Write your name here

Surname		Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Geography B
Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

Foundation Tier

Monday 12 June 2017 – Afternoon	Paper Reference
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	**5GB3F/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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- 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
  – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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Answer ALL questions.

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 ⊠.

1 Study Section 1 in the Resource Booklet (pages 2 to 5) and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following statements is the best definition of the **rate** of **natural increase**?

(1)

⊠ **A** The number of children born each year.

⊠ **B** The difference between birth rate and death rate.

⊠ **C** The number of migrants moving within a country.

⊠ **D** The difference between birth rates and migration rates.

(ii) Which **one** of the following statements best describes current population change in the UK?

(1)

⊠ **A** The population is decreasing at more than 10% per year.

⊠ **B** The population is increasing at more than 10% per year.

⊠ **C** The population is decreasing at less than 1% per year.

⊠ **D** The population is increasing at less than 1% a year.

(iii) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

Which **one** of the following age-groups is forecast to increase most by 2037?

(1)

⊠ **A** 0–19

⊠ **B** 20–39

⊠ **C** 40–59

⊠ **D** Over 60

(iv) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Which **one** of the following countries has the largest total area of urban land?

(1)

- ☒ **A** England
- ☒ **B** Wales
- ☒ **C** Scotland
- ☒ **D** Northern Ireland

(b) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Describe the distribution of large towns and cities in the UK where the population grew by more than 13% between 2004 and 2015.

(2)

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(c) Outline **one** reason why the population growth of large towns and cities varies in the UK.

(2)

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(d) (i) Study Figure 1d in the Resource Booklet.

Describe the distribution of vegetation in Greater London.

(3)

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(ii) Outline **two** reasons for the distribution that you described in (d)(i).

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 15 marks)

2 Study Section 2 in the Resource Booklet (pages 6 to 7) and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Study Figures 1c (page 4) and 2a (page 6) in the Resource Booklet.

Which **one** of the following describes the location of the 'top five' large towns and cities?

(1)

☒ **A** Most of them are in the north of England.

☒ **B** Most of them are in the west of England.

☒ **C** Most of them are in the south of England.

☒ **D** Most of them are in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

(ii) Suggest **one** reason for the location of the 'top five' large towns and cities.

(2)

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(b) (i) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Which **one** of the following describes the growth of UK regions?

(1)

☒ **A** Only London and the South West have growth rates greater than the UK average.

☒ **B** Every region has grown by more than 3%.

☒ **C** London has grown at more than double the rate of the UK as a whole.

☒ **D** Without London's growth the UK would have grown at about 7%.

(ii) Outline **one** reason why regional differences in GDP in the UK may grow in the future.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

3 Study Section 3 in the Resource Booklet (pages 8 to 11) and answer the following questions.

(a) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Which **one** of the following statements describes the change in average house price?

(1)

☒ **A** It fell by half between 2000 and 2015.

☒ **B** It fell in more years than it increased.

☒ **C** It more than doubled between 2000 and 2015.

☒ **D** It increased at a slower rate after 1990.

(ii) In which **one** of the following decades were most houses built in the UK?

(1)

☒ **A** 1960s

☒ **B** 1970s

☒ **C** 1980s

☒ **D** 2000s

(b) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Describe how house price changes vary.

(3)

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(c) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Describe the variations in the house price affordability ratio in England.

(4)

P 4 8 7 0 1 A 0 7 1 2

(d) (i) Which **one** of the following best describes the difference between brownfield and greenfield sites?

(1)

☒ **A** Brownfield sites are in rural areas while greenfield sites are in urban areas.

☒ **B** Brownfield sites are in old industrial cities while greenfield sites are in the north of the UK.

☒ **C** Brownfield sites have been developed previously while greenfield sites have not.

☒ **D** Brownfield sites are always cheaper to develop than greenfield sites.

(ii) Study Figures 3d and 3e in the Resource Booklet.

Outline **one** disadvantage of brownfield sites and **one** disadvantage of greenfield sites for the development of new housing in the UK.

(4)

Disadvantage of brownfield sites

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Disadvantage of greenfield sites

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(Total for Question 3 = 14 marks)

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4 Study Sections 2 and 3 in the Resource Booklet (pages 6 to 11).

Explain **two** ways a shortage of housing might affect the economy of the UK.

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(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in your answer to this question.

*5 Study the three options for the government of the UK.

> **Option 1:** The government should tackle the housing crisis by trying to slow down population growth in the UK.

> **Option 2:** The government should allow more housing to be built where it is most needed, including green belts.

> **Option 3:** The government should fund housing only in regions, large towns and cities where economic growth needs to be encouraged.

Select **one** option that you believe to be best for the people of the UK.

Explain the **advantages** of this option.

Use information from the Resource Booklet and your **knowledge from Units 1 and 2** to support your answer.

(9)

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

(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Geography B
Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

Monday 12 June 2017 – Afternoon **Resource Booklet**	Paper Reference **5GB3F/01** **5GB3H/01**

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Instructions

- Read the information on the problem on page 2 first.
- You are advised not to write for the first 30 minutes, read and make pencil notes only during this time.
- When reading, make links with other topics you have studied in Unit 1 (e.g. Water World and Changing Climate) and Unit 2 (e.g. Population Dynamics and Development Dilemmas).

Turn over ▶

P48701A

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

The problem

The UK has a major housing crisis.

How can we deal with this?

- Some people believe that we should solve the housing shortage by reducing population growth.
- Others think we should build more houses close to the cities where they are needed, especially London.
- Another view is that we should encourage economic growth outside London and the South East.

Section 1 – This crowded island?

- Over 65 million people currently live in the UK.

- The population is growing by about 500,000 each year, half from natural increase and half through migration.

- The impact of migration is controversial but most studies suggest that migrants add more to the economy than they take from it.

- The population is predicted to get older, although migrants tend to be young.

- The average population density of the UK is 255 people per km^2.

- There are very large variations in population density with over 14,500 people per km^2 in Islington (London) but only 9 people per km^2 in the Highlands of Scotland.
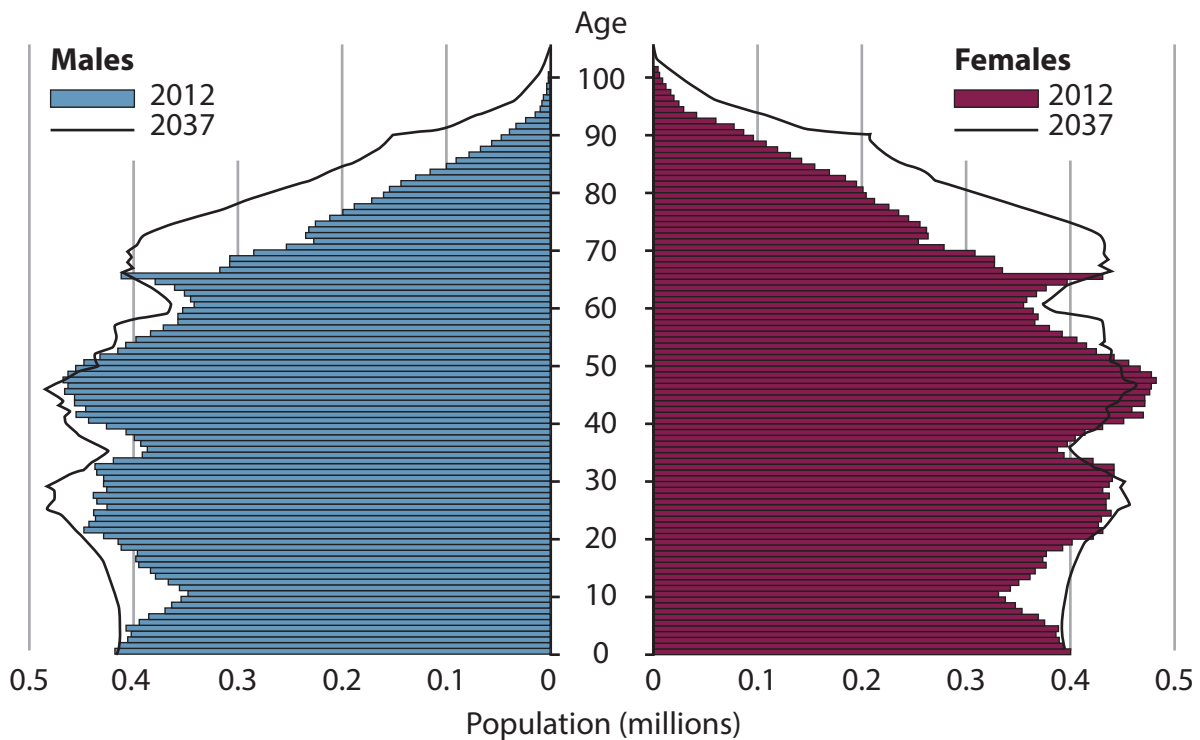
Figure 1a

Forecast of changes in the UK's population size and structure from 2012–2037

Legend:
- Mountains, moorlands and heaths
- Grasslands
- Farmland
- Woodlands
- Wetlands and floodplains
- Urban
- Coastal margins
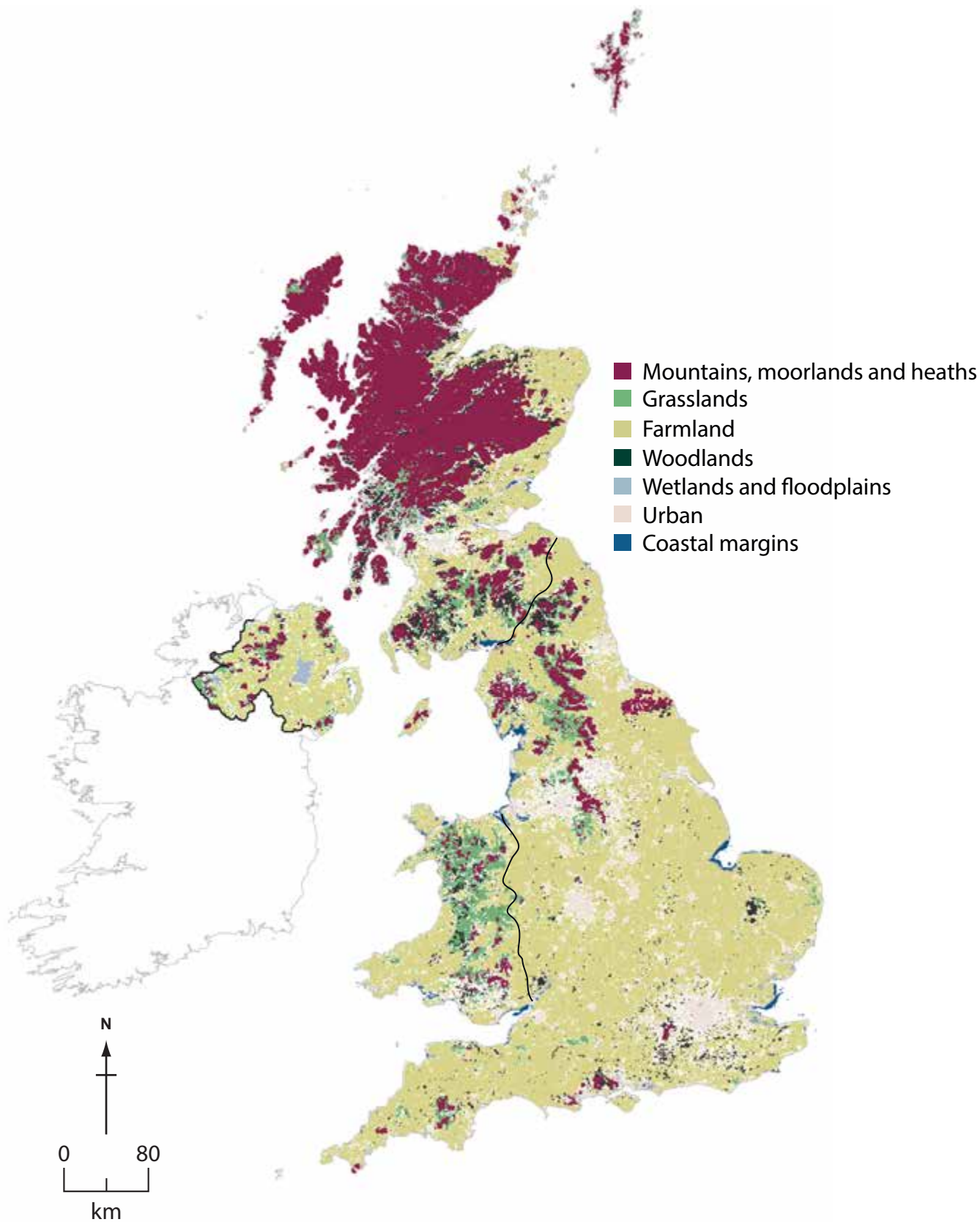
Figure 1b

The land use of the United Kingdom in 2015
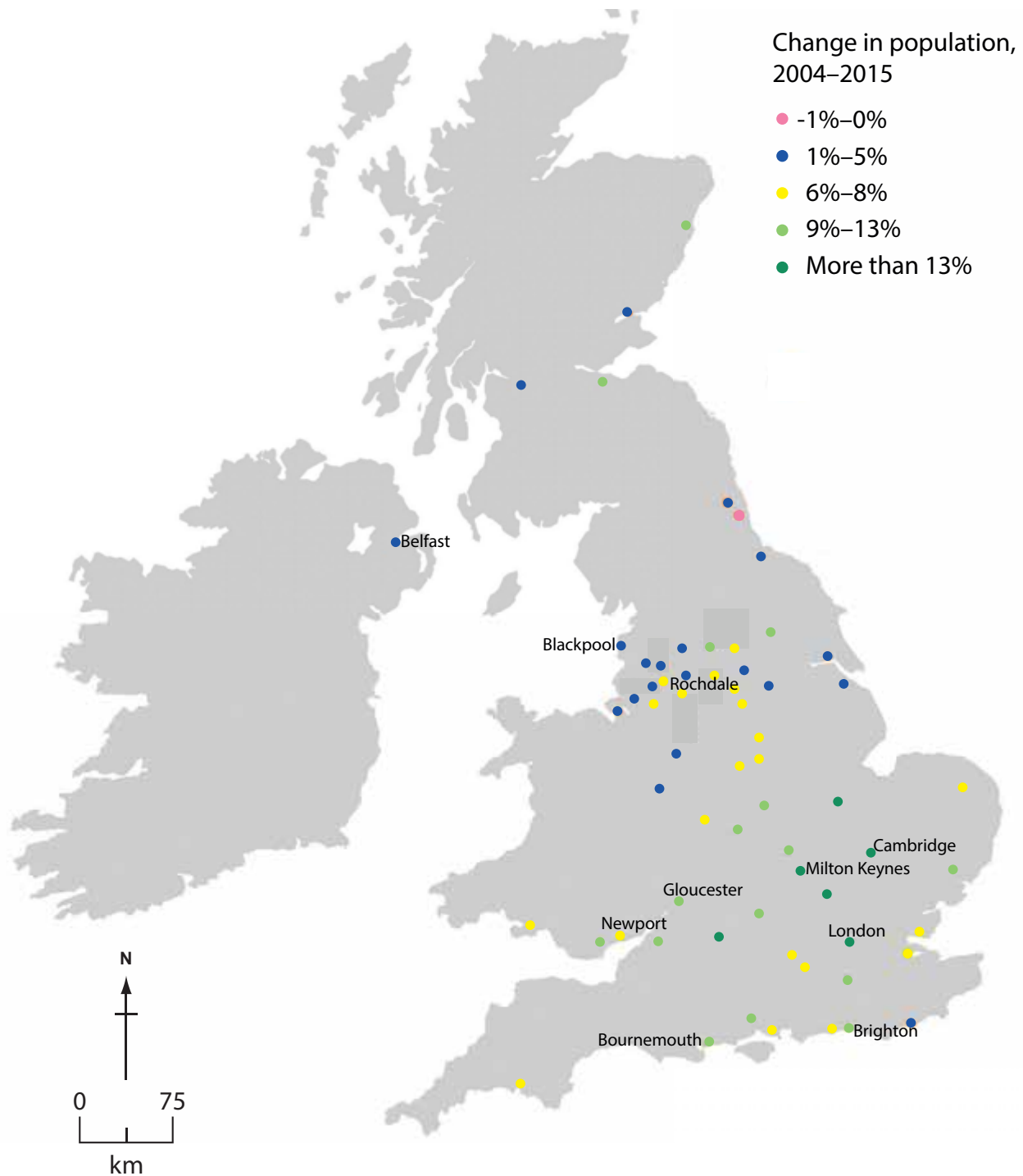
(Source: www.centreforcities.org)

Figure 1c

The changing population of UK's large towns and cities

- About 85% of the UK population live in urban areas but not all of these are growing.
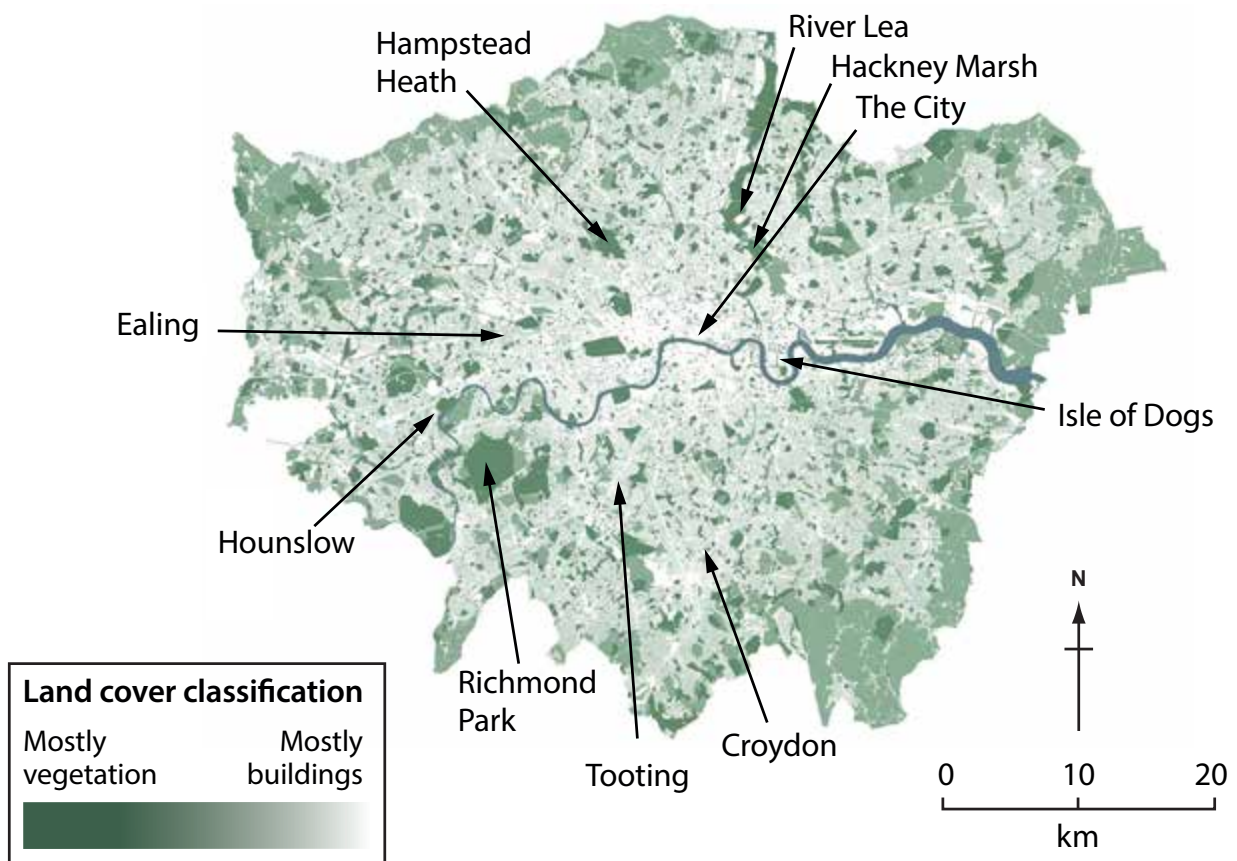
(Source: Map by Greenspace Information)

Figure 1d

Land use in Greater London in 2015

- 47% of Greater London is woodland or other vegetation.

- If you include gardens, then over 60% of Greater London's urban area is open space.

- Only 1% of the land area of the UK is made up of houses.

Section 2 – The changing economy

Top five large towns and cities	% change in jobs 2004–2015
1 Milton Keynes	+18.2
2 London	+17.1
3 Cambridge	+15.7
4 Brighton	+11.1
5 Bournemouth	+10.0
Bottom five large towns and cities	**% change in jobs 2004–2015**
60 Newport	−8.6
61 Blackpool	−10.9
62 Rochdale	−12.2
63 Belfast	−13.3
64 Gloucester	−13.6

Figure 2a

Top and bottom five UK large towns and cities ranked by growth in jobs 2004–2015

- The UK economy is increasingly dominated by finance and business services with London as their centre.
- The capital city generates 22% of UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) despite having only 12.5% of the UK's population.
- The growth of businesses and jobs will lead to more jobs and so further migration.
- The growing population will lead to higher demand for goods and services therefore the growth of more businesses.
- Unfortunately if the number of jobs is in decline, population may also decline leading to further job losses.

Percentage change in GDP for UK regions, 2011–2015 (%)
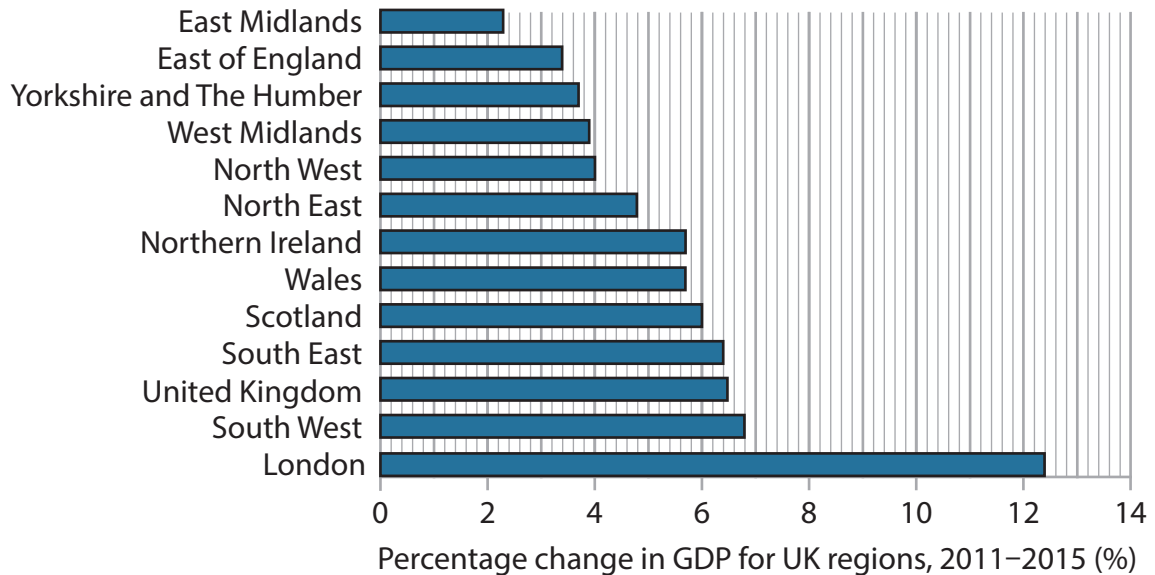
(Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0)

Figure 2b

Change in GDP for UK regions, 2011–15

Section 3 – The housing crisis

- The growth of the UK population requires an extra 350,000 houses to be built each year – more than 4.5 million by 2030.
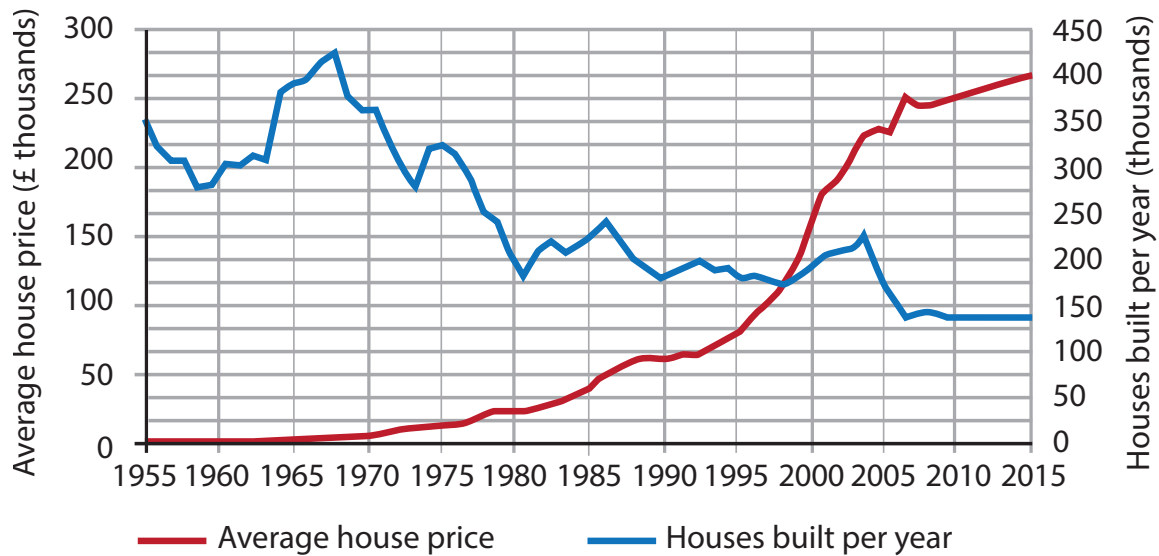
(Source: © Crown copyright)

Figure 3a

Average house prices and the number of homes built 1955–2015

- In the 1940s and '50s local councils built many houses to rent; most of these were sold to their tenants in the 1970s and '80s.
- There are just over 27 million homes in the UK, 65% are owned or being bought with a mortgage (loan).
- UK households spend on average more than 20% of their budget paying back mortgages in order to buy their houses, more than any other country.
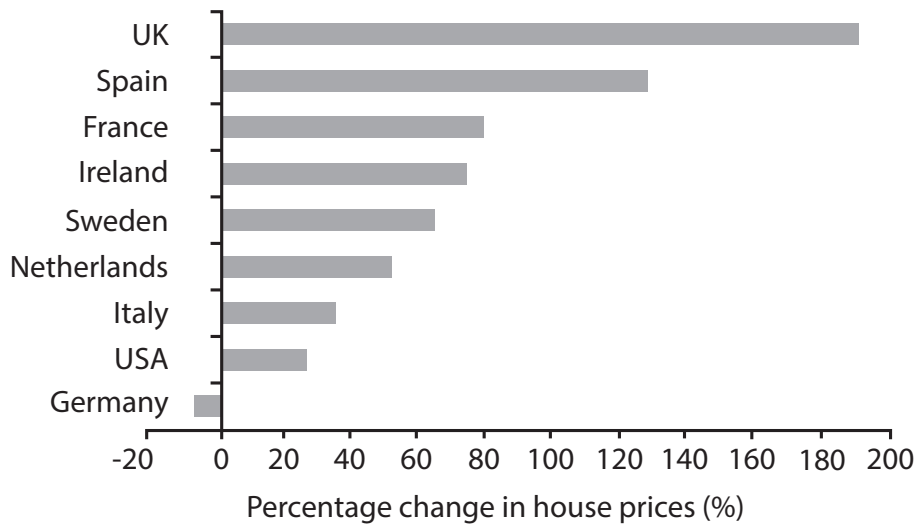
(Source: © 2015 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Figure 3b

House price changes between 2004 and 2015 in selected developed countries

- The relationship between house prices and incomes is the key to whether people can afford to buy their own house.
- Although average income in the UK has risen at 1% per year over the past 20 years, house prices have risen by more than 5% per year so houses have become less affordable.
- In 1995 an average property cost four times the average income (a 4:1 ratio) but by 2015 this had risen to a 12:1 ratio.
- In some parts of London this ratio is over 26:1 where wealthy foreign buyers have contributed to rapid price rises.
- Rented property in the UK is the most expensive in Europe.

House price affordability ratio
(house price: income)

- 4:1 to 6:1
- 7:1 to 8:1
- 9:1 to 10:1
- Over 10:1
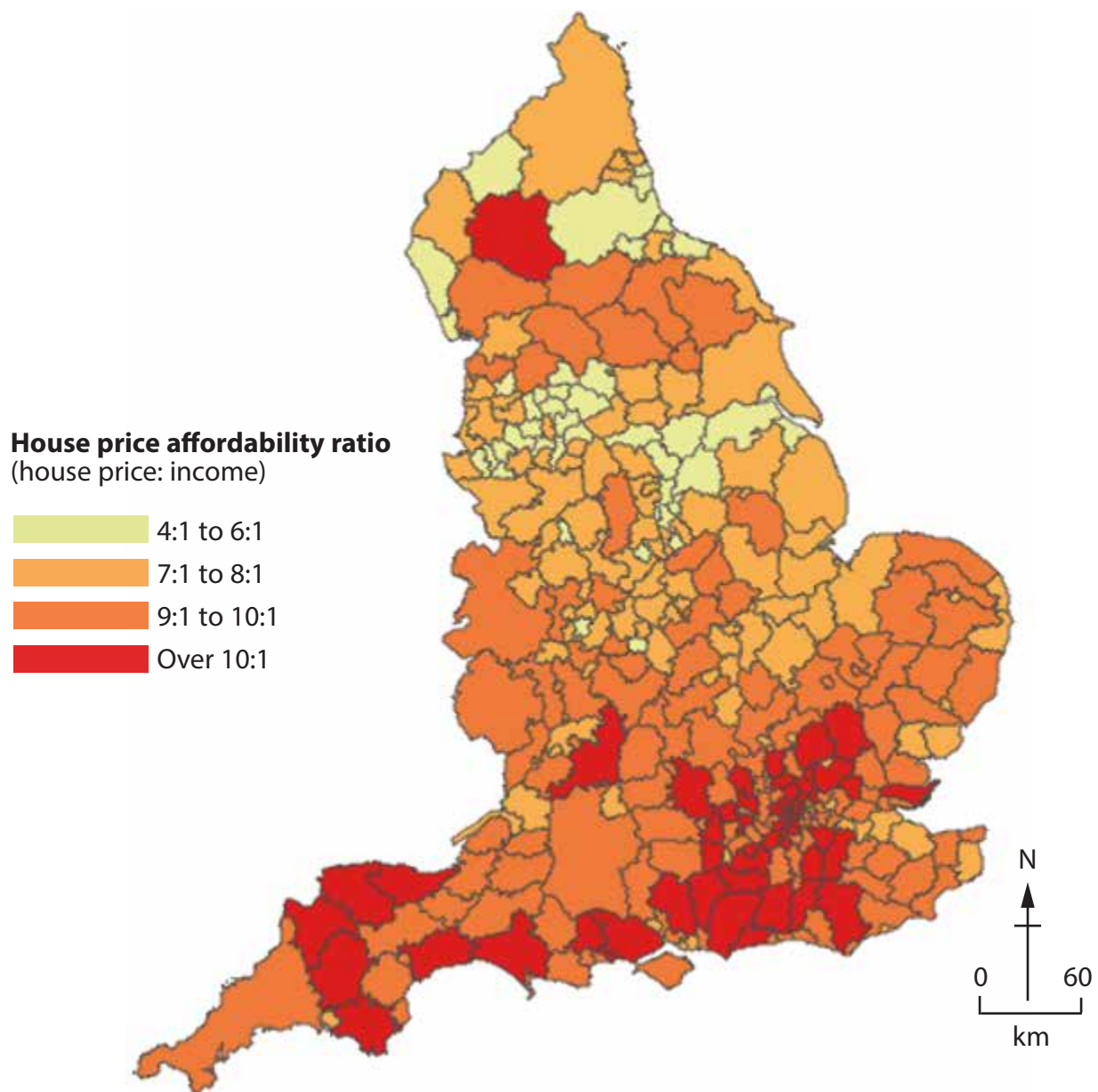
Figure 3c

House price affordability ratio (house price to income) in England for 2015

- The density of housing in the UK (42 houses per hectare) is amongst the highest in Europe and houses are amongst the smallest.

- Land for housing development often costs over 200 times more than agricultural land.

- Planning permission is needed for building houses and over half of applications for changing land from agricultural use (greenfield) to housing are refused.

- Green belts are areas of countryside around cities where development is restricted by planning laws.

- Building new houses around growing cities is resisted by many people who currently live in these areas (see Figure 3d).

- Building new houses on sites that have been built on previously (brownfield sites) can be expensive and may not be in ideal locations (see Figure 3e).
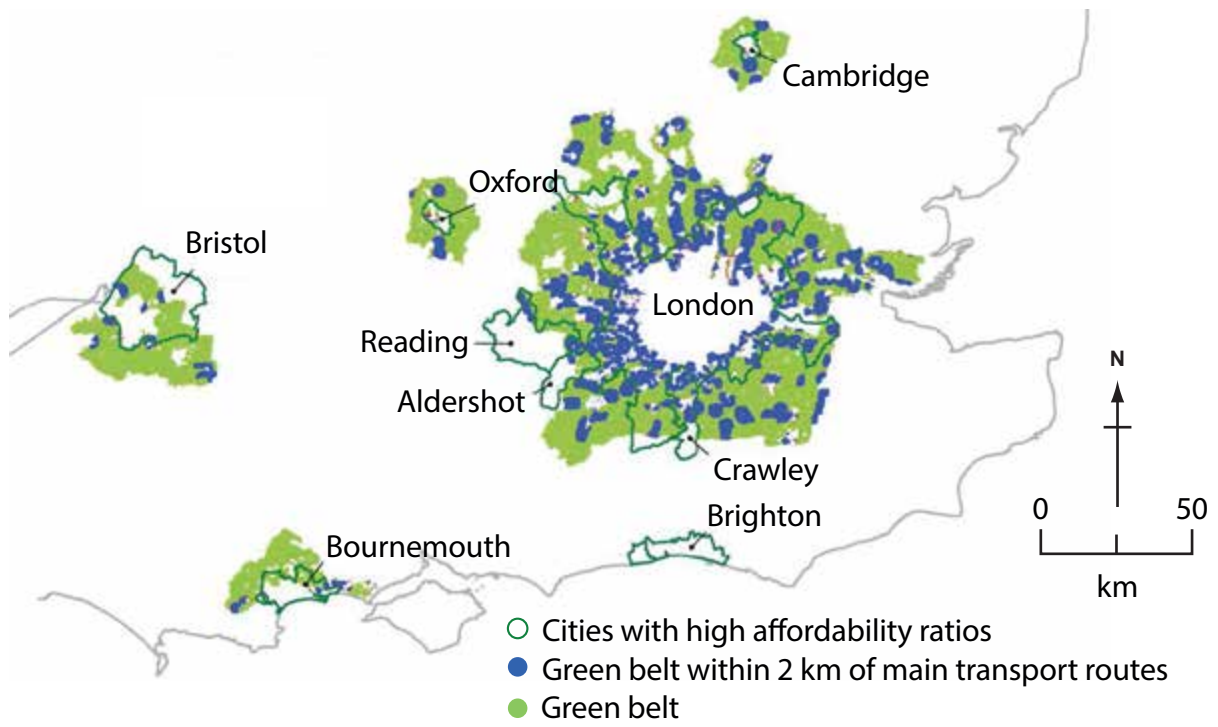
(Source: Brownfield Land Solution, Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners)

Figure 3d

Green belt areas around large towns and cities in the south of England
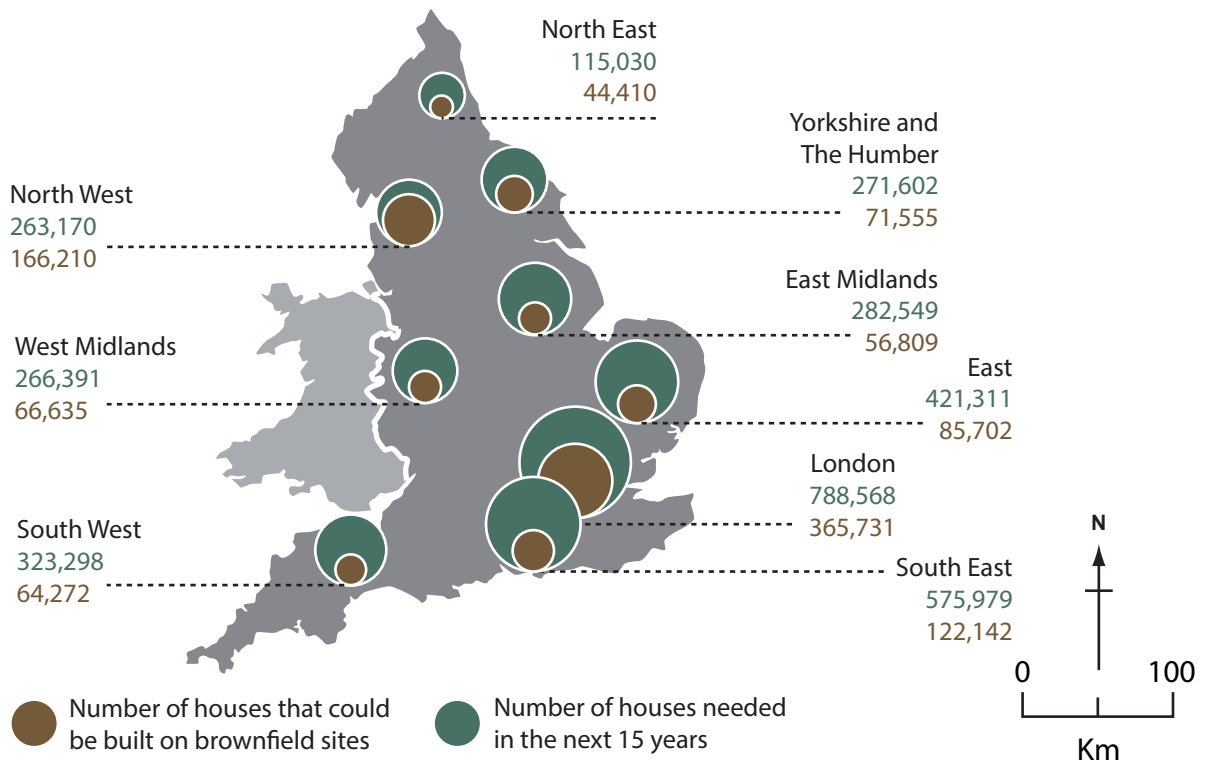
(Source: © Centre for Cities 2016)

Figure 3e

A forecast of housing needs compared to the number of houses that could be built on brownfield sites in English regions, 2015–2030

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