

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

# Geography A

## Unit 3: The Human Environment



**Foundation Tier**

Monday 25 June 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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**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 (map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows the percentage (%) of people over 65 years of age in the UK.

(i) Which of the named areas has the largest percentage (%) of people over 65 years of age?

(1)

- A** Manchester
- B** Hambleton
- C** North Norfolk
- D** Highland

(ii) **One** named area which has between 5.6% and 13.0% of people over 65 years of age is .....

(1)



(b) Complete the sentences to explain the reasons for the growth of the tertiary sector in the UK.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

**water   disposable   less   holidays   more   recycled**  
**youthful   manufacturing   farming   ageing**

Fewer people are choosing jobs in the primary sector such as .....  
because of the long hours and physical activity.

There is an ..... population in the UK.

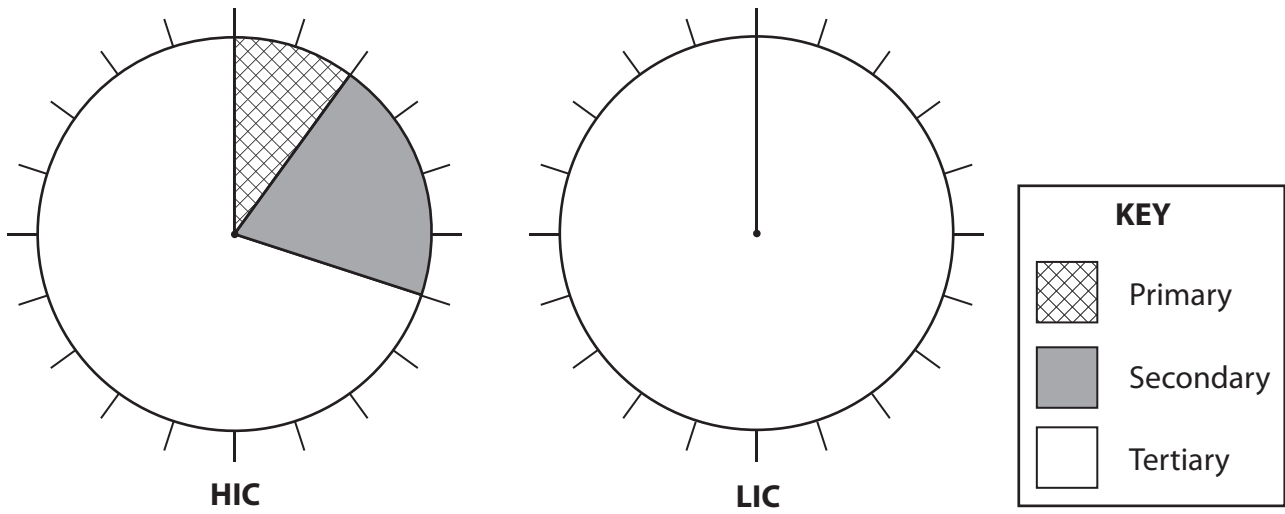
Many retired people have more ..... income than in the past.

This means that they have ..... money to spend  
on .....



(c) Look at Figure 1b.

It shows the percentage (%) of the population employed in the economic sectors for a High Income Country (HIC) and a Low Income Country (LIC).



**Figure 1b**

(i) Complete Figure 1b for the LIC.

Use the data in the table below.

(3)

Economic sector	Percentage (%) of the population employed
Primary	80
Secondary	5
Tertiary	15



(ii) Describe the differences between the HIC and the LIC shown on Figure 1b.

Use percentage (%) population employed data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Why has there been a decline in the number of people employed in the primary sector?

(1)

- A people enjoy working outside
- B there has been an increase in mechanisation
- C there are plenty of raw materials
- D there has been a decrease in mechanisation

(d) (i) Look at the following types of economic activity.

Identify the **two** which are in the secondary sector.

(2)

- A coal mining
- B making clothes
- C teaching
- D banking
- E doctor
- F baker



(ii) Outline reasons for the growth of the secondary sector in **one** LIC or Middle Income Country (MIC).

Named LIC or MIC .....

(3)

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

It shows one negative effect of the growth of the secondary sector in a MIC.

The negative effect shown in Figure 1c is

(1)

- A** water pollution
- B** a healthy economy
- C** air pollution
- D** improved working conditions



(e) Outline the benefits and costs of de-industrialisation in rural areas.  
Use examples in your answer.

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**(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)**



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## Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box

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

It shows information about National Parks in England.

(i) Which National Park has the largest number of visitors?

(1)

**A** Northumberland

**B** Yorkshire Dales

**C** Lake District

**D** Broads

(ii) In which year was Exmoor designated a National Park?

(1)

(iii) Complete the sentences to explain the reasons for the designation of National Parks.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

**New Forest   natural   economic   farming   Peak District**  
**protection   recreational   manage   man-made**

One of the first areas to become a National Park was the  
..... in 1951.

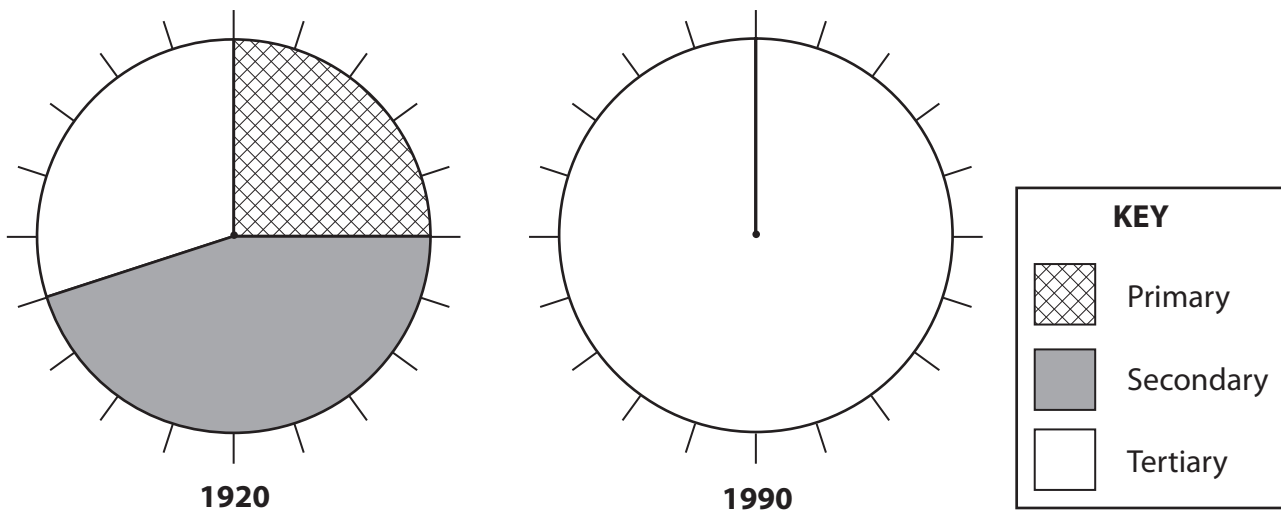
Areas have been designated National Parks because of  
their ..... beauty and ..... value.

This designation gives the area special ..... and  
money to ..... tourism.



(b) Look at Figure 2b.

It shows the percentage (%) of workers in different types of employment in the UK.



**Figure 2b**

(i) Complete Figure 2b for 1990.

Use the data in the table below.

(3)

Type of employment	Percentage (%) of workers
Primary	5
Secondary	20
Tertiary	75



(ii) Describe the differences between 1920 and 1990 shown on Figure 2b.

Use percentage (%) of workers data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) Why has there has been a decline in the number of people employed in the primary sector?

(1)

- A people enjoy working outside
- B there has been an increase in mechanisation
- C there are plenty of raw materials
- D there has been a decrease in mechanisation

(c) There has been an increase in the number of organic farms in the UK.

(i) Identify **two** characteristics of organic farming.

(2)

- A bed and breakfast accommodation
- B natural fertilisers
- C free range living conditions for animals
- D vast amounts of machinery
- E predators instead of chemical pesticides
- F chemical fertilisers



(ii) Outline the disadvantages of organic farming.

Use an example in your answer.

(3)

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

It shows a market stall selling locally sourced products.

The products being sold on the stall are sourced from

(1)

- A** India
- B** the Lake District
- C** large factories in the UK
- D** recycled materials





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### Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

3 (a) Look at Figure 3a (map) in the Resource Booklet.

It shows a number of settlement sites.

(i) Which of the settlements is sited on raw materials?

(1)

A Settlement W

B Settlement X

C Settlement Y

D Settlement Z

(ii) Settlement Y is a linear settlement.

What is a linear settlement?

(1)

(iii) Complete the sentences about settlement X.

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

(5)

port wood W rocks low easy Z  
water hilly hard

The river near settlement X provides a reliable supply of .....

Settlement X is located on ..... land which

is ..... to build on.

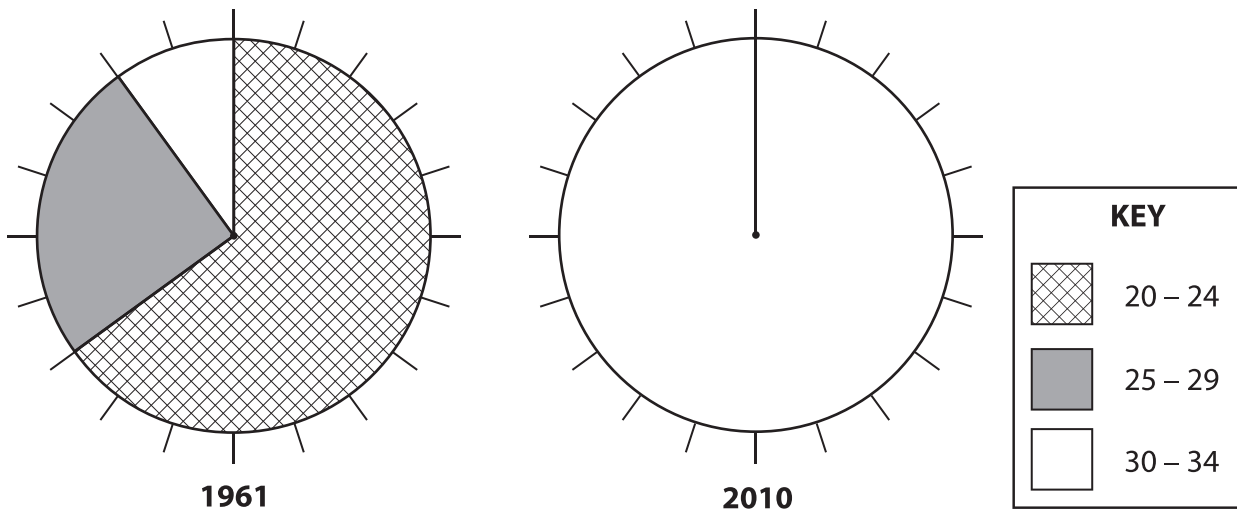
Settlement ..... transports raw materials to settlement X.

This led to settlement X developing as a ..... , trading with other countries.



(b) Look at Figure 3b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people getting married in three age groups.



**Figure 3b**

(i) Complete Figure 3b for 2010.

Use the data in the table below.

(3)

Age group	Percentage (%) of people
20 – 24 years old	20
25 – 29 years old	45
30 – 34 years old	35





(ii) Describe the differences between 1961 and 2010 shown on Figure 3b.

Use percentage (%) of people data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) **One** consequence of later marriages on land use in urban areas is

(1)

- A** more housing needs to be built
- B** there are more roads
- C** there are many derelict churches
- D** many shops are closing down

(c) **One** consequence of de-industrialisation is the redevelopment of brownfield sites.

(i) De-industrialisation is

(1)

- A** the rapid growth in population of an urban area
- B** the movement of people from urban to countryside areas
- C** the closure of factories and warehouses
- D** the movement of people away from remote rural areas



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

It shows a brownfield site in Ohio, USA.

Identify **two** characteristics of a brownfield site before redevelopment.

(2)

- A** disused buildings
- B** farmland
- C** never been built on before
- D** new retail park
- E** has been built on before
- F** open countryside

(iii) Outline the disadvantages of developing on brownfield sites.

Use evidence from Figure 3c in your answer.

(3)

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(d) Outline the changes to rural communities caused by counter-urbanisation.

Use examples in your answer.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**



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## Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

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

It shows the population density of Brazil.

(i) Which **one** of the following named areas has the highest population density?

(1)

- A Ceará
- B Bahia
- C São Paulo
- D Amazonas

(ii) Which named area of Brazil has a population density between 25 and 49 people per km<sup>2</sup>?

(1)

(b) Complete the sentences about population density in the UK.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

**densely    colder    many    fertile    poor**  
**sparsely    south-east    warmer    few    south-west**

Some parts of the UK are ..... populated with many people living there.

Many people live in the ..... of England.

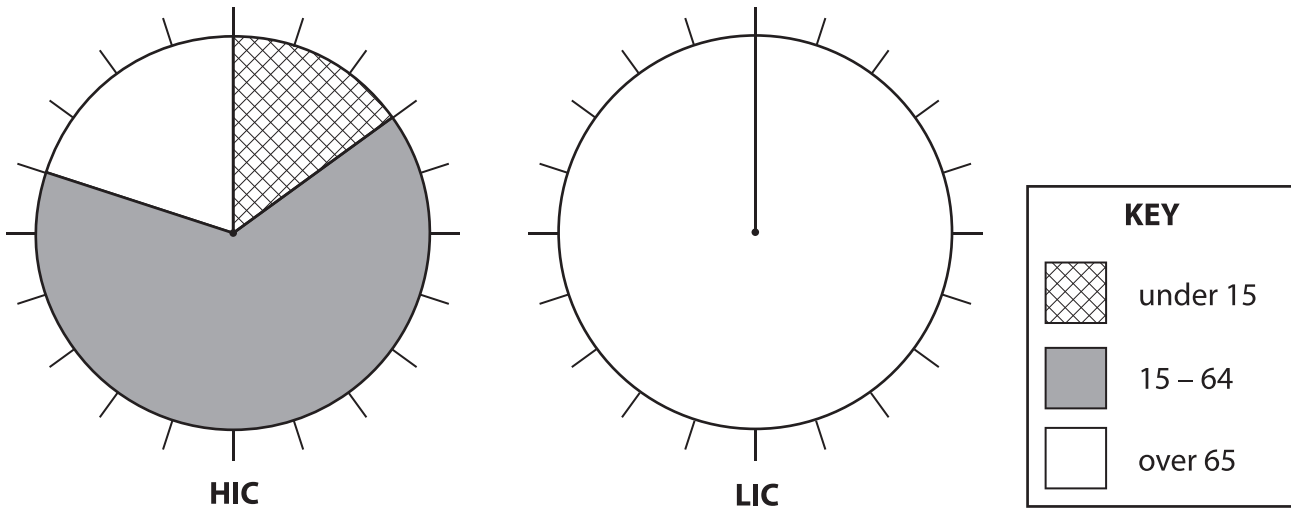
This area has ..... soil and ..... job opportunities.

Another reason why this area is densely populated is that the climate is ..... than many other parts of the UK.



(c) Look at Figure 4b.

It shows the percentage (%) of the population in different age groups for a High Income Country (HIC) and a Low Income Country (LIC).



**Figure 4b**

(i) Complete Figure 4b for the LIC.

Use the data in the table below.

(3)

Age group	Percentage (%) of population
Under 15 years old	35
15 – 64 years old	60
Over 65 years old	5



(ii) Describe the differences between the HIC and the LIC shown on Figure 4b.

Use percentage (%) population data in your answer.

(4)

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(iii) The LIC shown on Figure 4b has a youthful population.

A consequence (impact) of a youthful population is a greater demand for

(1)

- A** pensions
- B** care homes
- C** schools
- D** churches



(d) The demographic transition model is about population change over a period of time.

(i) Identify **two** characteristics of stage 4 of the demographic transition model.

(2)

- A** birth rates and death rates are both high
- B** death rates are high and birth rates are falling
- C** population growth is slow
- D** birth rates and death rates are both low
- E** birth rates are high and death rates are falling
- F** population growth is rapid

(ii) Outline the medical and social reasons why death rates fall in stage 2 of the demographic transition model?

(3)

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

It shows one reason why the birth rate has fallen.

The type of reason shown in Figure 4c is a

(1)

- A** medical reason.
- B** economic reason.
- C** social reason.
- D** political reason.







**SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES**

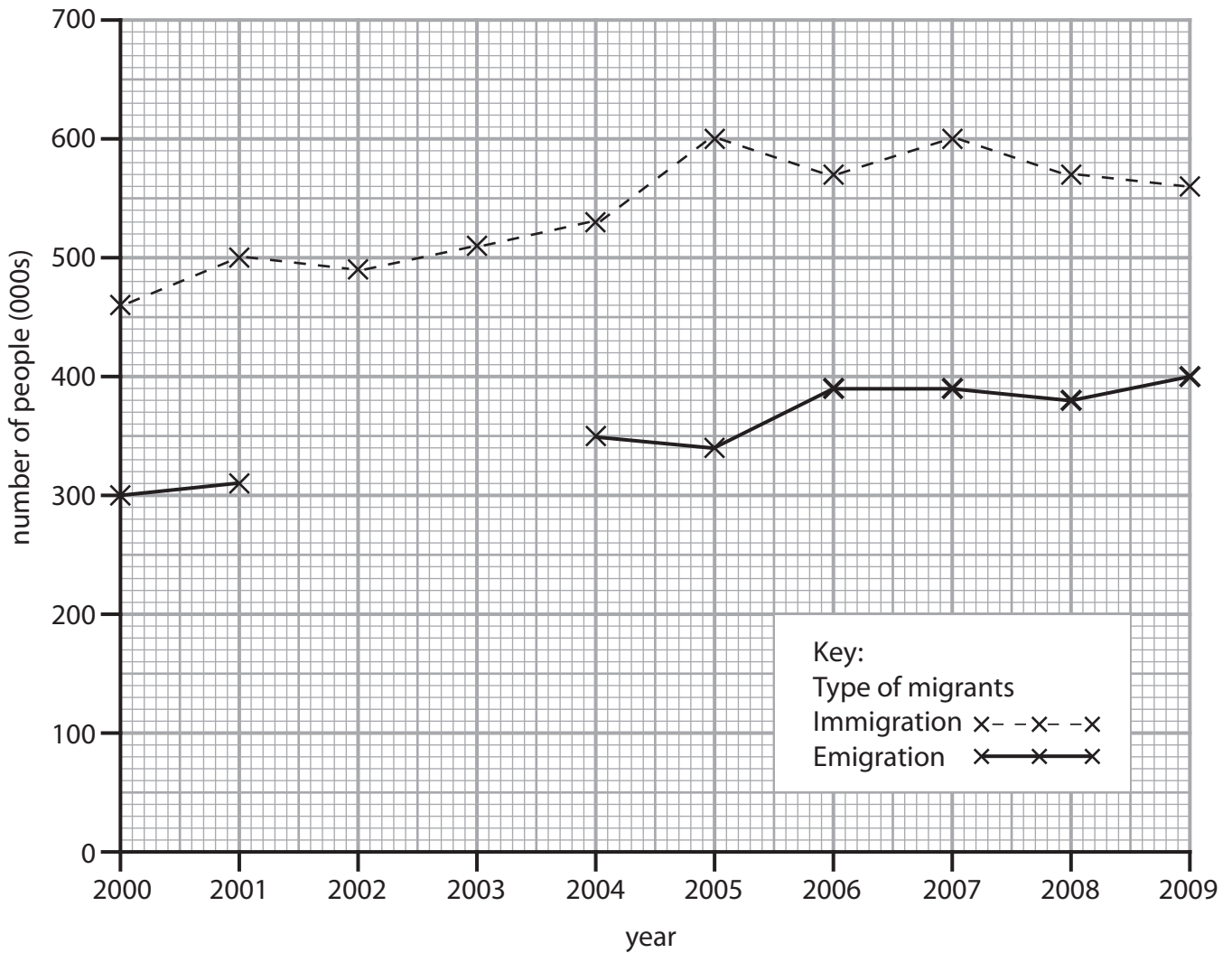
**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6**

**Topic 5 – A Moving World**

**If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box**

**5 (a)** Look at Figure 5a.

It shows UK migration between 2000 and 2009.



**Figure 5a**

(i) Complete the graph (Figure 5a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Year	Number of emigrants (000s)
2002	340
2003	360



(ii) How many emigrants left the UK in 2007?

(1)

- A** 370 000
- B** 390 000
- C** 410 000
- D** 430 000

(iii) Some immigrants who come to the UK are economic migrants.

Economic migrants move

(1)

- A** because they have been forced out of their country of origin
- B** to go to university
- C** to watch an international football match
- D** for higher paid jobs

(iv) Population movement from the UK to France for a holiday can be described as

(1)

- A** short-term international
- B** long-term national
- C** long-term international
- D** short-term national

(v) A positive social impact of migration on the host country is that

(1)

- A** some areas of the country are becoming overcrowded
- B** migrant workers are spending more money in shops
- C** schoolchildren are being taught about different cultures
- D** more people are claiming child and housing benefit



(vi) Describe the negative impacts (effects) of migration on the country of origin.

Use examples of impacts in your answer.

(3)

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

It shows the homepage for an organisation offering dental treatment.

(i) Name the country where Tomaz Dental Travel is located.

(1)

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(ii) Complete the sentences about dental treatment shown on Figure 5b.

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

(5)

**£10   £45   free   job   higher**  
**less   holiday   more   lower   £5**

People are travelling to Budapest because dental treatment is ..... expensive than in the UK.

One reason for this is that Budapest has a ..... cost of living than the UK.

The first check-up is ..... and the minor x-ray is ..... cheaper than the UK.

Whilst in Budapest, you can also have a ..... and explore the capital city.

(iii) Outline the push and pull factors of short-term population flows for sporting reasons.

You may use examples in your answer.

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**Question 6 is on the next page**

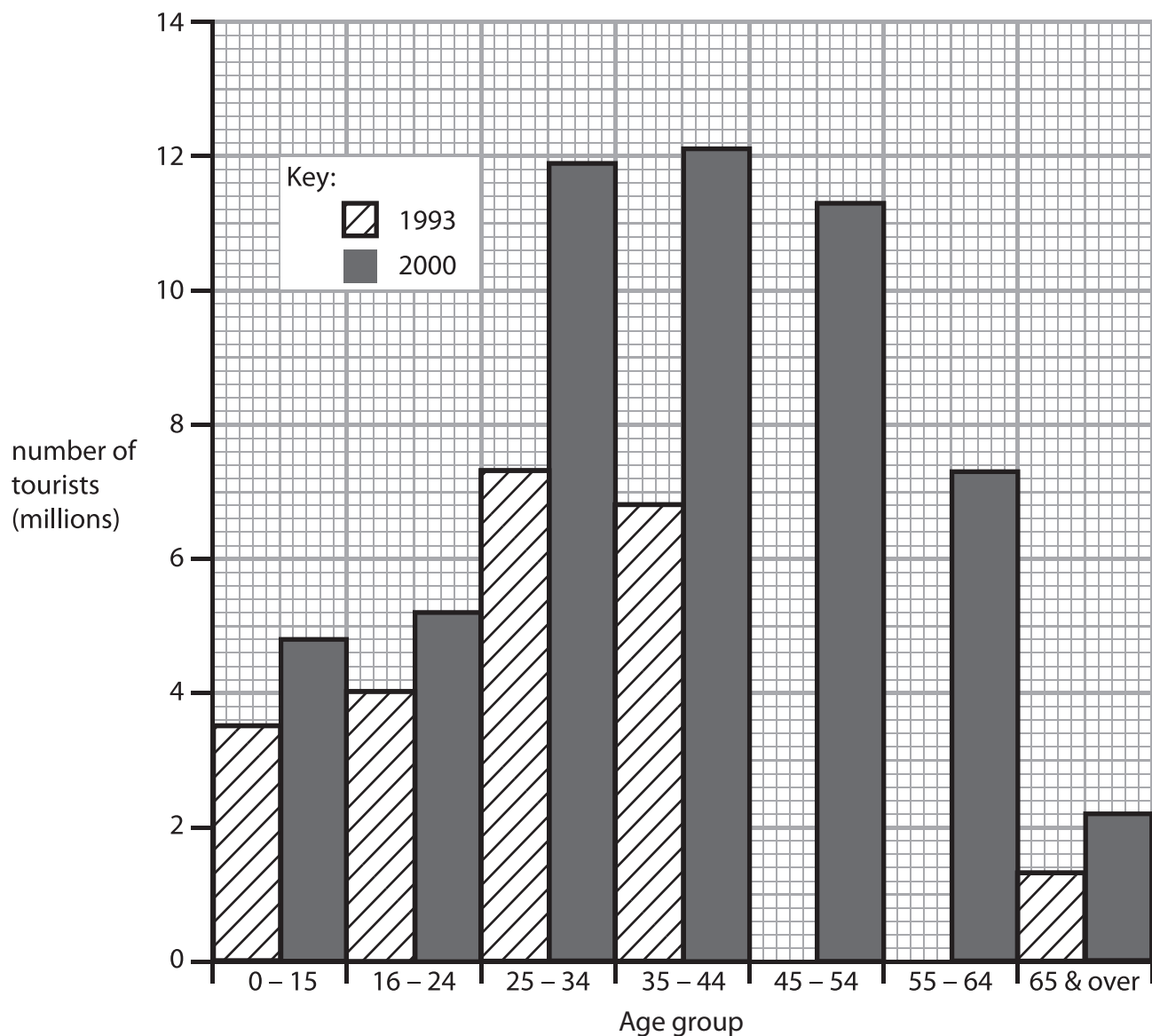


## Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box

6 Look at Figure 6a.

It shows information for UK tourists travelling abroad in 1993 and 2000.



**Figure 6a**

(a) (i) Complete the bar chart for 1993 (Figure 6a).

Use the data in the table below.

(2)

Age group	Number of tourists (millions)
45 – 54	6.8
55 – 64	3.5





(ii) How many 16-24 year olds travelled abroad in 1993?

(1)

- A** 3.5 million
- B** 4.0 million
- C** 4.8 million
- D** 5.2 million

(iii) An increase in leisure time has caused a growth in tourism.

There has been an increase in leisure time because of

(1)

- A** a longer working week
- B** early retirement with pensions
- C** a growth in population
- D** better weather

(iv) Many UK tourists travel abroad for a challenge, exploration and to learn new skills.

This type of holiday is known as

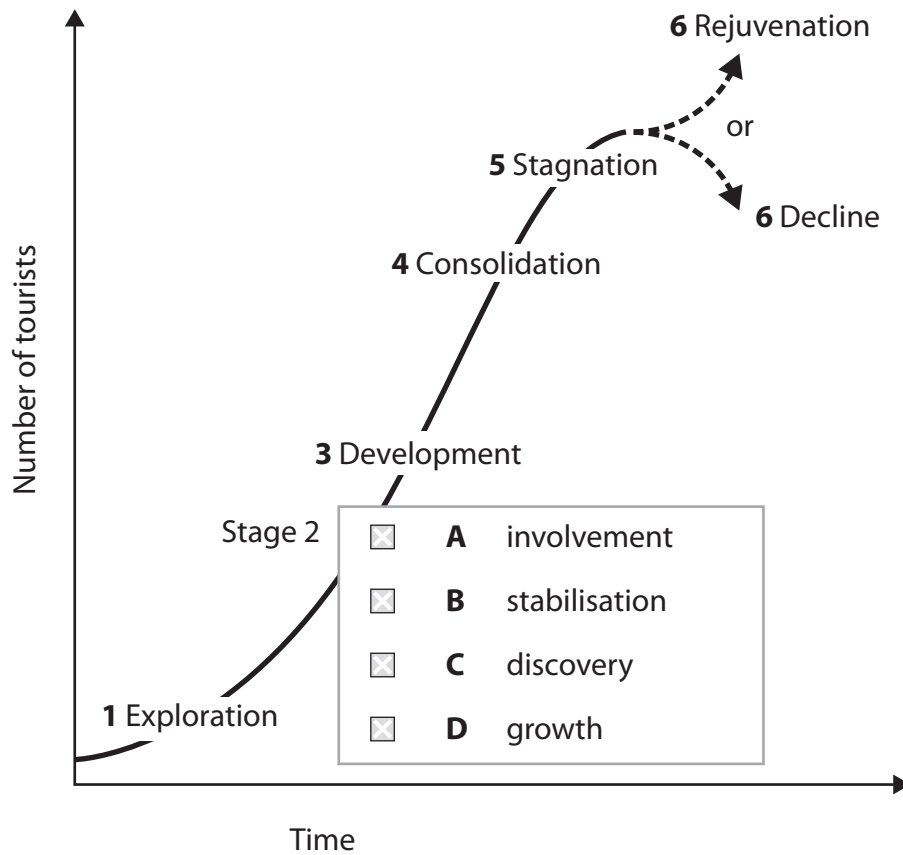
(1)

- A** a package holiday
- B** a backpacking holiday
- C** a wedding holiday
- D** an adventure holiday



(b) Look at Figure 6b.

It shows the Butler model of resort development for a UK destination.



Stage	Year	Number of tourists in millions	Description of the resort development
1	1750	0.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First hotels opened</li> <li>• Main attractions were the sea and the beach</li> </ul>
2	1820	0.03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More hotels and the railway opened</li> </ul>
3	1850	0.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor facilities for tourists start to be developed</li> </ul>
4	1920	2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairground and zoo opened</li> <li>• Better transport links</li> </ul>
5	1985	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor shopping centre opened</li> <li>• Growth in overseas package holidays</li> </ul>
6 (rejuvenation)	2012	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many hotels have been modernised</li> </ul>

**Figure 6b**



(i) Identify the missing stage on Figure 6b.

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

(1)

(ii) During which stage did most tourists visit the resort?

(1)

(iii) Suggest why the number of tourists increases during stages 4 and 5 of the Butler model of resort development.

Use evidence from Figure 6b in your answer.

(3)

(c) (i) Tourism can have some negative effects on an area.

Complete the sentences about the negative effects of tourism.

Use some of the words in the box below.

(5)

<b>litter</b>	<b>dustbin</b>	<b>people</b>	<b>low</b>
<b>sewage</b>	<b>culture</b>	<b>highly</b>	<b>increase</b>

Fish in the sea are harmed by untreated .....

Tourists drop ..... which is a hazard for animals.

Crime rates ..... as local people target tourists.

The local ..... and traditions are lost.

Many jobs are seasonal and ..... paid.



(ii) Outline the positive effects (impacts) of tourism.

Use examples in your answer.

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**Edexcel GCSE**

# **Geography A**

**Unit 3: The Human Environment**

**Paper 3F**

Monday 25 June 2012 – Morning

**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference

**5GA3F/01**

**Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.**

## **Instructions**

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

This Resource Booklet is for use with the foundation tier paper only.

*Turn over* ►

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**PEARSON**

SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD  
Topic 1 – Economic change

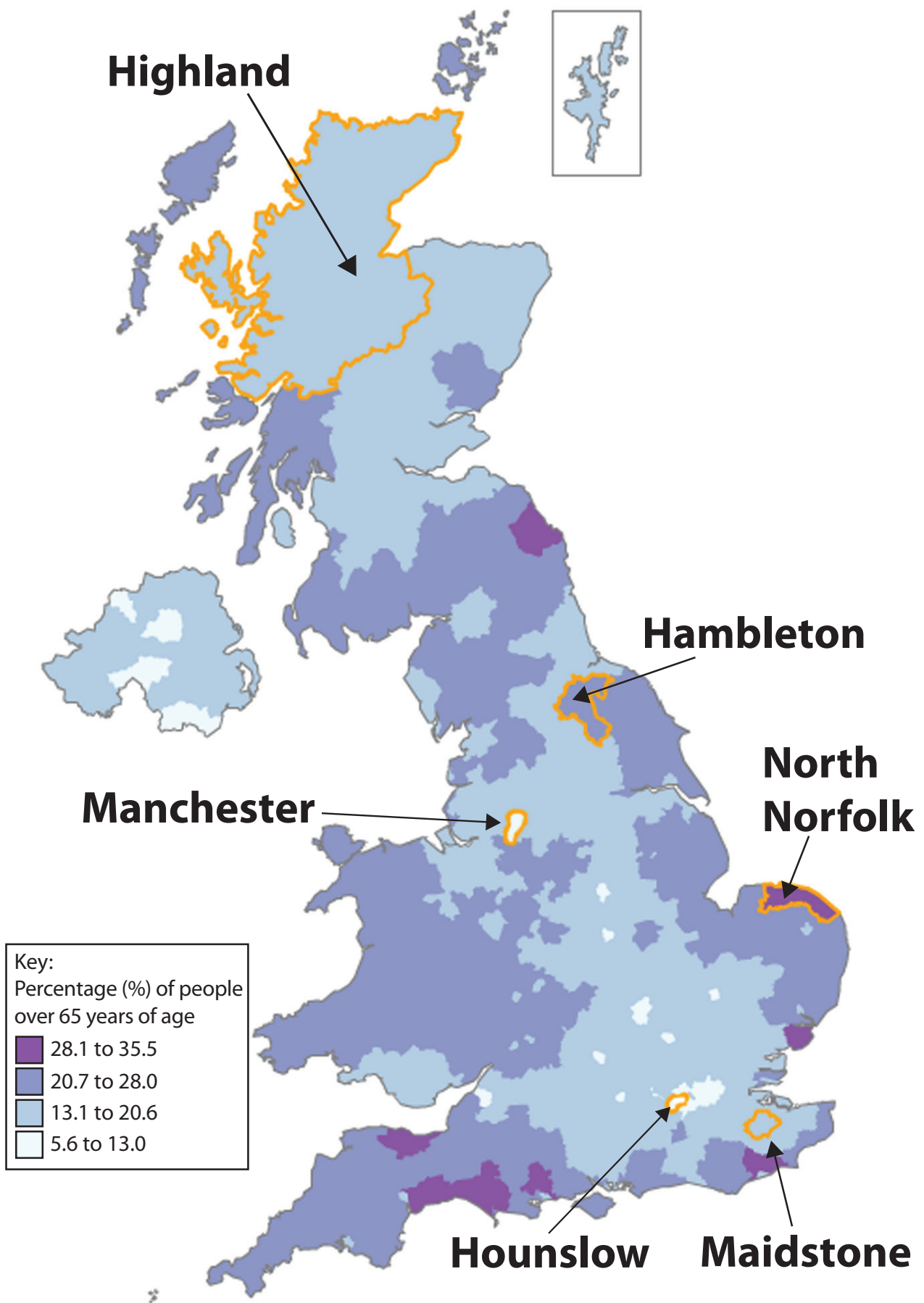


Figure 1a



**Figure 1c**

## Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

Key:

**Northumberland** = name of National Park

**1956** = year of designation

**1.7 million** = visitors a year

**n/a** = data is not available

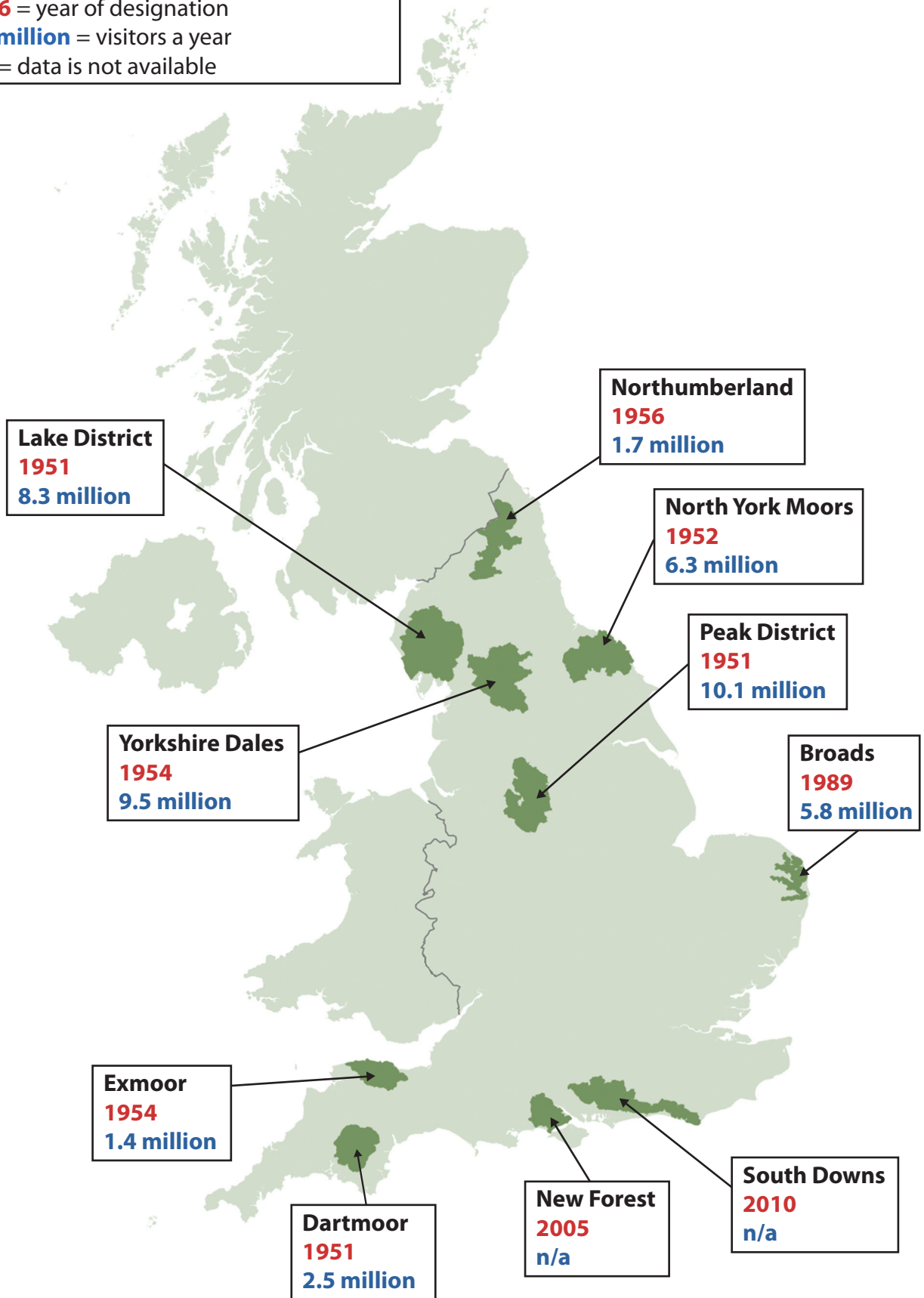


Figure 2a



Figure 2c

### Topic 3 – Settlement Change

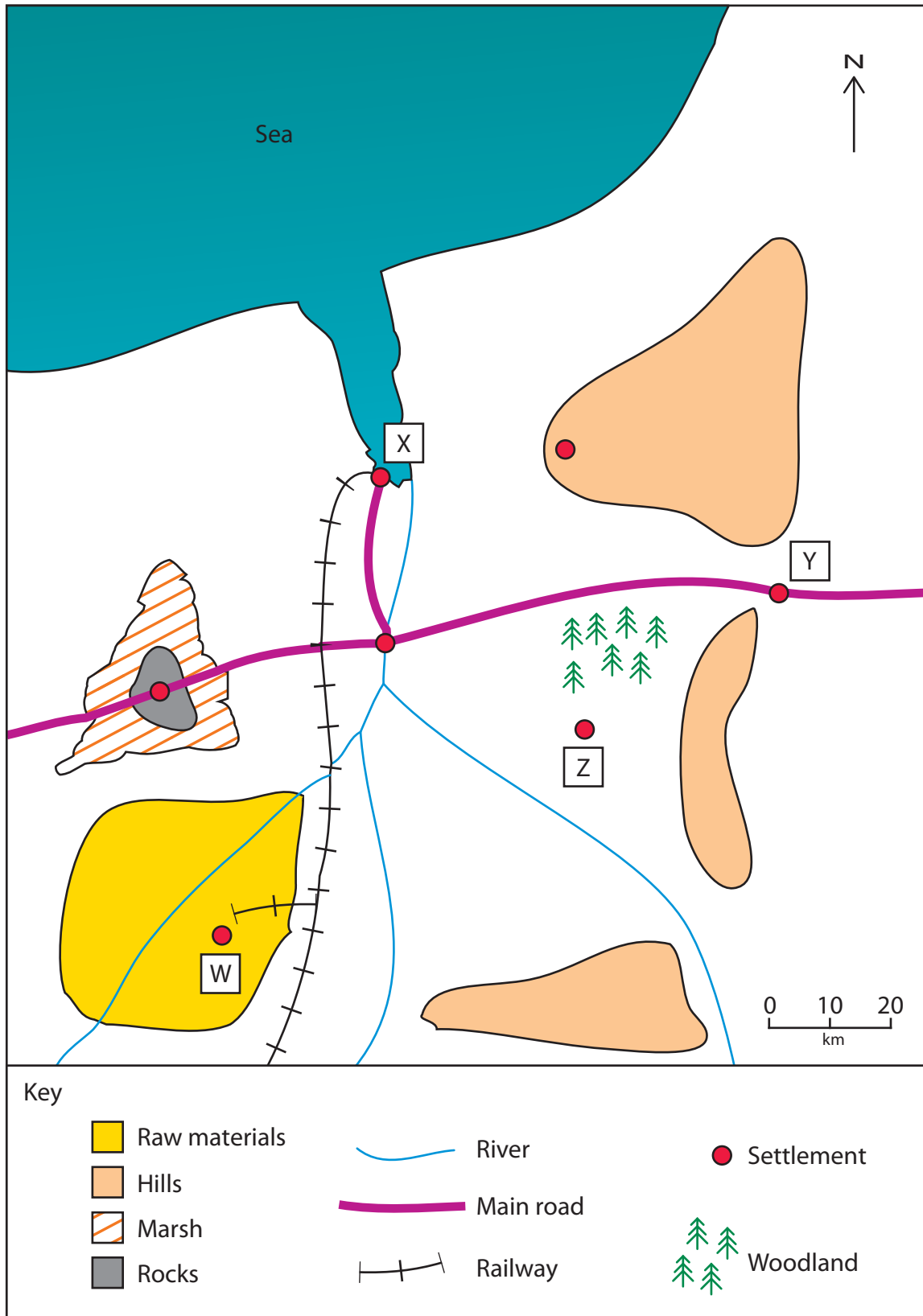


Figure 3a



**Figure 3c**

Topic 4 – Population Change

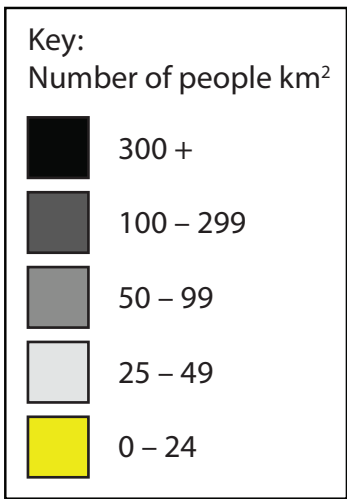


Figure 4a



*Sorry little Jimmy,  
we just can't afford  
to have a baby  
brother or sister for  
you to play with...*



Figure 4c

SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES  
Topic 5 – A Moving World

**Tomaz**  
DENTAL TRAVEL

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Figure 5b

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