

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

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# Geography A

## Unit 3: The Human Environment

**Higher Tier**

Monday 17 June 2013 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour**

Paper Reference

**5GA3H/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 53.
- 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.
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

### 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 in the box  If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

### Topic 1 – Economic Change

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box

- 1 (a) Study Figure 1a.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the secondary sector in country Z.

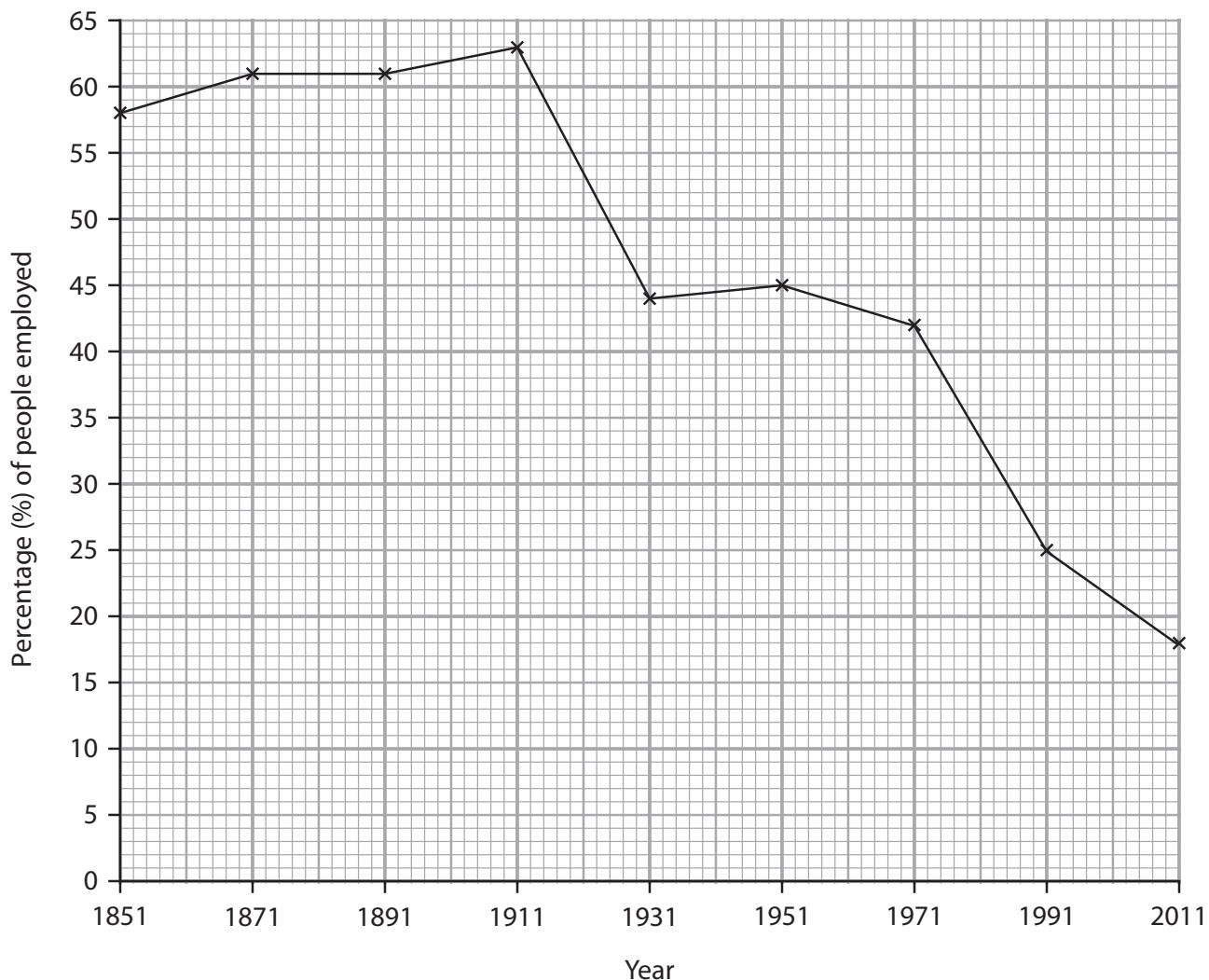


Figure 1a



(i) What was the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector in 1931?

(1)

.....%

(ii) The largest fall in the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector took place in which 20-year period?

(1)

(iii) Suggest reasons for the decline in the percentage of people employed in the secondary sector in country Z.

(3)

(iv) Explain the reasons for the location of an activity (industry) in the secondary sector.

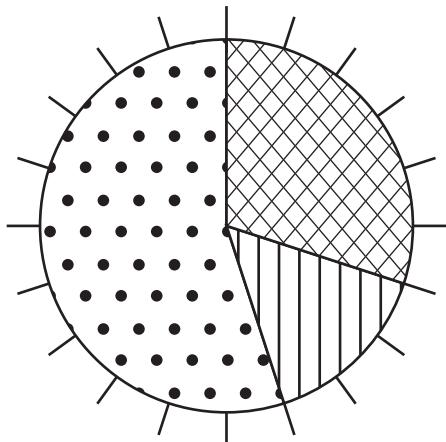
(4)

Chosen activity (industry) .....

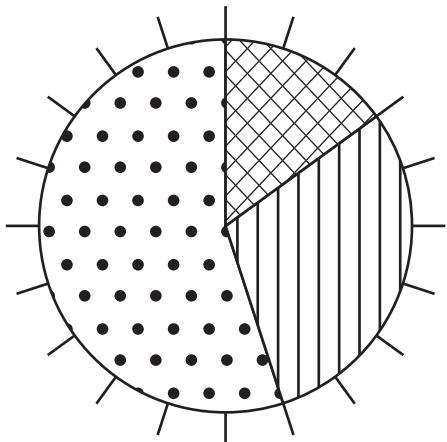


(b) Study Figure 1b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the different economic sectors in two locations.



Madagascar



Faroe Islands

**Key**



primary sector



secondary sector



tertiary sector

**Figure 1b**

Compare the pie charts for the two locations in Figure 1b.

Use percentage of people employed data in your answer.

(4)

(c) Define the term **de-industrialisation**.

(2)

(d) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

Explain how the development of new technologies and services has led to a growth in the tertiary sector.

Use evidence from Figure 1c in your answer.

(4)



**\*(e)Choose a study of the growth of the secondary sector in one LIC (Low Income Country) or one MIC (Middle Income Country).**

Explain the reasons for this growth.

(6)

Chosen LIC or MIC .....

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



## Topic 2 – Farming and the Countryside

If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box

- 2 (a) Study Figure 2a.

It shows the number of people living in Cornwall, a rural area.



**Figure 2a**

- (i) How many people were living in Cornwall in 1950?

(1)

- (ii) The biggest growth in the number of people living in Cornwall took place in which 25-year period?

(1)



(iii) Suggest reasons for the increase in the number of people living in rural areas such as Cornwall.

(3)

(b) Explain the consequences of the suburbanisation of the countryside close to large urban areas.

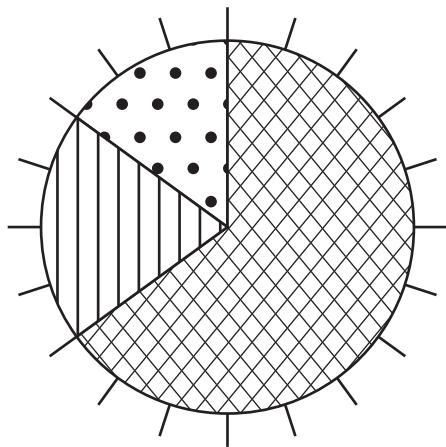
Use an example in your answer.

(4)

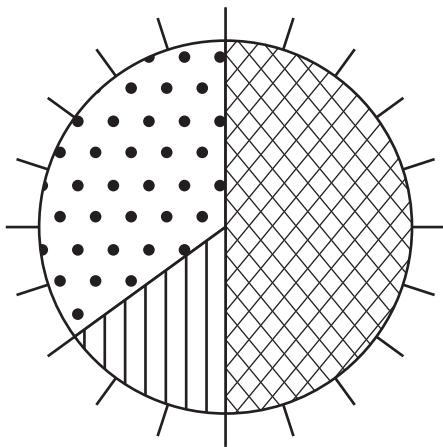


(c) Study Figure 2b.

It shows the percentage (%) of people employed in the different economic sectors for area W.



1950



1980

**Key**



primary sector



secondary sector



tertiary sector

**Figure 2b**

Compare the pie charts for 1950 and 1980 in Figure 2b.

Use percentage of people employed data in your answer.

(4)

(d) Define the term **diversification**.

(2)

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(e) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Villages in the UK countryside are turning into tourist 'honeypots'.

Explain the consequences of this change.

Use evidence from Figure 2c in your answer.

(4)

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**\*(f) Choose a study of a UK National Park.**

Explain how pressures are being managed in this National Park.

(6)

## Chosen National Park .....



**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

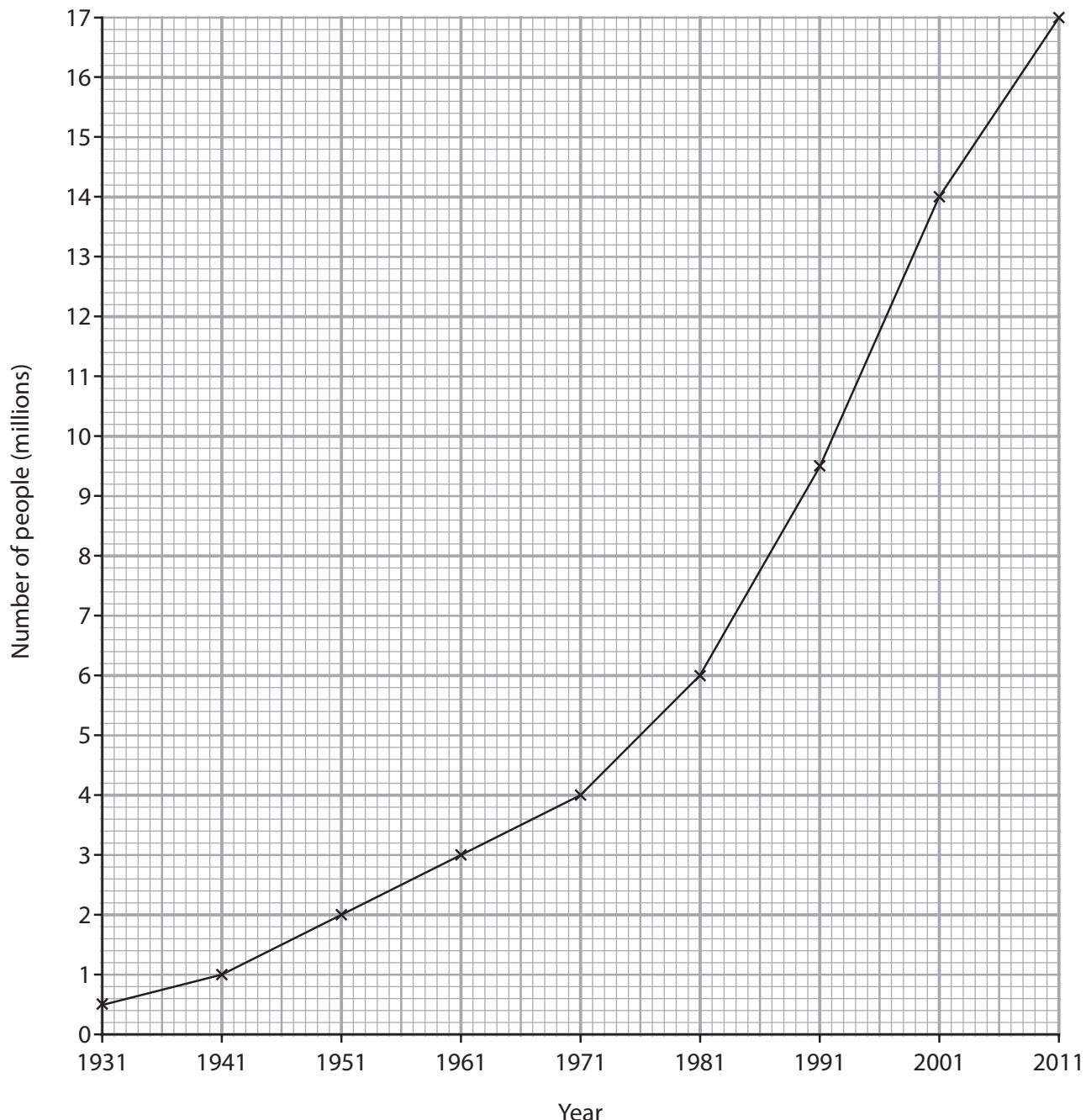


### Topic 3 – Settlement Change

If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box

- 3 (a) Study Figure 3a.

It shows the population of an urban area in a Low Income Country (LIC).



**Figure 3a**



(i) What was the population of the urban area in 1951?

(1)

(ii) The biggest growth in the population of this urban area took place in which 10-year period?

(1)

(iii) Suggest reasons for the rapid urban growth of cities in LICs.

(3)



(iv) Choose a study of rapid urban growth in a LIC.

Explain the **negative** effects of this growth.

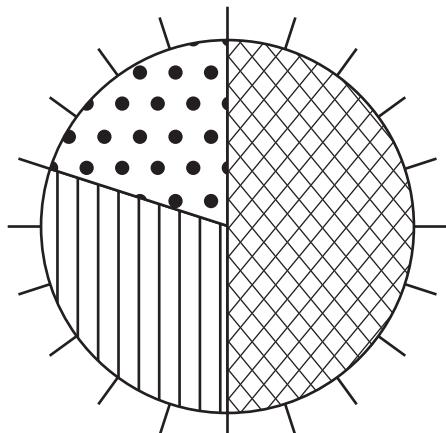
(4)

Chosen study of rapid urban growth .....

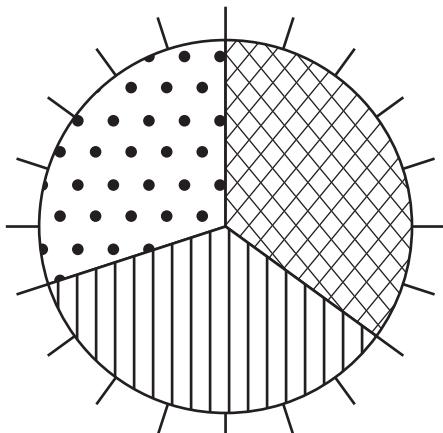


(b) Study Figure 3b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for settlement Y.



1970



1990

**Key**

29 years old or under

30 to 59 years

60 years old or over

**Figure 3b**

Compare the pie charts for 1970 and 1990 in Figure 3b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)



(c) Define the term **counter-urbanisation**.

(2)

(d) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Explain how urban land use in the UK is changing because of the need for more housing.

Use evidence from Figure 3c in your answer.

(4)



\*(e) Explain the changes to remote rural areas caused by depopulation.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

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

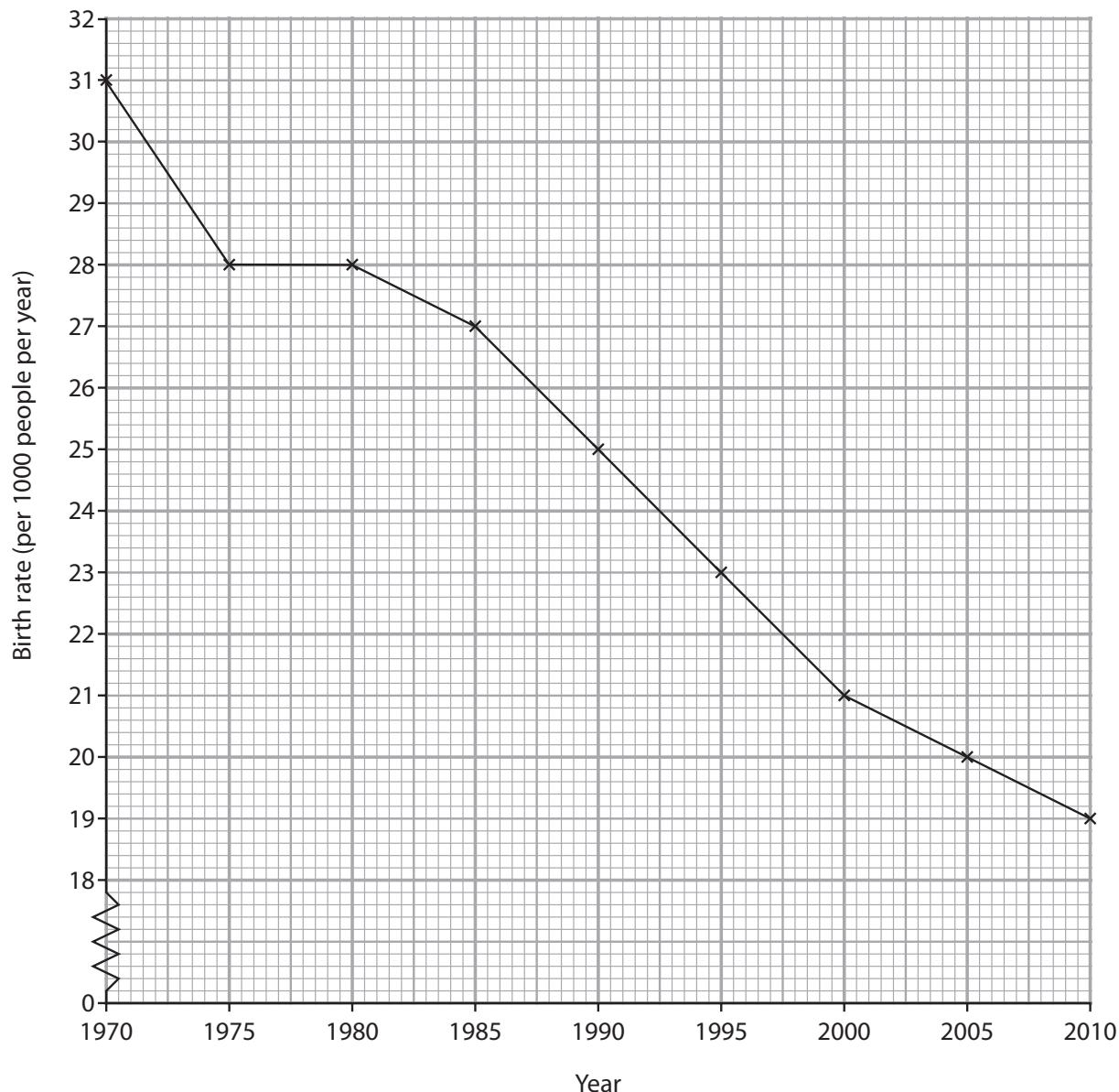


## Topic 4 – Population Change

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box

- 4 (a) Study Figure 4a.

It shows the change in world birth rates from 1970 to 2010.



**Figure 4a**

- (i) What was the world birth rate in 1995?

(1)

..... per 1 000 people per year



(ii) The biggest fall in the world birth rate took place in which 5-year period?

(1)

(iii) Suggest reasons for the fall in the world birth rate shown on Figure 4a.

(3)

(b) Explain the physical factors that cause some parts of the world to be sparsely populated.

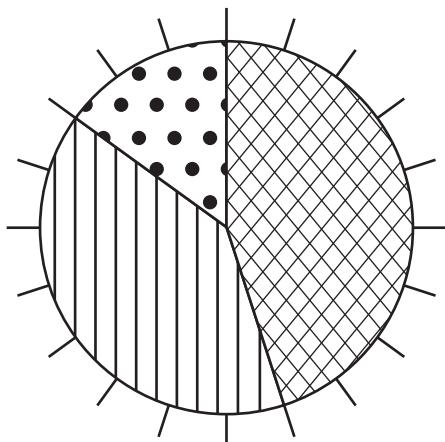
Use an example in your answer.

(4)

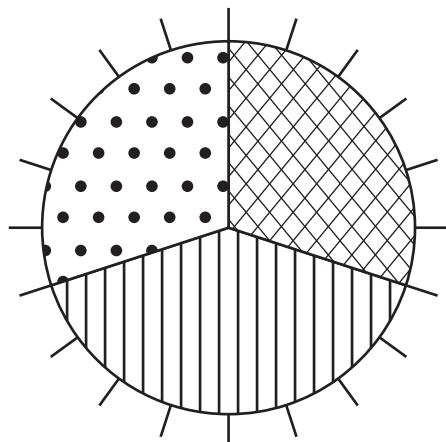


(c) Study Figure 4b.

It shows the age structure (% of people) for two areas of the UK.



Haringey



Eastbourne

**Key**

29 years old or under

30 to 59 years old

60 years old or over

**Figure 4b**

Compare the pie charts for Haringey and Eastbourne in Figure 4b.

Use percentage age group data in your answer.

(4)



(d) Define the term **youthful population**.

(2)

(e) Study Figure 4c in the Resource Booklet.

Explain the **positive** consequences of an ageing population.

Use evidence from Figure 4c in your answer.

(4)



\*(f) Explain the human factors affecting the population distribution of China.

(6)

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



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**Section B starts on the next page**



P 4 1 3 7 1 A 0 2 3 3 2

## **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**

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in \*(f).**

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

It shows the migration of refugees from Iraq in 2007 as a result of the war.

- (i) Name **one** country labelled on Figure 5a that did not receive any refugees from Iraq.

**(1)**

- 
- (ii) Name **one** country which received over 100 000 refugees from Iraq.

**(1)**

- 
- (iii) What is a refugee?

**(2)**

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- (b)** Study Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet.

It is a newspaper article about a population flow in Africa.

- (i) Name the country of origin of the refugees on Figure 5b.

**(1)**

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- 
- (ii) Name **one** host country on Figure 5b.

**(1)**

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(iii) Outline reasons for the flow of refugees shown on Figure 5b.

(3)

- (c) One type of short-term population flow is for sporting reasons.

Outline the push and pull factors for this type of population flow.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)



(d) Suggest how developments in air transport have made it easier for people to move.

(2)

(e) Explain how the relaxation of national boundaries within the EU has allowed greater freedom of movement.

(4)



- \*(f) Explain the **positive** impacts of population flows on the host country and the country of origin.

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 28 marks)**



## **Topic 6 – A Tourist’s World**

**If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box**

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in \*(d).**

- 6** (a) Study Figure 6a in the Resource Booklet.

It shows international tourist arrivals in different parts of the world.

- (i) Which part of the world received the most international tourists?

(1)

- (ii) Which part of the world received 30 million international tourists?

(1)

- (iii) Outline the social and economic reasons for the growth in world tourism.

(4)

- (b) Study Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet.

It is a newspaper article about Blackpool, a holiday destination in the UK.

- (i) Identify **one** physical attraction described in the article in Figure 6b.

(1)

- (ii) In which stage of the Butler model of resort development was Blackpool in 2010?

(1)



(iii) Give reasons for your answer in (b)(ii).

(3)

(iv) Explain what happens during the involvement stage of the Butler model of resort development.

Use an example in your answer.

(4)



(c) Outline the differences between a package holiday and a backpacking holiday.

(4)



- \*(d) Explain the **positive** and **negative** impacts (effects) of tourism in Low Income Countries (LICs).

Use examples in your answer.

(6)

**(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)**

**(Total for Question 6 = 28 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 28 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**



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# **Geography A**

## **Unit 3: The Human Environment**

### **Paper 3F and 3H**

Monday 17 June 2013 – Afternoon  
**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference  
**5GA3F/01**  
**5GA3H/01**

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

### **Information**

This resource booklet contains diagrams, photographs and images needed for use with the Unit 3: Human Environment examination. This Resource Booklet is for use with both foundation and higher tiers.

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## SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

### Topic 1: Economic Change



A call centre in south-east Asia

*the car cleaning co.*  
est. 2011

**Mobile ECO Car Valeting**  
At your home or office, we come to you...

**New Customers:**  
**Micro-Valet Just £9 - Any car size!**



[www.thecarcleaningcompany.co.uk](http://www.thecarcleaningcompany.co.uk)

An advertisement for a new service in the tertiary sector

Figure 1c

## Topic 2: Farming and the Countryside



**Figure 2c**

### Topic 3: Settlement Change

From this...



...to this...



(Source: © Stuart MacFarlane/Arsenal Football Club)

**Figure 3c**

#### Topic 4: Population Change



High street 'charity shop'

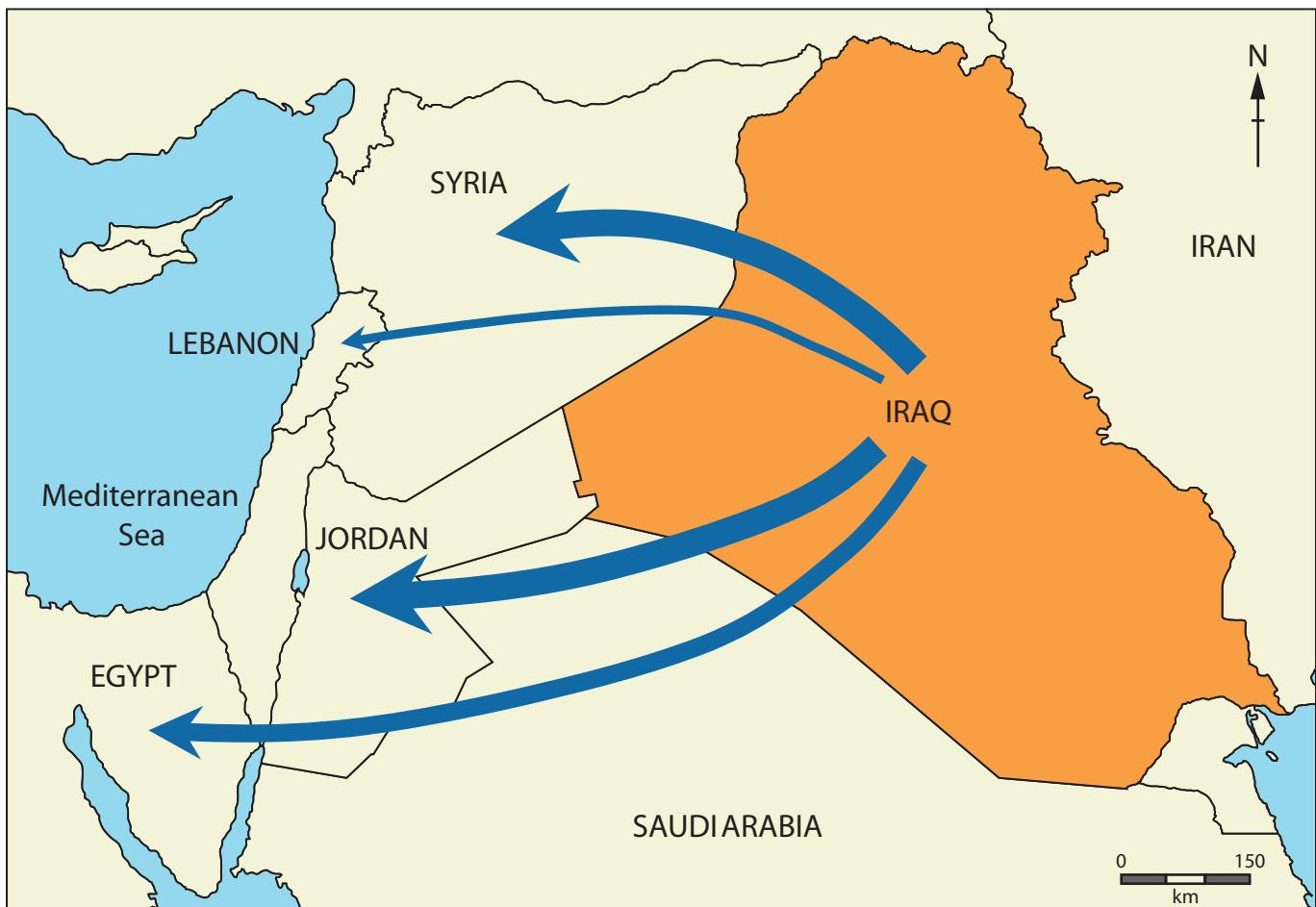


Mid-week afternoon bowls club

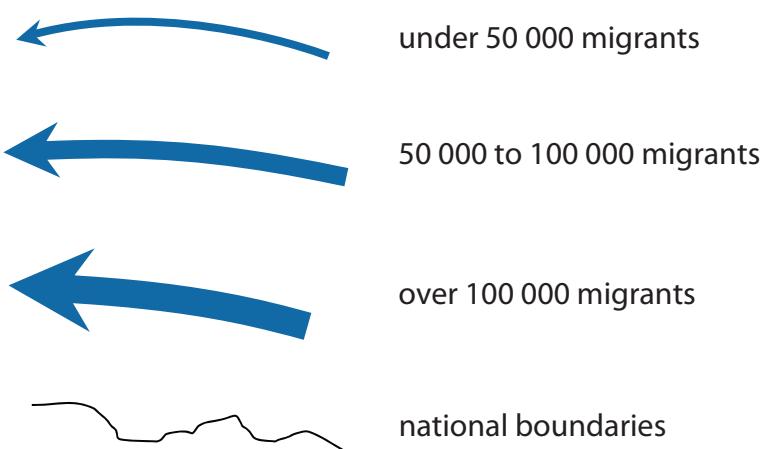
Figure 4c

## SECTION B – PEOPLE ISSUES

### Topic 5: A Moving World



**Migration of refugees  
from Iraq in 2007**



**Figure 5a**

# *The* **Earthwatch Times**

## **Thousands flee to the world's largest refugee camp in Kenya**

**June 2011**

Since the beginning of 2001, refugees have been arriving at Dadaab, the world's largest refugee camp. There are an estimated 400,000 refugees at this camp now.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that about 1,500 refugees are crossing the border from Somalia every day.

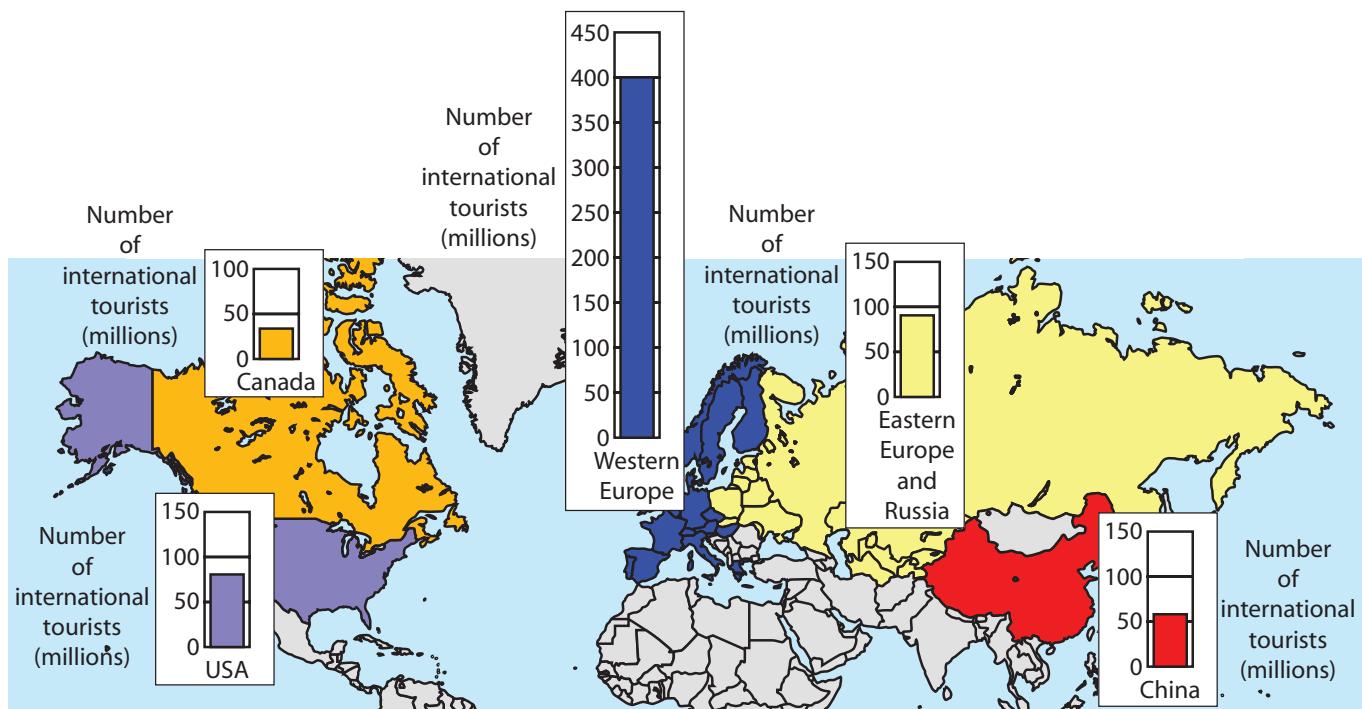
Somalia has been hit by 20 years of civil war and is also experiencing a famine, with nearly half the population in need of immediate food aid.

Other nearby countries such as Ethiopia and Djibouti are also experiencing a food crisis as a result of receiving large numbers of refugees.



**Figure 5b**

## Topic 6: A Tourist's World



**Figure 6a**

# *The* **Earthwatch Times**

## Blackpool towers above all UK resorts

June 2011

Holidaymakers in Blackpool have given the resort the thumbs up after it was crowned the nation's favourite seaside town for 2010.

In 2008, visitor numbers were in decline with only 1.38 million visitors whereas there had been 1.87m in 2007.

Mr Cavill, Assistant Director of Business Development, said "Since being crowned the nation's number one and with the new promenade and the re-development of Blackpool Tower we are seeing an increase in visitor numbers".

Arim Azimi, a tourist from Chester, said "It's got everything here you need; lovely beaches, lovely weather and big amusement arcades you can spend your money in!"



**Figure 6b**

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