

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Geography B

Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

Higher Tier

Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

5GB3H/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.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P43081A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

6/4/4



PEARSON

Answer ALL questions.

Look carefully at the background information in the Resource Booklet and then answer questions 1 to 5 which follow.

1 Study Section 1 (pages 2 and 3) of the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) Describe the physical geography of Jamaica.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest Jamaica is a developing country.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....



(c) Outline **one** cause and **one** consequence of the emigration of university graduates.

(4)

Cause of emigration

.....

.....

.....

.....

Consequence of emigration

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Study Section 2 (pages 4 and 5) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) Suggest **two** reasons why Jamaica has to import much of its food.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **two** results of the large foreign debt on the Jamaican people.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....



(c) Study Figures 2b and 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Compare the economic performance of Jamaica with its Latin American and Caribbean neighbours.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) Study Figure 2d.

Suggest reasons for the pattern of GDP per person.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 16 marks)



***3** Study Section 3 (pages 6 and 7) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following question.

Examine the impacts of Jamaica's tourist industry on the environment.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)



***4** Study Section 4 (pages 8 and 9) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following question.

Examine the impacts of Jamaica's bauxite mining and processing industry on the environment.

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

(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)



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

***5** Study the four options shown below for Jamaica to develop its struggling economy.

Option 1: Encourage the rapid development of the tourist industry but discourage the bauxite industry

Option 2: Encourage the rapid development of the bauxite industry but discourage further tourist development

Option 3: Encourage the rapid development of both tourism and the bauxite industry

Option 4: Discourage the development of both tourist and bauxite industries and identify new ways of developing the economy

Select **one** option you think would be the best **long-term plan** to improve Jamaica's economic growth.

Explain why your selected option is the best available.

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

(12)

Chosen option.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS



BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE



BLANK PAGE



Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Geography B

Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning

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 (eg Water World and Changing Climate) and Unit 2 (eg Population Dynamics and Development Dilemmas).

Turn over ►

P43303RA

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

5/4/4/4/4/3



PEARSON

Information on the problem

The problem

How should Jamaica develop its struggling economy?

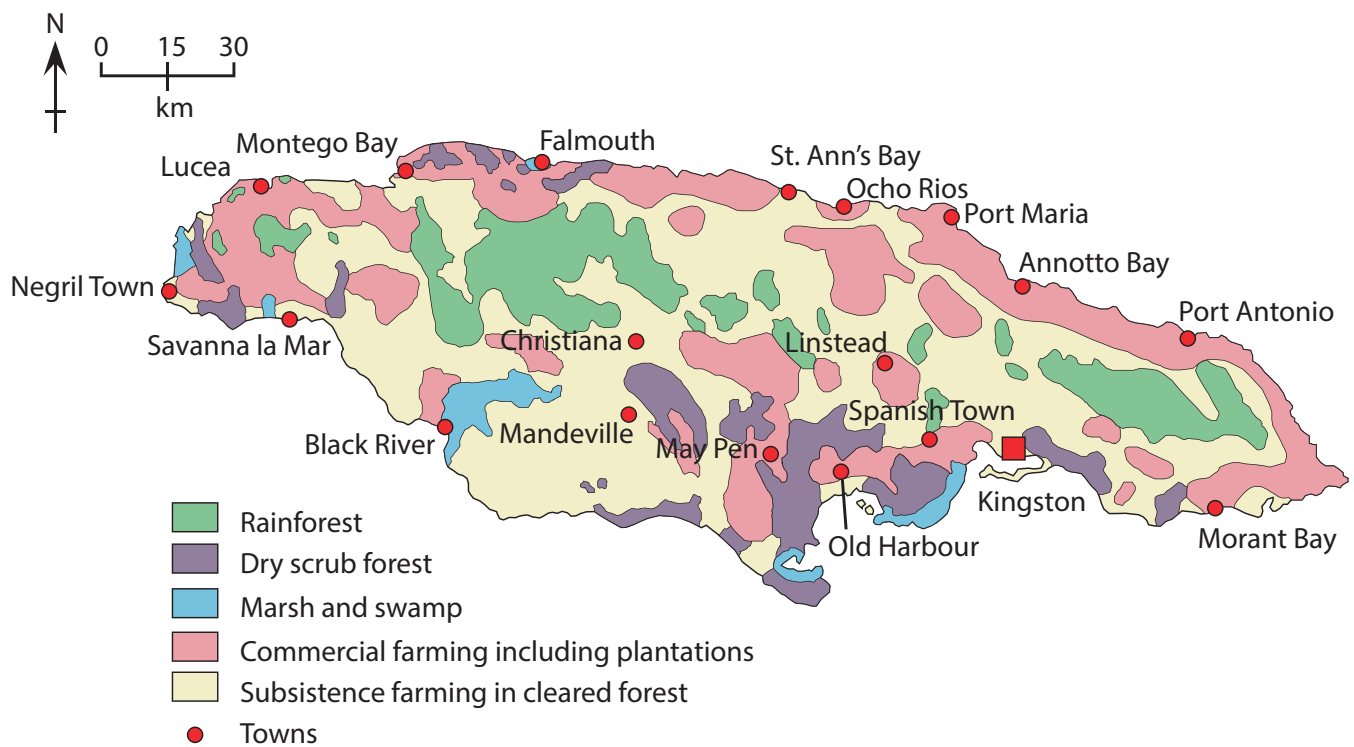
- One way forward might be to encourage more growth in tourism.
- Another route would be to increase its exports of raw materials, especially bauxite.
- Some people feel that both the tourist and bauxite industries have to be developed despite the damage they cause to the environment.

Section 1 – An introduction to Jamaica



(Source: Map from Ezilon.com - copyright all rights reserved)

Figure 1a – Jamaica



(Source: Map produced by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency)

Figure 1b – Land use in Jamaica

Population	2678000
Capital City	Kingston (population about 1 million)
Birth Rate	19 per 1000
Death Rate	6.5 per 1000
Migration Rate	-7 per 1000 (including about 70% of all university graduates)
Infant Mortality Rate	16 per 1000
Life Expectancy	73 (a fall of nearly 3 years since 2002)
Urban/Rural	60% urban/40% rural
Ethnic Origin	90% are of African origin (descendants of slaves)

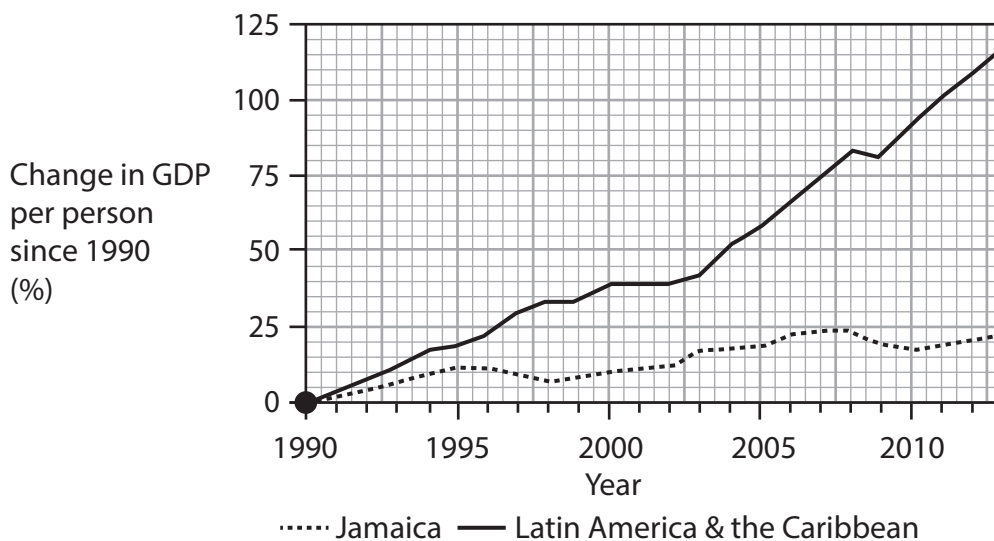
Figure 1c – Selected population data

Section 2 – The economy of Jamaica

- Jamaica is a very unequal country with a rich minority, while the vast majority is extremely poor.
- Part of the British Empire until independence in 1962, Jamaica's economy was dominated by the export of tropical crops grown on plantations.
- Wealthy land-owners still farm the best land to grow export crops.
- Today, about 80% of farmland is owned by subsistence farmers, who grow food mainly for themselves and their families on small plots of land.
- Subsistence farming is rapidly declining.
- Now, most Jamaicans work in the tertiary sector.
- Jamaica has to import much of its food and almost all of its energy.
- The government has borrowed large amounts of money from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The government has to use 45% of its taxes just to pay the interest on this foreign debt.
- Very little money is available for spending on health and education.
- The most important sources of income are shown in the table below.

	% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Money sent home by Jamaicans living overseas (remittances)	15
Tourism	10
The bauxite industry	10

Figure 2a – The Economy of Jamaica



(Source: Adapted from © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 21st July 2012)

Figure 2b – Jamaica's economic growth lags behind its neighbours

		'League table' position when compared with 23 neighbouring countries in the Caribbean and Latin America
Gross Domestic Product (per person)	US\$8315	8th worst
% of population in poverty	43.1	4th worst
% of population unemployed	11.8	2nd worst
Foreign debt as a percentage of annual GDP	124	Worst

Figure 2c – Jamaica compared with its neighbours

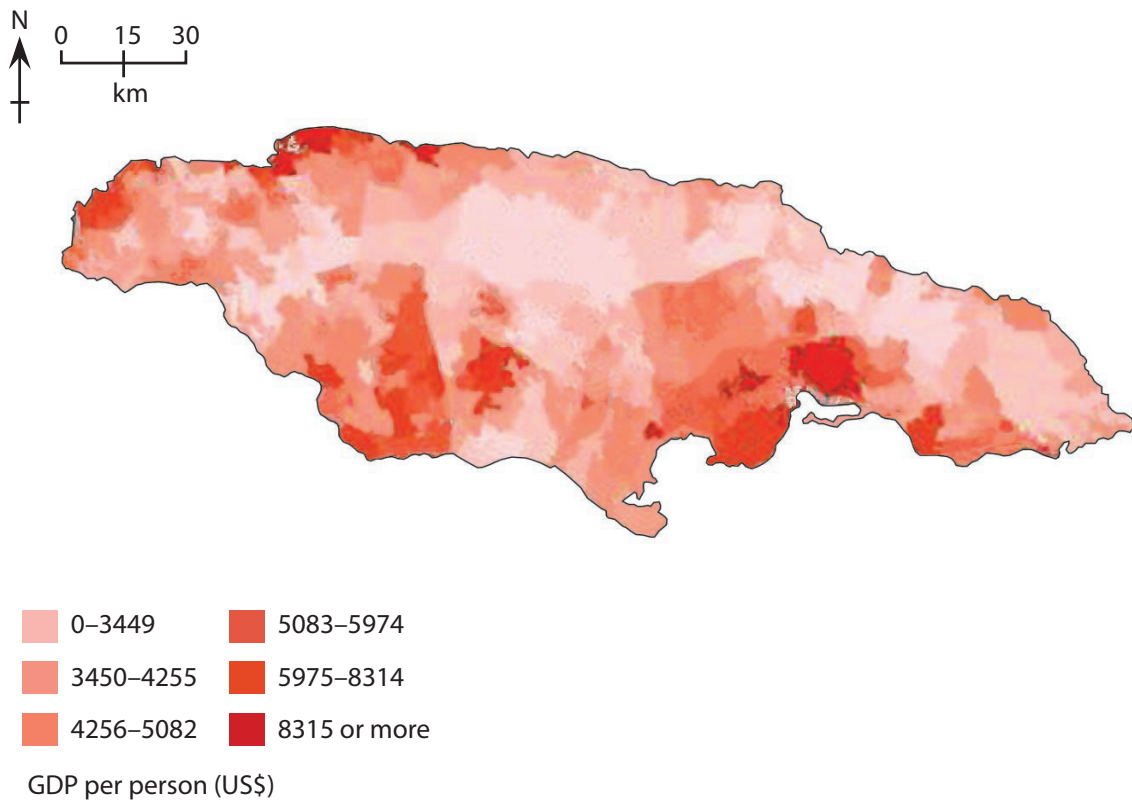


Figure 2d – Variations in GDP per person (in US\$)

Section 3 – The tourist industry



Figure 3a – An ‘all-inclusive’ holiday resort on the north coast of Jamaica

- About 3 million tourists, mostly from the USA, visit each year although economic and political events can affect these numbers.
- Purpose built ‘all-inclusive’ resorts dominate the coastline from Port Maria on the north coast westwards to Negril Town and along the south coast as far as Black River (see Figure 1a).
- 60% of tourists arrive by plane, usually at Montego Bay, and most stay in resorts (see Figure 3a).
- 40% arrive by cruise ships, which stay for less than a day at one of the northern resorts.
- Many resorts are owned by foreign transnational corporations (TNCs).
- Very few tourists travel outside these resorts.
- A week’s holiday for two people can easily cost US\$8500.
- Tourism employs up to 90000 Jamaicans who mainly live in rural communities close to the resorts (see Figure 3c).

Figure 3b – Tourism in Jamaica



Figure 3c – A rural community of farmers and workers in the tourist industry in the hills close to Montego Bay

Section 4 – The bauxite mining industry

- About 20% of Jamaica's land area could be mined for bauxite.
- Bauxite is an aluminium rich clay which is partially processed into alumina. The alumina is then exported to be made into aluminium in countries with cheaper electricity than Jamaica.
- Mining bauxite requires the removal of vegetation to reach the aluminium rich clay.
- Processing bauxite produces waste that is toxic and is stored in large ponds.
- The government has a share of some bauxite companies but most are TNCs.
- The industry employs about 4000 people but the recent global economic crisis has led to a decline in demand and a fall in employment.

Figure 4a – Facts about the bauxite mining industry

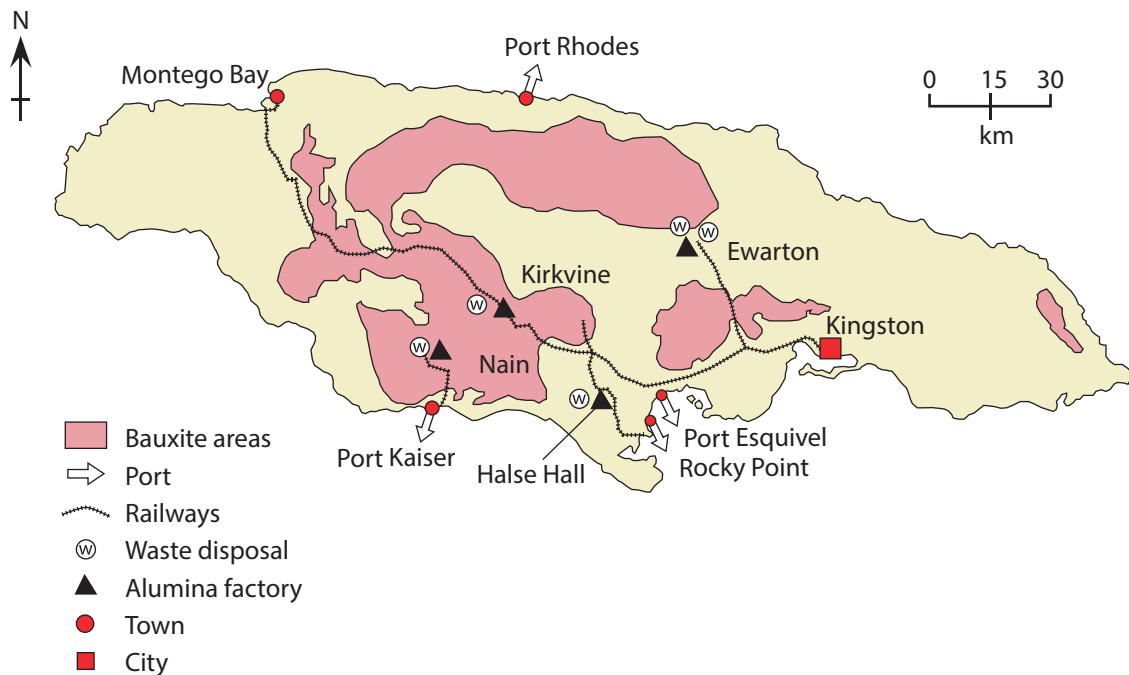


Figure 4b – The location of potential bauxite mining areas in Jamaica



(Source: © 2005 The Gleanor Co. Ltd)

Figure 4c – The mining of bauxite



(Source: © 2005 The Gleanor Co. Ltd)

Figure 4d – A bauxite processing factory

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Edexcel, a product of Pearson Education Ltd., gratefully acknowledges the following sources:

The US Central Intelligence Agency, map reproduction courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin.

© The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 21st July 2012

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Edexcel, a product of Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.