

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Thursday 24 June 2010 – 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 50.
- 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.*

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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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 ☒.

Topic 1 – Economic Change

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box ☒

1 (a) Look at Figure 1a.

It shows the changing employment structure for South Korea.

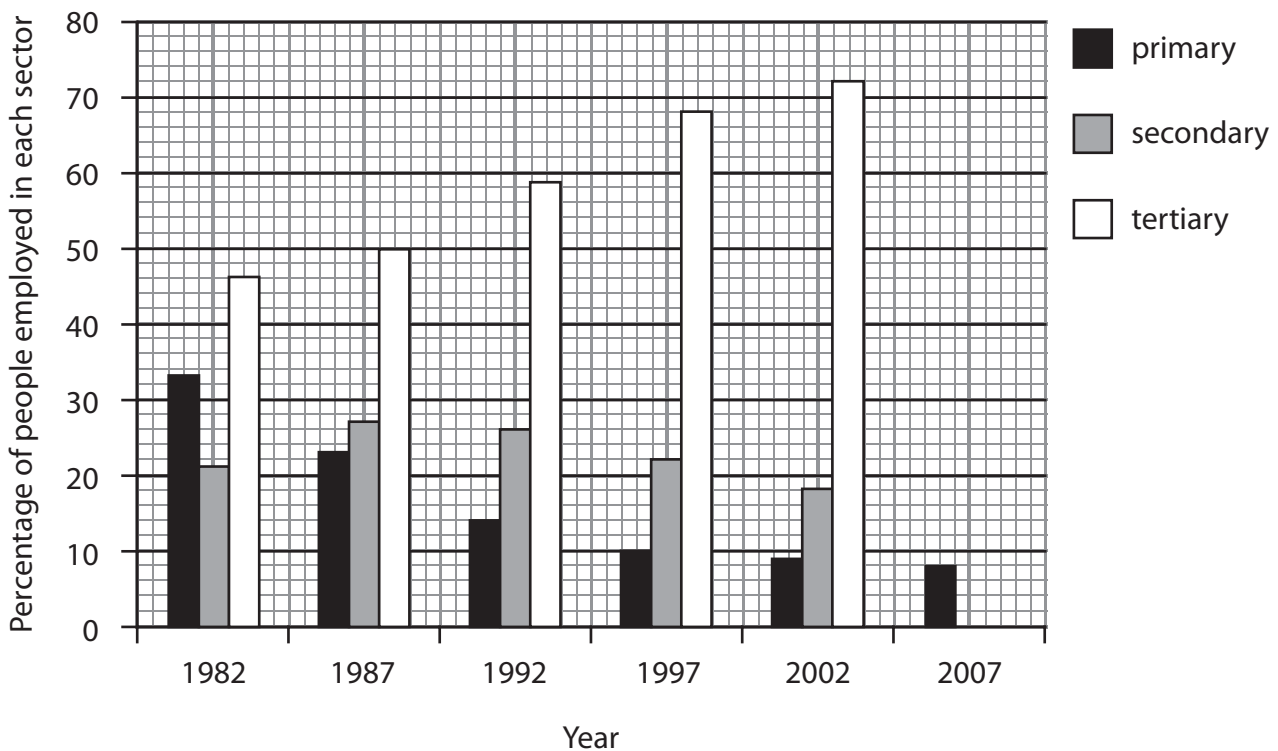


Figure 1a

(i) Complete the graph for 2007 (Figure 1a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Secondary	Tertiary
2007	24%	68%



(ii) Which one of these levels of development best described South Korea in 2007?

(1)

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

(iii) Describe the changes in tertiary employment shown on Figure 1a.

Use employment data in your answer.

(3)

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(iv) A primary industry

(1)

- A** makes a product in a factory
- B** supplies services to people
- C** collects raw materials
- D** educates young children

(v) The number of people employed in primary industry in the UK has declined because

(1)

- A** it is cheaper to import raw materials
- B** it is cheaper to export raw materials
- C** more people are now needed to work on farms
- D** factories do not need raw materials anymore



(vi) Secondary industry in the UK has declined in recent years.

Give **two** reasons for this decline.

(4)

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(vii) Demographic changes in the UK have caused growth in the tertiary sector.

Suggest why.

(2)

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

It shows a retail park (tertiary sector) in the north-east of England.

(i) The land in the photograph is

(1)

- A** marshland
- B** hilly
- C** forest
- D** flat



(ii) This is a good location for a retail park because there is

(1)

- A** good access by car
- B** a large number of farms nearby
- C** pleasant countryside
- D** a nearby railway line for transporting manufactured goods

(c) Complete the sentences to describe the impacts of rural de-industrialisation.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

community rise visual jobs air attractive costs ugly

Rural de-industrialisation can have both and benefits.

People can lose their and have to move to towns.

This can break up the rural and change the character of an area.

Rural de-industrialisation can have benefits.

Disused factories can be demolished reducing the amount of pollution.



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 numbers of visitors to Malham, a village in the Yorkshire Dales.

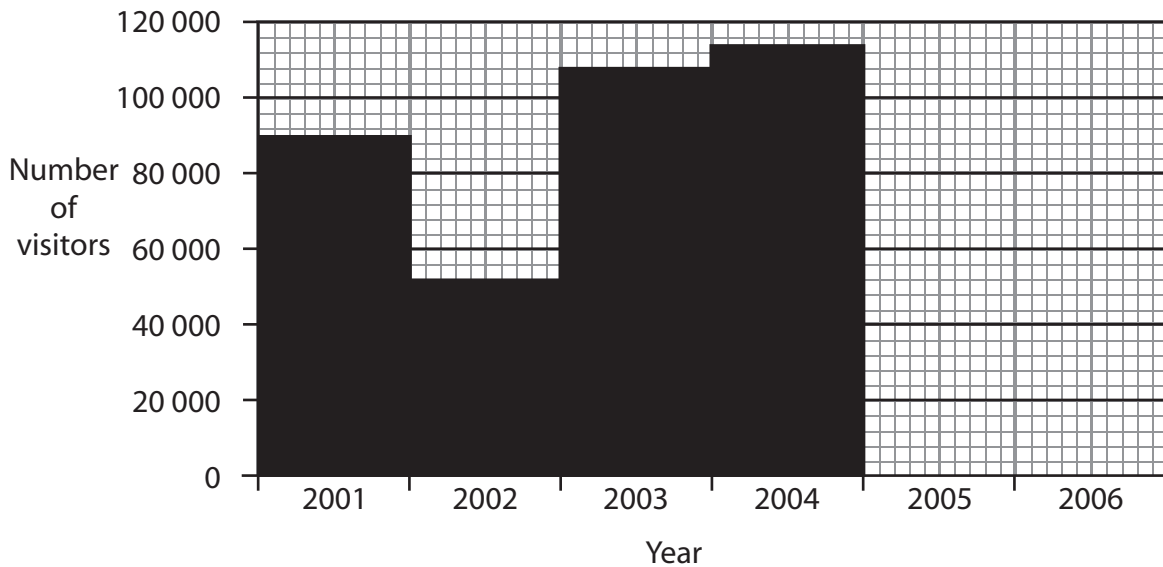


Figure 2a

(i) Complete the graph for 2005 and 2006 (Figure 2a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of visitors
2005	116 000
2006	110 000



(ii) Describe the changes in visitor numbers shown on Figure 2a.

Use visitor data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Malham is a honeypot site.

A honeypot site is a place

(1)

- A** with many new high rise buildings
- B** that is being developed with new secondary industry
- C** where farmers are encouraged to diversify by the council
- D** that attracts large numbers of visitors

(iv) One positive impact of tourism is the increase in

(1)

- A** traffic congestion
- B** job opportunities
- C** footpath erosion
- D** air pollution



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

It shows the location of Coxhoe, a commuter village in County Durham.

(i) A commuter is someone who

(1)

- A** has retired from working
- B** travels from their home to work every day
- C** works in a village because they do not like towns
- D** has come from another country to find employment

(ii) One advantage of living in a commuter village is

(1)

- A** the attraction of cheaper housing with larger gardens
- B** the availability of more shops and services
- C** higher wages than in urban areas
- D** a more expensive journey to work

(iii) Suggest reasons why Coxhoe has developed as a commuter village.

Use evidence from Figure 2b in your answer.

(2)

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(iv) One consequence of the growth of Coxhoe as a commuter village is

(1)

- A** the primary school will close
- B** the population of the village has decreased
- C** house prices have fallen
- D** the level of air pollution has risen

(c) Complete the sentences to describe the loss of services in the UK countryside.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

development	car	bus	positive
longer	negative	unemployment	shorter

Services such as post offices, petrol stations and routes
are closing down and this has a impact on the local community.

The closure of village shops will increase the level of

People will have to travel distances to shop.

This will cause serious problems for people who do not own a

or are unable to use public transport.



(d) There has been a rise in organic farming in the UK.

Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of organic farming.

(4)

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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(e) Choose a UK farm that has diversified.

Outline the ways in which this farm has diversified.

(4)

Chosen farm

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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 change for a year in several remote rural areas in Scotland.

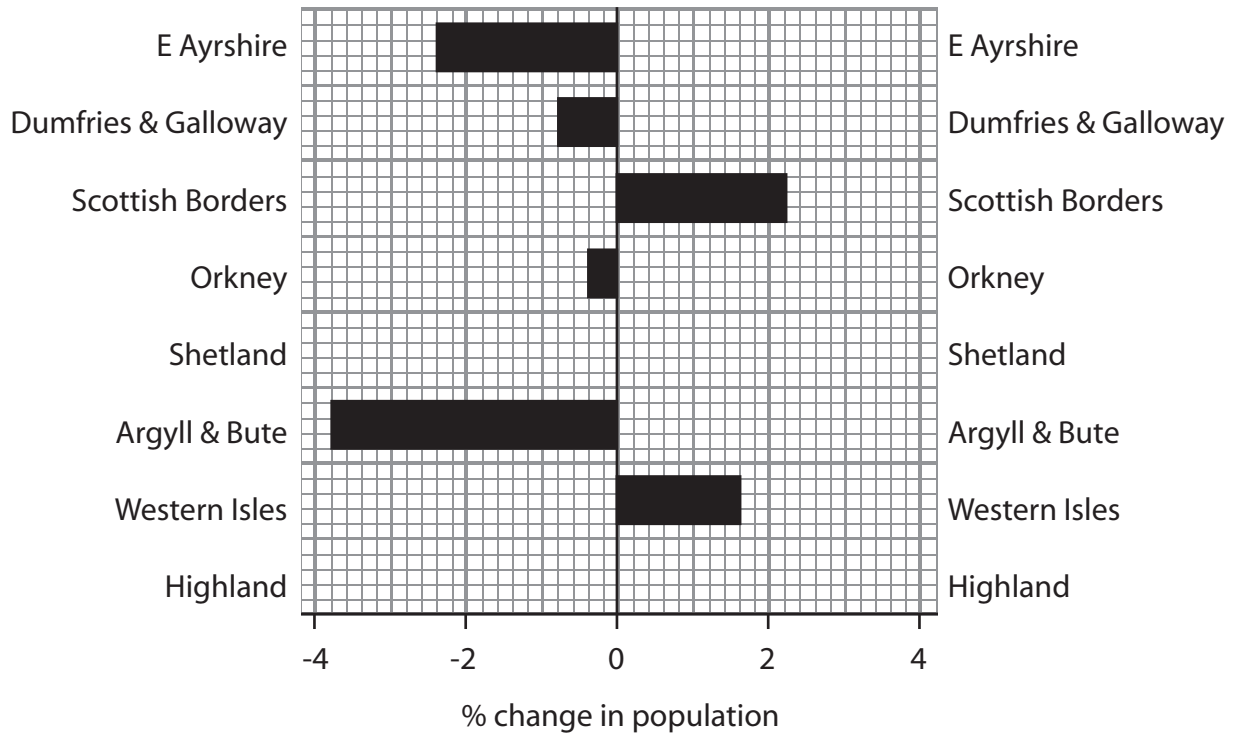


Figure 3a

(i) Complete the graph for Shetland and Highland (Figure 3a).

Use data in the table below.

(2)

Remote Rural Area	% Population Change
Shetland	1.8
Highland	2.0



(ii) Describe the changes in population shown on Figure 3a.

Use population data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) The movement of people away from remote rural areas into urban areas is known as

(1)

- A** rural depopulation
- B** counter-urbanisation
- C** urban sprawl
- D** rural repopulation

(iv) People leave remote rural areas because

(1)

- A** some villages are becoming too crowded
- B** new roads and houses are being built in villages
- C** there is greater choice of entertainment facilities in urban areas
- D** there are more jobs in farming in urban areas



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

It shows the village of West Tanfield in North Yorkshire.

(i) Identify **three** factors affecting the site of this village by putting crosses in three of the boxes below.

(3)

- Near a river
- Near to the sea
- At a cross-roads
- On top of a hill
- At a bridging point
- Near to a beach

(ii) Area Z is a greenfield site on the outskirts of this village.

A greenfield site is

(1)

- A** a former industrial area that is now just wasteland
- B** a piece of land that has had housing built on it before
- C** a residential area occupied by one ethnic group
- D** a piece of land that has not been built on before

(iii) One disadvantage of building on a greenfield site is that often

(1)

- A** valuable farmland is lost
- B** old buildings have to be cleared, which is expensive
- C** there is less traffic and air pollution
- D** there is not enough room to build large houses



(iv) Give **two** reasons why there is a need for more housing in the UK.

(4)

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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(v) Complete the sentences to describe the advantages of redeveloping brownfield sites for new housing.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

reduces	waste	electricity	difficult
increases	employment	convenient	saves

Brownfield sites already have existing supplies of water and

This means that the developer money.

Brownfield sites are often near areas of , making it
..... to travel to work.

Another advantage of developing brownfield sites is that it
the amount of countryside needed for new housing.



(c) Choose an urban area in a Low Income Country (LIC) which has experienced rapid growth.

Outline the reasons for this rapid growth.

(4)

Chosen LIC urban area

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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 population pyramids for two countries.

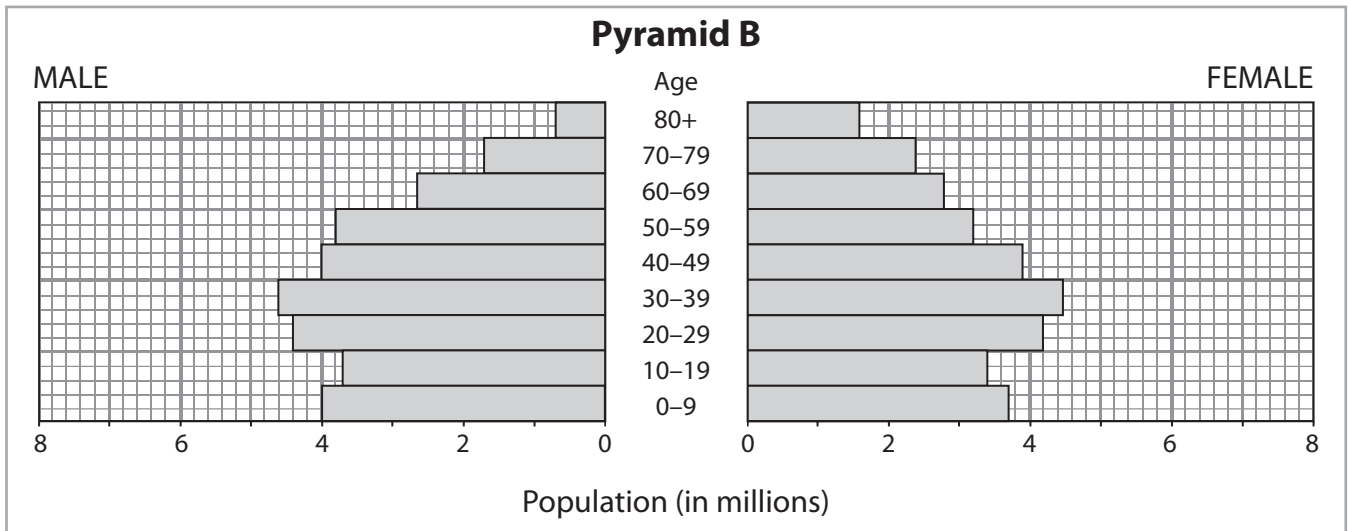
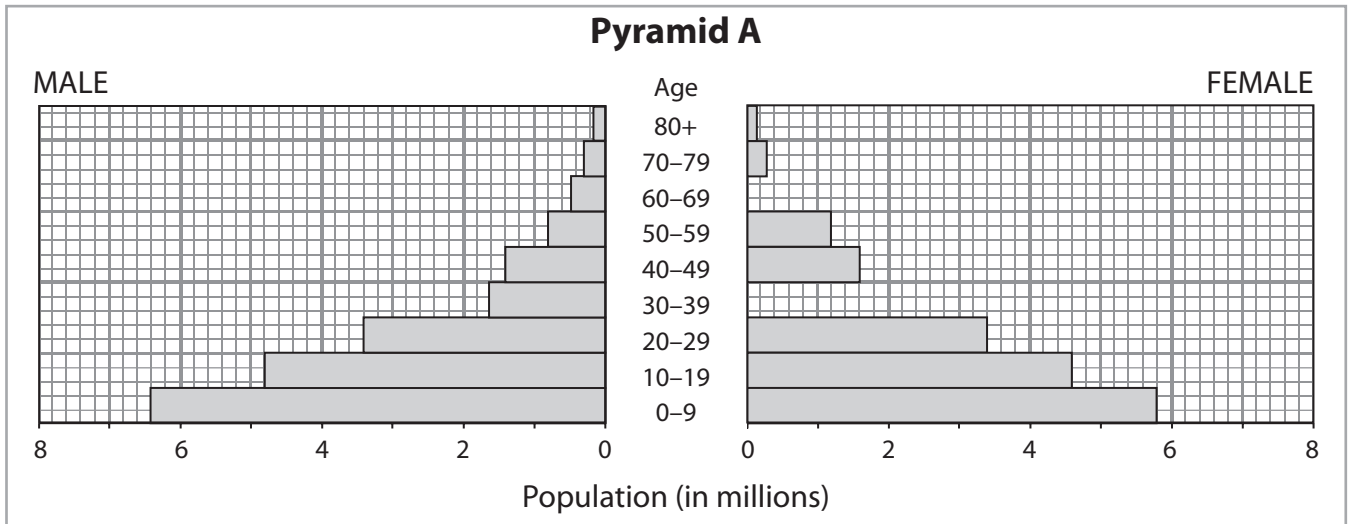


Figure 4a

(i) Complete Pyramid A (Figure 4a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Age	Female
30-39	2.2 million
60-69	1.4 million



(ii) Which one of these levels of development best describes pyramid A?

(1)

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

(iii) The shape of pyramid B shows

(1)

- A** an ageing population
- B** a youthful population
- C** a poor population
- D** an active population

(iv) One consequence of a youthful population is that

(1)

- A** the size of the population will fall
- B** less food will be sold in supermarkets
- C** more nursery schools will be needed
- D** more care homes will be needed



(v) Complete the sentences to describe the factors influencing death rates.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

unemployment	dirty	clean	shorten
poor	health	lengthen	disease

Death rates are high when there is nutrition and food shortages.

High death rates are common when is not treated due to little or no care.

Medicines and vaccinations help to keep people alive longer and will life expectancy.

Death rates are low when there is improved hygiene and supplies of drinking water.

(vi) Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of an ageing population.

(4)

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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

It shows the distribution of population in China.

(i) Describe the distribution of population in China.

Use evidence from the map in your answer.

(3)

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(ii) Outline the reasons which have led to parts of China being densely populated.

(2)

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(iii) One sparsely populated area of the UK is

(1)

- A** Scottish Highlands
- B** City of London
- C** Greater Manchester
- D** Glasgow



(iv) The UK has a low birth rate and a low death rate.

At which stage of the demographic transition model is the UK?

(1)

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

(c) Choose a country that is trying to increase its birth rate.

Outline the methods used by this country to increase its birth rate.

(4)

Chosen country

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a. It shows a short-term economic migrant.

(i) An economic migrant moves to another country to

(1)

- A** go to university
- B** get married
- C** find a job
- D** retire

(ii) Describe one push and one pull factor for an economic migrant.

(2)



Push:

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Pull:

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Figure 5a



(iii) Complete the following sentences to describe the reasons for short-term migration.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

sporting	cheaper	permanent	longer
lower	shorter	higher	temporary

Short-term migration involves a change of address.

People travel abroad to have medical treatment as it is

than at home and waiting lists are often

People also travel abroad for reasons.

For example, footballers are attracted to the UK by wages.

(iv) International migration can have both positive and negative impacts.

Describe the positive social and economic impacts of migration on the host country.

Include an example in your answer.

(4)

Social

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Economic

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(b) Look at Figure 5b.

It shows migration to and from the UK between 1998 and 2007.

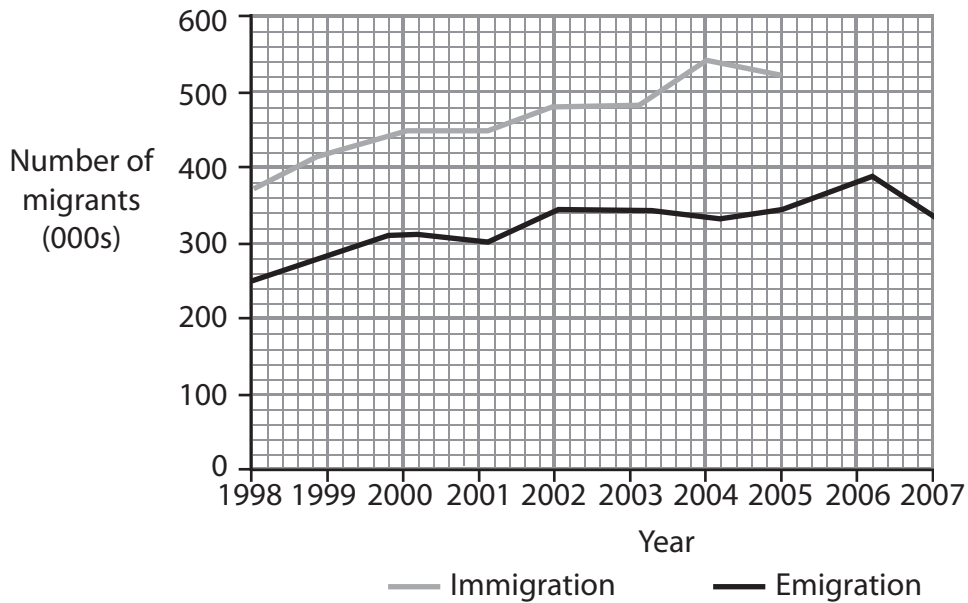


Figure 5b

(i) Complete the line for immigration on the graph above (Figure 5b).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Immigration (thousands)
2006	590
2007	580

(ii) In which year was the highest emigration from the UK?

(1)

- A 1999
- B 2001
- C 2004
- D 2006



(iii) In 2004 there was a large increase in immigration into the UK because (1)

- A** there was a recession
- B** the UK left the European Union
- C** 8 eastern European countries joined the European Union
- D** there was a major job shortage in the UK

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

It shows a retirement resort in Florida, USA.

(i) Many people are migrating when they retire because (1)

- A** life expectancy is falling
- B** they no longer need to live close to a place of work
- C** their homes are too small
- D** their homes are needed by refugees

(ii) Suggest why many people are attracted to Florida when they retire.

Use evidence from Figure 5c in your answer.

(4)

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* (iii) Choose a study of retirement migration.

Explain the consequences (impacts) of retirement migration on the destination.

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)



Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box

6 (a) Look at Figure 6a.

It shows an international tourist who frequently travels to another country for a holiday.

(i) Complete Figure 6a by stating **three** reasons why tourism has increased in the last 50 years.

(3)

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Figure 6a



(ii) Complete the following sentences to describe different types of tourism.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

night	cheaper	backpacking	week
caving	expensive	hour	wedding

A tourist is a person who stays away from home for at least one

..... .

One type of tourism is tourism. Couples get married and spend their honeymoon in a beautiful holiday resort.

Another type of tourism is adventure tourism. Adventure tourists take part in risk-taking activities such as and bungee-jumping.

A third type of tourism is These tourists stay in accommodation.

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

It shows a holiday destination in the Mediterranean.

Describe the physical and human attractions of the area.

(4)

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(iv) Which type of holiday would you be most likely to find at Figure 6b? (1)

- A adventure holiday
- B backpacking holiday
- C package holiday
- D educational holiday

(v) Many people book package holidays because (1)

- A the hotels are always '5 star'
- B they want to go to a quiet destination
- C they want everything organised for them
- D they want to organise everything themselves

(b) Choose one holiday destination that you have studied.

Describe **two** negative effects (impacts) that tourism has had on the environment. (4)

Chosen holiday destination

Impact 1

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Impact 2

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(c) Look at Figure 6c.

It shows the Butler model of resort development.

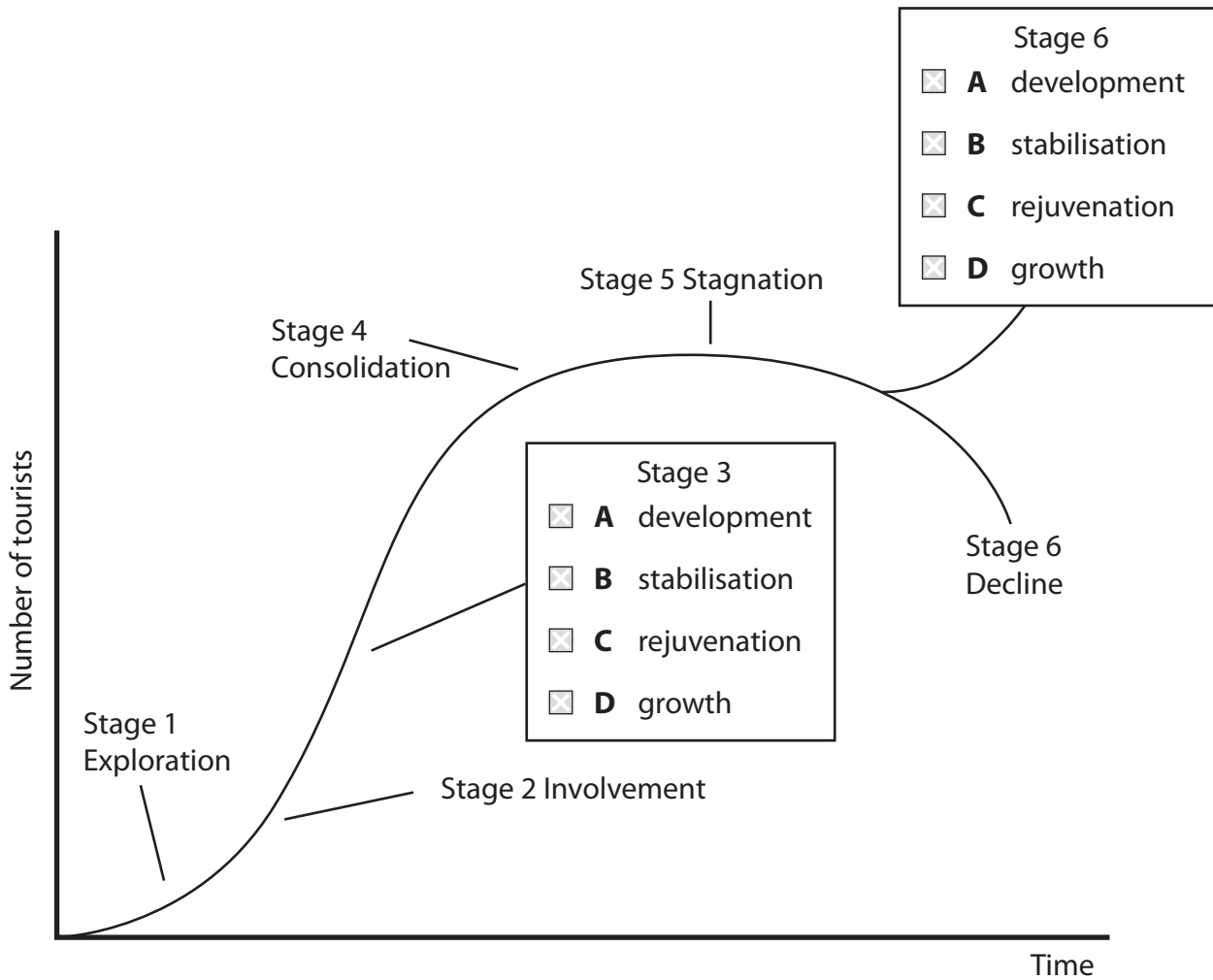


Figure 6c

(i) Identify the missing stages in the Butler model of resort development (Figure 6c).

Put a cross in the box next to the correct term.

(2)

(ii) When a resort reaches stage 4 of the model, it is likely to have

(1)

- A very few tourists
- B a rapidly growing number of tourists
- C a falling number of tourists
- D a steady, large number of tourists



*(d) Choose a study you have made of a holiday resort in the European Union.

Explain how the resort has developed.

(4)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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