Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						6	4	6	2	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

6462/01

Edexcel GCE

Geography A

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: Human Environments

Friday 25 May 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials required for examination
Nil

Items included with question papers
Ordnance Survey map extract

.

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature.
Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.
Answer **THREE** questions, choosing **ONE** from **each of sections** A, B and C.
For each section, indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (☒). If you change your mind, put a line through the box (~~☒~~) and then indicate your new question with a cross (☒).

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. **(2)**.
There are 6 questions in this question paper. All questions carry 20 marks.
The total mark for this paper is 60.
There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

You will be assessed on your ability to organise and present information, ideas, descriptions and arguments clearly and logically, taking into account your use of grammar, punctuation and spelling.
In all parts, credit will be given for the use of diagrams and sketch maps where they are appropriate.

Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Total	

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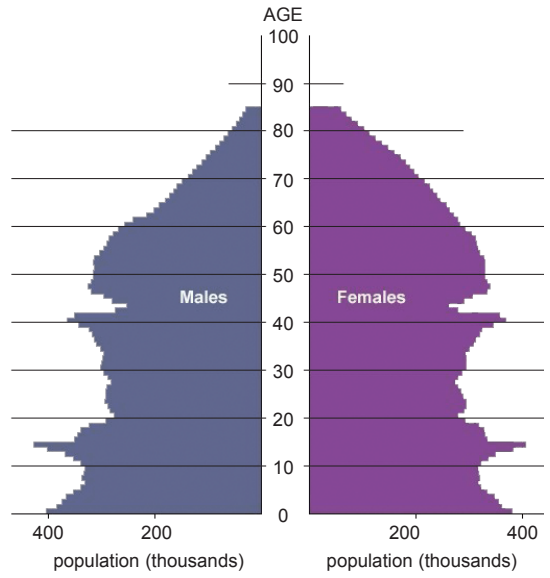
SECTION A

Answer **EITHER** Question 1 **OR** Question 2.

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box ☒.

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows population pyramids for the United Kingdom in 1961 and 2001.



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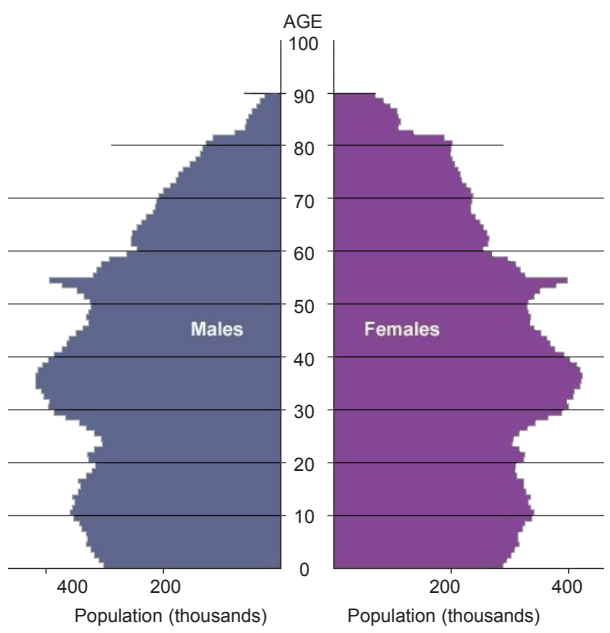

2001

Figure 1

(Source: *www.statistics.gov.uk*)

M 2 5 6 1 9 A 0 2 2 8

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(i) Estimate the total number of people:

1. aged 40 in 1961

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2. aged 80 by 2001.

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(2)

(ii) State two possible reasons why the 1961 pyramid shows relatively low numbers of people in the age range 42 to 46.

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(2)

(iii) Describe how the number of children aged 10 years and under changed between 1961 and 2001.

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(iv) Explain the main reasons for this change.

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(b) Outline how some countries have a high density of population despite having limited natural resources.

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(4)

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(c) Describe and explain the variations in population density within a named **urban** area.

Named urban area.....

You may use a sketch map or diagram to help your answer.

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(6)

Q1

(Total 20 marks)

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If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box ☒ .

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows the age at death for three generations of a Yorkshire family.

Name	Family relationship	Year of birth	Year of death	Age at death
Elijah Brooke	**Parents**	1842	1883	41
Anna Brooke		1845	1902	57
Clayton Brooke	**Children**	1862	1863	1
Arthur Brooke		1863	1921	58
Susannah Brooke		1865	1866	9 months
Phyllis Brooke		1867	1914	47
Joshua Brooke		1868	1930	62
Ephraim Brooke		1869	1869	3 months
Hannah Brooke		1871	1948	76
Charles Brooke		1872	1940	68
Fred Brooke		1875	1930	55
Wilfred Brooke	**Grandchildren**	1881	1942	61
Michael Brooke		1882	1960	78
Steven Crew		1882	1934	51
Sarah Crew		1883	1884	9 months
Arthur Brooke		1883	1951	68
Graham Tipper		1883	1956	72
Emma Brooke		1884	1954	69
Andrew Crew		1885	1960	
Sidney Brooke		1885	1928	43
Susannah Tipper		1886	1976	89
Arthur Brooke		1887	1961	74
Louise Brooke		1887	1888	3 months
Victoria Crew		1887	1963	76
Anna Brooke		1887	1963	75
George Brooke		1888	1949	61
Cecil Bagnall		1888	1961	72
Kenneth Brooke		1889	1948	59
Fred Brooke		1889	1956	67
Stephen Crew		1889	1897	8
Clarence Brooke		1890	1961	71
William Brooke		1892	1918	26
Joshua Bagnall		1892	1938	45
Samuel Brooke		1893	1970	77
Percy Bagnall		1895	1916	20
Elisabeth Bagnall		1896	1969	73
Steven Brooke		1897	1964	66
Alice Brooke		1897	1976	79
Susan Crew		1898	1986	88
Claire Bagnall		1899	2000	101
Arthur Brooke		1899	1917	18
Phyllis Brooke		1900	1980	79
Edna Brooke		1902	1983	81
Michael Brooke		1906	2004	98

Average life expectancy of children	**41**
Average life expectancy of grandchildren	**61**

Figure 2

Leave blank

(i) Calculate the age at death of Andrew Crew.

Write your answer here and do NOT write on Figure 2.

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(1)

(ii) Compare the children and the grandchildren in terms of infant mortality.

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(2)

(iii) Outline two possible reasons for the increasing life expectancy shown.

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(b) Explain the decline in average family size in the UK in recent decades.

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(4)

(c) Describe and explain how **one physical** factor influences population distribution within the UK.

Named physical factor .....

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(3)

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(d) With reference to named countries or regions, describe and explain the **positive** and **negative** consequences of rapid population growth.

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Q2

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 20 MARKS

M 2 5 6 1 9 A 0 1 1 2 8

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SECTION B

Answer **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4.

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box ☒.

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the predicted populations of large cities in Europe, Africa and Asia for the year 2015.

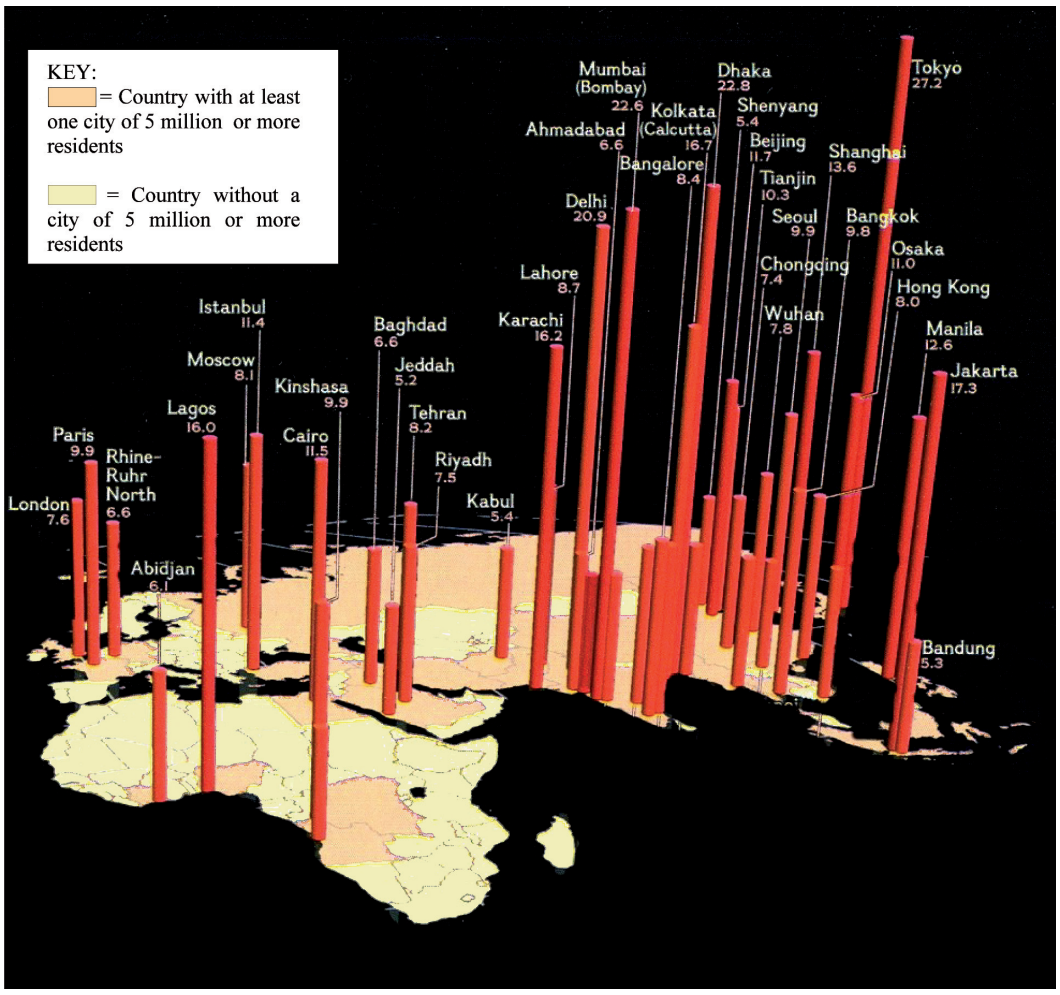

Figure 3

(Source: *National Geographic,* November 2002)

M 2 5 6 1 9 A 0 1 2 2 8

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(i) Name the predicted largest city in Africa.

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(1)

(ii) Name the continent on Figure 3 that will have the fewest cities with a population greater than 10 million.

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(1)

(iii) Describe the distribution pattern of large cities named on Figure 3.

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(iv) Outline three reasons why many large cities in LEDCs are currently experiencing high rates of population growth.

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(6)

(b) Describe the process of **suburbanisation**.

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(c) With reference to a named inner-city area, describe and explain the impact of a redevelopment scheme on its **land use** and **population characteristics**.

Named inner-city area .....

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Leave blank

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box ☒ .

4. (a) Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (1:25,000) of part of the Welsh Borders.

(i) Name and give the grid reference for a **hamlet**.

Name.....

Grid reference (6 figure).....

(2)

(ii) Describe the distribution of settlements.

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(3)

(iii) Outline how **one physical** feature might affect the future expansion of Kington.

Named physical feature .....

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(2)

M 2 5 6 1 9 A 0 1 6 2 8

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(b) (i) Outline the central place functions of large towns and cities.

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(3)

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(ii) Describe two ways of identifying a settlement's **sphere of influence**.

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(4)

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(c) For a named town or city, describe and explain the pattern of residential land use.

Named town or city.....

You may use a sketch map or diagram to help your answer.

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Q4

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Answer **EITHER** Question 5 **OR** Question 6.

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box ☒.

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which is a model of population migration into and out of rural areas in MEDCs.

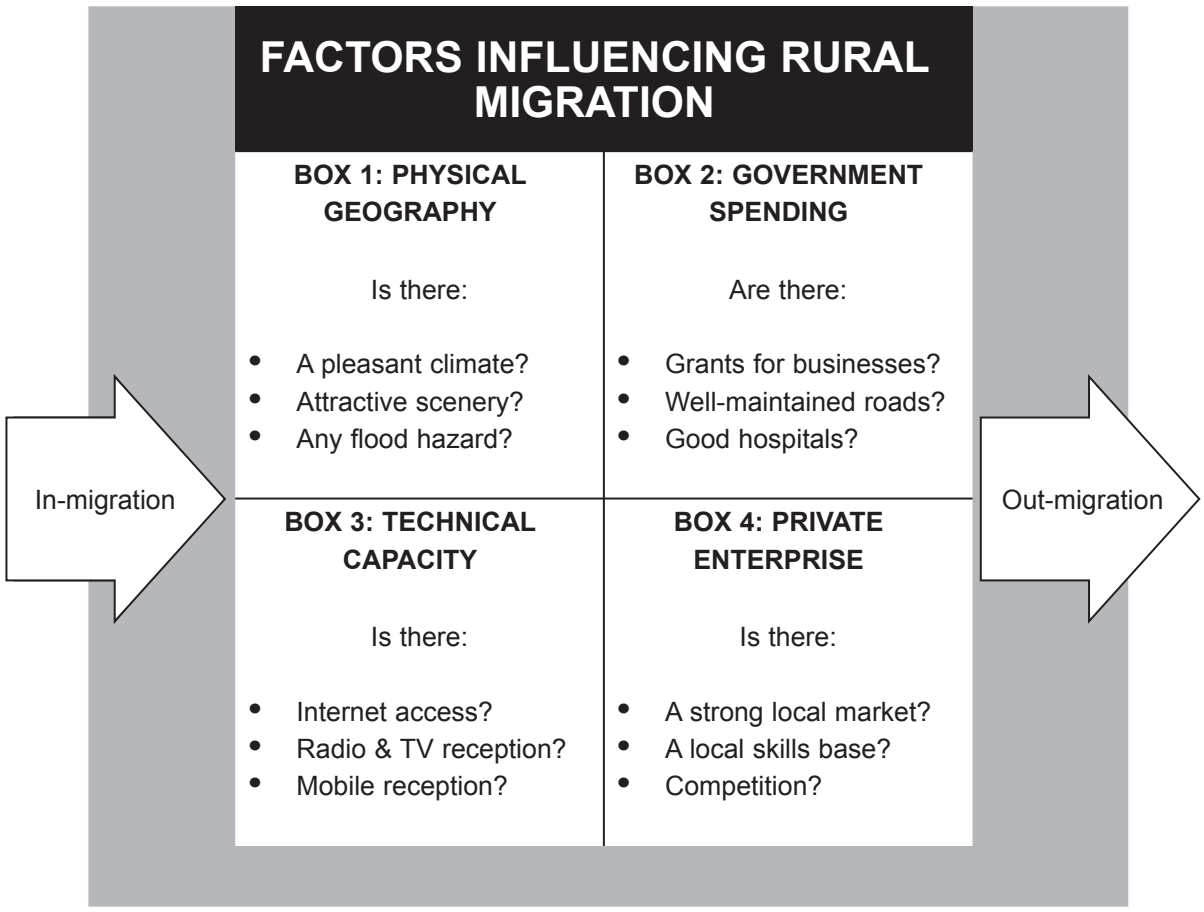

Figure 5

(i) Suggest **one** additional bullet-point entry for Box 1 and Box 2.

Box 1.....

Box 2.....

(2)

Leave blank

(ii) Outline how government spending (Box 2) might help rural areas to attract more:

1. migrants of working age

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2. migrants of retirement age.

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(4)

(iii) Suggest reasons why improving technical capacity in rural areas (Box 3) might increase **urban-rural** migration.

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(b) (i) Outline the main features of a **gravity** model of migration.

You may use a diagram to help your answer.

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(3)

(ii) State **two** limitations of your model.

1 .....

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(2)

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(c) Using examples, describe and explain how international migration can present **challenges** and **opportunities** for MEDCs.

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(Total 20 marks)

Q5

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If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box ☒ .

6. (a) Study Figure 6 which shows the fertility rates for the native-born and foreign-born populations of nine MEDCs.

Fertility rate is the average number of children a woman gives birth to in her lifetime. A fertility rate of just over 2.0 is required to keep a population size unchanging through time: this is called the replacement level.

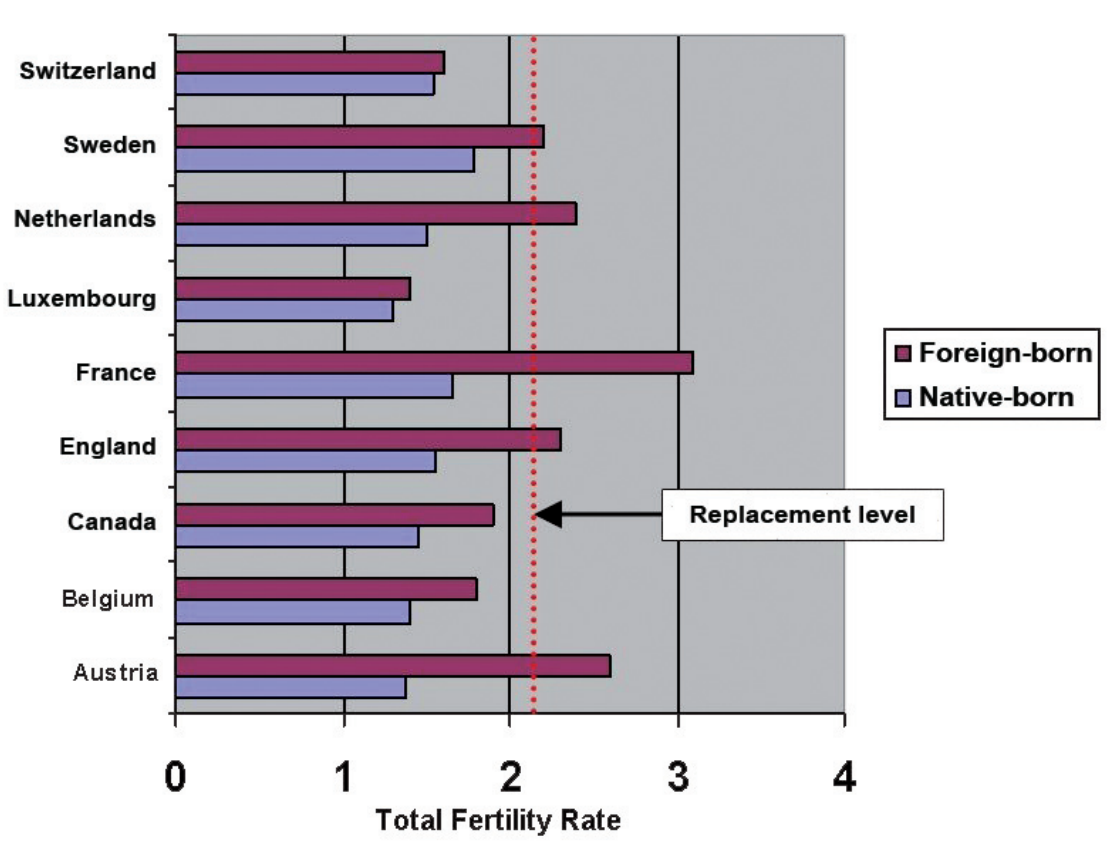

Figure 6

(i) Name the country with the lowest native-born fertility rate.

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(1)

(ii) Estimate the fertility rate of France's foreign-born population.

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(1)

M 2 5 6 1 9 A 0 2 4 2 8

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(iii) Outline two reasons why foreign-born fertility rates are higher than native-born fertility rates.

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(4)

(iv) What **economic** problems might these countries face if the volume of **in-migration** were to decline?

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(b) (i) Briefly outline three **typical** characteristics of people migrating from rural to urban areas in LEDCs.

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(3)

(ii) Outline **one social** consequence of rural to urban migration in LEDCs.

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(2)

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(c) Using examples, describe and explain the **physical** and **economic** consequences of high rates of in-migration for **rural** areas.

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Q6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

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