

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Wednesday 30 January 2013 – 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 53.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

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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PEARSON

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 1a.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector for each country in South America.

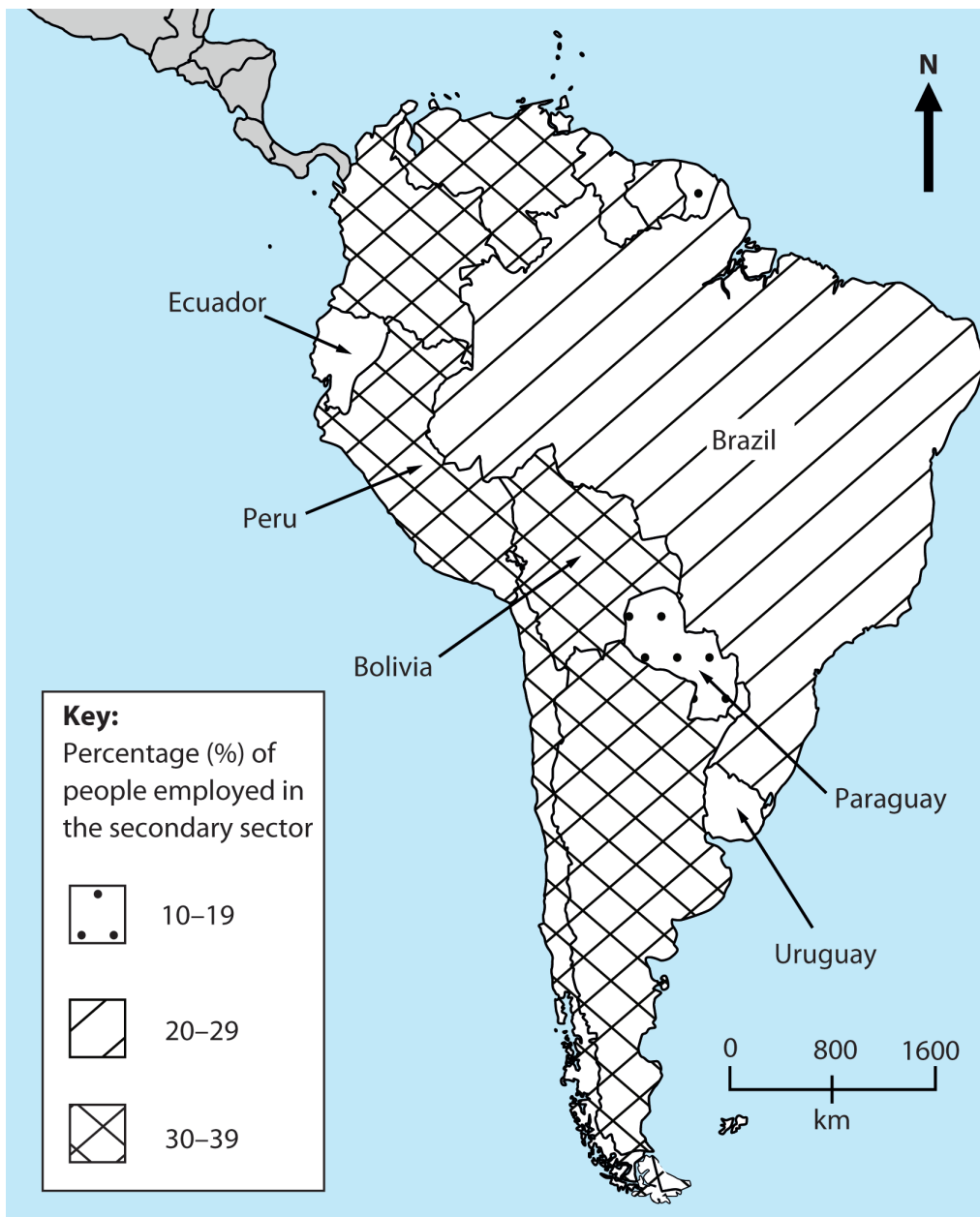


Figure 1a



(i) Complete Figure 1a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Country	Percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector
Uruguay	14
Ecuador	36

(ii) Which named country on Figure 1a has the lowest percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector?

(1)

- A** Bolivia
- B** Peru
- C** Brazil
- D** Paraguay

(iii) Describe the distribution shown in Figure 1a.

Use percentage (%) employment data in your answer.

(3)

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(iv) Which statement best describes the secondary sector?

(1)

- A** Raw materials are collected from the land and the sea.
- B** Finished products are sold in shops.
- C** Raw materials are made into something to sell.
- D** Finished products are sold on the internet.

(b) Look at Figure 1b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a retail park which is a tertiary activity.

(i) The following factors affect the location of economic activity.

Choose the **two** factors shown on Figure 1b by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** near to the sea
- B** near to a main road
- C** near a river for cheap transport
- D** on hilly land
- E** plenty of room for a car park
- F** near raw materials



(ii) Complete the sentences to explain the factors affecting the location of the retail park shown on Figure 1b.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

city **restaurant** **less** **good** **more**
many **poor** **village** **cinema**

The retail park is near to a large where thousands of people live.

This means that people can shop there.

Also, there is access for delivery vans.

Figure 1b shows that there is a located at the retail park.

This encourages shoppers to spend time at the retail park.

(c) De-industrialisation is a process that is happening in rural areas.

(i) What is meant by the term **de-industrialisation**?

(2)

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(ii) State **one** reason why de-industrialisation is happening in rural areas.

(1)

- A** More people are wanting manufactured goods.
- B** Less machinery is being used in factories.
- C** Cheaper goods are being imported from overseas.
- D** Fewer industries are moving to Low Income Countries (LICs).



(iii) Describe the benefits of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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(d) Choose a study you have made of the growth of the secondary sector in **one** Low Income Country (LIC) or **one** Middle Income Country (MIC).

Outline the effects of this growth.

(4)

Chosen LIC or MIC

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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 the box

2 (a) Look at Figure 2a.

It shows the percentage (%) of retired people in some areas of Wales.

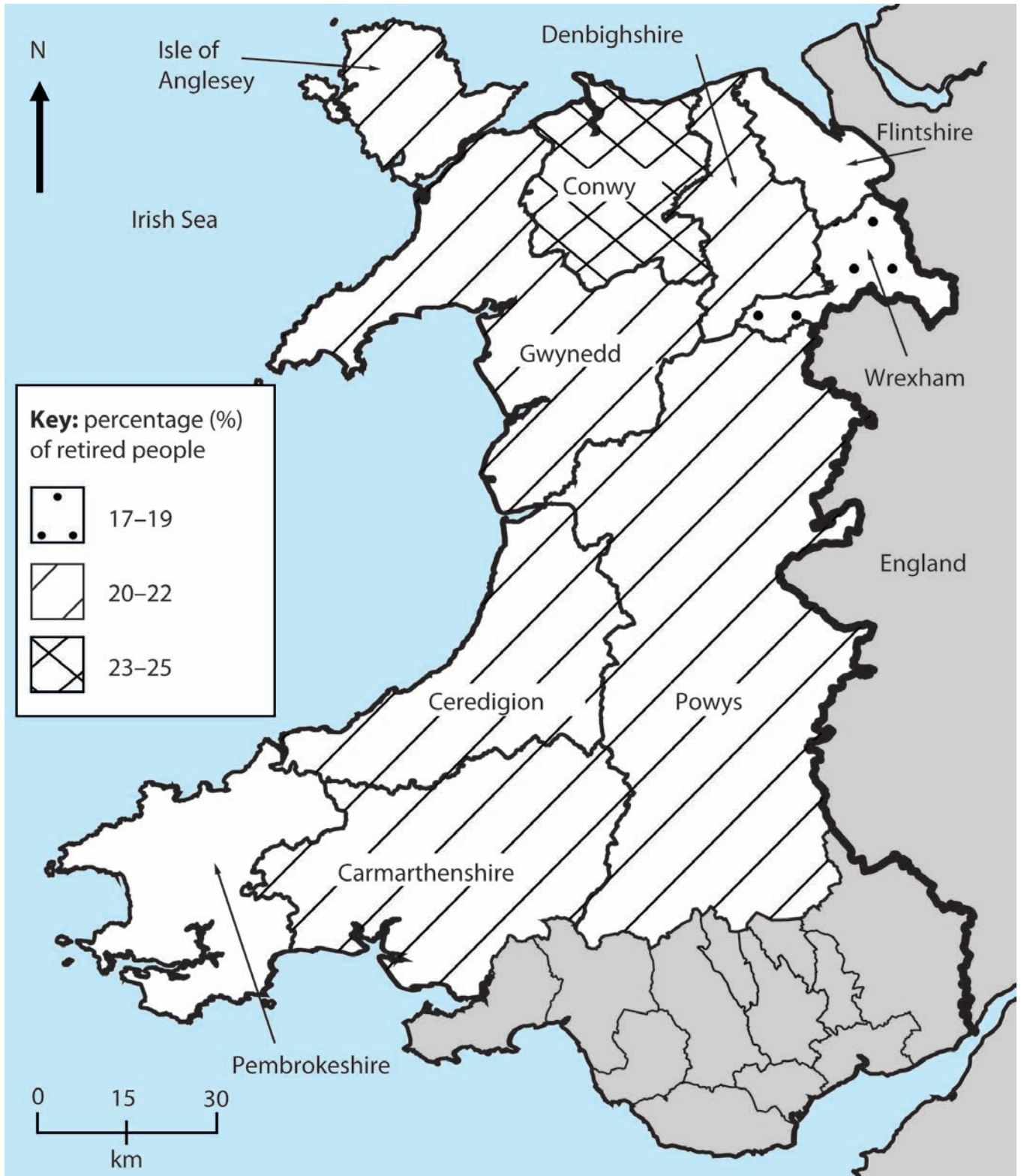


Figure 2a



(i) Complete Figure 2a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	Percentage (%) of retired people
Flintshire	17
Pembrokeshire	21

(ii) Which area on Figure 2a has the largest percentage (%) of retired people?

(1)

- A** Isle of Anglesey
- B** Conwy
- C** Ceredigion
- D** Wrexham

(iii) Describe the distribution of retired people shown in Figure 2a.

Use percentage (%) of retired people data in your answer.

(3)

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(iv) Primary employment is the

(1)

- A** collecting of raw materials from the land and the sea.
- B** selling of goods in shops.
- C** manufacture of raw materials.
- D** selling of goods on the internet.



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

It shows Kettlewell, a tourist 'honeypot' in the Yorkshire Dales.

(i) There are many reasons why tourists visit honeypots such as Kettlewell.

Choose the **two** reasons shown on Figure 2b by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** upland landscape for walking
- B** large shopping centre
- C** theme park attracting young families
- D** picturesque village
- E** many nightclubs and bars
- F** beautiful beach and coastline

(ii) Complete the sentences to explain the consequences of villages turning into tourist honeypots.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

hotels negative increase positive farms
doctors schools decrease tourists

One consequence is that tourists spend money in the village.

There is an in services creating many jobs in cafes, and gift shops.

Tourism can also have impacts on the village.

People lose their jobs when there is a decrease in the number of



(c) Diversification is happening in the UK countryside.

What is meant by the term **diversification**?

(2)

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(d) (i) There has been an increase in the growth of biofuel crops in recent years.

Biofuel crops are crops grown to

(1)

- A** feed animals.
- B** sell at local markets.
- C** feed people.
- D** produce energy.

(ii) Outline the disadvantages of biofuel crops.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)

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(e) Choose a UK National Park that you have studied.

Outline how pressures and conflicts are managed in this National Park.

(4)

Chosen National Park

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



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Question 3 is on the next page



Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows the percentage (%) of divorced people in the county of Kent.

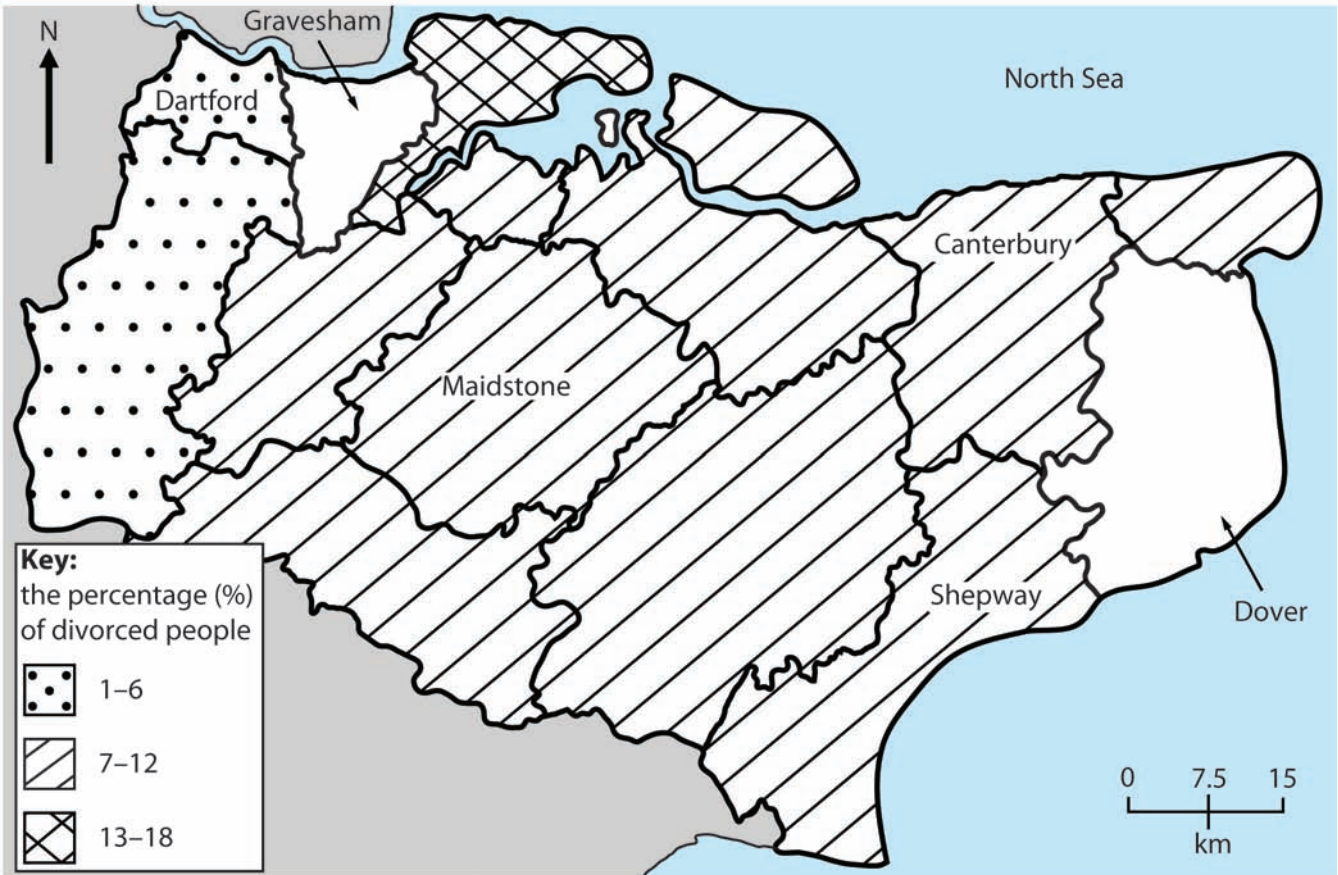


Figure 3a

(i) Complete Figure 3a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	Percentage (%) of divorced people
Gravesham	6
Dover	8



(ii) Which named area on Figure 3a has the lowest percentage (%) of divorced people?

(1)

- A** Dartford
- B** Maidstone
- C** Canterbury
- D** Shepway

(iii) Describe the distribution of divorced people shown in Figure 3a.

Use percentage (%) of divorced people data in your answer.

(3)

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(iv) There is a need for more housing in the UK because

(1)

- A** more people are divorced and getting married later in life.
- B** fewer people are divorced and getting married later in life.
- C** more people are divorced and getting married earlier in life.
- D** fewer people are divorced and getting married earlier in life.



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

It shows part of an urban area in Ripon, where de-industrialisation has happened.

(i) Look at the descriptions of land use below.

Choose the **two** descriptions shown on Figure 3b by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** brownfield site
- B** secondary industry
- C** gated suburb
- D** squatter settlement
- E** derelict building
- F** greenfield site

(ii) Complete the sentences to explain how de-industrialised areas are changing.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

redevelopment

modernised

safe

depopulation

farms

demolished

renewal

dangerous

houses

Disused buildings are and unattractive.

Some buildings may be instead of being knocked down.

This process is called

Other buildings are being and replaced by

office blocks and



(c) (i) What is meant by the term **nucleated settlement**?

You may use a labelled diagram in your answer.

(2)

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(ii) A factor which affects the situation of a settlement is

(1)

- A** a large number of workers living in the settlement.
- B** good internet access to all of the homes.
- C** a large number of retired people living in the settlement.
- D** good road access to other settlements.

(iii) Outline the physical factors affecting the site of a settlement.

(4)

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Question 4 is on the next page



Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the population density in some areas of China.

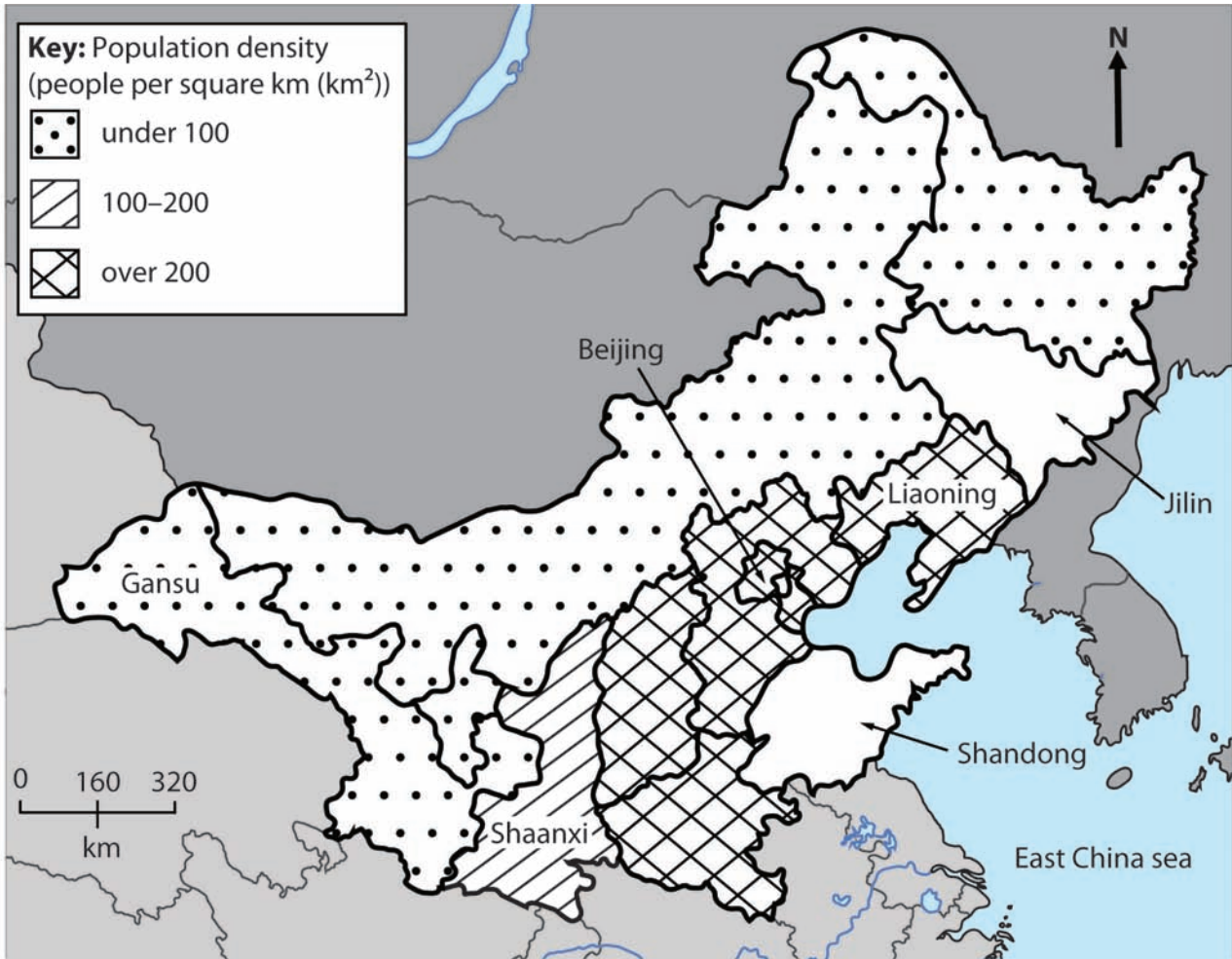


Figure 4a

(i) Complete Figure 4a.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Area	People per square km (km ²)
Jilin	146
Shandong	579



(ii) Which named area on Figure 4a has the lowest population density?

(1)

- A Liaoning
- B Beijing
- C Gansu
- D Shaanxi

(iii) Describe the population density shown in Figure 4a.

Use people per square km (km²) data in your answer.

(3)

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(iv) Identify **one** human factor leading to a high population density.

(1)

- A Mountains which are hard to build on.
- B Industries which provide lots of jobs.
- C Rivers which provide a good water supply.
- D Few roads which make communication difficult.



(b) Look at Figure 4b (photographs) in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Which photograph shows a consequence of a youthful population?

(1)

- A** Photograph **W**
- B** Photograph **X**
- C** Photograph **Y**
- D** Photograph **Z**

(ii) Complete the sentences to explain other consequences of a youthful population in a country.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

schools	less	smaller	larger	jobs
birth	more	farms	literacy	

In a youthful population the rate is very high.

There are people in the 0 to 20 year age group than in the other age groups.

This will cause an increase in the number of

In the future there will be a workforce

and a greater demand for



(c) (i) What is meant by the term **death rate**?

(2)

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(ii) Outline the reasons why the death rate in a country may fall.

(4)

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(iii) Look at the following statements about the demographic transition model.

Choose the **two** statements which describe stage 3 of the model by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** birth rates and death rates are both high
- B** birth rates begin to fall
- C** death rates continue to rise
- D** birth rates and death rates are both low
- E** birth rates begin to rise
- F** death rates continue to fall



(d) Choose **one** country you have studied which is trying to decrease its birth rate.

Outline the incentives and disincentives used by this country to decrease its birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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Section B is on the next page



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

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(d).

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It shows population movements in and out of Scotland.

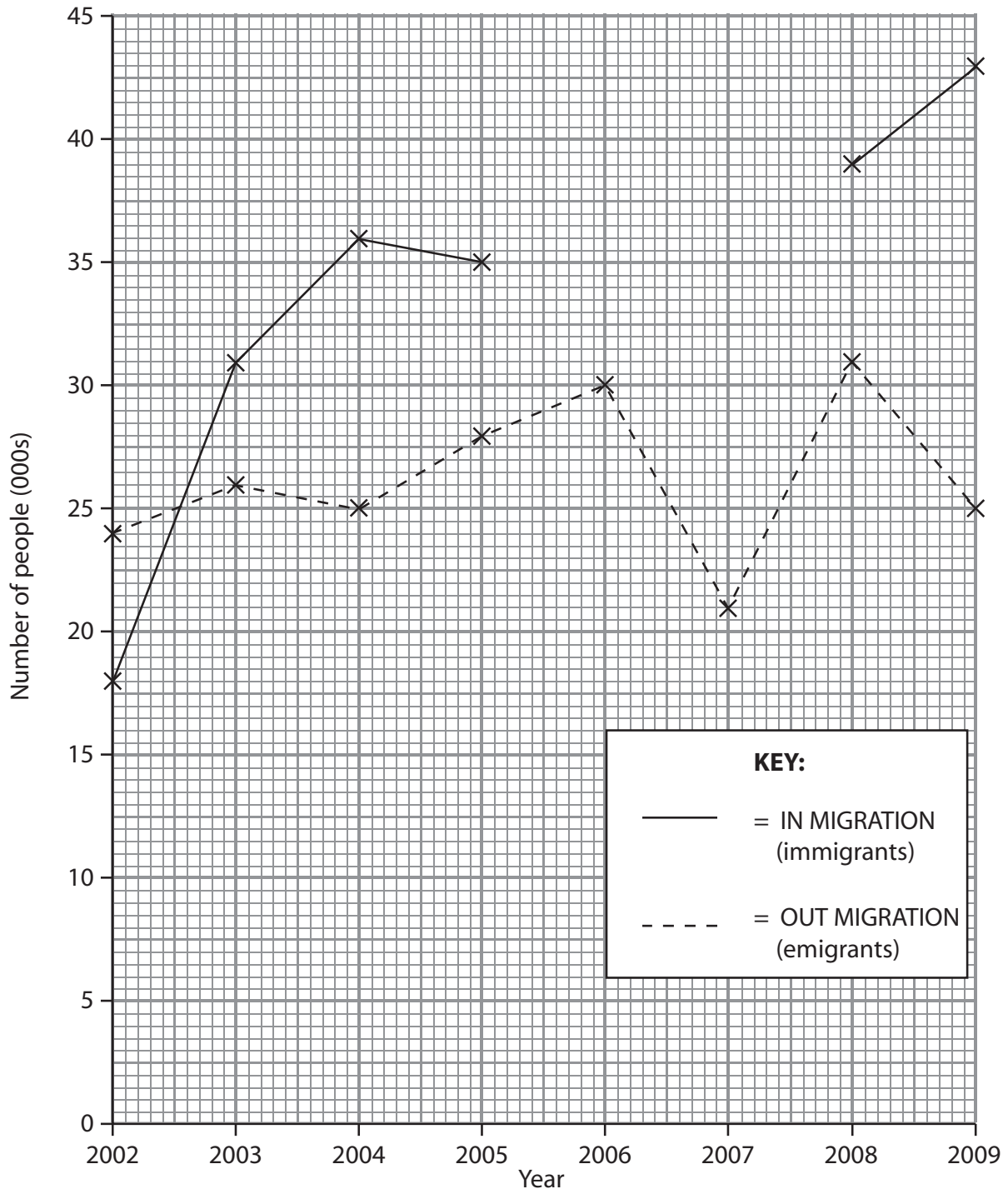


Figure 5a



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

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of immigrants (000s)
2006	42
2007	38

(ii) How many immigrants were there in 2009?

(1)

- A** 25 000
- B** 37 000
- C** 40 000
- D** 43 000

(iii) There were 31 000 immigrants in

(1)

- A** 2002
- B** 2003
- C** 2004
- D** 2005

(iv) Describe the changes in the number of emigrants shown in Figure 5a.

Use number of people data in your answer.

(3)

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(v) Some immigrants who come to the UK are refugees.

Refugees move

(1)

- A** because they have been forced out of their country of origin.
- B** to visit friends and relatives.
- C** for cheap medical treatment.
- D** for a job that pays higher wages.

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

It shows Bournemouth, which is a retirement destination.

(i) There are many pull factors that attract people to retirement destinations such as Bournemouth.

Choose the **two** pull factors shown on Figure 5b by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** many factories are nearby
- B** long, sandy beaches
- C** theme park attracting young families
- D** no longer need to live near a workplace
- E** beautiful mountain scenery
- F** good road access for friends and family



(ii) Complete the sentences to explain the consequences of retirement migration.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

ageing increase farms youthful
decrease schools death hospitals birth

The growth in retirement migration leads to an population in an area.

This will the pressure on for operations such as hip replacements.

A growth in retirement migration may cause a decrease in the rate.

This means that some may have to close.

(c) Outline how developments in transport have enabled people to move.

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Question 6 is on the next page



Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(e).

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows the number of tourists visiting two holiday destinations in Australia.

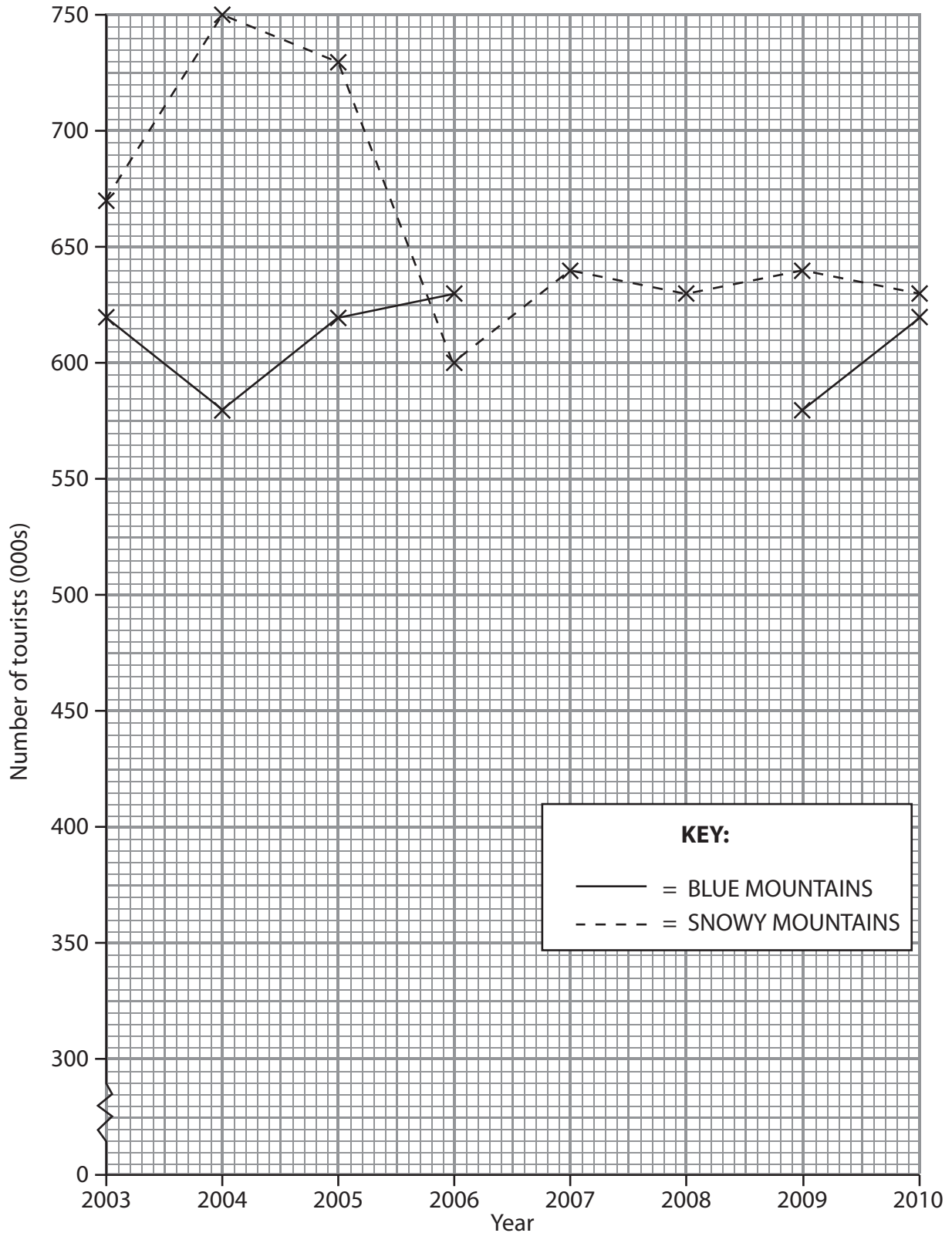


Figure 6a



(i) Complete the graph for the Blue Mountains (Figure 6a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of tourists (000s)
2007	700
2008	670

(ii) How many tourists visited the Blue Mountains in 2005?

(1)

- A 580 000
- B 620 000
- C 670 000
- D 730 000

(iii) When did 630 000 tourists visit the Blue Mountains?

(1)

- A 2005
- B 2006
- C 2009
- D 2010

(iv) Describe the changes in the number of tourists visiting the Snowy Mountains shown on Figure 6a.

Use number of tourists data in your answer.

(3)

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(b) Look at the following social, economic and political causes of growth in the tourist industry.

Choose the **two** social causes by putting crosses in **two** different boxes below.

(2)

- A** the internet has made it easier to book holidays
- B** people are getting paid higher wages
- C** the borders between EU countries have been relaxed
- D** people have more leisure time
- E** there are now more countries in the EU
- F** people get more money for working longer hours

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

It shows Skegness, a holiday destination in the UK.

(i) Identify **one** physical attraction shown on Figure 6b.

(1)

- A** A long sandy beach.
- B** Football pitches and parks.
- C** Large hotels with swimming pools.
- D** Beautiful mountain scenery.



(ii) Skegness is a holiday destination that follows the Butler model of resort development.

Complete the sentences to explain this development.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

stagnation decreased holiday airport
railway prison decline increased farm

Very few visitors came to Skegness until the
opened in 1873.

This meant that tourist numbers as people could
travel from London.

Billy Butlin opened his first camp in 1936,
attracting many visitors.

Tourist numbers have in recent years due
to competition from abroad.

This is known as the stage of the Butler model
of resort development.



(d) Outline how eco-tourism can protect the environment.

You may use an example in your answer.

(4)

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* (e) Explain the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

Use examples from different countries in your answer.

(6)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)

(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 28 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



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Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Paper 3F and 3H

Wednesday 30 January 2013 – Morning

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA3F/01

5GA3H/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

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

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

Turn over ►

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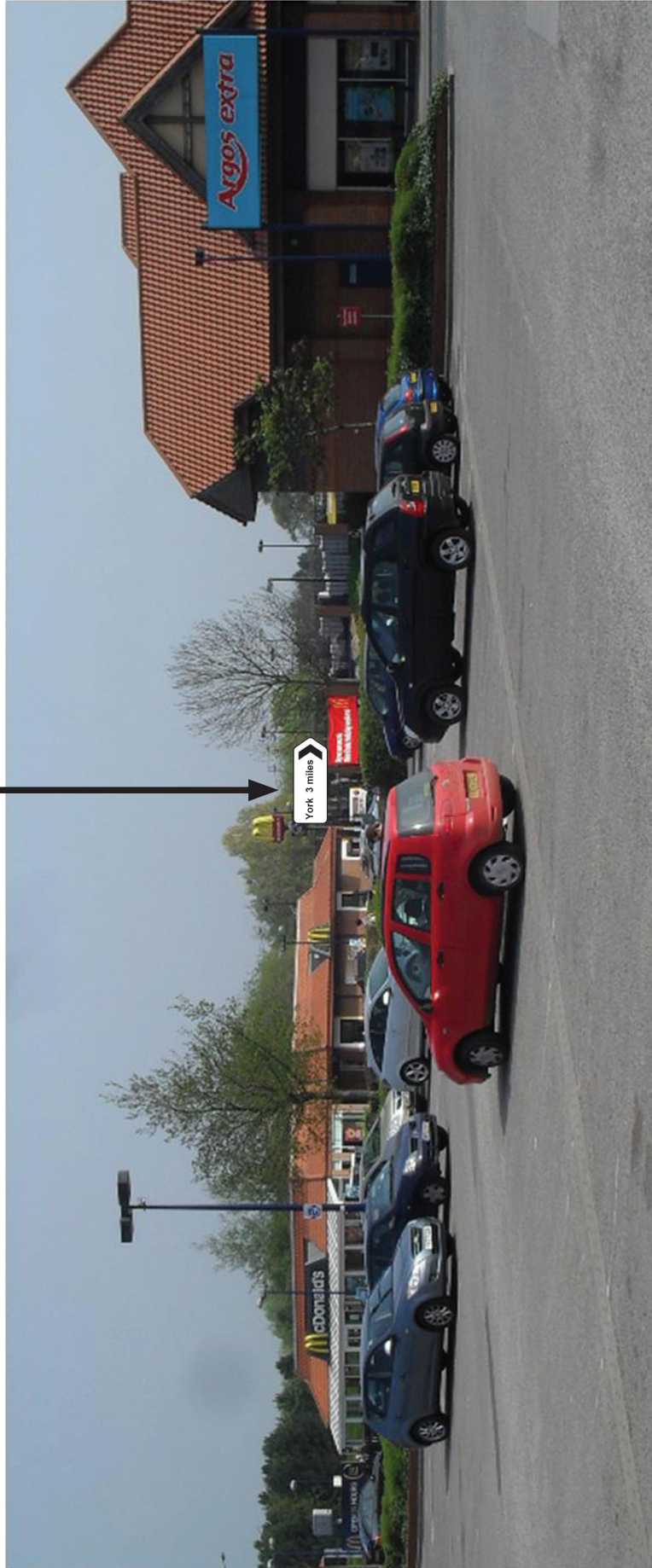


PEARSON

SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Topic 1 – Economic Change

York 3 miles



(Source: A. Childe)

Figure 1b

Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside



(Source: theyorkshiredales.webs.com)

Figure 2b

Topic 3 – Settlement Change



(Source: A. Childe)

Figure 3b

Topic 4 – Population Change

Photograph W



Photograph X



Photograph Y



Photograph Z



(Source: A. Childe)

Figure 4b

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 5 – A Moving World



(Source: Google)

Figure 5b

Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World



(Source: Google)

Figure 6b

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