

Write your name here

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Candidate Number

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Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Tuesday 9 June 2015 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

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 **all** questions.
- In Section **B** answer **either** question 4 **or** 5.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 69.
- 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.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

Answer ALL questions in this section.

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

- 1 (a) Study Figure 1a below.

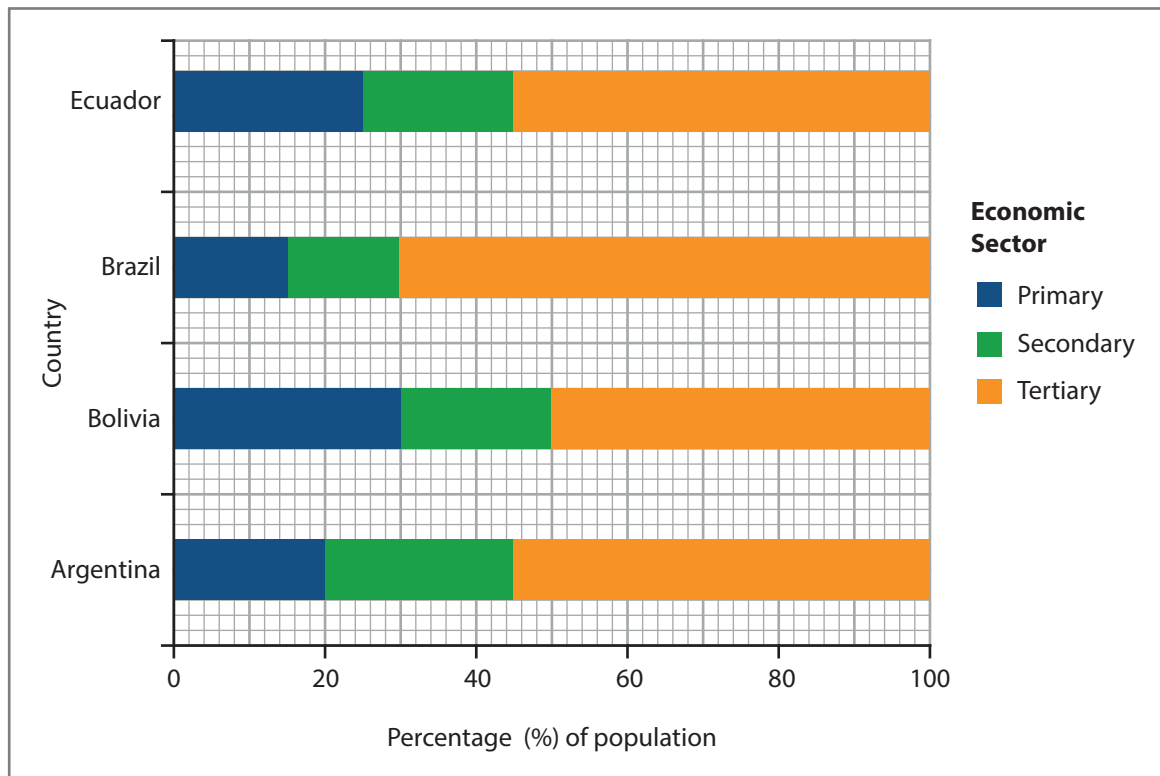


Figure 1a

Employment structure in four South American countries

- (i) Which **one** of the following best describes the tertiary sector?

(1)

- ☐ A Making products in a factory.
- ☐ B Taking raw materials from land and sea.
- ☐ C Manufacturing goods from raw materials.
- ☐ D Providing a service to people.



(ii) Which **one** of the countries in Figure 1a is likely to have the highest level of economic development?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Brazil
- ☐ **B** Argentina
- ☐ **C** Ecuador
- ☐ **D** Bolivia

(iii) Complete the following sentences to describe Figure 1a.

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

(4)

primary	banking	Ecuador	tertiary	25%
secondary	20%	Bolivia	mining	Brazil

Bolivia has the highest percentage employed in

the sector.

Industries in this sector include and farming.

In Argentina, of the workforce is employed in the secondary sector.

Argentina and have 55% of their workers employed in the tertiary sector.



(b) (i) Which **one** of the following is the best explanation for the growth of the secondary sector in some middle-income countries (MICs) and low-income countries (LICs)?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Shortage of raw materials such as coal.
- ☐ **B** Urban to rural migration for jobs.
- ☐ **C** Low cost labour available.
- ☐ **D** Government laws preventing foreign investment.

(ii) Outline **one** effect of the growth of the secondary sector in a named MIC or LIC.

(2)

Named LIC or MIC

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(c) Study Figure 1b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

State **two** possible reasons for the location of this car factory.

(2)

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(d) Explain why de-industrialisation in rural areas can have benefits.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 15 marks)



Topic 2 – Settlement Change

- 2 (a) (i) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

Complete the following sentences to describe and explain the function of settlement X.

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

(4)

river	R	motorway	P	farming
administration		coal mine	Q	quarry
				railway

Functions of settlement X include and industry.

Settlement X grew because of the at **Q**.

A new science park has been built at

This is a good location as it is near to a for transport links with the rest of the country.

- (ii) A greenfield site has been developed at **S**.

Which **one** of the following is the best definition of a greenfield site?

(1)

- ☐ **A** An area with several derelict factories.
- ☐ **B** Land that has never been developed.
- ☐ **C** A place that attracts many tourists.
- ☐ **D** Land that has been built on before.

- (iii) Which **one** of the following is the best explanation for the land use change at **S**?

(1)

- ☐ **A** An increase in rural depopulation.
- ☐ **B** Increased demand for farming.
- ☐ **C** Population growing in the area.
- ☐ **D** Closure of old secondary industry.



(iv) Which **one** of the following terms best describes the land use change at **R**?

(1)

- ☐ **A** suburbanisation
- ☐ **B** urban sprawl
- ☐ **C** redevelopment
- ☐ **D** counter-urbanisation

(b) Study Figure 2b below.

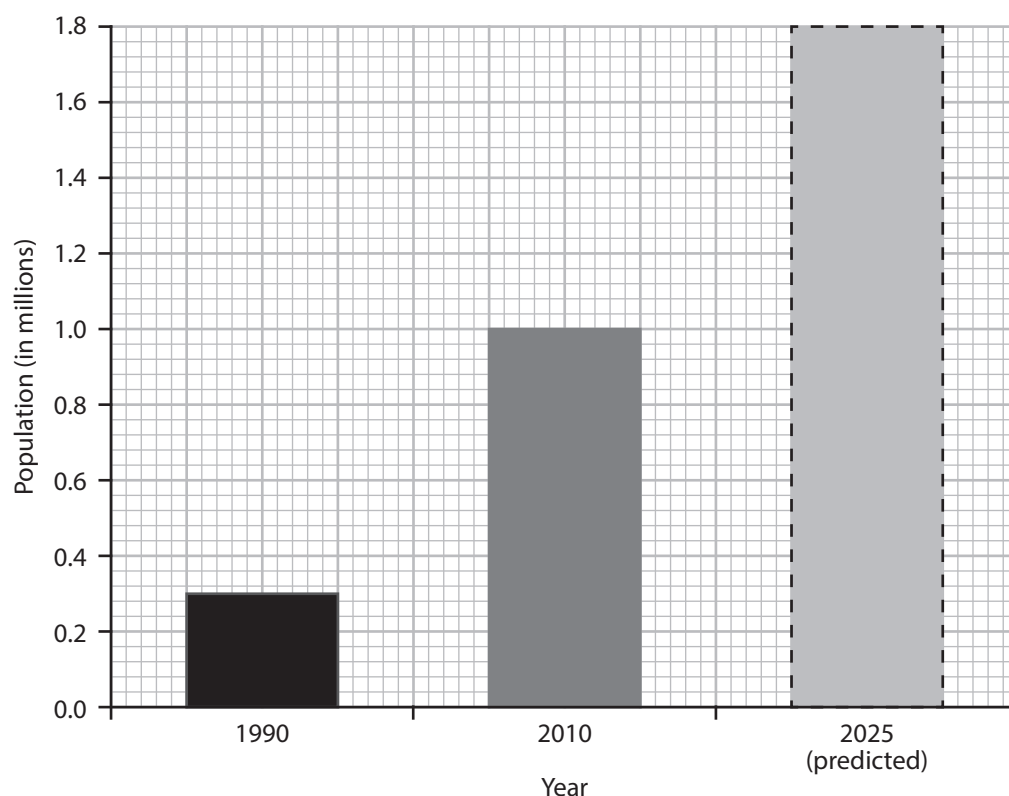


Figure 2b

Past and predicted population size in Huambo, an urban area in a LIC

Suggest **one** possible reason for the population change shown on Figure 2b.

(2)

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(c) Describe **one** change in a named remote rural area caused by depopulation.

(2)

Named remote rural area

(d) For a named urban area in a low-income country (LIC), describe how rapid urban growth can have negative effects.

(4)

Named urban area in a LIC

(Total for Question 2 = 15 marks)



Topic 3 – Population Change

3 (a) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

Complete the following sentences to describe and explain the population density for countries in Africa.

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

(4)

0–9	sparsely	150+	small	Ethiopia
10–49	large	Cameroon	densely	Kenya

Libya has a population density of people per km².

Ethiopia and have a population density of

50–74 people per km².

Some other countries are populated such as Nigeria.

A possible reason for this is because people may

have families due to poverty.

(b) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Which **one** of the following pairs of stages has the highest rate of population growth?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Stages 1 and 2
- ☐ **B** Stages 2 and 3
- ☐ **C** Stages 3 and 4
- ☐ **D** Stages 4 and 5



(ii) Which **one** of the following best describes Canada's (stage 4) birth and death rates?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Birth and death rates are both high.
- ☐ **B** Birth rates are high and death rates are low.
- ☐ **C** Birth and death rates are both low.
- ☐ **D** Birth rates are low and death rates are high.

(iii) Which **one** of the following is the best explanation for the falling death rate?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Family planning is widely available.
- ☐ **B** Improvements in healthcare and sanitation.
- ☐ **C** Couples are starting families later in life.
- ☐ **D** There is a lack of doctors and hospitals.

(c) State **two** pieces of information that can be found by looking at census data.

(2)

1

2

(d) For a named country, describe **one** incentive used to increase the birth rate.

(2)

Named country

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(e) Describe the disadvantages of a youthful population.

(4)

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(Total for Question 3 = 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 45 MARKS



SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

Answer EITHER Question 4 or Question 5.

Topic 4 – A Moving World

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 4*(e).

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☐ .

4 (a) Study Figure 4a in the Resource Booklet.

Qatar's population has grown because of an increasing number of migrants who work mostly in low paid construction and tertiary industries.

(i) Which **one** of the following is the main reason for the migration to Qatar?

(1)

- ☐ **A** medical
- ☐ **B** economic
- ☐ **C** education
- ☐ **D** sport

(ii) Between which years did Qatar's population grow the fastest?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 1995–2000
- ☐ **B** 2000–2005
- ☐ **C** 2005–2010
- ☐ **D** 2010–2015

(iii) Which **one** of the following best describes Qatar's population in 2015?

(1)

- ☐ **A** Twice as many males as females.
- ☐ **B** Three times as many females as males.
- ☐ **C** Same number of males as females.
- ☐ **D** Three times as many males as females.



(iv) What percentage of Qatar's migrants comes from Pakistan and Nepal?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 16%
- ☐ **B** 22%
- ☐ **C** 38%
- ☐ **D** 40%

(b) (i) Outline **one** reason for a named population flow into Europe since 1945.

(2)

Named population flow

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(ii) Outline **two** impacts of migration for a host country.

(4)

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(c) Study Figure 4b (photographs) in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** pull factors attracting retirement migrants to coastal areas such as Christchurch.

(2)

1

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(d) Outline **one** negative consequence of retirement migration for a named destination.

(2)

Named retirement destination

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(6)

P 4 4 7 0 7 A 0 1 5 2 0

Topic 5 – A Tourist's World

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 5*(e).

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ☐.

5 (a) Study Figure 5a in the Resource Booklet.

Thorpe Park is one of the largest theme parks in southern England. The main attractions are roller coasters and activities for families and young people.

(i) Theme parks are an example of which **one** of the following types of tourism?

(1)

- ☐ **A** leisure
- ☐ **B** health
- ☐ **C** business
- ☐ **D** heritage

(ii) Between which years did Thorpe Park's visitor numbers increase the most?

(1)

- ☐ **A** 1980–1985
- ☐ **B** 1990–1995
- ☐ **C** 1995–2000
- ☐ **D** 2005–2010

(iii) Which **one** of the following best describes the transport used by visitors to Thorpe Park?

(1)

- ☐ **A** More visitors travelled by private minibus than by car.
- ☐ **B** Fewer visitors travelled by train than on foot.
- ☐ **C** More visitors travelled on foot than by car.
- ☐ **D** Fewer visitors travelled by car than by bus.



(iv) Which stage of the Butler model of resort development best describes Thorpe Park between 2000 and 2005?

(1)

- ☐ **A** involvement
- ☐ **B** decline
- ☐ **C** exploration
- ☐ **D** rejuvenation

(b) (i) For a named EU resort, outline **one** piece of evidence which suggests that it is in the consolidation stage of the Butler model.

(2)

Named EU resort

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(ii) Outline **two** environmental impacts of a growth in tourist numbers.

(4)

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(c) Study Figure 5b (photographs) in the Resource Booklet.

Identify **two** physical attractions of eco-tourist destinations such as Grootbos Lodge.

(2)

1

2

(d) Outline **one** possible positive impact of tourism on the local community at a named eco-tourist destination.

(2)

Named eco-tourist destination

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* (e) Explain how social and economic factors have caused a growth in tourism.

(6)

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 69 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE

Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Tuesday 9 June 2015 – Morning

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

5GA3F/01

5GA3H/01

Do not return the resource booklet with the question paper.

Information

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

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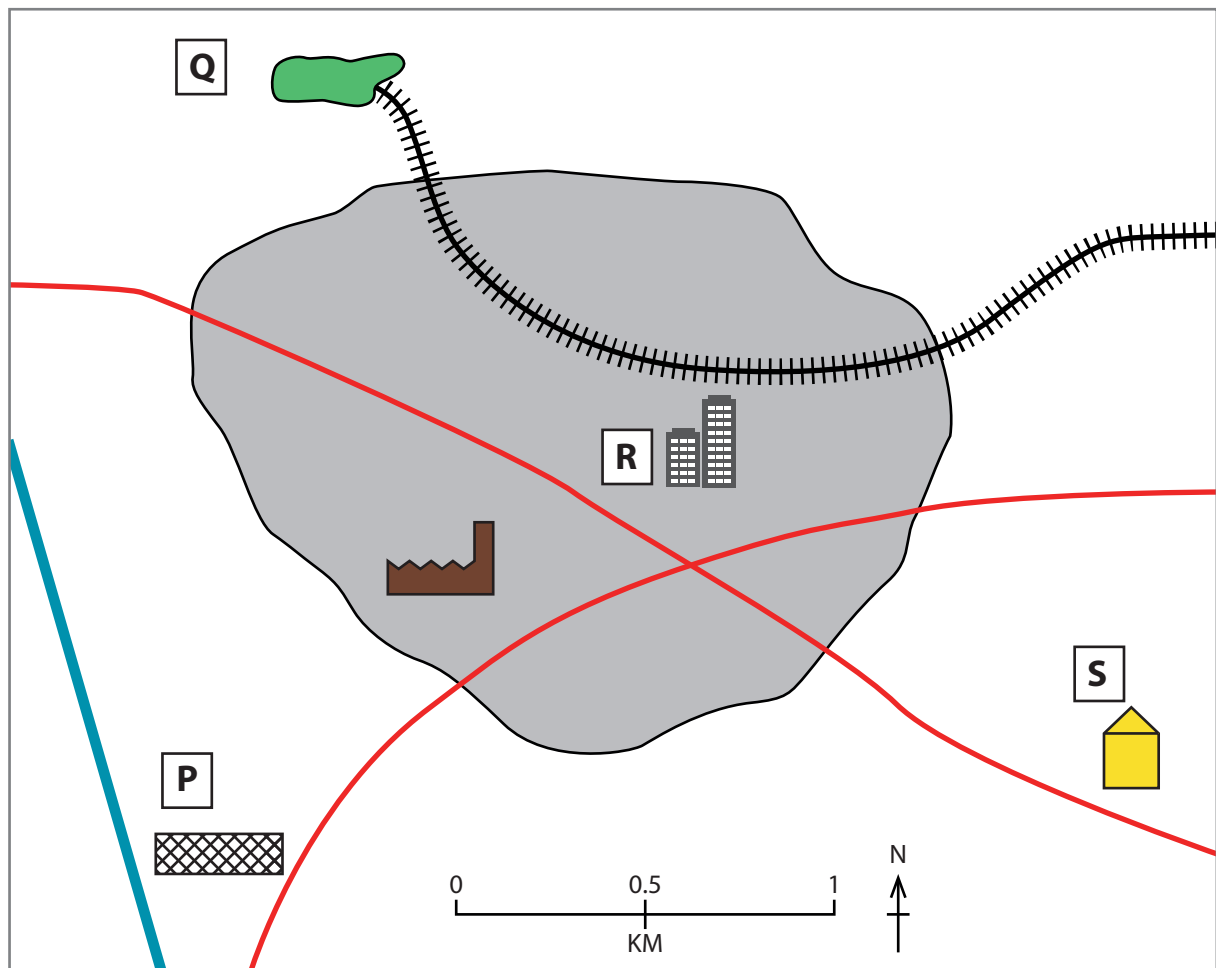


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Figure 1b

Nissan car factory, Sunderland (north east England)



- Key:**
- settlement X
 - railway
 - main road
 - motorway
 - new science park in converted warehouse
 - government offices built where an old factory was knocked down
 - new housing built on farmland
 - factory
 - nature reserve (used to be a coal mine)

Figure 2a
Land use around settlement X

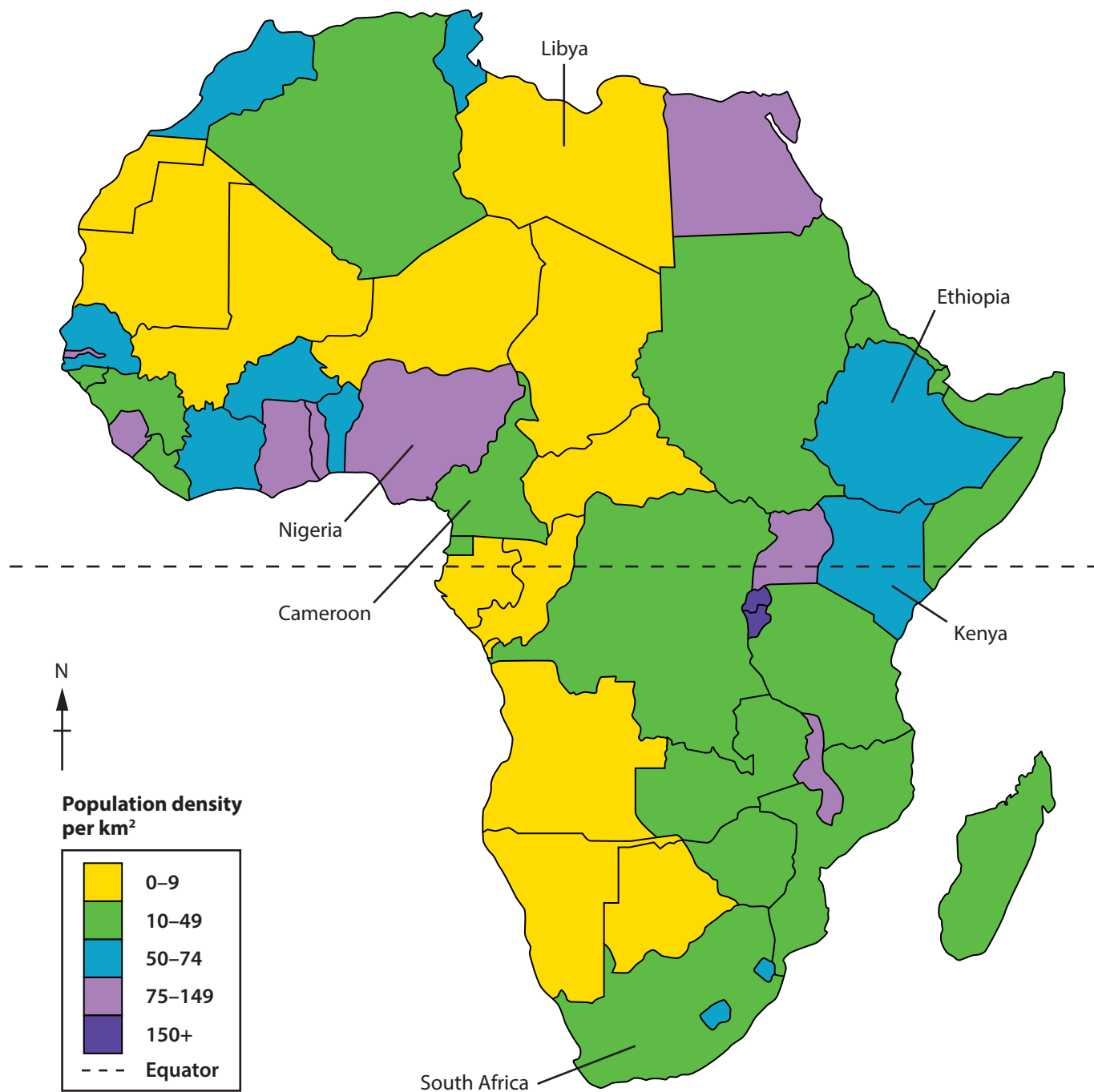


Figure 3a
Population densities for countries in Africa

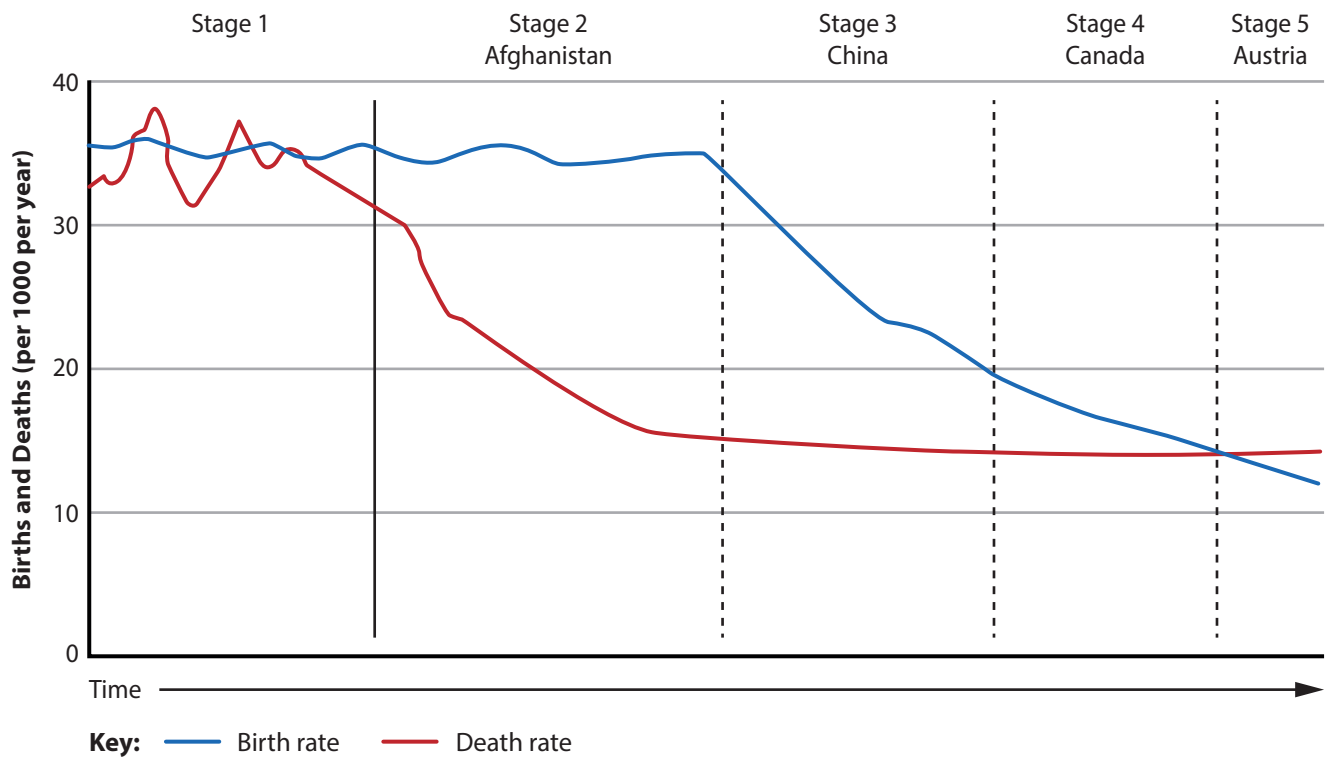
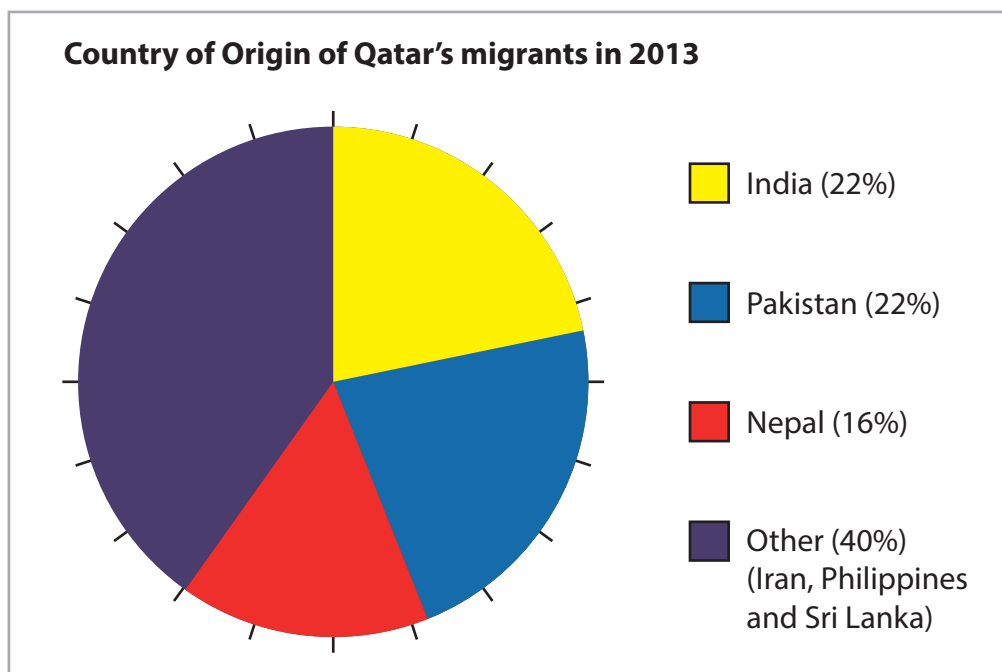
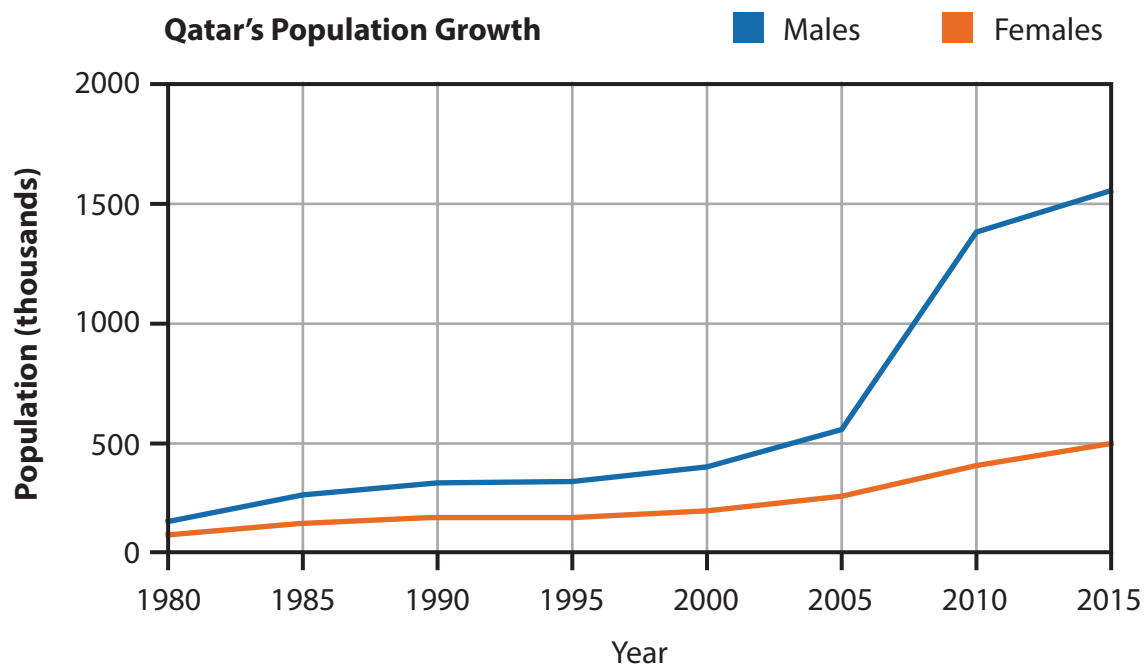


Figure 3b
The demographic transition model



(Source: © Guardian News & Media Ltd 2013.)

Figure 4a
Information about migration to Qatar



(Source: © Ian Woolcock Photography – Dorset Photos)

Figure 4b

Christchurch, Dorset, a popular retirement destination in the UK

Type of transport (%) used by visitors

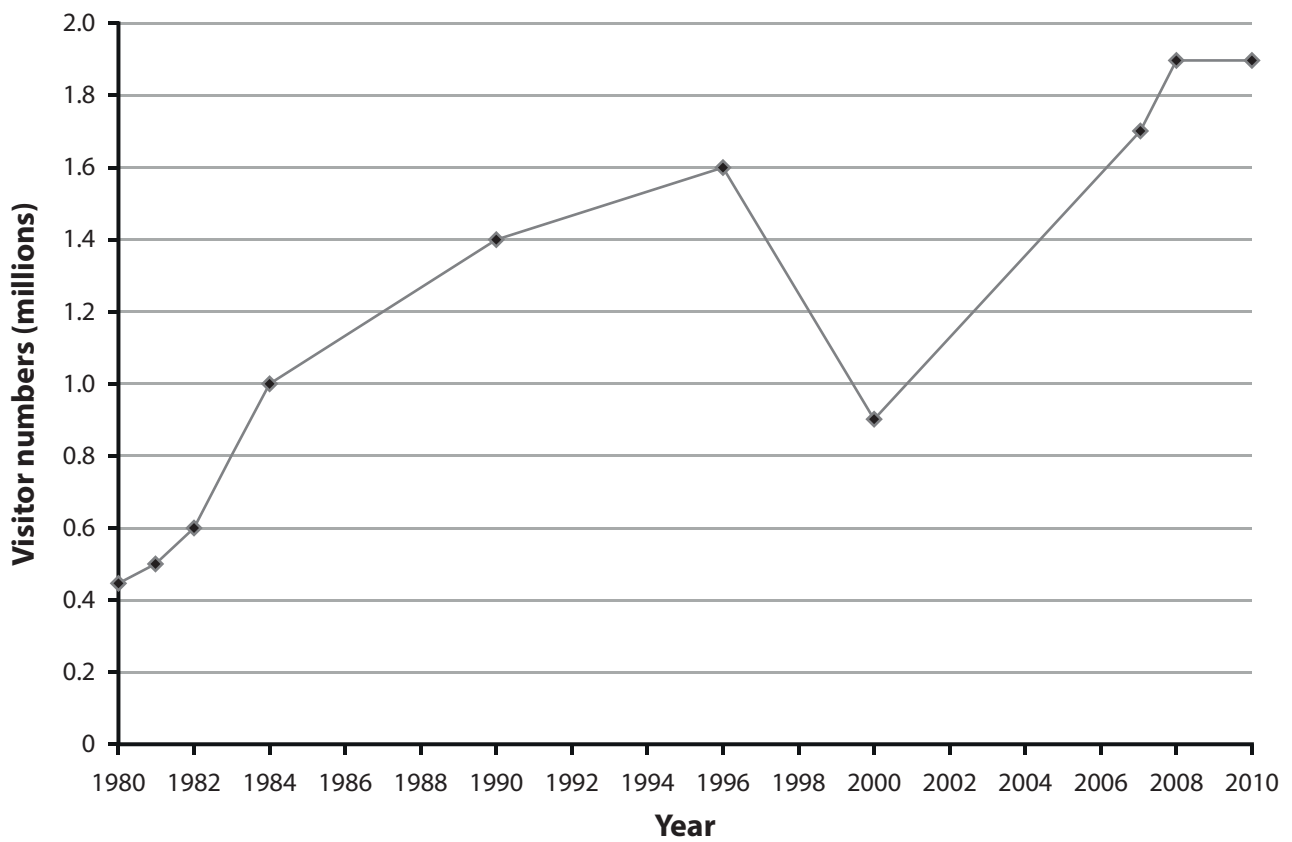
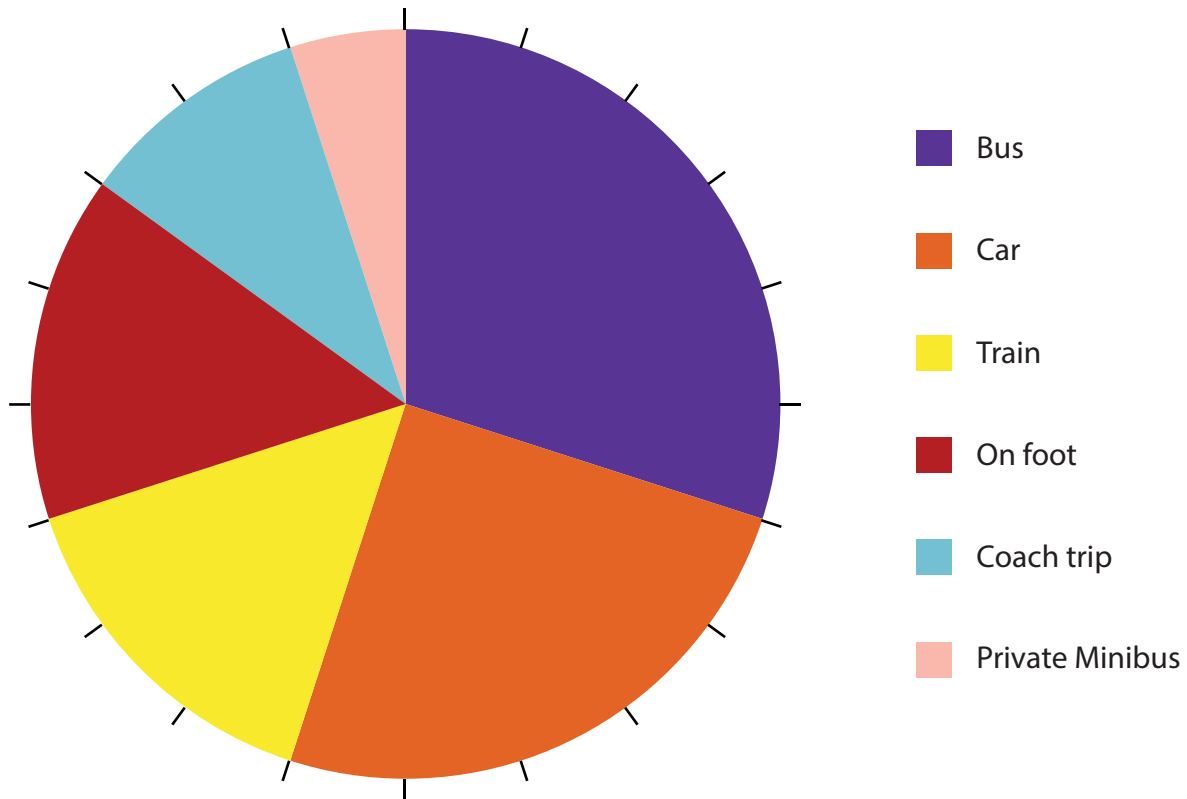


Figure 5a

Tourist information for Thorpe Park, a theme park in England



Figure 5b

Photographs taken near Grootbos Lodge, an example of eco-tourism in South Africa

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