the words in the box below. (5)

factories	supermarket	sold	lower
transport	stop	higher	internet

Many manufacturing companies have moved their

from High Income Countries (HICs) to Low Income Countries (LICs).

This is because production costs are in LICs as wages

are in HICs.

Finished products can be moved easily from the factory to where they

are going to be because of

developments.



(b) Look at Figure 1b.

It shows the changes in the employment structure of Country Z between 1970 and 2010.

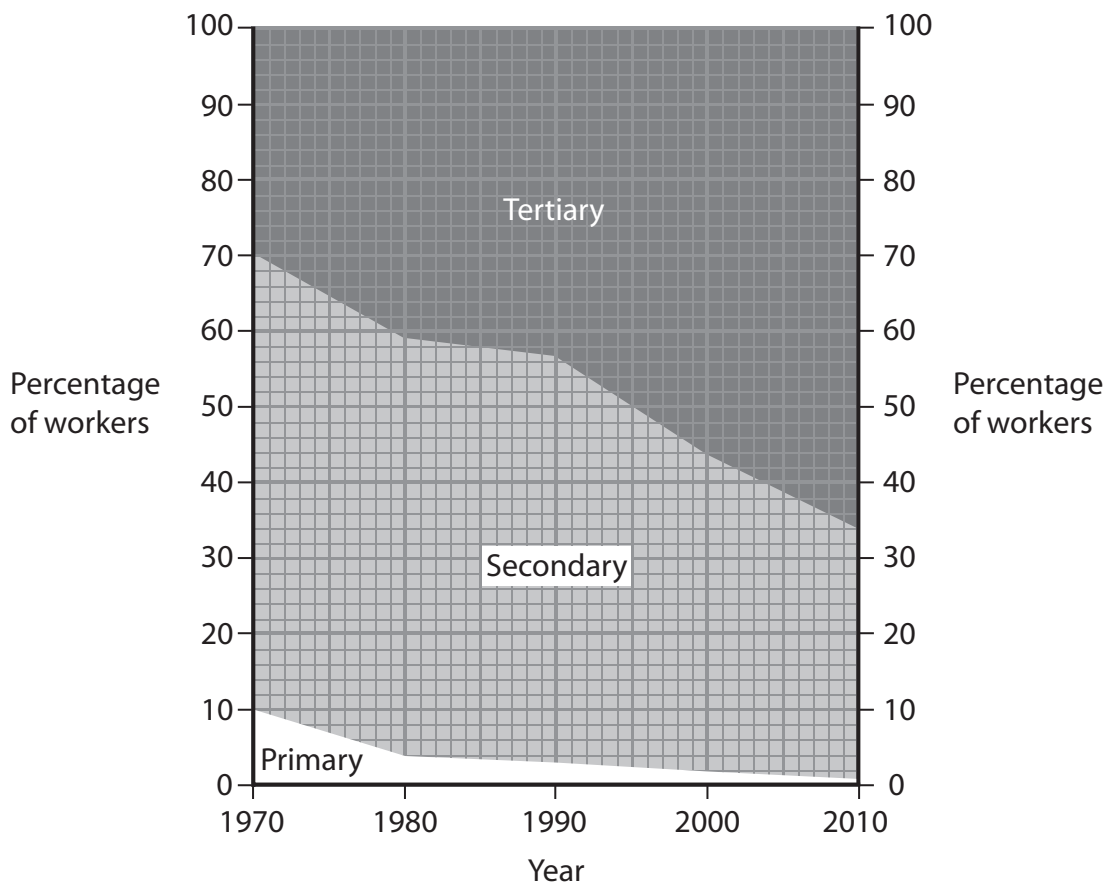


Figure 1b

(i) State the percentage of primary workers in Country Z in 2000.

(1)

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



(ii) Between which years did the primary sector decrease the most?

(1)

- A** 1970–1980
- B** 1980–1990
- C** 1990–2000
- D** 2000–2010

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the decrease in the primary sector between 1970 and 2010.

(2)

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(iv) Suggest reasons for the increase in the tertiary sector in Country **Z**.

(3)

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(c) Look at Figure 1c.

It shows changes in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for China between 1995 and 2006.

Much of this change is due to the growth in secondary industries.

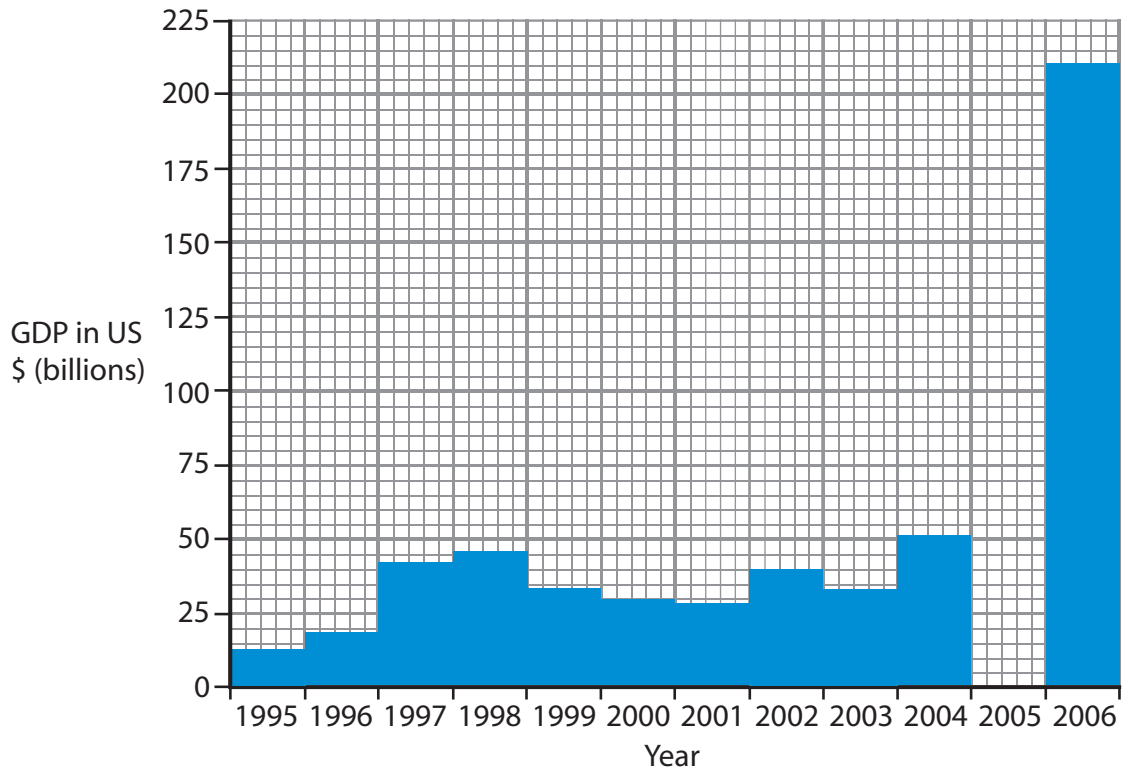


Figure 1c

(i) Complete the graph for 2005 (Figure 1c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	GDP (US \$ billions)
2005	125

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 1c.

Use GDP data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Describe the effects, on a country, of growth in the secondary sector.

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(d) Outline the benefits and costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

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

It shows a farm that has diversified.

(i) Which type of diversification is shown on Figure 2a?

(1)

- A** a wind farm
- B** bed and breakfast accommodation
- C** camping
- D** pony-trekking

(ii) The farm is close to a village that is a tourist honeypot.

A tourist honeypot is a place that

(1)

- A** attracts a large number of visitors
- B** has decreasing numbers of visitors
- C** attracts a small number of visitors
- D** has increasing numbers of farmers

(iii) Complete the sentences to explain why farms have diversified.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

different	land	crops	family
money	similar	existing	

Farmers choose to diversify when they are not making enough

..... from their farming methods.

Farmers diversify by using their or buildings in

..... ways to make money.

The extra money can help them to carry on their current farming

methods and traditions.



(iv) Give **two** advantages of growing biofuel crops.

(2)

Advantage 1

Advantage 2

(b) Look at Figure 2b (sketch map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows an area of North Yorkshire where Carricks run their business.

(i) At how many farmers' markets do Carricks have a stall?

(1)

A 3

B 4

C 5

D 6

(ii) Many products sold by Carricks are locally sourced.

This means that the product is

(1)

A imported from another country

B always grown organically

C only sold in supermarkets

D grown close to where it is sold



(iii) Describe the advantages of selling locally sourced products.

(3)

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(c) Look at Figure 2c.

It shows the number of people retiring to one countryside area in the south of England between 2001 and 2010.

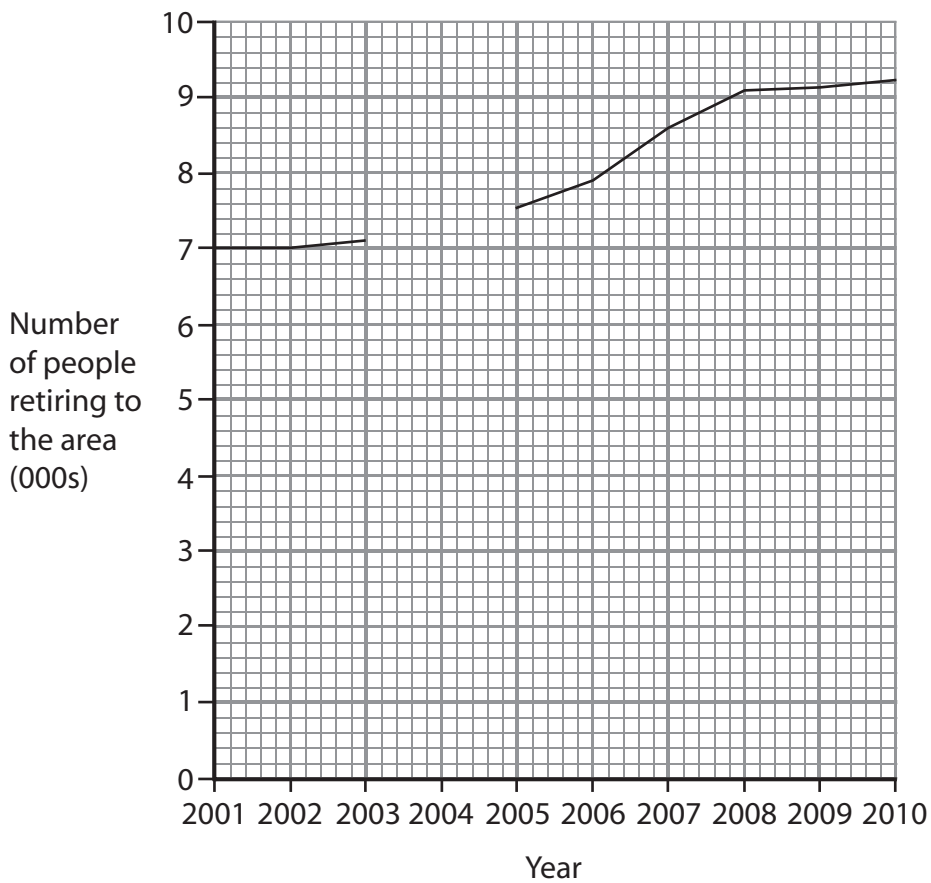


Figure 2c



(i) Complete the graph for 2004 (Figure 2c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Number of people (000s)
2004	7.4

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 2c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Describe the consequences (impacts) of retired people moving to a countryside area.

(3)

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(d) One change to the UK countryside has been the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas.

Outline the consequences (impacts) of this suburbanisation.

Use an example **or** examples in your answer.

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box .

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

It shows an area of urban renewal.

(i) What is the land use of this area now?

(1)

- A housing
- B factory
- C sports hall
- D shopping mall

(ii) This site has been built on before.

It can be described as a

(1)

- A greenfield site
- B rural site
- C brownfield site
- D derelict site



(iii) Some places at the edge of the city have never been built on before.

Complete the sentences to describe the advantages of developing areas at the edge of the city that have never been built on before.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

higher	plenty	reduce	disused
few	increase	cheaper	

There is of space for gardens and garages for new housing.

This means that developers can sell the houses for

a value.

The cost of land will be than land in the city centre.

There is no need to knock down buildings.

This will construction costs.

(iv) Give **two** disadvantages of developing sites that have never been built on before.

(2)

Disadvantage 1

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Disadvantage 2

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(b) Look at Figure 3b (map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows the location of Carlton Miniott, a settlement in the UK.

(i) The shape of Carlton Miniott can be described as (1)

- A nucleated
- B dispersed
- C linear
- D fragmented

(ii) Identify **one** human factor that has influenced the growth of Carlton Miniott. Use Figure 3b. (1)

- A it is on a main road
- B it is at a cross-roads
- C it is near to a large industrial area
- D it is near to a coastal port

(iii) Outline how physical factors can affect the site of settlements. (3)

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(c) Look at Figure 3c.

It shows the changes in the number of people living in Mumbai, a city in India, a Low Income Country (LIC).

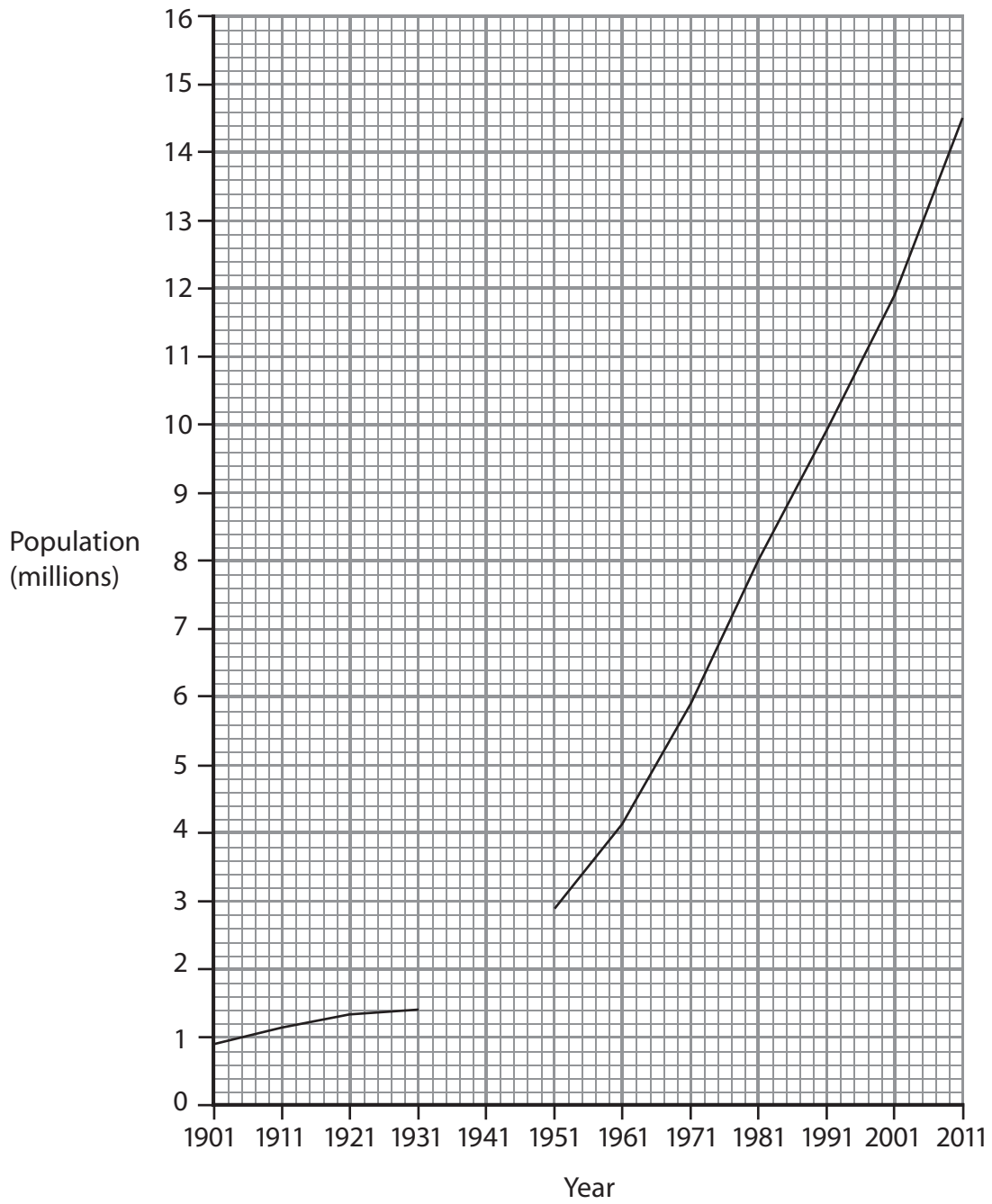


Figure 3c



(i) Complete the graph for 1941 (Figure 3c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Population (millions)
1941	1.8

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 3c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Suggest reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs.

(3)

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(d) Choose an urban area in a LIC that you have studied.

Outline the effects of rapid urban growth.

(4)

Chosen LIC urban area

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box .

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

It shows part of the Isle of Skye, a sparsely populated area of the UK.

(i) Figure 4a is sparsely populated because

(1)

- A the soil is fertile
- B the climate is hot and sunny
- C the land is rocky with hills in the background
- D there are many rivers for a water supply

(ii) Suggest **two** human reasons why areas like the one shown on Figure 4a are sparsely populated.

(2)

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(iii) Another sparsely populated area of the UK is

(1)

- A South Wales
- B Manchester
- C Central Wales
- D London



(iv) Complete the sentences to describe the population distribution of China.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

Yangtze **evenly** **sparsely** **Amazon**
unevenly **Gobi** **densely**

The population in China is distributed.

Parts of western and northern China are populated.

One reason for this is because the Desert is found there.

Eastern China is much more populated.

In Eastern China there are many rivers such as the which are important for water supply.

(b) Look at Figure 4b.

It shows census data for two wards (areas) in Manchester and national averages for England in 2001.

Ethnic structure	Stretford, Manchester	Trafford, Manchester	National average for England
White	73%	92%	91%
Asian	15%	5%	5%
Black	8%	2%	2%
Other	4%	1%	2%

Figure 4b

(i) What is the national average for the Asian ethnic group?

(1)

- A** 5%
- B** 18%
- C** 73%
- D** 91%



(ii) Which ethnic group is below the national average in Stretford?

(1)

- A** White
- B** Asian
- C** Black
- D** Other

(iii) Some wards in Manchester have an ageing population.

Describe the consequences of an ageing population.

(3)

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(c) Look at Figure 4c.

It shows the growth of global population between 1700 and 2020 (predicted).

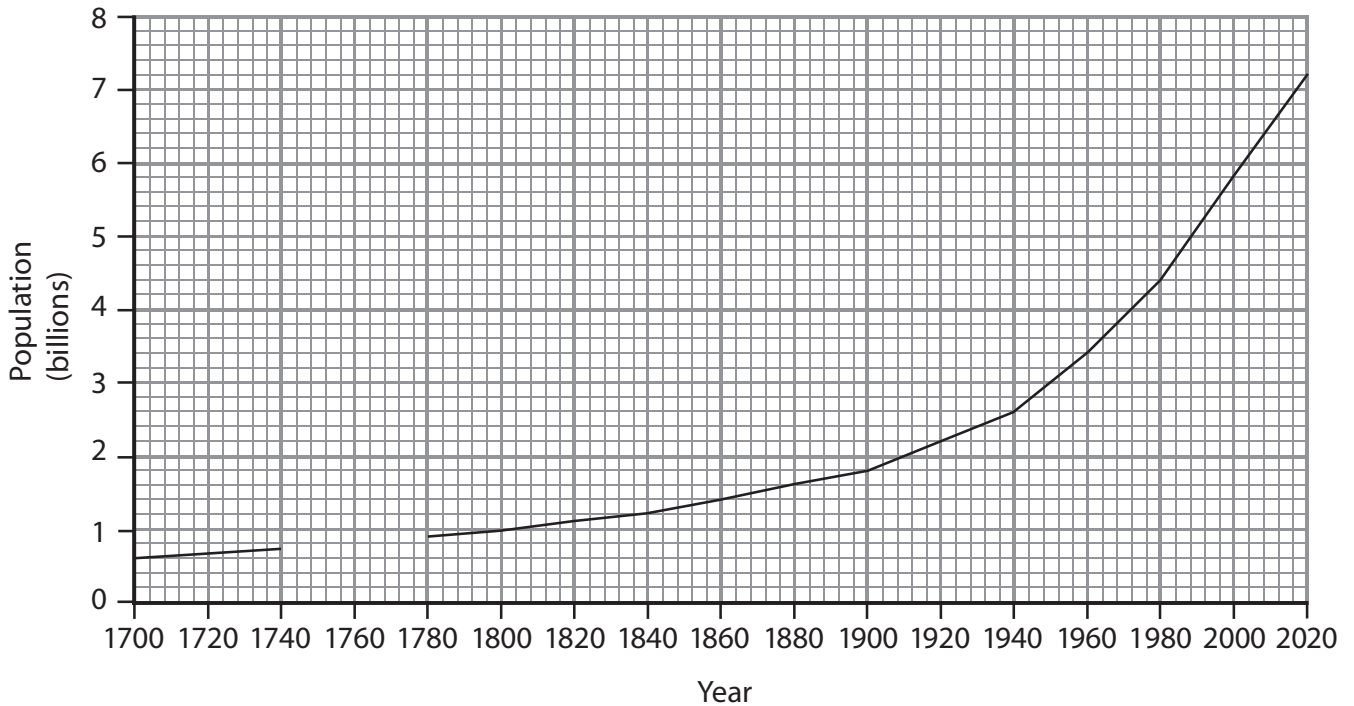


Figure 4c

(i) Complete the graph for 1760 (Figure 4c).

Use the data in the table below.

(1)

Year	Population (billions)
1760	0.8

(ii) Describe the changes shown on Figure 4c.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) One reason for world population growth has been falling death rates.

Give reasons why death rates have fallen.

(3)

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(d) Outline the incentives and disincentives used by a country trying to decrease the birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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 this box .

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It shows a migrant.

Hi – my name is Kaspars!

I have chosen to migrate from my village in Latvia where health care is poor. After leaving business school in Latvia, I wanted a job that would pay higher wages. I am now living with my wife and daughter in the UK where there are more job opportunities and a choice of good schools for my daughter.



Figure 5a

(i) Look at the following types of population movement.

Choose the **two** terms that best describe the population movement in Figure 5a by putting crosses in **two** of the boxes below.

(2)

- A international
- B forced
- C short-term
- D national
- E voluntary
- F retirement

(ii) What is the reason for the population movement described in Figure 5a?

(1)

- A sport
- B medical
- C economic
- D tourism



(iii) Describe the pull factors of the migration in Figure 5a.

(4)

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(b) Look at Figure 5b (map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows population flows into Europe.

(i) Where did people from Brazil migrate to?

(1)

- A France
- B Germany
- C Portugal
- D Algeria

(ii) Identify **one** country of origin labelled on Figure 5b.

(1)

- A UK
- B India
- C France
- D Germany



(iii) Look at Figure 5c.

It shows some social and economic impacts of migration on the host country. These impacts can be either positive or negative.

Identify the type of impact by putting a cross in the correct box for each statement.

(4)

Statement	Type of impact
The British workforce is younger and more people are paying taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/> A social positive <input type="checkbox"/> B social negative <input type="checkbox"/> C economic positive <input type="checkbox"/> D economic negative
Low paid jobs on British farms are being filled by migrant workers, which helps the local economy.	<input type="checkbox"/> A social positive <input type="checkbox"/> B social negative <input type="checkbox"/> C economic positive <input type="checkbox"/> D economic negative
The birth rate has increased which has led to a shortage of beds on maternity wards.	<input type="checkbox"/> A social positive <input type="checkbox"/> B social negative <input type="checkbox"/> C economic positive <input type="checkbox"/> D economic negative
Polish shops bring a variety of different foods to UK high streets.	<input type="checkbox"/> A social positive <input type="checkbox"/> B social negative <input type="checkbox"/> C economic positive <input type="checkbox"/> D economic negative

Figure 5c



(c) Look at Figure 5d.

It shows the percentage of households in the UK with internet access.

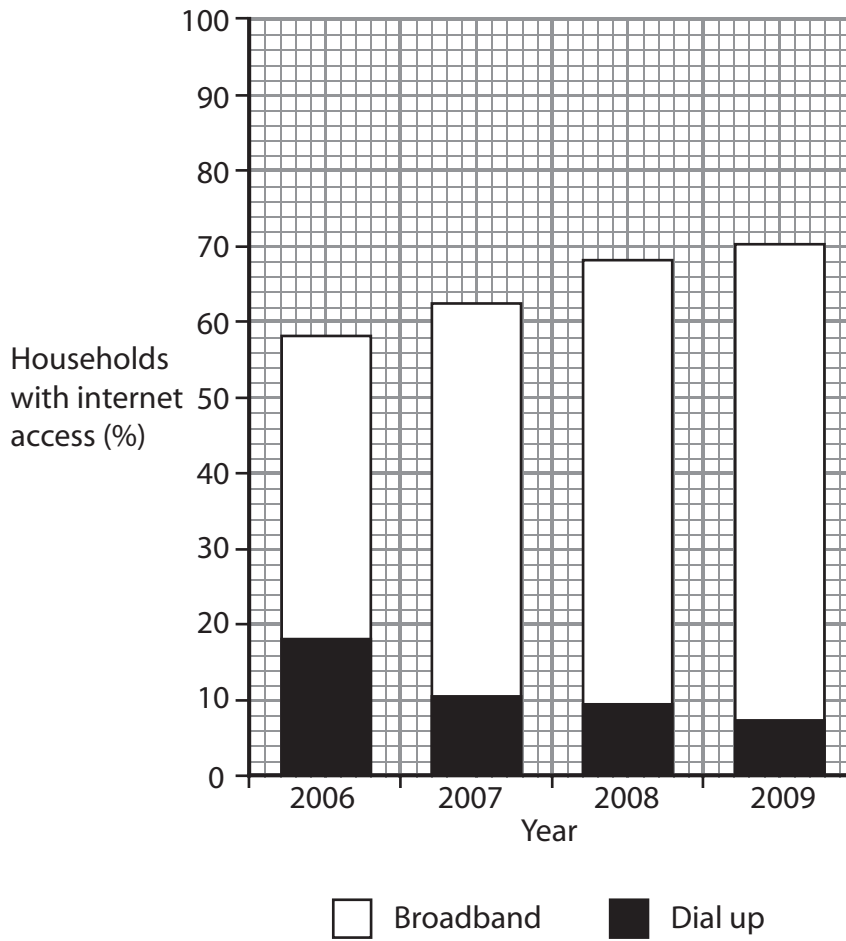


Figure 5d

(i) Describe the changes shown in Figure 5d.

Use internet access data in your answer.

(3)

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(ii) Outline how the use of the internet has made it easier for people to move.

(3)

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*(d) Choose a study you have made of a retirement migration.

Explain the reasons for this migration.

(6)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)



Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box .

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows a tourist.

Hi – my name is Emma!

I have just finished my A-Levels and am going on holiday with my friends to the Lake District.

We will be packing our rucksacks and staying in different campsites as we don’t have much money!



Figure 6a

(i) Look at the following terms about holidays.

Choose the **two** terms that best describe the holiday in Figure 6a by putting crosses in **two** of the boxes below.

(2)

- A long-haul flight
- B backpacking
- C high-cost
- D wedding
- E low-cost
- F package

(ii) Choose the sentence that best describes an adventure holiday.

(1)

An adventure holiday usually involves

- A challenge, exploration and the development of new skills
- B low-cost accommodation, eg youth hostel
- C getting married on a white, sandy beach
- D the cost of the food, flight and accommodation included in the price



(iii) Look at Figure 6b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a small tourist town in the Lake District.

Describe the physical and human attractions of the area shown on Figure 6b.

(4)

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

It shows part of the Peak District National Park.

Identify the negative environmental effect (impact) of tourism shown on Figure 6c.

(1)

- A** litter
- B** footpath erosion
- C** traffic congestion
- D** river pollution

(ii) Identify a negative economic effect (impact) of tourism.

(1)

- A** tourists leave gates open by accident
- B** traffic jams cause delays to local residents
- C** many jobs are low-paid
- D** local residents find it hard to park their cars



(iii) Describe the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

You may use examples in your answer.

(3)

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(c) Look at Figure 6d.

It shows the number of tourists arriving in India over a period of time.

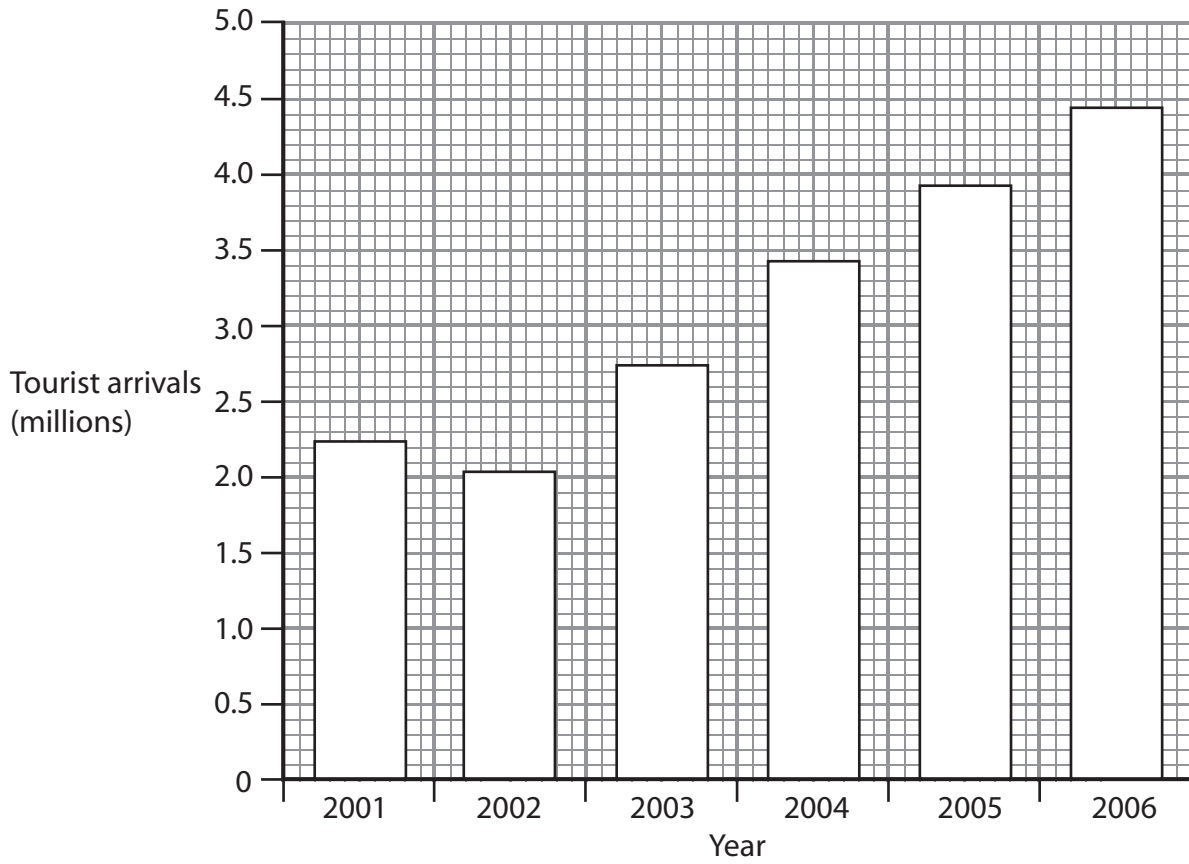


Figure 6d

(i) Describe the changes shown on Figure 6d.

Use tourist data in your answer.

(3)

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(ii) Look at Figure 6e.

It shows some social, economic and political reasons for the growth in tourism.

Choose whether the reason is social **or** economic **or** political by putting a cross in the correct box.

(4)





	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A social</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B economic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C political</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A social</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B economic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C political</p>
 <p>1980 2000</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A social</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B economic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C political</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> A social</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B economic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C political</p>

Figure 6e



***(d)** Choose a study you have made of an EU holiday resort.

Explain how this resort has developed.

(6)

Chosen EU resort

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(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Paper 3F and 3H

Friday 24 June 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 tier papers.

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SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

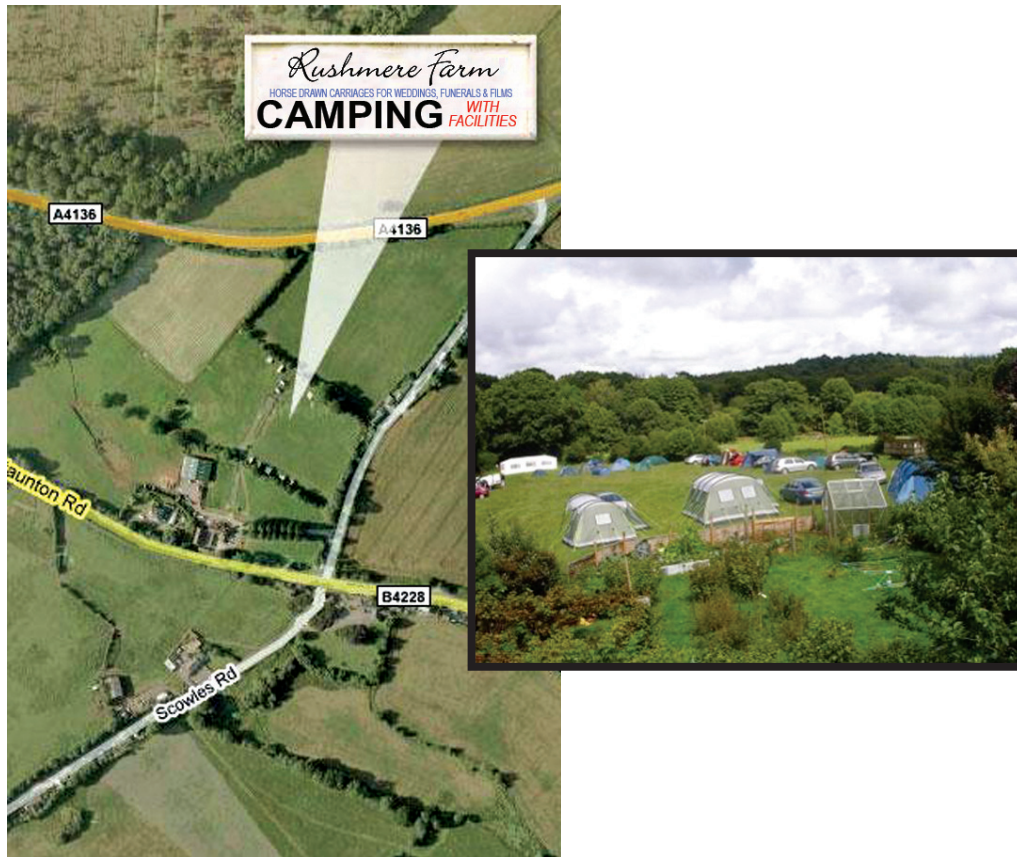
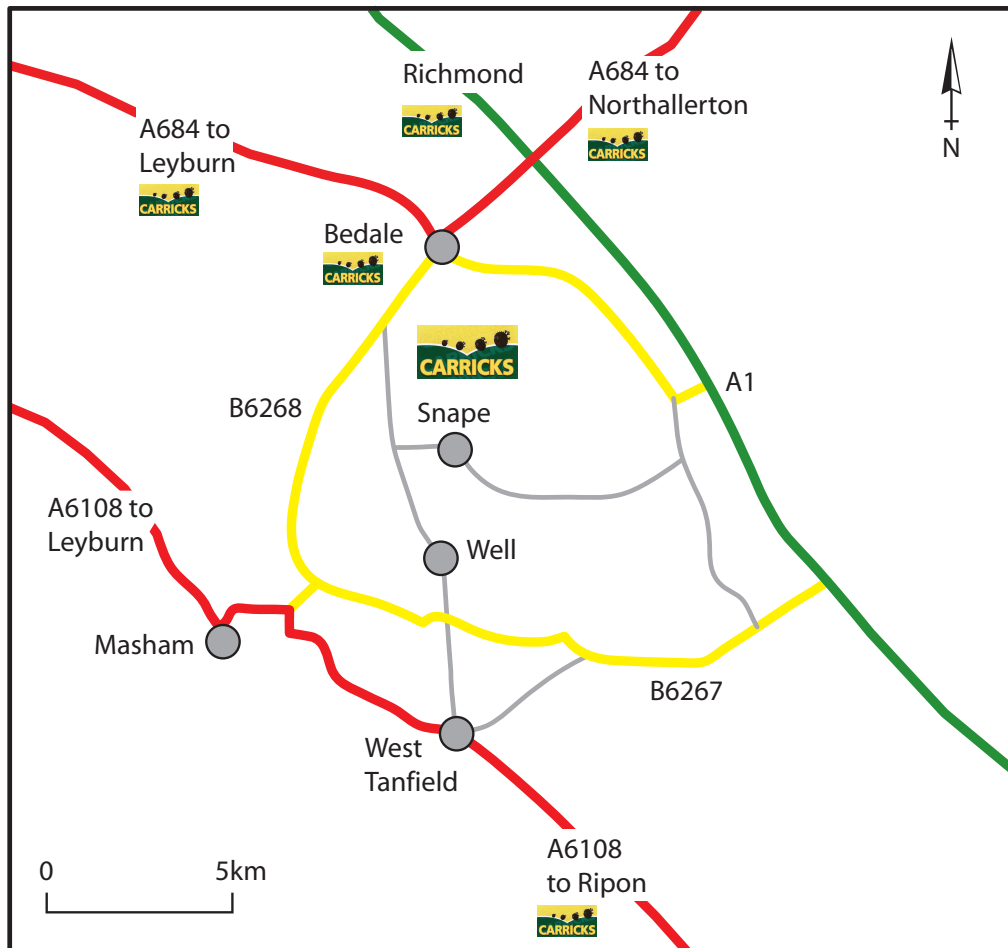


Figure 2a



= where Carricks have their warehouse



= where Carricks have a stall at the farmers' market

Figure 2b

Topic 3 – Settlement Change



Figure 3a



Figure 3b

Topic 4 – Population Change



Figure 4a

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 5 – A Moving World



Figure 5b

Topic 6 – A Tourist's World

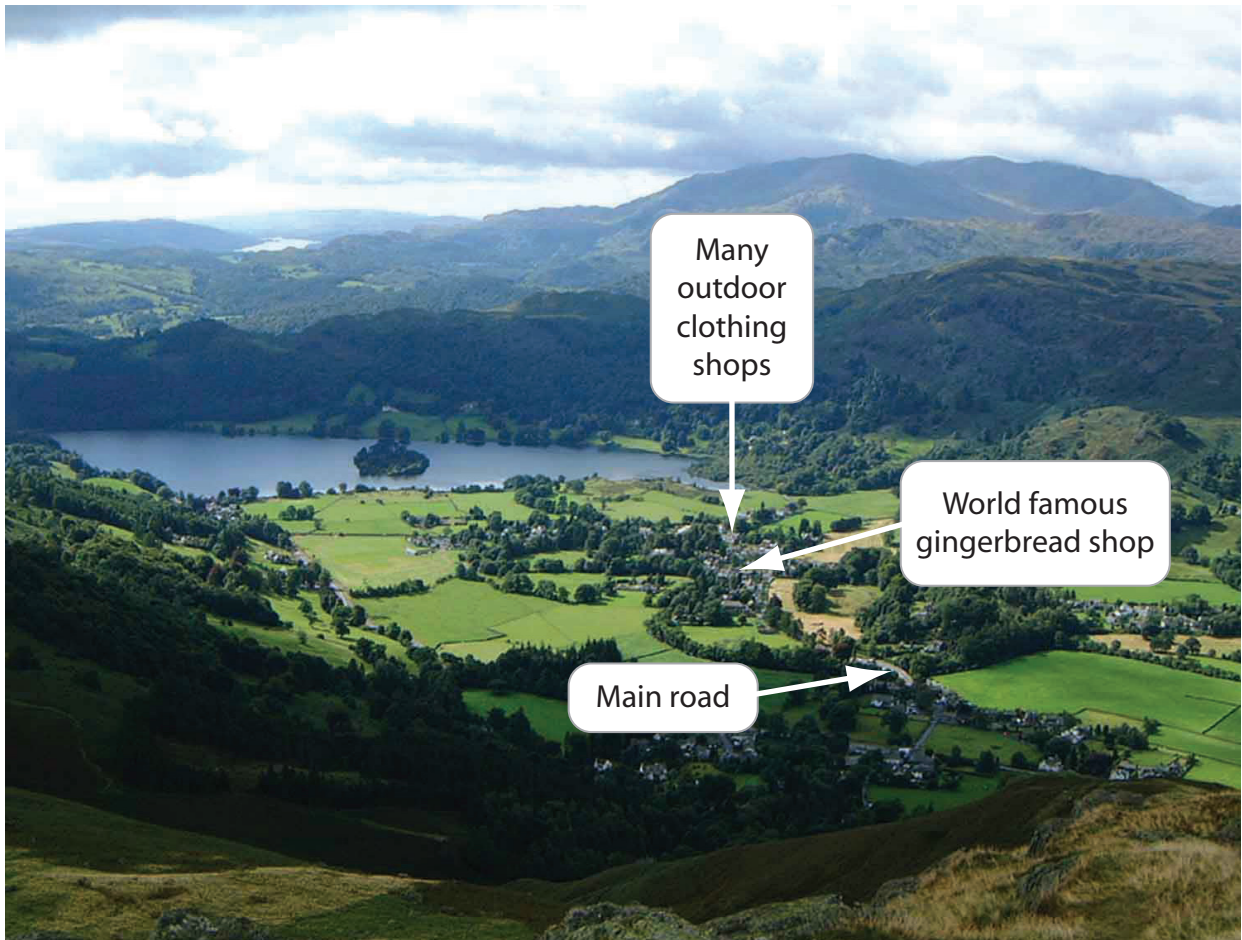


Figure 6b



Figure 6c

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