Surname			Other	Names				
Centre Number					Candid	ate Number		
Candidate Signature								



General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2005

## GEOGRAPHY C (SHORT COURSE SPECIFICATION) Higher Tier Written Paper

3038/H ASSESSM



Monday 6 June 2005 9.00 am to 10.15 am

No additional materials are required.
You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 15 minutes

#### **Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- 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 through 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

F	or Exam	iner's Us	e	
Number	Mark	Number	Mark	
1				
2				
3				
Total (Colum	n 1)	$\rightarrow$		
Total → (Column 2)				
TOTAL				
Examiner's Initials				

M/S05/3038/H **3038/H** 

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Total for this question: 36 marks

### MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) Study **Figure 1** which shows rural and urban population change in the United Kingdom (MEDC) and Brazil (LEDC).

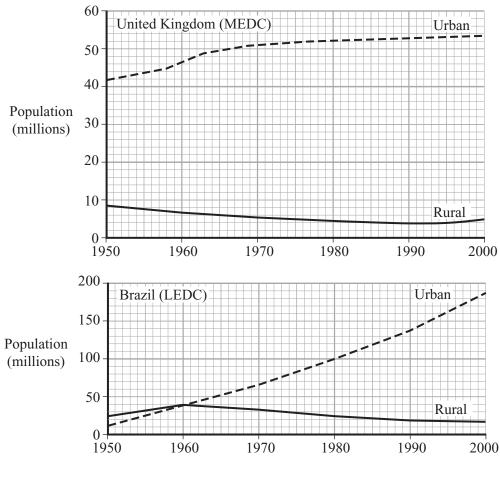


Figure 1

(i)	What does <b>Figure 1</b> suggest about urban and rural population changes in MEDCs and LEDCs?

1

	(ii)	Suggest reasons for the growth of urban populations in LEDCs such as Brazil.
		(4 marks)
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.
(b)	'The Desc	quality of life for many people who live in LEDC cities is very poor.' ribe the living conditions of the urban poor in LEDC cities.

## QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

c)	Improving conditions in rural areas in LEDCs might discourage people from leaving these areas. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of one or more schemes used to improve conditions in rural areas in LEDCs.
	(6 marks)

	cities.
	cities.
(i)	With the help of <b>Figure 2</b> describe the characteristics of declining areas in MED
	- not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
	Photograph of part of a rundown area of an inner city

Turn over ▶

	(ii)	Using examples, explain how redevelopment could help to improve the central areas of towns or cities in MEDCs.
		(6 marks)
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban fringe (R.U.F.) in MEDCs.
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban fringe (R.U.F.) in MEDCs.
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban fringe (R.U.F.) in MEDCs.
(e)	(i)	Describe the types of developments that have taken place within the rural-urban fringe (R.U.F.) in MEDCs.

		developments under pressure		rural-urban	fringe in	MEDCs put	the
•	•••••		••••••	••••••	•••••		•••••
•			•••••				•••••
•	•••••	••••••	••••••		•••••		•••••
•				••••••			•••••
•							
							•••••
•						(4 mai	 rks)

 $\left(\frac{\phantom{a}}{36}\right)$ 

## TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

### 2 Total for this question: 12 marks

#### MANAGING THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Study **Figure 3**, 'Tourism in National Parks – Is it worth the trouble?'

### **TOURISM IN NATIONAL PARKS - Is it worth the trouble?**

As the number of people visiting National Parks increases it is clear that there are different opinions about the effects of visitors.

The following are opinions of local residents in The Lake District National Park.



Chamber of Commerce

Tourism creates employment. In the Lake District 30% of jobs are directly related to tourism, although many of these are seasonal and low paid.



Local Farmer



Estate Agent

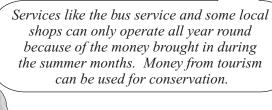
In honeypot sites tourism can cause erosion and pollution problems which affect the environment. Most towns in the area have traffic problems in the summer.

Tourism certainly affects the local property market. About half the houses in the area are holiday homes.



Local Shopkeeper

The character of many towns has changed with shops being turned into cafes and souvenir shops.



Local Resident

Figure 3

(a)	What is a 'honeypot site'?
	(2 marks)
(b)	Why does <b>Figure 3</b> ask the question 'Is it worth the trouble?' when referring to tourism?
	(4 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c) Study **Figure 4**, 'Managing Transport in National Parks'.

#### MANAGING TRANSPORT IN NATIONAL PARKS

#### Some aims of town councils in National Parks

- 1 To encourage visitors because they bring in money and create jobs.
- (2) To manage traffic volumes and parking fees so that local people are satisfied and visitors are not put off.
- 3 To ensure that the environment is not damaged.
- 4 To maintain the character of the town and make sure any new buildings fit in.

### Approaches to managing traffic

### Approach A

- Build larger car parks on the edge of towns and offer a park and ride scheme.
- Ban visitors' cars from town centre streets.

### Approach B

- Build more car parks near town centres.
- Increase parking fees.
- Restrict on-street parking in town centres.

Figure 4

Traffic management is one of the major problems in towns within National Parks. **Figure 4** outlines some of the aims of town councils in National Parks and describes **two** approaches to managing traffic in towns within National Parks.

Choose the approach **A** or **B** that you feel would be most suitable in relation to the aims of town councils in National Parks.

CHOSEN APPROACH	
Give reasons for your choic	e.
	(6 marks)

 $\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$ 

## TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Total for this question: 12 marks

### MANAGING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Study **Figure 5**, which shows the process of global warming.

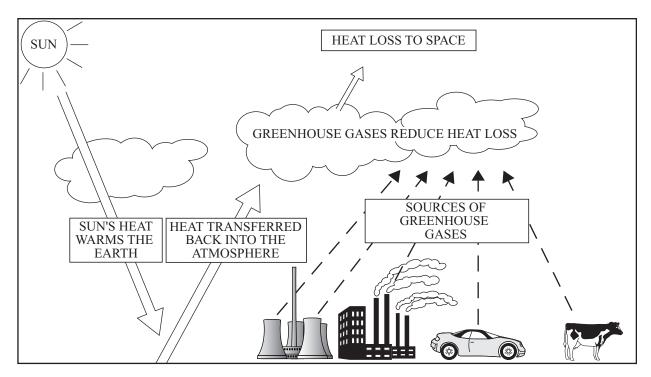


Figure 5

With the help of <b>Figure 5</b> , explain why global temperatures are increasing.
(4 marks)

(a)

(b)	Using examples, examine how global warming might affect people in the future.
	(6 marks)
(c)	What is meant by 'sustainable development'?
	(2 marks)



## END OF QUESTIONS

## THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT OWNERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright owners have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement in future if notified.

Question 1 Figure 2 © Rex.

# THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

# THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE