

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Monday 30 January 2012 – 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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P 3 9 8 6 2 A 0 1 3 6

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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 .

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 employment sectors in three countries.

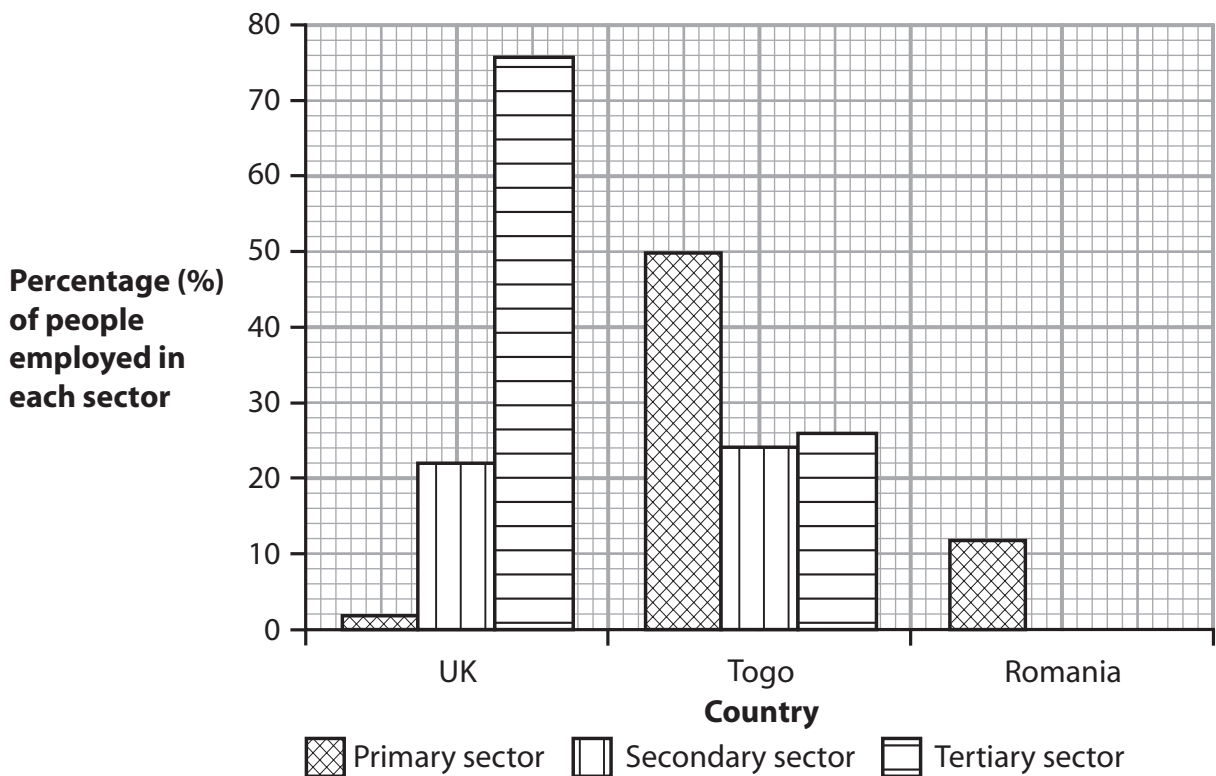


Figure 1a

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

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Employment sector | Percentage (%) of people employed |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Secondary | 36 |
| Tertiary | 52 |



- (ii) What percentage of people are employed in the UK's secondary sector? (1)
- A 2%
 - B 22%
 - C 50%
 - D 76%

- (iii) The percentage of people employed in the tertiary sector in Romania is (1)
- A double the percentage of Togo's
 - B the same percentage as Togo's
 - C half the percentage of Togo's
 - D slightly less than the percentage of Togo's

- (iv) Complete the sentences to explain why the primary sector in the UK has declined over the last 50 years. (5)
- Use some of the words in the box below.

exported tertiary more mechanisation
less imported primary

Developments in technology have led to a growth in

Raw materials such as coal are being because they are becoming even expensive to mine.

More young people are employed in the sector because jobs are often physically demanding.



- (v) Outline how cheaper production in Low Income Countries (LICs) or Middle Income Countries (MICs) has affected the secondary sector in the UK.

Use an example in your answer.

(3)

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- (b) Look at Figure 1b (map and photographs) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows the location of economic activities in an area.

- (i) In which sector of employment is the machine in Photograph **Z** used?

(1)

- A** Primary
- B** Secondary
- C** Manufacturing
- D** Tertiary

- (ii) De-industrialisation is happening at Settlement **Y**.

De-industrialisation is the

(1)

- A** growth of new industries in an area
- B** increase in the use of machinery in an industry
- C** closure of industries in an area
- D** movement of people from a rural to an urban area



(iii) Give reasons for the location of the secondary industry (a steel works) at Settlement X.

Use evidence from Figure 1b in your answer.

(4)

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(iv) Outline how the factors affecting the location of industry (economic activity) can change over time.

You may use examples in your answer.

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(c) Choose either **one** LIC or **one** MIC that you have studied.

Outline the reasons for the growth in the secondary sector.

(4)

Chosen LIC or MIC

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

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Question 2 is on the next page



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 information for an area of countryside (rural area).

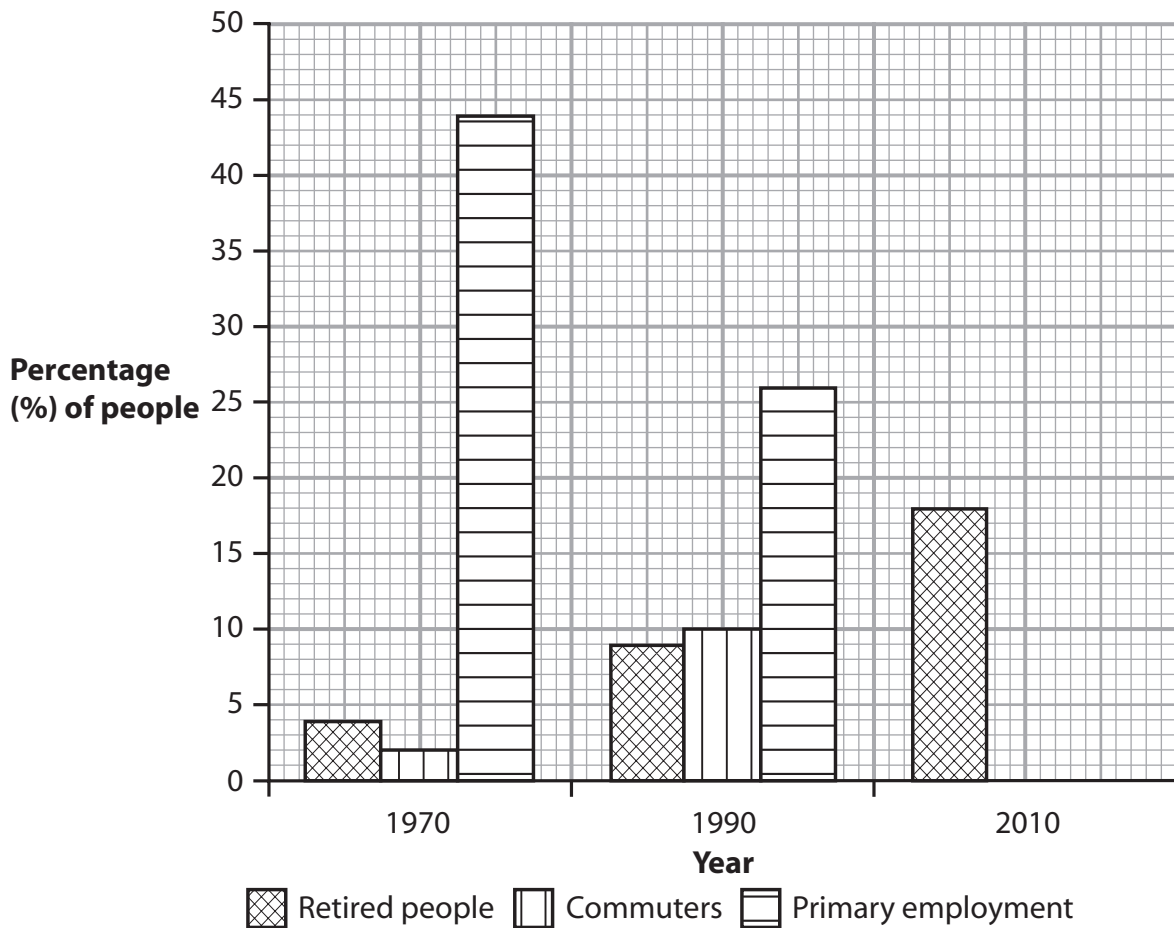


Figure 2a

(i) Complete the graph for 2010 (Figure 2a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Group of people | Percentage (%) of people |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Commuters | 30 |
| Primary employment | 13 |



(ii) What percentage of people were employed in primary employment in 1970? (1)

- A 2%
- B 4%
- C 26%
- D 44%

(iii) Figure 2a shows that the number of commuters between 1990 and 2010 has (1)

- A stayed the same
- B doubled
- C fallen
- D trebled

(iv) Complete the sentences to explain the spiral of decline in rural areas.
Use some of the words in the box below. (5)

opportunities more rise services less fall urban

There has been a in the number of jobs available.

This has led to many people leaving in search of job

Falling populations have led to a in the number of schools and shops closing down.

This reduction in leads to even people moving out of the area.



- (v) Outline the consequences (impacts) of a large number of retired people moving to the countryside.

Use examples in your answer.

(3)

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- (b) Look at Figure 2b (map and photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows an area of countryside.

- (i) Diversification has taken place at Farm **P**.

State the type of diversification shown in the photograph.

(1)

- A** a wind farm
- B** a World Heritage Site
- C** a caravan site
- D** an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

- (ii) Suburbanisation is taking place at Area **T**.

Suburbanisation is the

(1)

- A** movement of people to city centres
- B** redevelopment of disused urban areas
- C** development of a National Park
- D** growth of an urban area into the nearby countryside



(iii) Village **S** has become a 'honeypot' site.

Outline the reasons why.

Use evidence from Figure 2b in your answer.

(4)

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(iv) There is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) on Figure 2b.

Describe how AONBs are managed.

You may use an example in your answer.

(3)

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(c) Choose **one** UK National Park that you have studied.

Outline how the pressures and conflicts in this National Park are being managed.

(4)

Chosen UK National Park

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



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Question 3 is on the next page



Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a.

It shows the age structure for Pocahontas County, Iowa, in the USA.

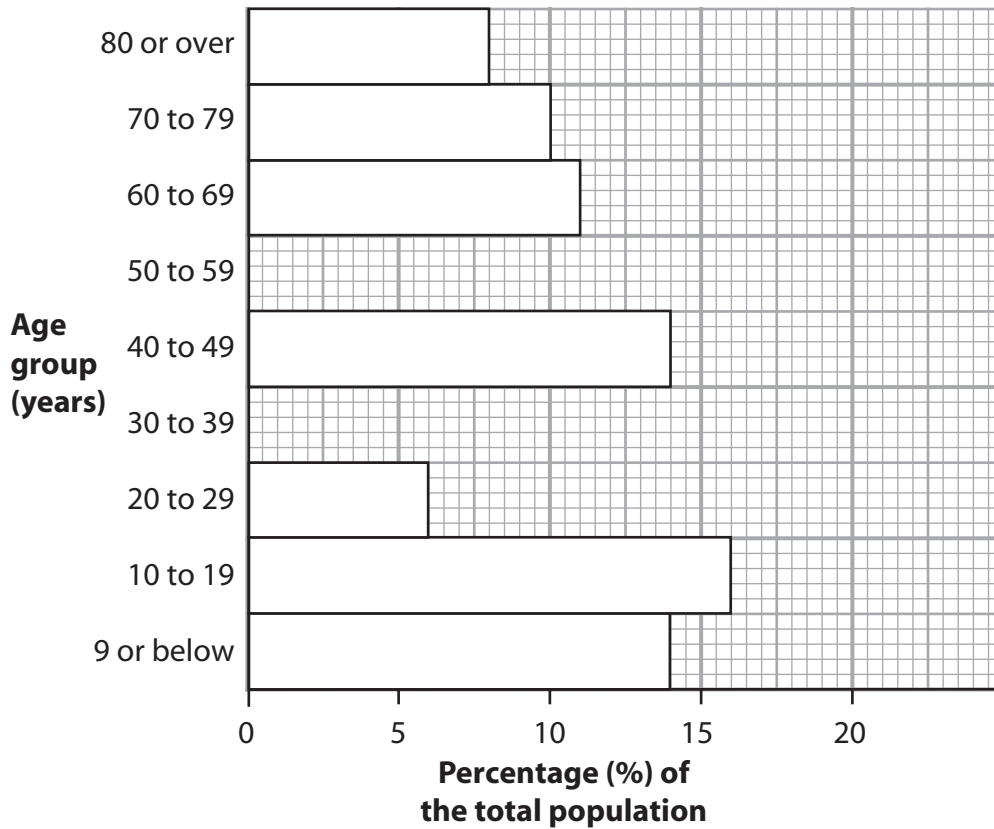


Figure 3a

(i) Complete the graph (Figure 3a) for the 30 to 39 and the 50 to 59 age groups.

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Age group | Percentage (%) of the total population |
|----------------|--|
| 30 to 39 years | 9 |
| 50 to 59 years | 12 |



(ii) Which age group has the smallest percentage of the total population? (1)

- A 10 to 19
- B 20 to 29
- C 30 to 39
- D 80 or over

(iii) The percentage of total population for the 10 to 19 age group is (1)

- A double that of the 80 years or over age group
- B the same as that of the 80 years or over age group
- C half that of the 80 years or over age group
- D slightly less than that of the 80 years or over age group

(iv) Outline the social impacts of depopulation on remote rural communities.
Use an example in your answer. (3)

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(b) Look at Figure 3b (map and photographs) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows land use in and around an urban area.

(i) Area **J** can be described as a (1)

- A** greenfield site
- B** de-industrialised site
- C** brownfield site
- D** derelict site

(ii) At which of the areas on Figure 3b would you expect to find urban sprawl? (1)

- A** In Area **G**
- B** In Area **H**
- C** In Area **I**
- D** In Area **J**

(iii) Suggest the reasons why people are moving from the urban areas to Area **G**.

Use evidence from Figure 3b in your answer.

(4)

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(iv) Describe the disadvantages of developing on greenfield sites.

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(v) Complete the sentences to explain why more housing is needed in the UK.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

longer later poorer greater
wealthier afford smaller rise

Many people are now than in the past.

This means that more people can to buy their own homes.

There is a demand for housing because people
are living

Later marriages and an increase in the divorce rate has led to a
..... in the demand.



(c) Choose **one** urban area in a Low Income Country (LIC) that you have studied.

Outline the negative effects of rapid growth in this urban area.

(4)

Chosen urban area

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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Question 4 is on the next page



Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

4 (a) Look at Figure 4a.

It shows the population pyramid for Country Z in 2010.

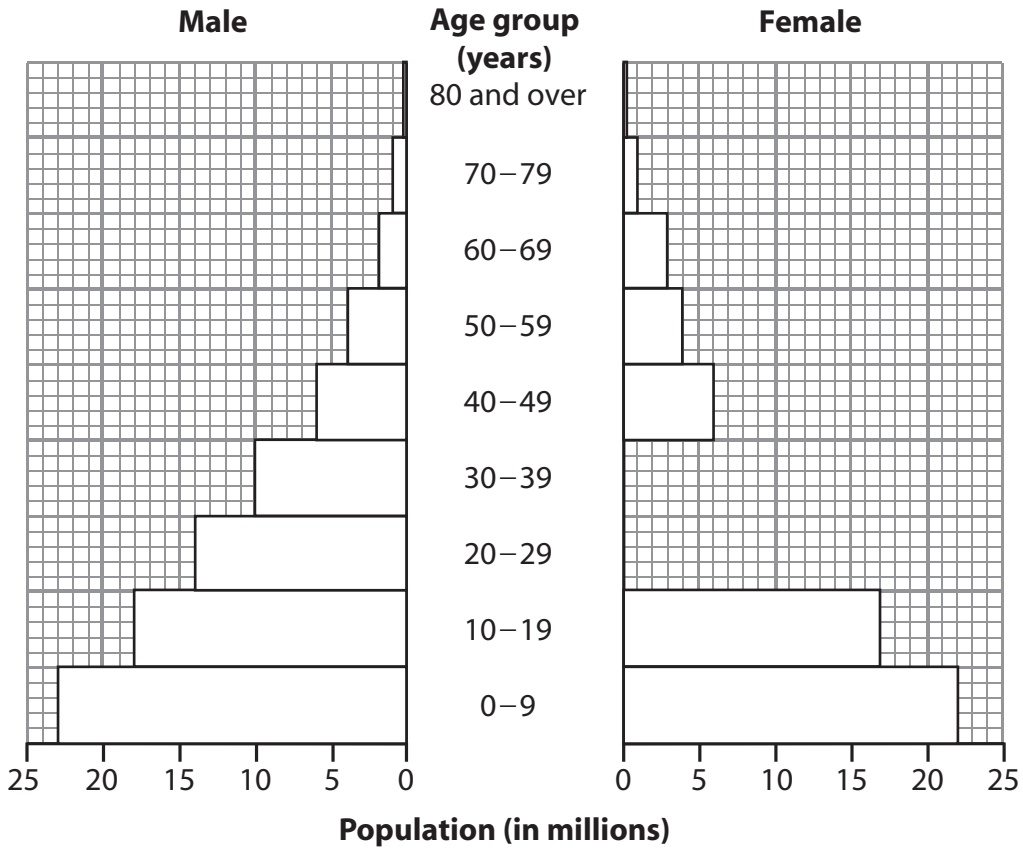


Figure 4a

(i) Complete the population pyramid for Country Z (Figure 4a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Age group (female) | Population (millions) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 20–29 years | 13 |
| 30–39 years | 10 |



(ii) What is the population of females in the 40–49 age group? (1)

- A 2 million
- B 4 million
- C 6 million
- D 8 million

(iii) In the 60–69 age group there are (1)

- A 2 million more males than females
- B 1 million more females than males
- C 1 million more males than females
- D 2 million more females than males

(iv) Complete the sentences to explain why Country **Z** has a high birth rate.
Use some of the words in the box below. (5)

day low more less medical high large

Levels of birth control are so there are many pregnancies.

There is a infant mortality rate because of a lack
of care.

Parents have children in the hope that some will survive.

Parents want a family so that the children can
help on the family farm.



(v) Country **Z** has a youthful population.

Outline the consequences (impacts) of a youthful population.

(3)

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(vi) Describe how **one** country has tried to reduce its birth rate.

(3)

Chosen country

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

It shows population distribution in Wales.

(i) Which photograph on Figure 4b shows a sparsely populated area?

(1)

- A** Photograph **V**
- B** Photograph **W**
- C** Photograph **X**
- D** Photograph **Y**

(ii) The population density of Wales is mainly

(1)

- A** over 750 people per km²
- B** between 501 and 750 people per km²
- C** between 250 and 500 people per km²
- D** less than 250 people per km²

(iii) Suggest reasons for the distribution of population in Wales.

Use evidence from the map in your answer.

(4)

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(c) Choose **one** country with an ageing population.

Outline the advantages of an ageing population for this country.

(4)

Chosen country

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(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



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Question 5 is 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

5 (a) Look at Figure 5a.

It is a pie chart showing the origin of illegal immigrants in the USA.

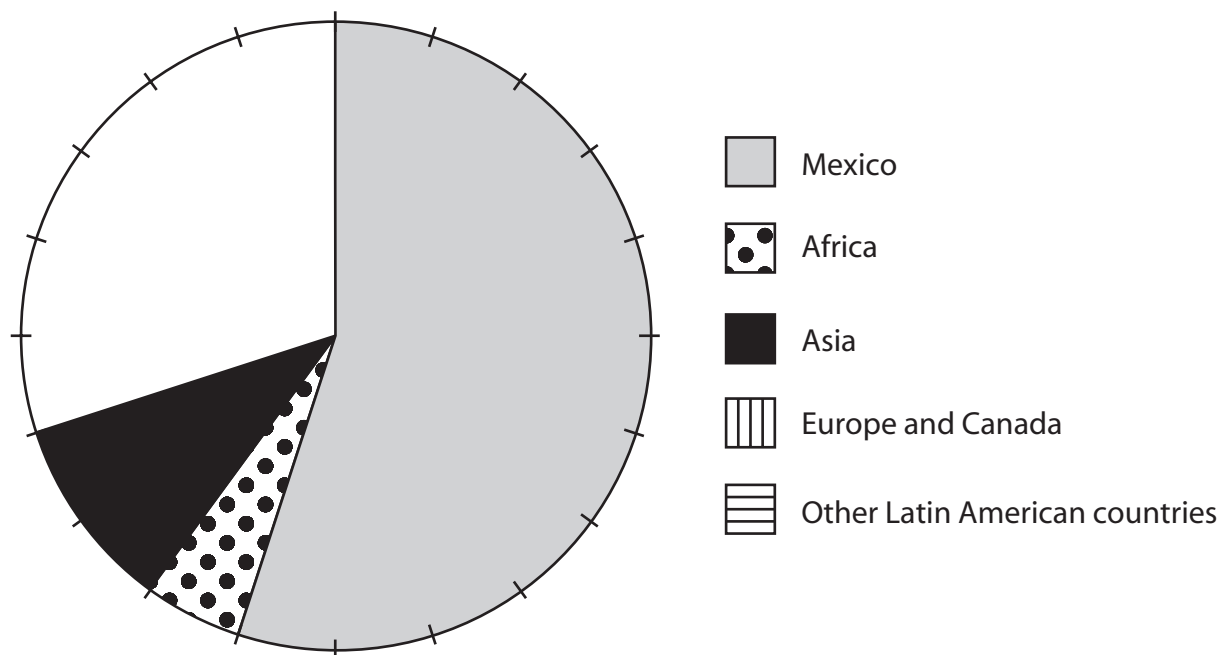


Figure 5a

(i) Complete the pie chart (Figure 5a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Origin of illegal immigrants | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Europe and Canada | 5 |
| Other Latin American countries | 25 |



(ii) What is the percentage (%) of immigrants from Africa?

(1)

- A 5%
- B 10%
- C 15%
- D 20%

(iii) What is the total percentage (%) of immigrants from Mexico and Asia?

(1)

- A 55%
- B 60%
- C 65%
- D 70%

(b) Complete the sentences to explain the positive impacts of immigration on the host country.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

birth British young Polish death cultural elderly

Polish shops on British high streets add to the mix
of the community.

Some schools in Britain have started teaching history
to the students.

This helps children to understand their new
classmates better.

Immigration can increase the rate in the host country.

This is an advantage in countries with many people.



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

It shows information about tourism (a short-term population flow) in County Offaly.

(i) The host country shown on Figure 5b is (1)

- A** County Offaly
- B** the Republic of Ireland
- C** the UK
- D** Northern Ireland

(ii) What were the average earnings per person in the UK in 2006? (1)

- A** £10,000
- B** £20,000
- C** £30,000
- D** £40,000

(iii) There has been an increase in tourism to County Offaly over the last 20 years.

Suggest reasons for this increase in tourism.

Use evidence from Figure 5b in your answer.

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(iv) Give reasons why short-term population movements take place for sporting reasons.

Use examples in your answer.

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(d) (i) Some people migrate overseas when they retire because

(1)

- A** they will miss their family in the country of origin
- B** their place of work is in the country of origin
- C** the climate is warmer in the destination country
- D** there is a faster pace of life in the destination country



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Question 6 is on the next page



P 3 9 8 6 2 A 0 3 1 3 6

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 the number of tourists to the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

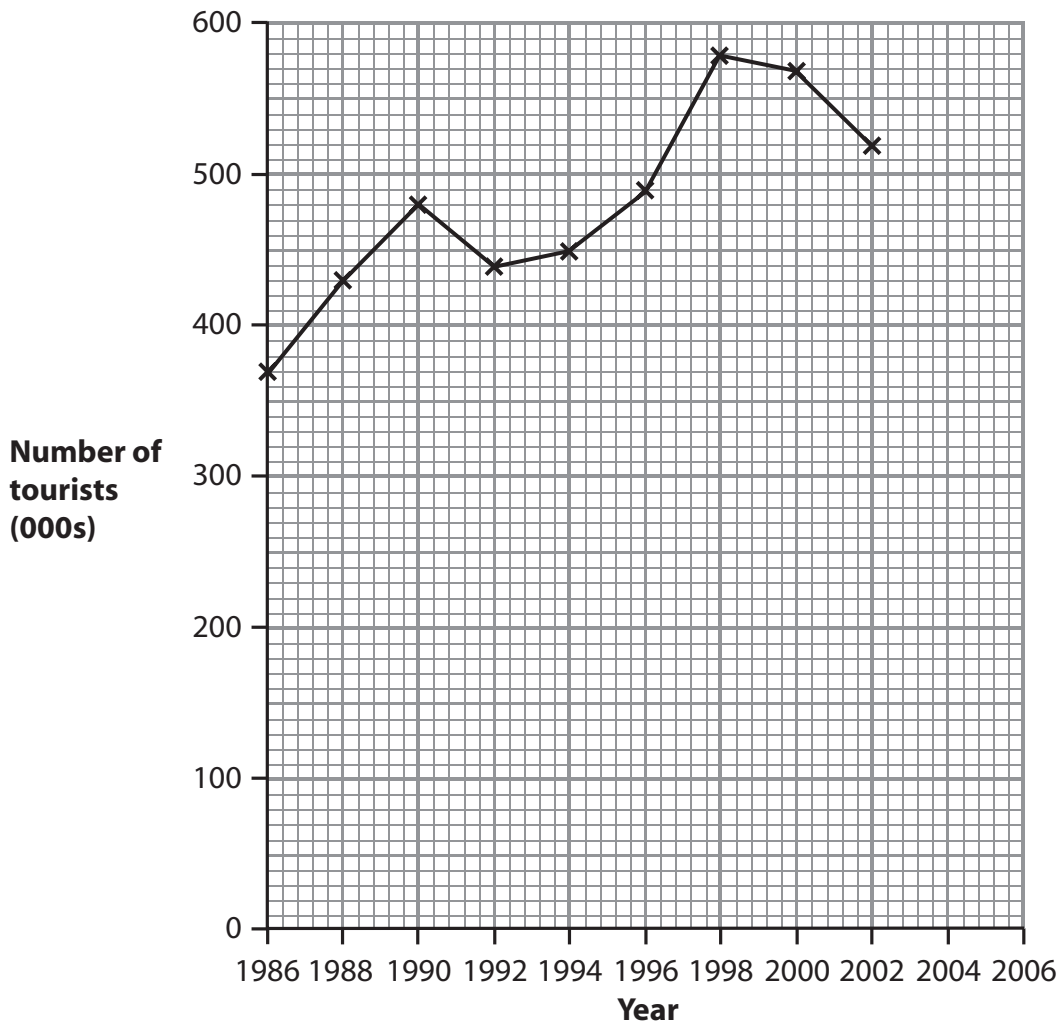


Figure 6a

(i) Complete the graph for 2004 and 2006 (Figure 6a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

| Year | Number of tourists (000s) |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2004 | 480 |
| 2006 | 400 |



- (ii) How many tourists came to the Yorkshire Dales National Park in 1988? (1)
- A 420 000
 - B 430 000
 - C 440 000
 - D 450 000

- (iii) The largest increase in tourism took place between (1)
- A 1986 and 1988
 - B 1988 and 1990
 - C 1994 and 1996
 - D 1996 and 1998

- (iv) Complete the sentences to explain the changes shown on Figure 6a.
Use some of the words and numbers in the box below. (5)

increase 500 000 expensive 480 000
decrease budget 140 000

Tourist numbers increased to in 1990, but then fell to 440 000 in 1992.

Tourist numbers increased between 1992 and 1998 by

One reason for this increase in tourism was the in disposable income.

The growth in airlines has caused the in tourists since 2000.



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

It shows some attractions in one area of the North York Moors National Park.

(i) One physical attraction of this area is the (1)

- A** caravan and campsite
- B** beautiful moorland scenery
- C** golf course
- D** high-rise hotels and apartments

(ii) Tourist numbers continue to increase in the area shown on Figure 6b. The local community starts to promote the area.

In which stage of the Butler model is the area shown on Figure 6b? (1)

- A** stagnation stage
- B** development stage
- C** exploration stage
- D** rejuvenation stage

(iii) There has been an increase in tourism in the area shown on Figure 6b.

Suggest reasons for this increase in tourism.

Use evidence from Figure 6b in your answer. (4)

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(c) Outline the positive economic effects of a growth in tourism.

Use examples in your answer.

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(d) (i) Eco-tourism is one type of sustainable tourism.

Eco-tourism is where tourists

(1)

- A** recycle their old holiday brochures
- B** get married at an overseas destination
- C** book their holiday online to save money
- D** respect the environment and benefit the local community

Question 6 (d)(ii) is on the next page



Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Paper 3F and 3H

Monday 30 January 2012 – Morning
Resource Booklet

Paper Reference
5GA3F/01
5GA3H/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

This Resource Booklet contains maps and photographs needed for use with the Unit 3: The Human Environment examination.

This Resource Booklet is for use with both foundation and higher tiers.

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SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Topic 1 – Economic Change

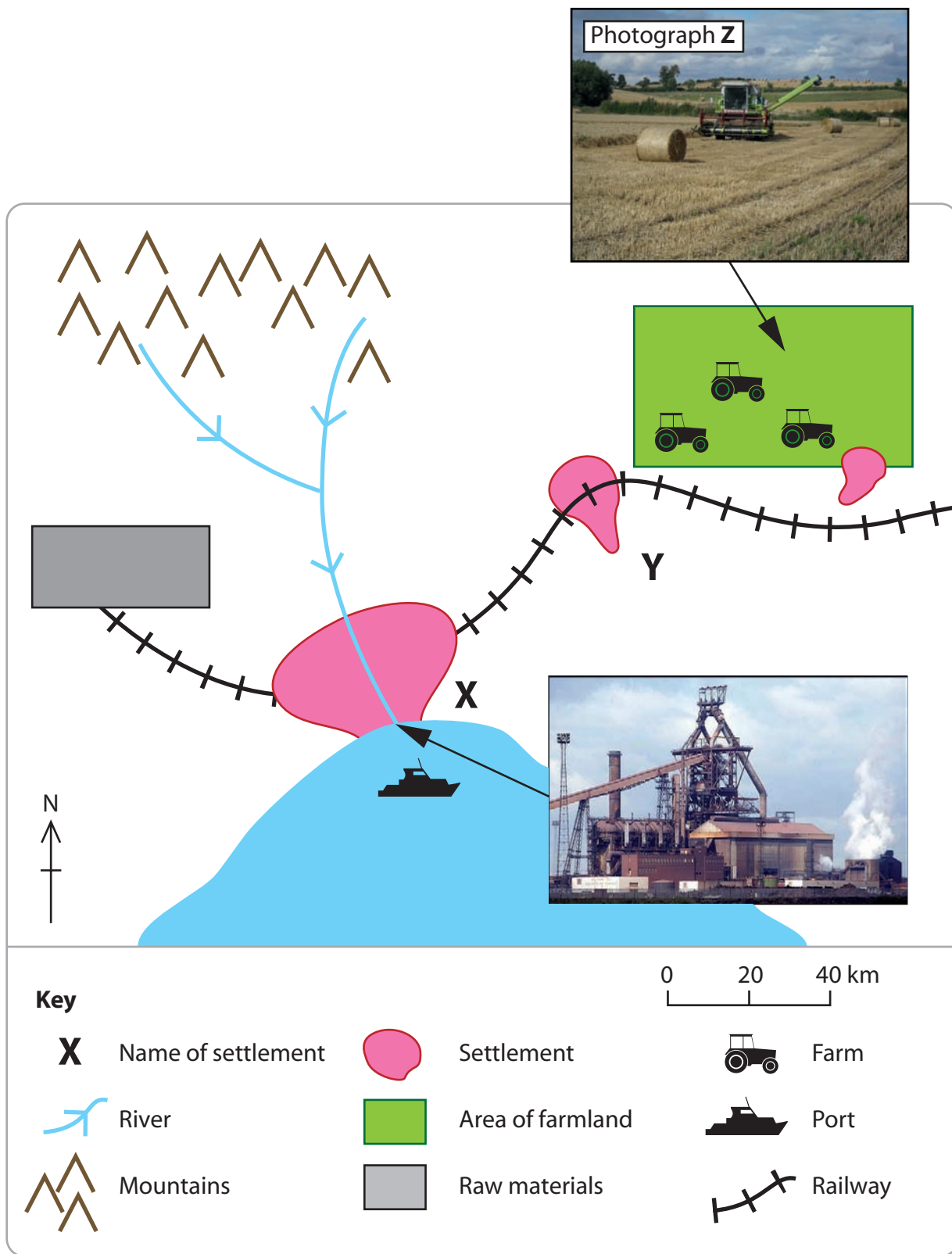


Figure 1b

Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

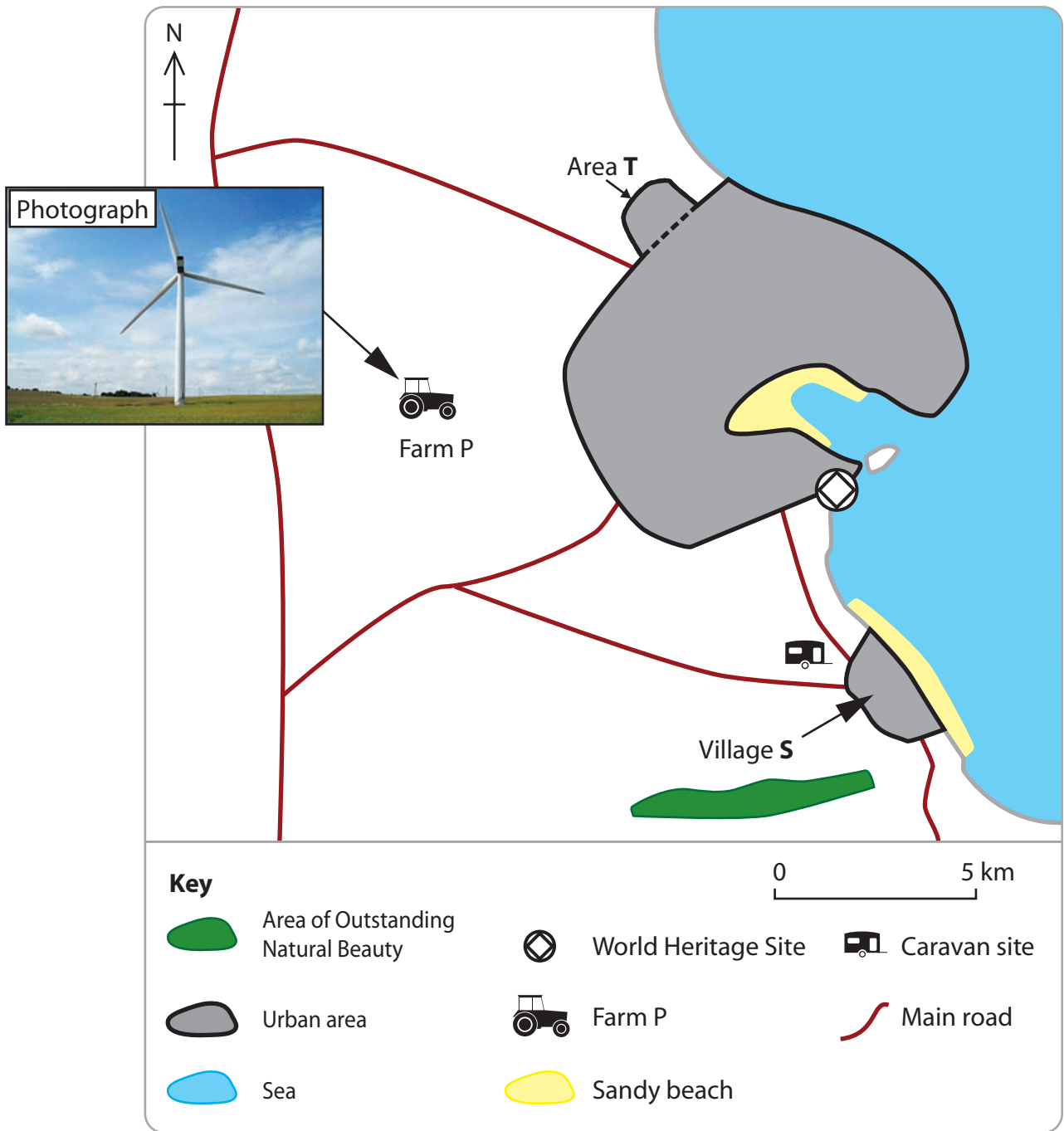


Figure 2b

Topic 3 – Settlement Change

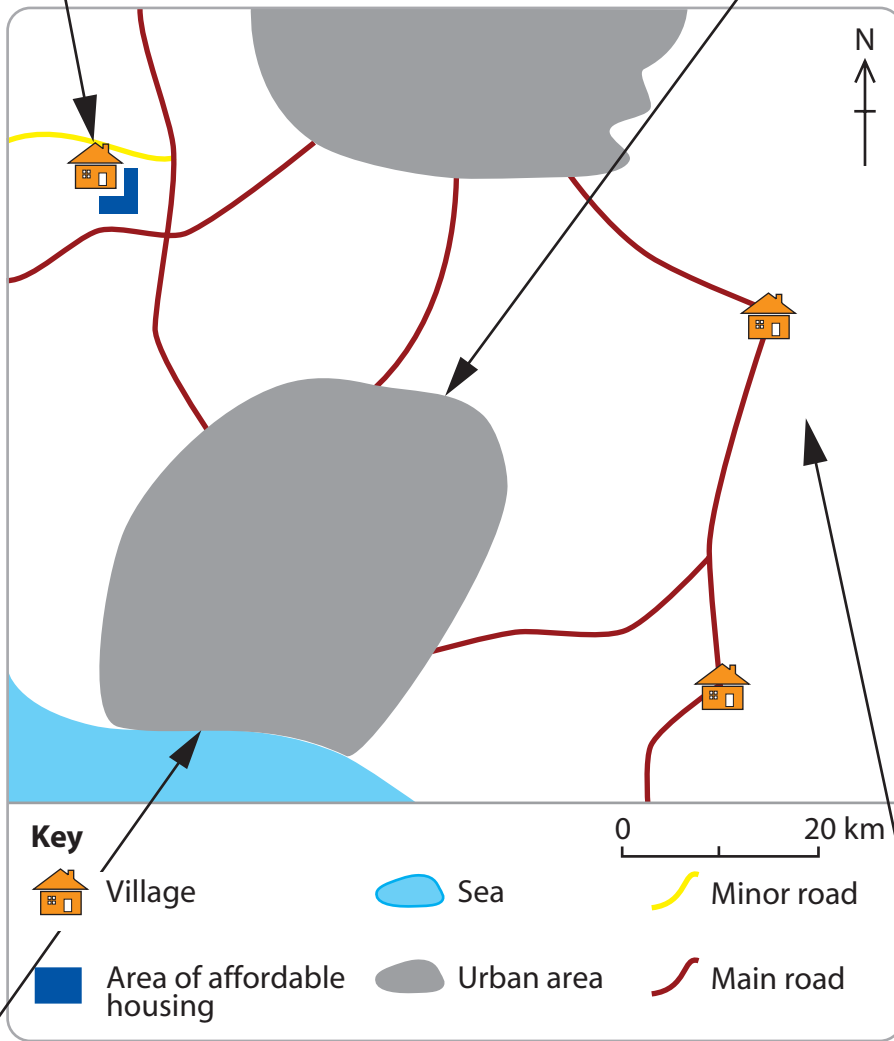


Figure 3b

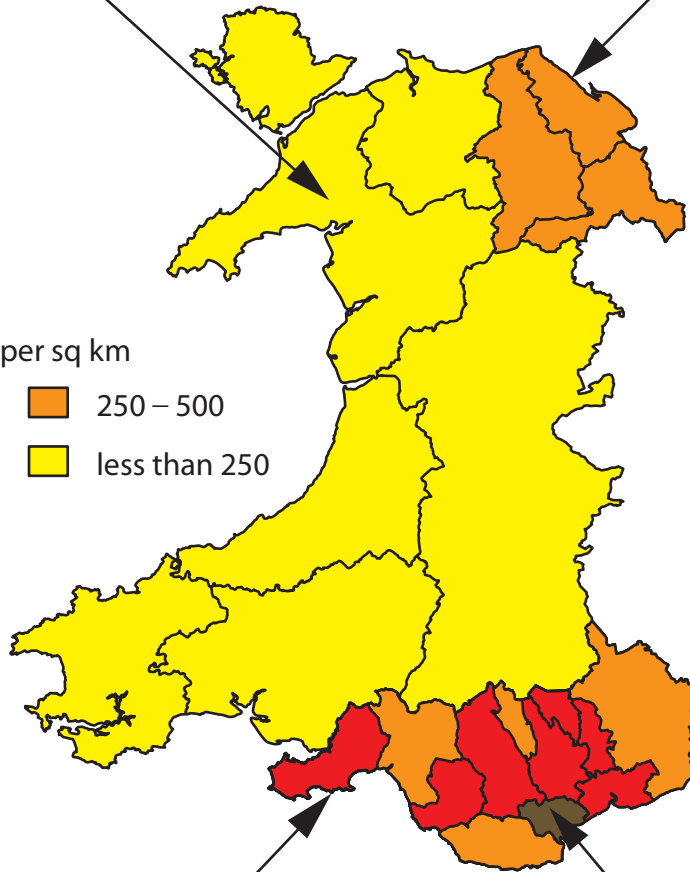
Topic 4 – Population Change



Key

Number of people per sq km

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---------------|
|  | over 750 |  | 250 – 500 |
|  | 501 – 750 |  | less than 250 |



Central Wales

- High relief
- Infertile poor soil

South-east Wales

- M4 motorway to London
- Cardiff, the capital of Wales



Figure 4b

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Topic 5 – A Moving World

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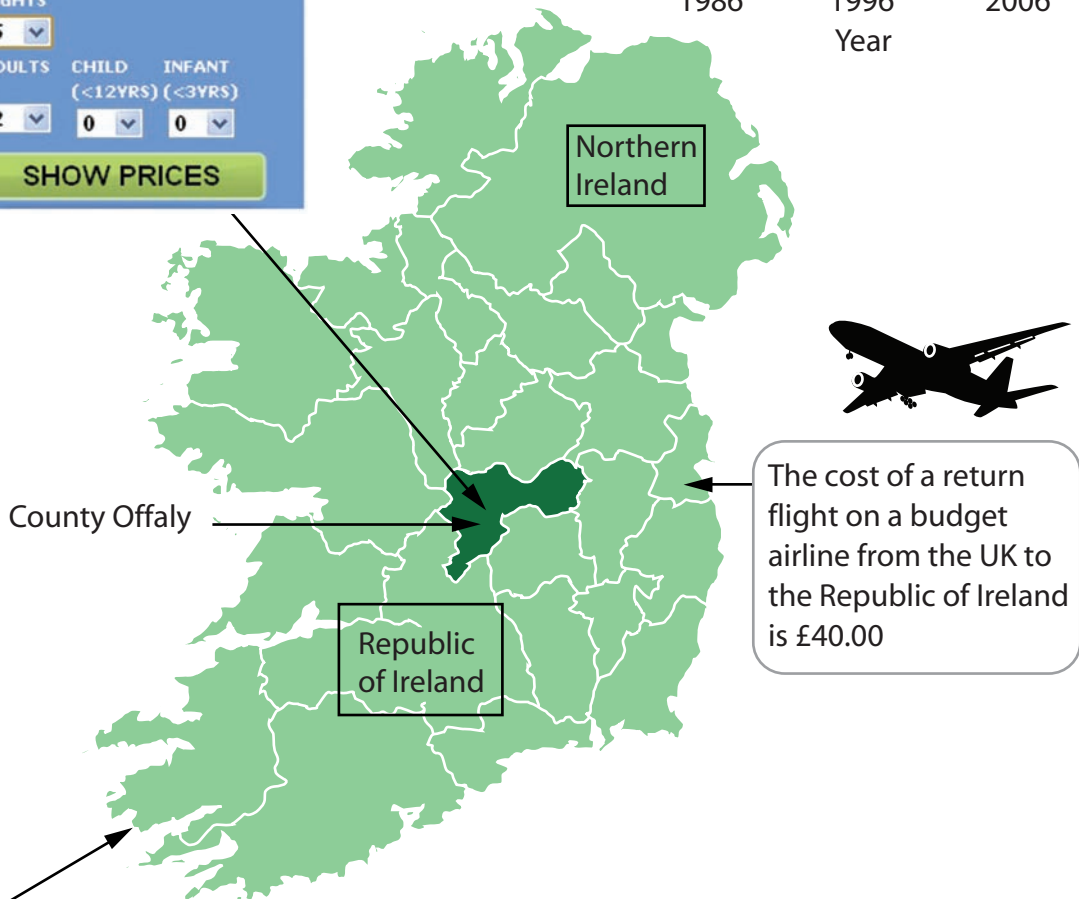
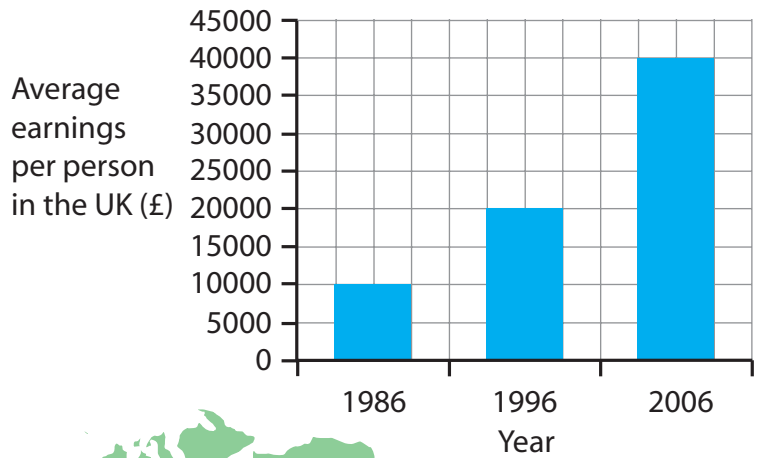
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11% of tourists come from North America eg Canada
 59% of tourists come from the UK
 24% of tourists come from the rest of the European Union eg Germany

Figure 5b

Topic 6 – A Tourist's World

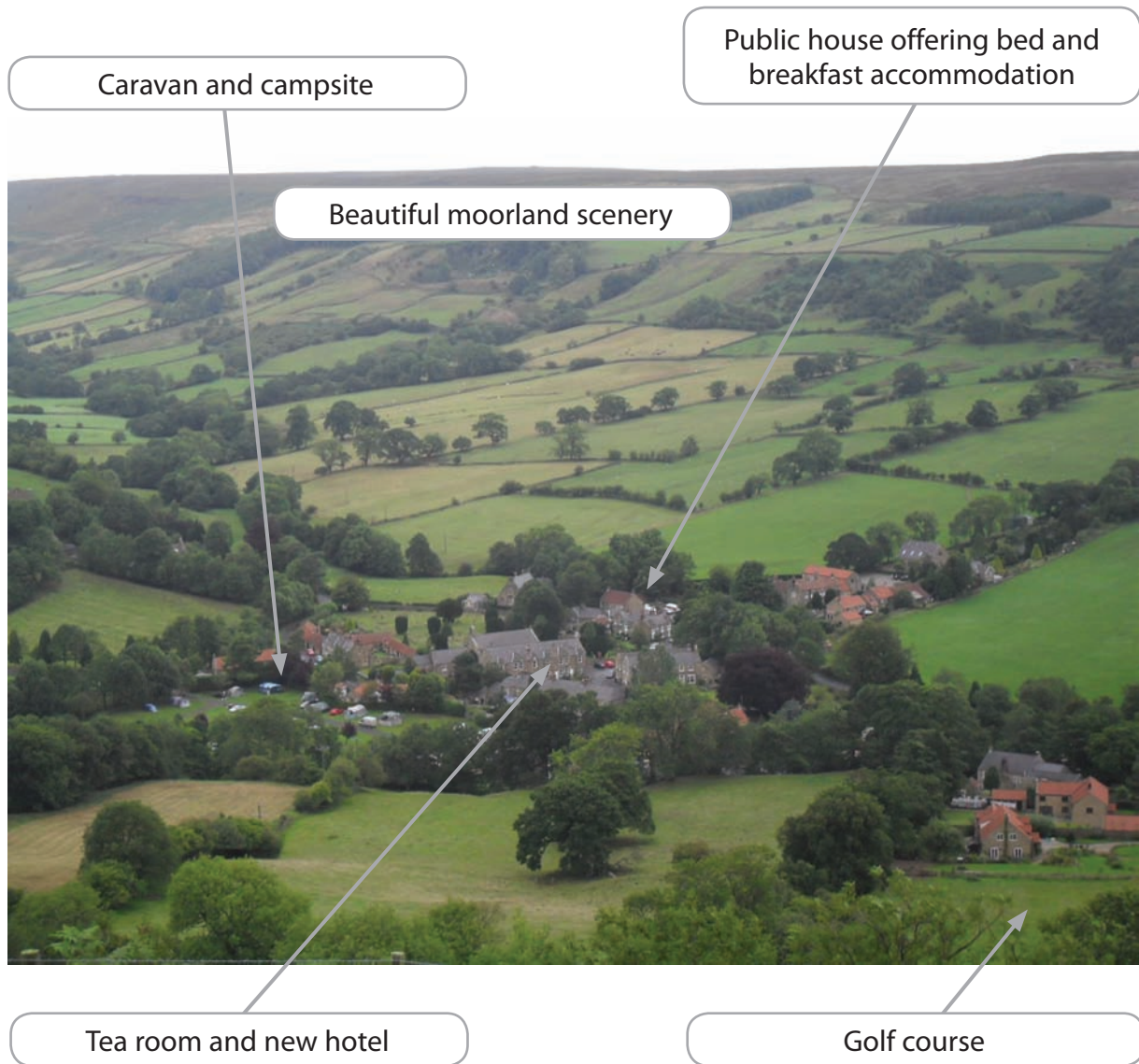


Figure 6b

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