

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4242/02

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 2  
SECTION B**

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

1 hour 30 minutes

For examiner's use only	
<b>Part A</b>	20
<b>Part B</b>	29
<b>Part C</b>	11
<b>Total Marks</b>	60

This paper is to be given out after Section A has been collected in.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource folder.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all parts of this question**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If additional space is required you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answer that involves extended writing (Part C).

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India is a country in Asia. It is quickly developing its industry. Migration from rural to urban areas is rapid.

**Part A:** asks you to look at how developed India is. 20 marks

**Part B:** asks you to explore three options for developing India. 29 marks

**Part C:** asks you to decide which option India should develop first. 11 marks

### Part A

*You are advised to spend about 25 minutes on this part.*

*In this part you will look at how developed India is.*

(a) Study the graph on **page 3** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) Circle the three correct answers in the following passage: [3]

India's population has *stayed the same / dropped / risen* between 1995 and 2010.

The rate of change is best described as *uneven / slow / rapid*. The total expected population change between 2010 and 2030 is *220 / 320 / 420* million people.

(ii) Medical care is improving in India. How might this affect its population size? Explain your answer. [2]

Effect: .....

Explanation: .....

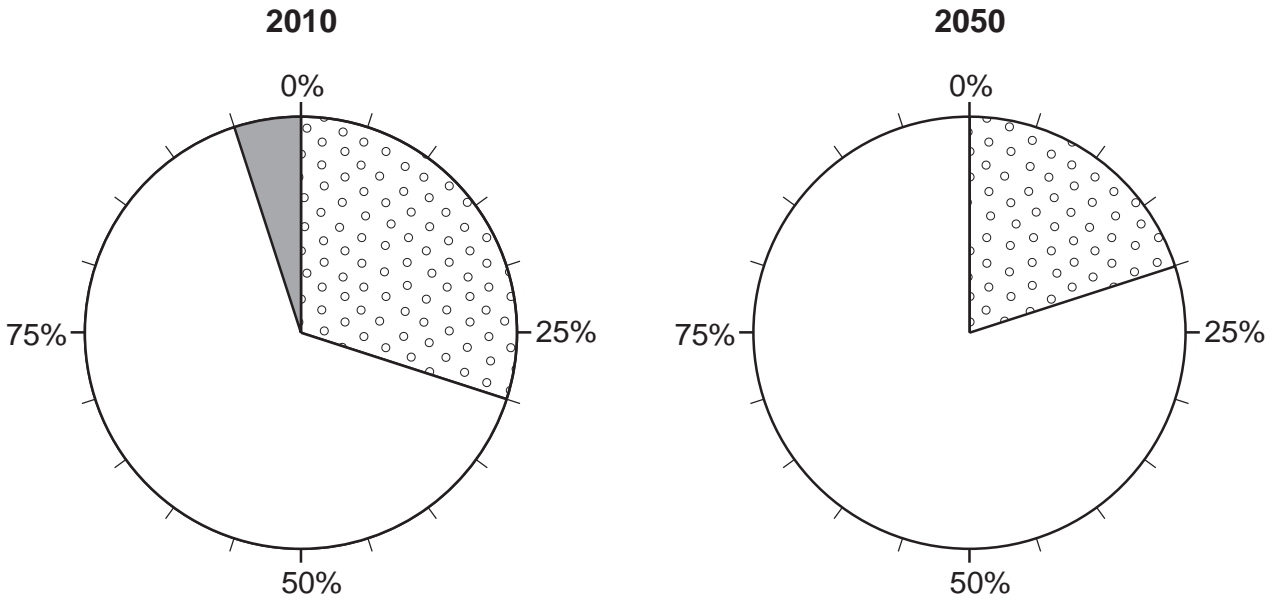
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


(b) The pie charts below show the actual population structure of India in 2010 and its predicted structure in 2050.

(i) Complete the pie chart for 2050 to show the following information:

The working age population will be 65%  
The retired age population will be 15%

[2]



<b>Key</b>					
	School age		Working age		Retired age

Source: US Census Bureau

(ii) Give **two** ways in which the population structure of India is expected to change between 2010 and 2050. [2]

First way: .....

.....

Second way: .....

.....

- (iii) Complete the sentences below to explain how changes to India's population structure between 2010 and 2050 may affect its ability to pay for the needs of its people.

Choose from the following:

<i>will stay the same</i>	<i>will fall</i>	<i>will rise</i>
---------------------------	------------------	------------------

[3]

Working age people pay most of the taxes so the country's income

.....

Providing education for each child is expensive so the cost of education

.....

Medical costs are highest for older people so the cost of healthcare

.....

- (c) Study the table on **page 3** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows some indicators of development for India and the UK.

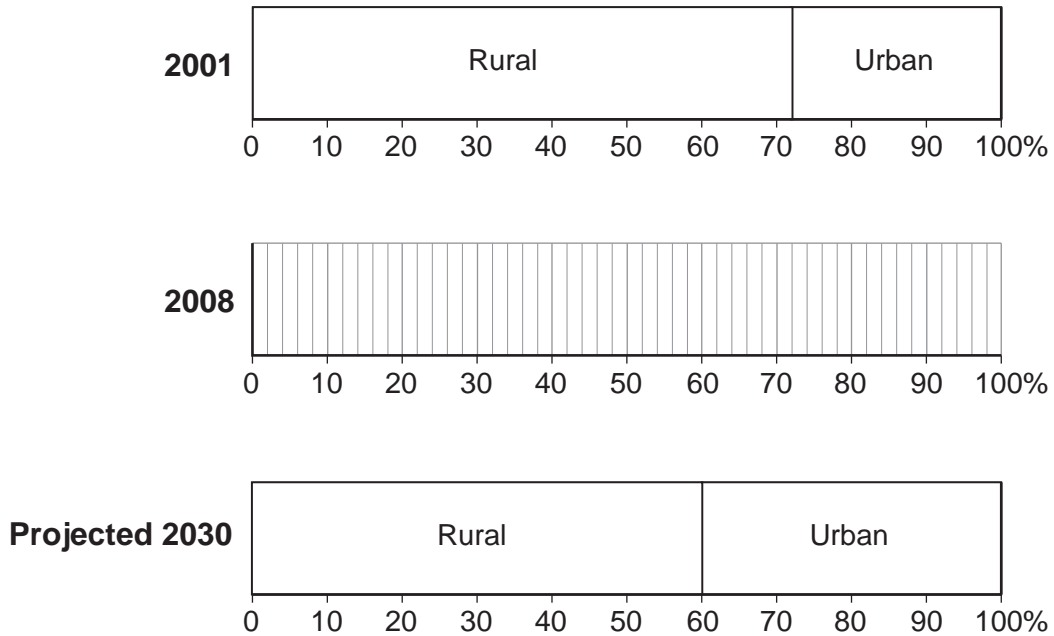
- (i) What is meant by the *adult literacy rate*? Tick (✓) the correct answer in the table below. [1]

Statement	Tick (✓)
The percentage of people 15 and over who can read	
The percentage of people 15 and over who can word process	
The percentage of people 15 and over who can read and write	

- (ii) How does the adult literacy rate show that India is economically poorer than the UK? [1]
- .....
- .....

(d) Study the divided bar graphs below.

Actual and predicted percentages of India's urban and rural population



(i) Complete the graph for 2008 using the following information:

In 2008 the rural population was 70% and the urban population was 30%. [2]

(ii) Suggest and explain **one advantage** to India of the **projected** changes. [2]

Advantage .....

Explanation .....

(iii) Suggest and explain **one disadvantage** to India of the **projected** changes. [2]

Disadvantage .....

Explanation .....

**Total = 20 marks**

**End of Part A**

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**Part B**

*You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this part.*

*This part explores three options for developing India.*

**Option 1. Improving rural Internet access helps the development of village life.**

(a) Study the graph on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

(i) What is an *urban area*? [1]

An urban area is .....

.....

(ii) Describe the trend of Internet users in India's **urban** areas between 2000 and 2009. Use figures in your answer. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(iii) In the table below, one correct statement has been ticked. Complete the table by ticking (✓) **three more** correct statements. [3]

Statement	Tick (✓)
There were about one million Internet users in rural areas in 2000	✓
The number of rural Internet users is always higher than urban users	
The increase in the number of urban Internet users is always greater than rural	
The greatest increase in rural Internet users was between 2006 and 2009	
The greatest increase of rural Internet users was between 2000 and 2003	
The total number of Internet users more than trebled between 2006 and 2009	
The total number of Internet users has increased by over 50 million between 2000 and 2009	



(b) Study the statements below the photograph on **page 4** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

- (i) Give **one** advantage, for people living in rural areas, of increasing Internet access in their village. Explain why it is an advantage. [2]

Advantage: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

- (ii) Explain why it is difficult to access the Internet in rural areas of India. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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**Option 2. Building wind turbines brings the quality of life advantages of electricity to Indian villages.**

(c) Study the statements below the photograph on **page 5** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

- (i) Wind power is a renewable form of energy. Suggest and explain **one** advantage to the **environment** of using renewable energy. [2]

Advantage: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

- (ii) Give and explain **two** ways in which a turbine, like the one in the photograph, might help improve **quality of life** in an Indian village. [4]

First way: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

Second way: .....

.....

Explanation: .....

.....

(d) Study the map on **page 6** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

- (i) In which parts of the country do the strongest winds blow? [2]

.....

.....

.....

- (ii) Explain why wind energy may **not** be the best electricity supply for all Indian villages. [2]

.....

.....

.....

**Option 3. Increasing the number of university places provides a skilled workforce for the future.**

(e) Study the diagram on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**. It shows the possible jobs taken by India’s university graduates.

(i) Give and explain **one** job that would help the development of India’s rural areas. [2]

.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) Suggest why increasing the number of university places might speed up India’s economic development. [2]

Reason: .....

Explanation: .....

(f) Study the news article on **page 7** of the separate **Resource Folder**.

Choose **two** ways in which the universities seem to be failing the people of India. Write their number below.

For **each** way explain how this might affect the development of the country. [4]

Way: .....

Effect on development: .....

.....  
.....  
.....

Way: .....

Effect on development: .....

.....  
.....  
.....

**Total = 29 marks**

**End of Part B**

**Part C**

*You are advised to spend **about 35 minutes** on this part.*

*In this part you will advise the Indian government which of the three options it should support first to encourage the country to develop further.*

The options are:

1. Improve rural Internet access
2. Build small wind turbines in villages
3. Increase the number of university places

Use the **Factfile** on **page 8** of the **separate Resource Folder** to organise your ideas on the following matrix.

One line of the matrix has been completed for you.

You should spend **about 15 minutes** completing the matrix.

Development option	Fact	Does it support the development strategy (Y/N). Why?
Improve rural Internet access	Many villagers use mobile phones	(N) Because people can make contact without use of the Internet
	Farming advice can be accessed using the Internet	
	Internet medical advice sometimes makes injuries worse	
	Thousands of villages don't have electricity supply	
Build small wind turbines in villages	Small turbines can be installed by villagers	
	Wind power is an unreliable source of energy	
	Some of India's universities are amongst the best in the world	
Increase the number of university places	There are worries that rich people have easier access to universities	
	India's growing industries require highly qualified employees	











**GCSE**

4242/02-A

**GEOGRAPHY  
SPECIFICATION B  
RESOURCE FOLDER UNIT 2, SECTION B  
FOUNDATION TIER**

A.M. MONDAY, 18 June 2012

**RESOURCE FOLDER**

This folder is for use with questions in **Unit 2, Section B Foundation Tier**.

This folder need not be handed in with your answer.

**How should the Indian government raise levels of development in a sustainable way?**



Option 1. Improving rural Internet access helps the development of village life.



Option 2. Building wind turbines brings the quality of life advantages of electricity to Indian villages.



Option 3. Increasing university places provides a skilled workforce for the future.

### World map locating India



### Recent and expected future population change in India

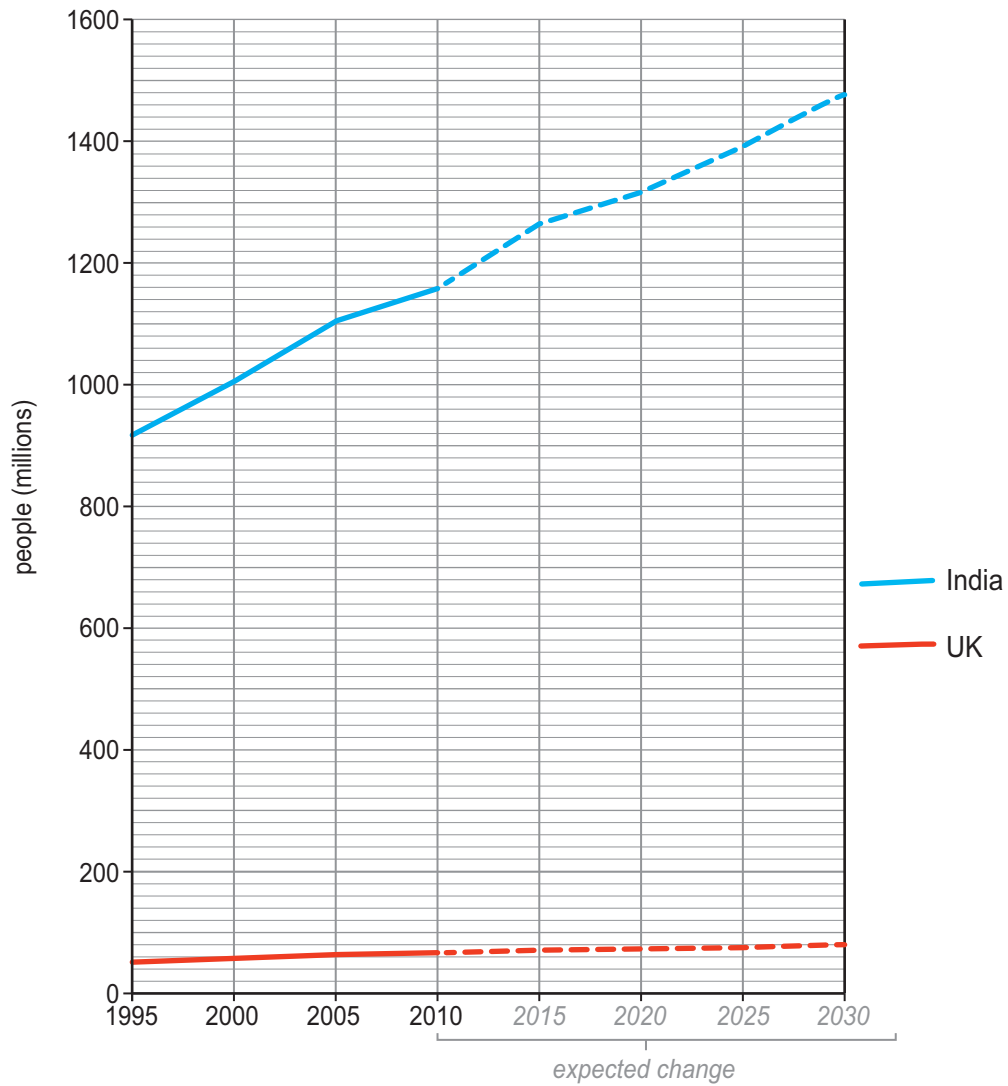
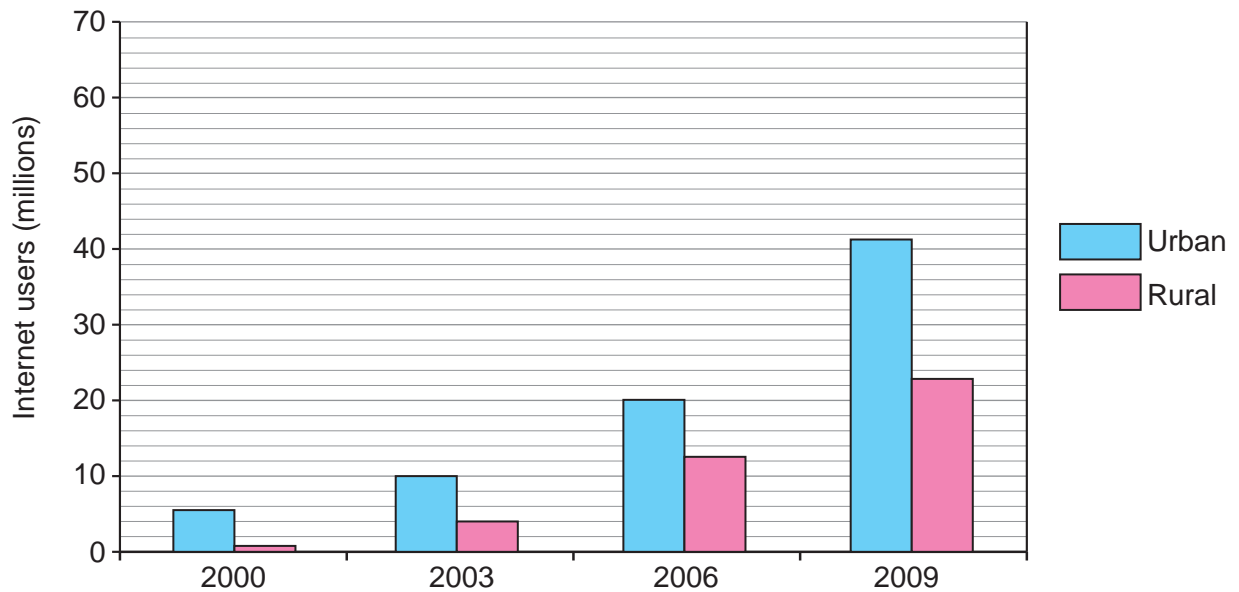


Table: Some indicators of development for India and the UK

Indicator of development	India	UK
Life expectancy (years)	64	79
Infant mortality	50	5
Percentage of adults who can read and write	68	99
Percentage of labour force in agriculture	52	1
Average schooling (years)	10	16

Source: UN HDI

### Internet users in India 2000-2009



### An Internet Café in an Indian village



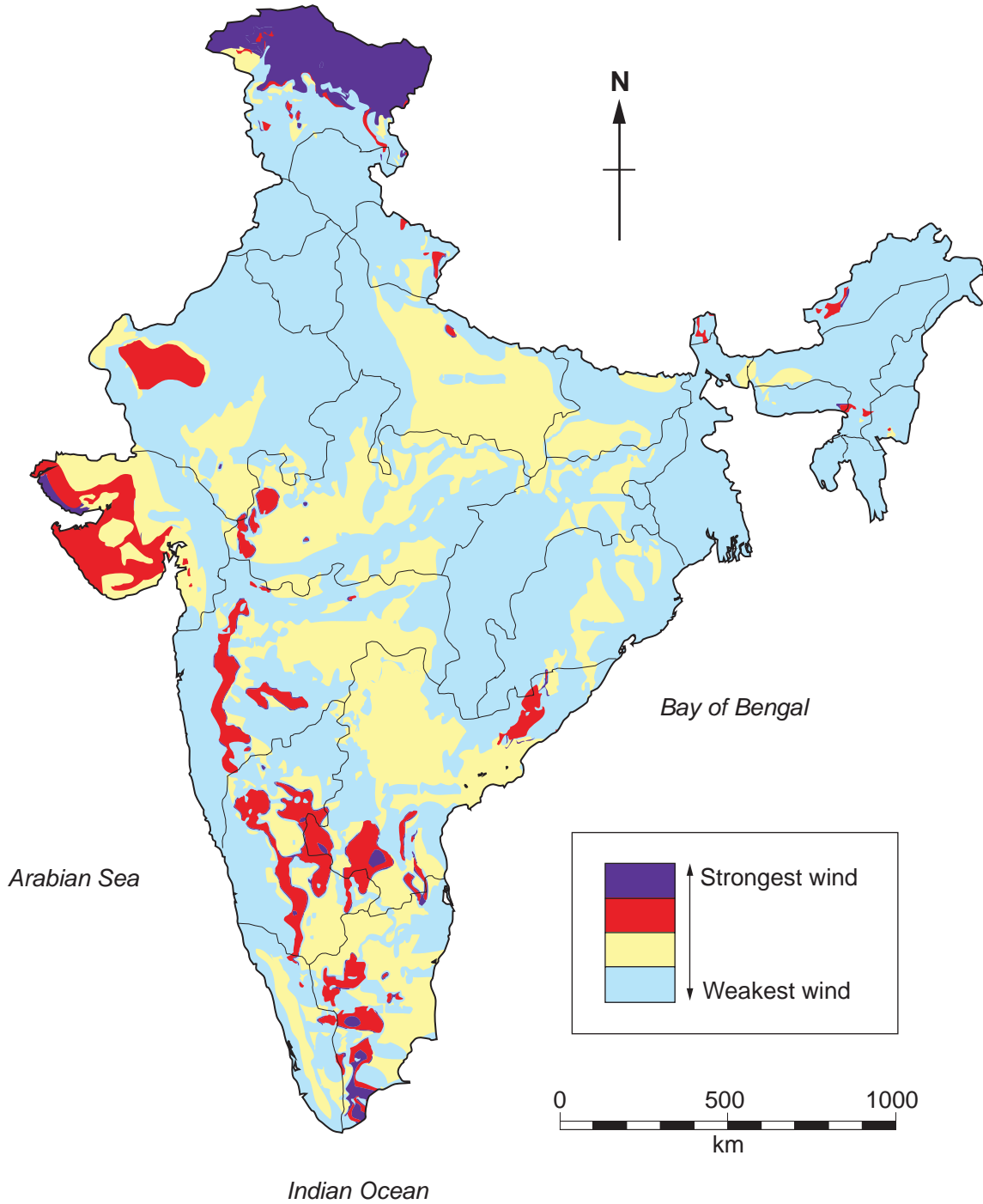
- Much of rural India has an unreliable electricity supply
- Young people are able to study online
- Some doctors offer a video-link surgery
- Few Indians in rural areas own their own computer
- Internet weather forecasts help local farmers

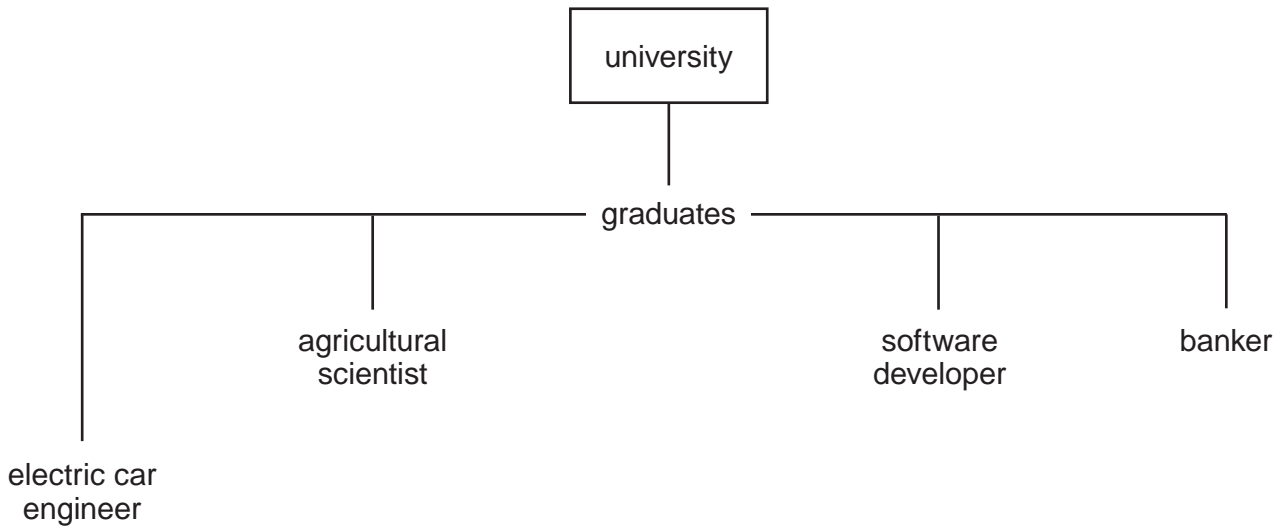
## Wind Power in rural India



- Wind turbines use wind to produce electricity cheaply
- One turbine brings lighting and cooling fans to 30 huts
- Villagers can be trained to build wind turbines
- Wind turbines are cheap to repair

### Wind speeds in India



**Graduate jobs****News article**

## **Prime Minister criticises universities**

Fact: India has over 300 universities which provide higher education.

Fact: Students in India are especially keen to study physics and technology.

However, in 2007, the Indian Prime Minister criticised the country's higher education system. He said that:

- 1 compared to other industrialised countries, India has a much lower percentage of students, aged 18-25, staying on for higher education.
- 2 many courses offered in India's universities do not give the students the skills that India needs.
- 3 the government does not do enough to help students in rural areas enter higher education.

**Factfile****Improve rural Internet access**

- Many villagers use mobile phones
- Farming advice can be accessed using the Internet
- Internet medical advice sometimes makes injuries worse

**Build small wind turbines in villages**

- Thousands of villages don't have an electricity supply
- Small turbines can be installed by villagers
- Wind power is an unreliable source of energy

**Increase the number of university places**

- Some of India's universities are amongst the best in the world
- There are worries that rich people have easier access to universities
- India's growing industries require highly qualified employees