

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Monday 17 June 2013 – Afternoon

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 ►

P41370A

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6/8/6/5/3/3



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 in country Z.

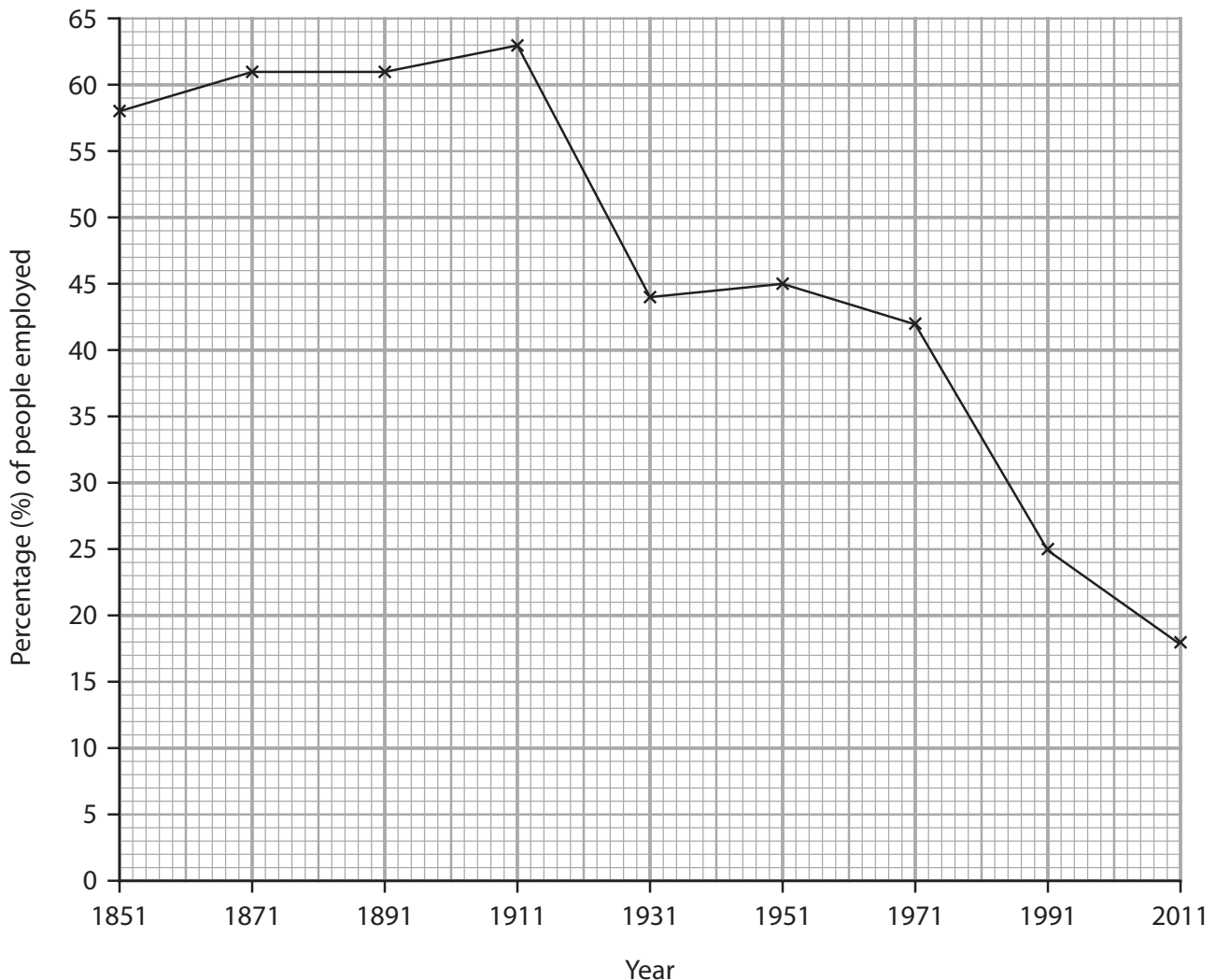


Figure 1a



- (i) In 1931, the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector was (1)
- A 36
 - B 40
 - C 44
 - D 48

- (ii) The largest fall in the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector was between (1)
- A 1911 and 1931.
 - B 1951 and 1971.
 - C 1971 and 1991.
 - D 1991 and 2011.

- (iii) Use Figure 1a to complete the sentences to explain the changes in the secondary sector. (5)
- Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

lower mechanisation higher 27% expensive
cheap profit 18% reagriculturalisation 45%

There has been a fall in the number of people between 1951 and 2011.

Secondary industries have moved overseas where production costs are

Secondary industries are also moving to countries where there is labour so more can be made.

Fewer people are now employed in secondary industries in country Z due to



(iv) Which **one** of these levels of development best describes country **Z** in Figure 1a?

(1)

- A** Low Income Country (LIC)
- B** Middle Income Country (MIC)
- C** Poor country
- D** High Income Country (HIC)

(v) Outline the reasons for the location of an activity (industry) in the secondary sector.

(4)

Chosen activity (industry)

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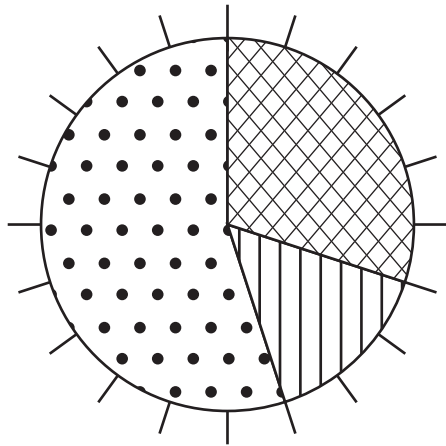
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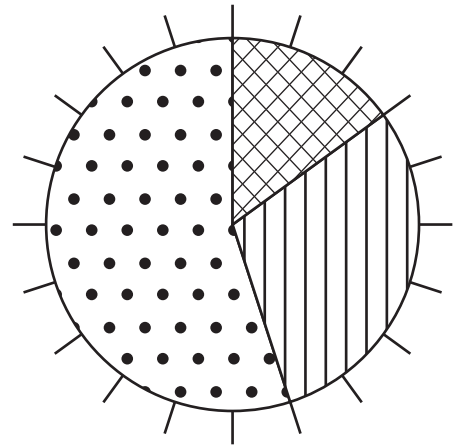


(b) Look at Figure 1b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the different economic sectors in two locations.



Madagascar



Faroe Islands

Key



primary sector



secondary sector



tertiary sector

Figure 1b

Compare the pie charts for Madagascar and the Faroe Islands in Figure 1b.

Use percentage of people employed data in your answer.

(4)

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(c) De-industrialisation is when there is

(1)

- A** a decrease in the secondary sector in an area.
- B** an increase in the use of machinery in factories.
- C** an increase in the secondary sector in an area.
- D** a decrease in the use of machinery in factories.

(d) Look at Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Outline how the development of new technologies and services has led to a growth in the tertiary sector.

Use evidence from Figure 1c in your answer.

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(e) Choose a study of the growth of the secondary sector in one LIC (Low Income Country) or one MIC (Middle Income Country).

Outline the reasons for 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 number of people living in Cornwall, a rural area.

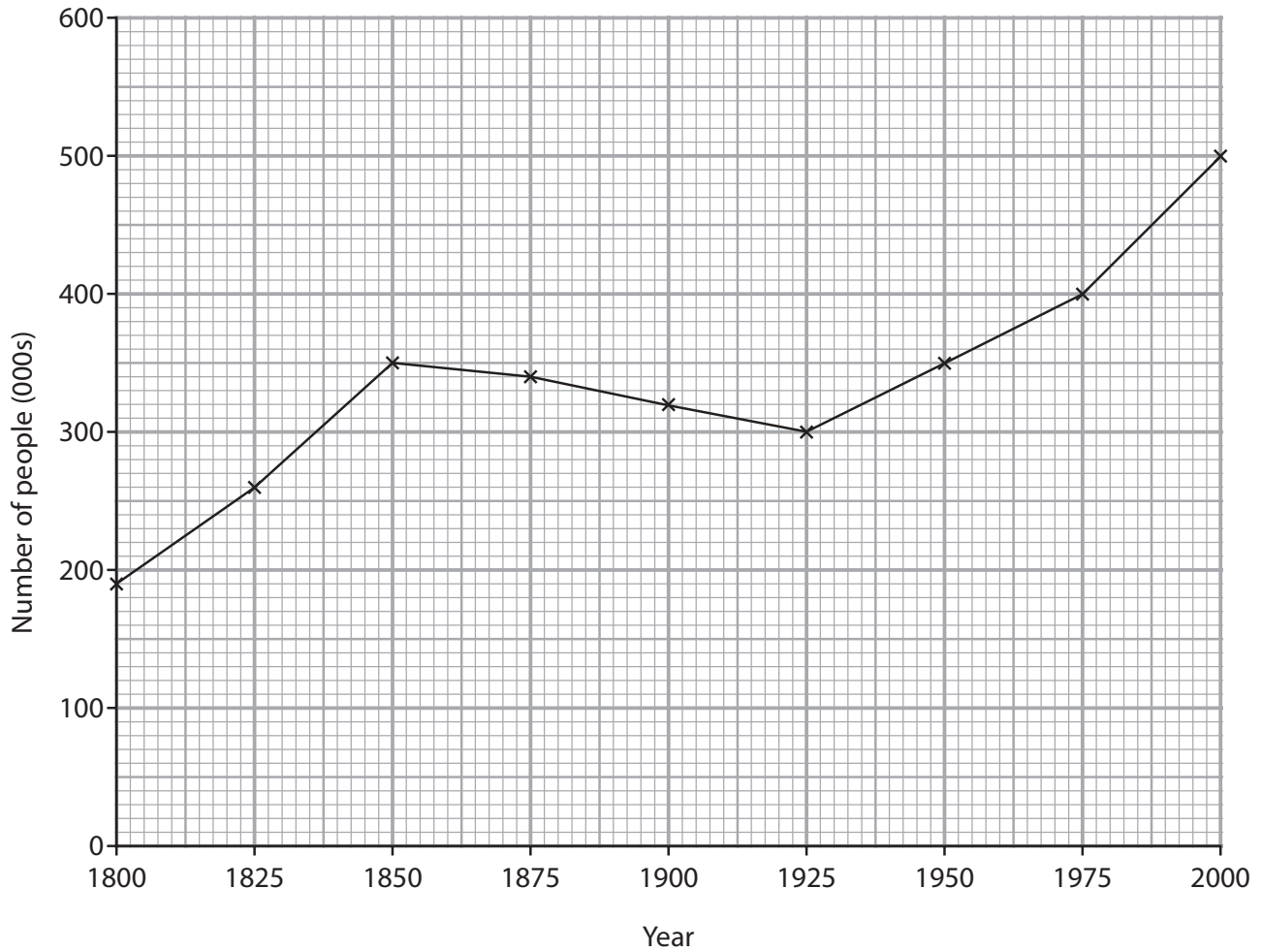


Figure 2a

(i) How many people were living in Cornwall in 1950?

(1)

- A 320 000
- B 330 000
- C 340 000
- D 350 000



(ii) The biggest growth in the number of people living in Cornwall was between (1)

- A 1800 and 1825.
- B 1925 and 1950.
- C 1950 and 1975.
- D 1975 and 2000.

(iii) Many people left Cornwall between 1850 and 1925.

Less people in an area means that shops close and services are cut.

This process is known as (1)

- A the spiral of decline.
- B diversification.
- C urbanisation.
- D the multiplier effect.

(iv) Use Figure 2a to complete the sentences to explain the increase in the number of people living in Cornwall.

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

farming	schools	warmer	faster	500 000
tourist	200 000	hotels	decrease	slower

Between 1925 and 2000, the number of people living in Cornwall grew by

Many people have retired to Cornwall because the area has a pace of life.

Cornwall also has a climate than some other parts of the UK.

People also move to Cornwall to work in the industry, mainly in and visitor attractions.



(b) Outline the consequences of the suburbanisation of the countryside close to urban areas.

Use an example in your answer.

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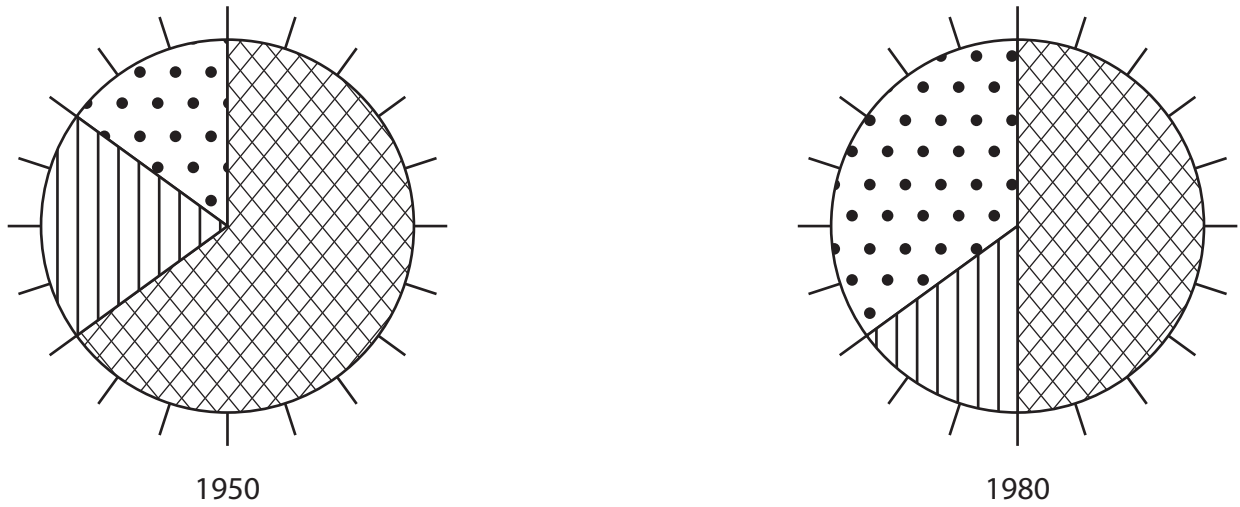
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(c) Look at Figure 2b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the different economic sectors for area **W**.



Key



primary sector



secondary sector



tertiary sector

Figure 2b

Compare the pie charts for 1950 and 1980 in Figure 2b.

Use percentage of people employed data in your answer.

(4)

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P 4 1 3 7 0 A 0 1 1 3 6

(d) Farmers sometimes use their land and buildings to make money from tourism.

This is an example of

(1)

- A** organic farming.
- B** diversification.
- C** intensive farming.
- D** suburbanisation.

(e) Look at Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Villages in the UK countryside are turning into tourist 'honeypots'.

Outline the consequences of this change.

Use evidence from Figure 2c in your answer.

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(f) Choose a study of a UK National Park.

Outline how pressures are being managed in this National Park.

(4)

Chosen National Park

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows the population of an urban area in a Low Income Country (LIC).

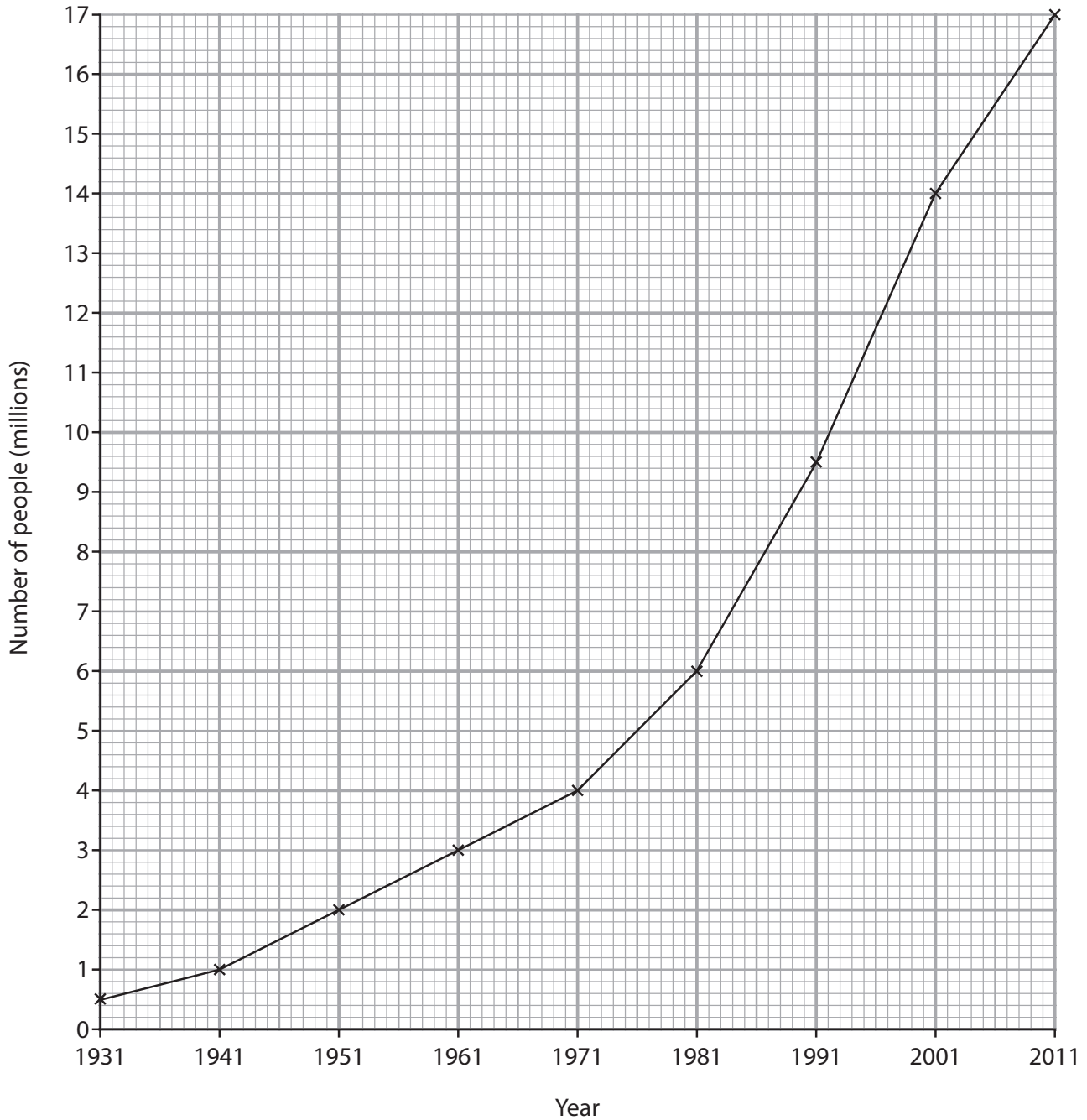


Figure 3a



(i) What was the population of the urban area in 1951? (1)

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

(ii) The biggest growth in the population on Figure 3a was between (1)

- A 1971 and 1981.
- B 1981 and 1991.
- C 1991 and 2001.
- D 2001 and 2011.

(iii) Use Figure 3a to complete the sentences to explain the rapid population growth of this urban area.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

rural 11 urban decrease higher
sailed increase 17 migrated lower

Between 1981 and 2011, the population of the urban area increased by million.

Many people have from the countryside to the urban area to find jobs.

Another reason for this to urban movement is for a better standard of living.

Rapid urban growth is also caused by the death rate being much than the birth rate.

This means that there is a large natural in population.



(iv) Choose a study of rapid urban growth in a LIC.

Outline the **negative** effects of this growth.

(4)

Chosen study of rapid urban growth

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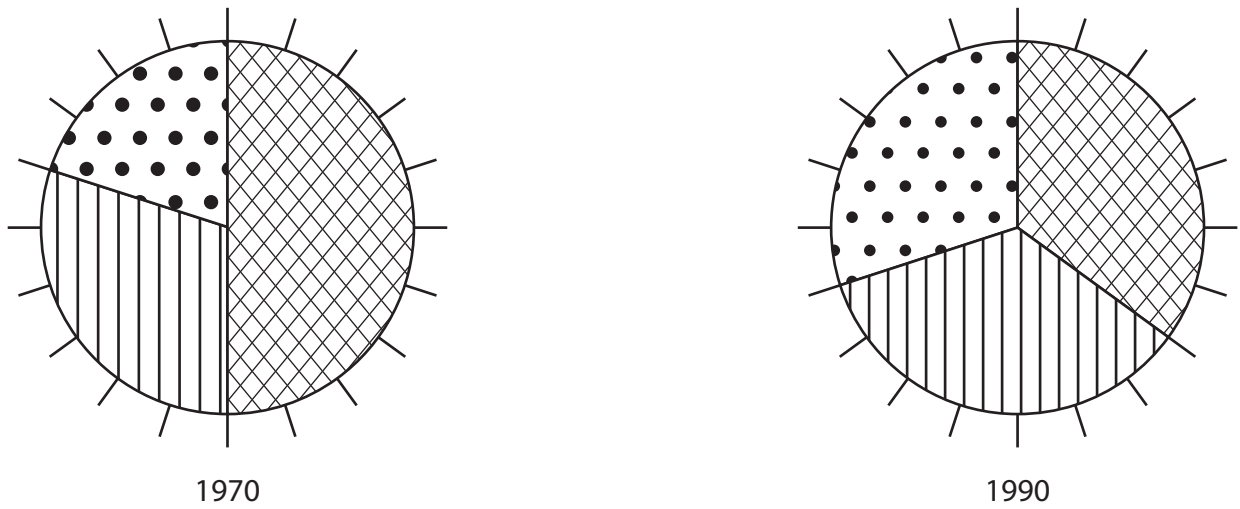
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(b) Look at Figure 3b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for settlement Y.



Key



29 years old or under



30 to 59 years



60 years old or over

Figure 3b

Compare the pie charts for 1970 and 1990 in Figure 3b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)

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P 4 1 3 7 0 A 0 1 7 3 6

(c) The following changes have been caused by counter-urbanisation.

Choose the **two** which are **positive** changes.

(2)

- A** Local shops may close down.
- B** Local primary schools have more pupils and are not forced to close.
- C** New residents (newcomers) do not value local traditions.
- D** New residents (newcomers) can cause more air pollution.
- E** Local roads become more crowded.
- F** Derelict buildings are converted into houses.

(d) Look at Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Outline how urban land use in the UK is changing because of the need for more housing.

Use evidence from Figure 3c in your answer.

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(e) Outline the changes to remote rural areas caused by depopulation.

Use examples in your answer.

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the change in world birth rates from 1970 to 2010.

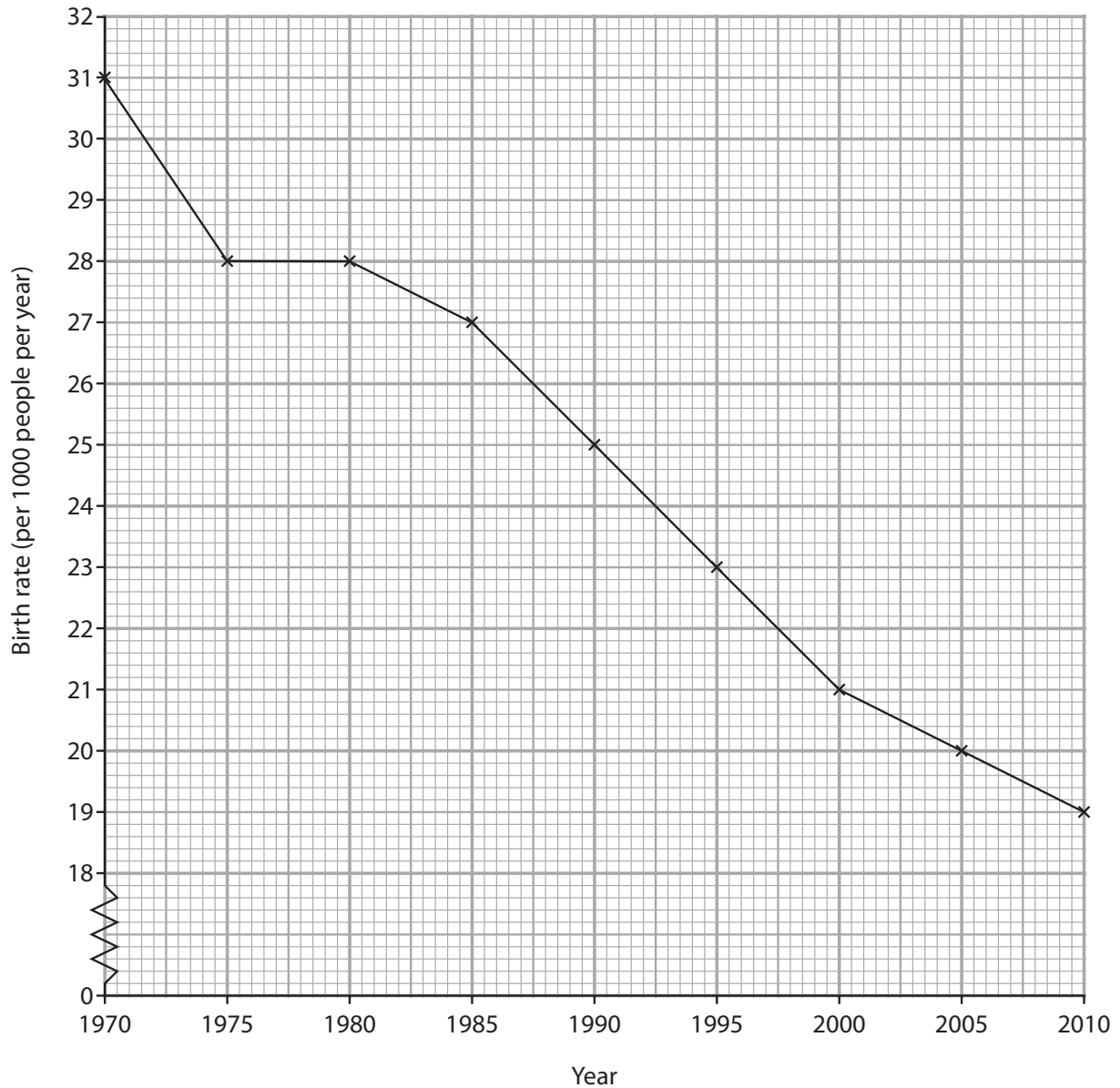


Figure 4a



(i) What was the world birth rate in 1995? (1)

- A 22 births per 1 000 people per year
- B 23 births per 1 000 people per year
- C 24 births per 1 000 people per year
- D 25 births per 1 000 people per year

(ii) The biggest fall in the world birth rate was between (1)

- A 1970 and 1975.
- B 1980 and 1985.
- C 1990 and 1995.
- D 2000 and 2005.

(iii) Use Figure 4a to complete the sentences to explain why the world birth rate has fallen.

Use some of the words and numbers in the box below.

(5)

medical hospitals larger farms 9
careers increase 19 smaller decrease

Between 1980 and 2010, the world birth rate fell by
..... births per 1 000 people per year.

In some countries, women are educated and have
.....

An in family planning has caused birth rates to fall.

An increase in the number of has lowered the infant mortality rate.

More children are surviving so parents can have
..... families.



(iv) During which stage of the demographic transition model do birth rates fall rapidly?

(1)

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

(b) Outline the physical factors which cause some parts of the world to be sparsely populated.

Use an example in your answer.

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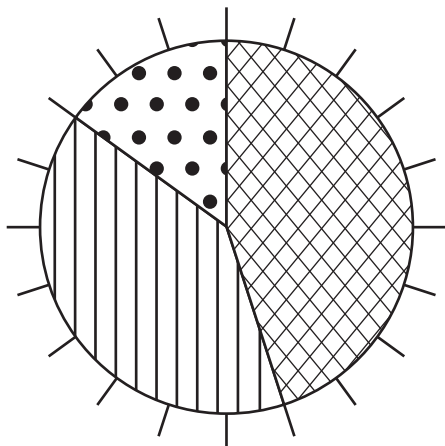
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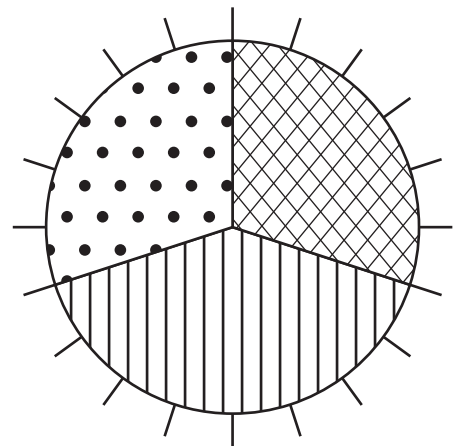


(c) Look at Figure 4b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for two areas of the UK.



Haringey



Eastbourne

Key



29 years old or under



30 to 59 years old



60 years old or over

Figure 4b

Compare the pie charts for Haringey and Eastbourne in Figure 4b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)

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P 4 1 3 7 0 A 0 2 3 3 6

(d) One **negative** consequence of a youthful population is

(1)

- A** the government has to spend more money on schools.
- B** people are living longer.
- C** the government has to spend more money on care homes.
- D** there are more retired people.

(e) Look at Figure 4c in the Resource Booklet.

Outline the **positive** consequences of an ageing population.

Use evidence from Figure 4c in your answer.

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Section B starts 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 *(e).

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

It shows the migration of refugees from Iraq in 2007 as a result of the war.

(i) Which **one** of the countries below received the most refugees?

(1)

- A Syria
- B Lebanon
- C Egypt
- D Saudi Arabia

(ii) Which country did not receive any refugees?

(1)

- A Lebanon
- B Iran
- C Jordan
- D Egypt

(iii) The migration shown on Figure 5a can be classified as

(1)

- A forced and national.
- B voluntary and national.
- C forced and international.
- D voluntary and international.



(iv) Use Figure 5a to complete the sentences about the migration of refugees from Iraq.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

less decrease west schools source
farms increase east host more

Many Iraqi refugees migrated to countries such as Egypt and Syria.

This led to an in population and more competition for jobs in these countries.

These changes meant that money needed to be spent on services such as and hospitals.

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

It is a newspaper article about a population flow in Africa.

(i) Which is the country of origin of the refugees?

(1)

- A** Ethiopia
- B** Somalia
- C** Kenya
- D** Djibouti

(ii) In which country is the Dadaab refugee camp?

(1)

- A** Ethiopia
- B** Somalia
- C** Kenya
- D** Djibouti



(iii) Give **one** reason for the flow of refugees shown in Figure 5b.

(1)

(c) One type of short-term population flow is for sporting reasons.

Describe the push and pull factors for this type of population flow.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)

(d) Outline how the relaxation of national boundaries within the EU has allowed greater freedom of movement.

(4)



*(e) Explain the **positive** impacts of population flows on the host country.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.

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

(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)



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 *(d).

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

It shows international tourist arrivals in different parts of the world.

(i) Which part of the world received the most international tourists?

(1)

- A Canada
- B Western Europe
- C USA
- D Eastern Europe and Russia

(ii) Which part of the world received 30 million international tourists?

(1)

- A Canada
- B Western Europe
- C USA
- D Eastern Europe and Russia

(iii) Figure 6a shows that

(1)

- A Canada received twice as many tourists as China.
- B the USA received the same number of tourists as Western Europe.
- C China received twice as many tourists as Canada.
- D the USA received more tourists than Western Europe.



(iv) Complete the sentences about the reasons for the growth in world tourism.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

goods longer work internet paid
shorter hotel unpaid incomes leisure

There has been a growth in disposable in some parts of the world.

The working week is now and many workers receive longer holidays.

This means people have more time.

The development of television and the has made people more aware of new tourist destinations.

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

It is a newspaper article about Blackpool, a holiday destination in the UK.

(i) How many tourists went to Blackpool in 2008?

(1)

(ii) Name **one** physical attraction of Blackpool described in the article, in Figure 6b.

(1)

- A** Blackpool Tower
- B** new promenade
- C** big amusement arcades
- D** lovely beaches



(iii) In which stage of the Butler model of resort development was Blackpool in 2010?

(1)

- A** development
- B** decline
- C** rejuvenation
- D** exploration

(iv) Describe what happens during the involvement stage of the Butler model of resort development.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)



(c) Outline the **differences** between a package holiday and a backpacking holiday.

(4)

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*(d) Explain the **negative** impacts (effects) of tourism in Low Income Countries (LICs).
Use examples 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

Monday 17 June 2013 – Afternoon

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA3F/01

5GA3H/01

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Information

This resource booklet contains diagrams, photographs and images needed for use with the Unit 3: 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



A call centre in south-east Asia



An advertisement for a new service in the tertiary sector

Figure 1c

Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside



Figure 2c

Topic 3: Settlement Change

From this...



...to this...



(Source: © Stuart MacFarlane/Arsenal Football Club)

Figure 3c

Topic 4: Population Change



High street 'charity shop'

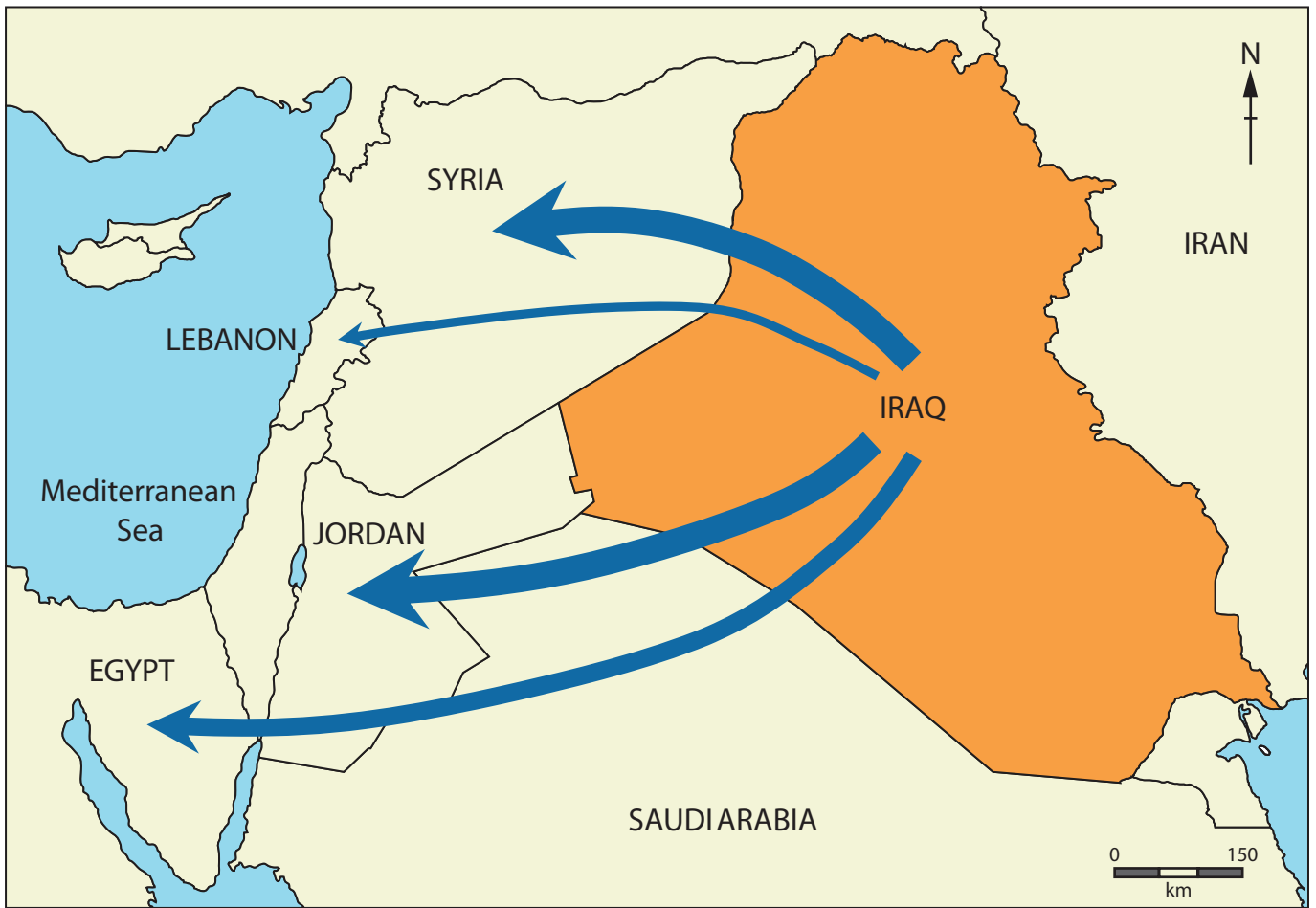


Mid-week afternoon bowls club

Figure 4c

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 5: A Moving World



Migration of refugees from Iraq in 2007

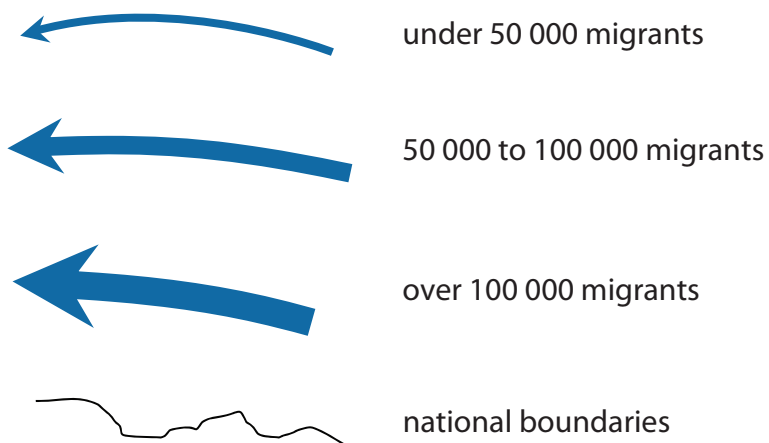


Figure 5a

The Earthwatch Times

Thousands flee to the world's largest refugee camp in Kenya

June 2011

Since the beginning of 2001, refugees have been arriving at Dadaab, the world's largest refugee camp. There are an estimated 400,000 refugees at this camp now.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that about 1,500 refugees are crossing the border from Somalia every day.

Somalia has been hit by 20 years of civil war and is also experiencing a famine, with nearly half the population in need of immediate food aid.



Other nearby countries such as Ethiopia and Djibouti are also experiencing a food crisis as a result of receiving large numbers of refugees.

Figure 5b

Topic 6: A Tourist's World

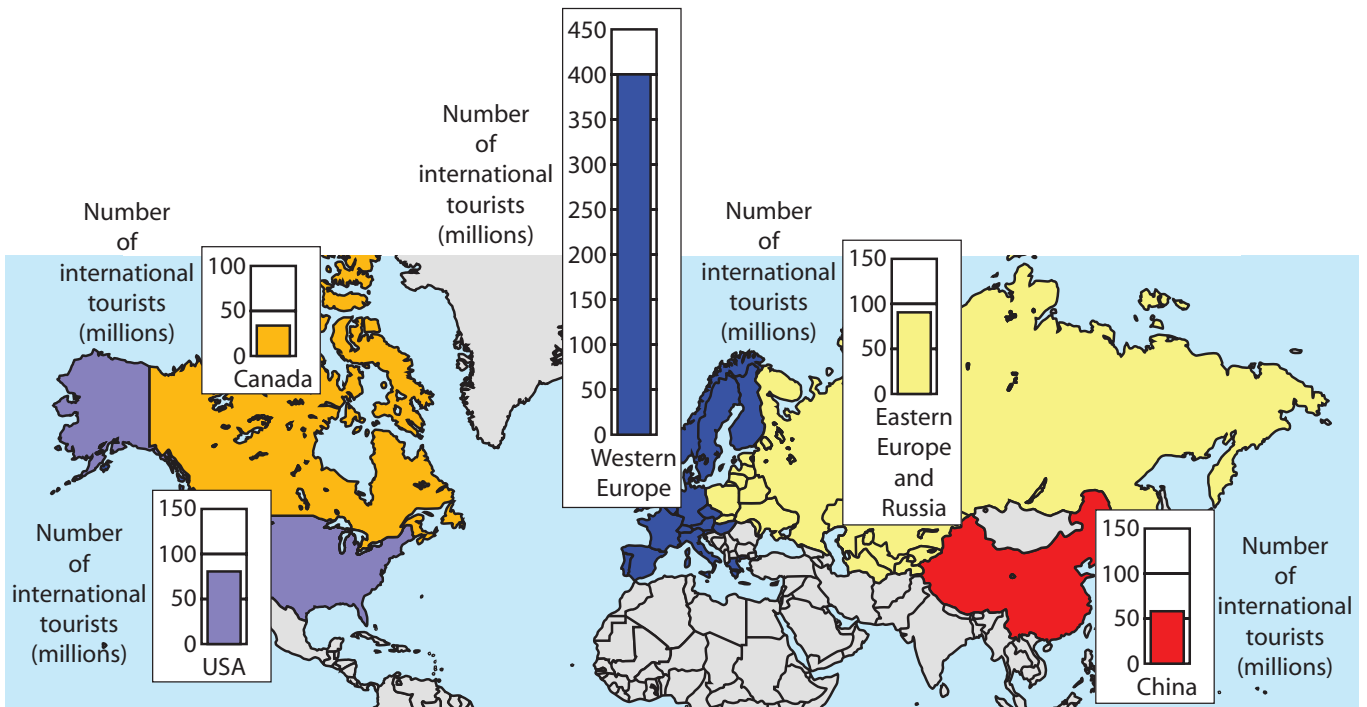


Figure 6a

The Earthwatch Times

Blackpool towers above all UK resorts

June 2011

Holidaymakers in Blackpool have given the resort the thumbs up after it was crowned the nation's favourite seaside town for 2010.

In 2008, visitor numbers were in decline with only 1.38 million visitors whereas there had been 1.87m in 2007.

Mr Cavill, Assistant Director of Business Development, said "Since being crowned the nation's number one and with the new promenade and the re-development of Blackpool Tower we are seeing an increase in visitor numbers".

Arim Azimi, a tourist from Chester, said "It's got everything here you need; lovely beaches, lovely weather and big amusement arcades you can spend your money in!"



Figure 6b

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