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General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2003

# ASSESSMENT and

ALLIANCE

# GEOGRAPHY C (SHORT COURSE SPECIFICATION) 3038/H

Written Paper

Monday 2 June 2003 Morning Session



# In addition to this paper you will require:

- the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed);
- the coloured photographs (enclosed).

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 15 minutes

### Instructions

- Use blue or black ink for written answers.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross out any work you do not want marked.

# Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate.
- An LEDC is a Less Economically Developed Country
- An MEDC is a More Economically Developed Country

The map extract (showing the Exeter region from Dandranger 192) and several of the figures are Dandranger 192) and several of the figures are the several of the several of the figures are the several of t

	For Exam	iner's Use	
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# Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

# 1 MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT.

(a) Study **Figure 1** 'Moving to the city'.

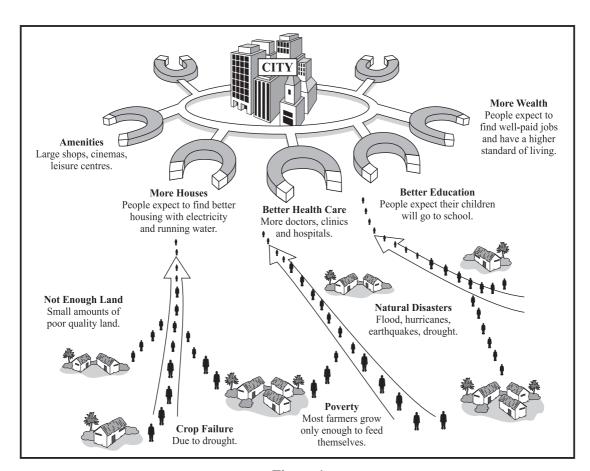


Figure 1

)	With the help of Figure 1 explain why people migrate to cities in LEDCs.
	(4 marks)

L	Describe the problems of shanty towns in LEDC cities.
•	
•	
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	There are a number of ways that poor quality housing areas in LEDC cities ca
i	mproved.
E	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of <b>either</b> self help schemes <b>or</b> local authorhemes.
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(b) Study **Figure 2**, an article about 'A city transport policy: Nottingham.

# A CITY TRANSPORT POLICY: NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham (population 650 000) has produced a transport policy for 2001-2006, to improve the quality of life for people who live in the city.

Included in the policy are the following ideas:

- Park and ride sites for 4000 cars used by 500 000 people a year
- Reserved road space for buses, pedestrians and cyclists
- Encouraging businesses to make car sharing plans for the workforce
- Better public transport including 600 new buses and 100 new low floor buses
- Tram system and rail project, with transport connections at key locations.

Getting to Notting		n
	1981	1991
Used a car to get to work	48%	61%
Used a bus to get to work	26%	17%

# Figure 2

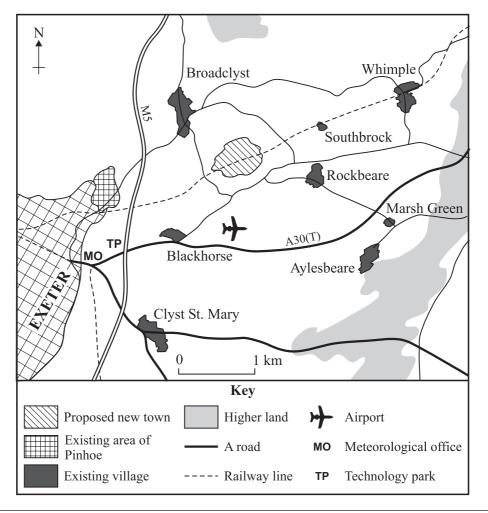
(1)	How might changes in the use of cars and buses between 1981-1991 have affected traffic pressures in Nottingham?
	(4 marks
(ii)	Explain how any two of the ideas in Figure 2 might reduce traffic pressures.
	1
	2
	2
	2.

(c)	Study <b>Figure 3</b> , the Ordnance Survey map extract of Exeter and surrounding area.
	Industrial estates and business parks are examples of developments within the rural-urban fringe. Suggest why they are located to the east rather than to the west of Exeter.
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	(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(d) In the next ten years the area to the east of Exeter will need more houses. A new town is proposed and this will provide 2000 new houses leaving 1000 to be built elsewhere. Two development options (**A** and **B**) have been suggested for the location of the remaining 1000 houses. These can be seen on **Figure 4**.

Option A Expansion to the no	Option A Expansion to the north of Exeter at Pinhoe (9694)	
Advantages	Disadvantages	
All the houses in one area	Adds to outward growth of Exeter	
Urban expansion only in one area	Steep land – housing is cheaper to build on flatter land	
Near to railway station and has good bus links	The land has high agricultural quality	
Motorway access	Close to motorway – noise and air pollution	
	Increased traffic in local area	



Option B Spread the houses between	en a number of existing villages
Advantages	Disadvantages
Each village will take a smaller number of houses	May change the character of existing villages
Brings more people into villages and creates employment	Effect on local environments     Not enough local facilities to cope with increased population.
Village facilities like shops/schools/bus services could develop	Increased traffic on small roads

Figure 4

(i)	Study <b>Figure 3</b> (the Ordnance Sur options ( <b>A</b> or <b>B</b> ) and using the res	vey map extract) and Figur ources to help you, explain	<b>e 4</b> . Select <b>one</b> of the two why you feel that it would
igure 3 is not	be the most suitable option for local	ating the remaining 1000 ho	uses.
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QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(6 marks)

(ii)	Every development option has some disadvantages. For your chosen option select <b>two</b> disadvantages and suggest how each could be reduced.
	Disadvantage 1:
	Disadvantage 2:
	(4 marks)



# 2 MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

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(c)	Select <b>one</b> method of reducing environmental pressures in recreational areas.
	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of your chosen method.
	Chosen method:
	Advantages:
	Disadvantages:
	(4 marks)



### 3 MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Study **Figure 6** which shows how acid rain develops.

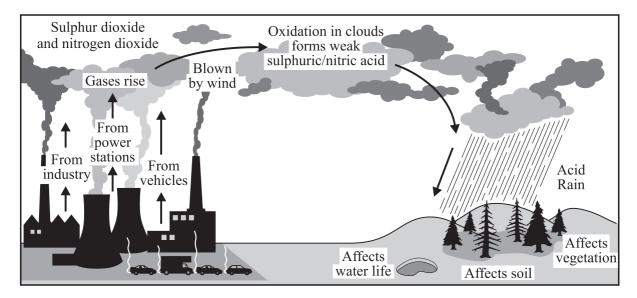


Figure 6

With the help of <b>Figure 6</b> explain the formation of acid rain.
(4 marks)

# QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(a)

(b) What is meant by sustainable development?
(2 marks
(c) How could international agreements and new technology reduce the threat of global warming?
(6 marks

# END OF QUESTIONS

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