

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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Other Names										
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
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4	
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6	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2012

Geography (Specification A)

40302F

F

Unit 2 Human Geography

Monday 18 June 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert (enclosed)
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- **Answer THREE questions:**
 - **one** question from **Section A (Questions 1–3)**
 - **one** question from **Section B (Questions 4–6)**
 - **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English;
 - organise information clearly;
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.



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Section A

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 25 marks

1 Population Change

1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, an advertisement for China's One Child Policy.

Figure 1



1 (a) (i) Give **two** reasons why China has a One Child Policy.

1

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(2 marks)



1 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 2** which shows some quotes about changes made to China's One Child Policy in the 1990s.

Figure 2


1

Parents with no brothers or sisters can now have more than one child.



2

People living in the countryside can now have more than one child.



3

Ethnic minorities living in China can now have more than one child.



Choose **one** of the quotes and explain why the change to the One Child Policy was made.

Quote number

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(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



1 (a) (iii) Describe **one or more** problem(s) that China's One Child Policy has caused.

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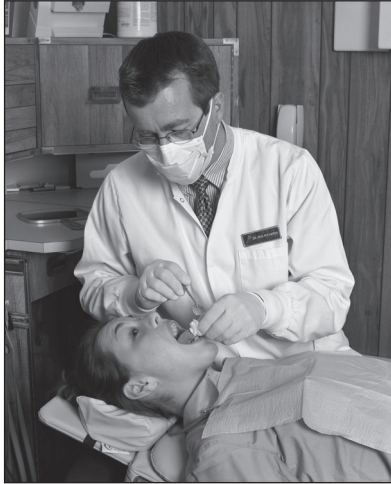
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- 1 (b) Study **Figure 3**, giving details of a Polish migrant to the UK.

Figure 3



My name is Jerzy Bronowski. I am 32 years old and I come from Krakow in Poland. I came to the UK 6 years ago to work as a dentist in Liverpool. I share a house with four other Polish people. One of the men is a bricklayer and the other is an electrician. One of the women works in a hotel and the other in an architect's office. I believe I made the right decision to come to the UK.

- 1 (b) (i) People migrate to the UK for economic, political or social reasons.

The following table shows statements Jerzy made about why he migrated to the UK.

Statement	Reason
My salary is five times more than I would earn in Poland.	Economic
Poland is a member of the EU. As a Polish citizen I can work anywhere in the EU.	
There is a strong Polish community in Liverpool. The local Catholic church has services in Polish and there are shops selling Polish food.	
Cheap easyJet flights from Krakow to Liverpool meant that I could travel to the UK for work.	

Write next to each statement whether the reason was **Economic**, **Political** or **Social**.

One has been done for you.

(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (b) (ii) Outline **two** possible effects on Poland (or any other country in the EU) of people moving to the UK.

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(4 marks)

1 (b) (iii) Refugees are another group moving into the EU.

Describe the push factors that cause refugees to move into the EU.

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(3 marks)



1 (c) Study **Figures 4a, 4b and 4c** on the insert.

1 (c) (i) Which of the following continents has the largest growth in population per year?

Circle the correct answer.

South America

Africa

Asia

Europe

North America

(1 mark)

1 (c) (ii) Use **Figures 4b** and **4c** to suggest a link between annual population growth and the number of females who are illiterate (cannot read or write).

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(1 mark)

1 (c) (iii) Explain how increasing education for women can affect annual population growth in poor countries.

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(4 marks)

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Turn over for the next question

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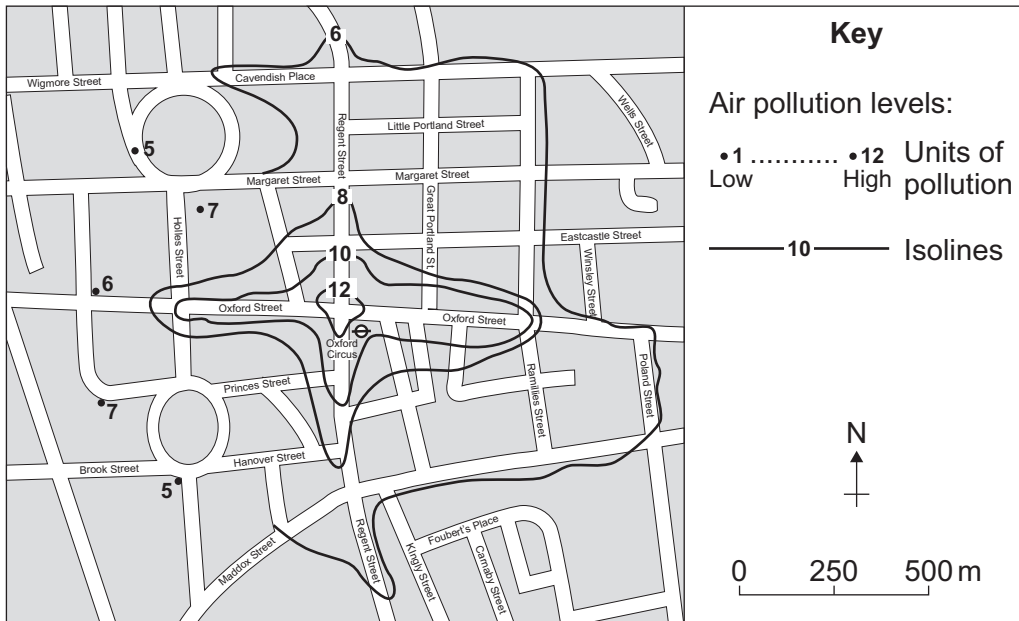


Total for this question: 25 marks

2 Changing Urban Environments

2 (a) Study **Figure 5**, an isoline map of air pollution levels. The map was produced for a GCSE Controlled Assessment investigation on traffic pollution levels in Central London.

Figure 5



2 (a) (i) Complete the isoline for air pollution level 6 on **Figure 5**.

(2 marks)

2 (a) (ii) Give **two** features of the distribution of air pollution shown on the completed map.

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(2 marks)

2 (a) (iii) Air pollution is one problem caused by high levels of road traffic in towns.

Describe **one** other problem caused by high levels of road traffic in towns.

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(2 marks)



2 (a) (iv) Explain how the problems caused by high levels of road traffic in towns can be reduced.

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(4 marks)

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2 (b) Study **Figure 6** on the insert, showing information about Lagos, a city in Nigeria.

2 (b) (i) Use **Figure 6** to give **two** reasons why water pollution is a problem in Lagos.

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(2 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (b) (ii) Suggest the effect(s) of water pollution on a poor world city such as Lagos.

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(2 marks)

2 (b) (iii) Outline why reducing water pollution would be difficult for a poor world city such as Lagos.

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(2 marks)

2 (c) Study **Figure 7** on the insert, showing information about the city of Dubai in the Middle East.

2 (c) (i) Give **three** pieces of evidence from **Figure 7** to suggest that Dubai is **not** a sustainable city.

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(3 marks)



2 (c) (ii) Use a case study to describe the main features of sustainable urban living.

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Total for this question: 25 marks

3 Changing Rural Environments

3 (a) Study **Figures 8a** and **8b** on the insert.

Figure 8a is a satellite image of part of the Amazon Basin.

Figure 8b shows the same area outlined on an atlas extract.

3 (a) (i) Name the country shown on the satellite image where there is a large area of deforestation.

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(1 mark)

3 (a) (ii) Using **Figure 8b**, describe the location of the main deforested area shown in **Figure 8a**.

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(2 marks)

3 (a) (iii) Suggest **one** reason why the area is being deforested.

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(1 mark)



3 (a) (iv) Describe the effects of forestry **and/or** mining on the traditional farming of a tropical rural area.

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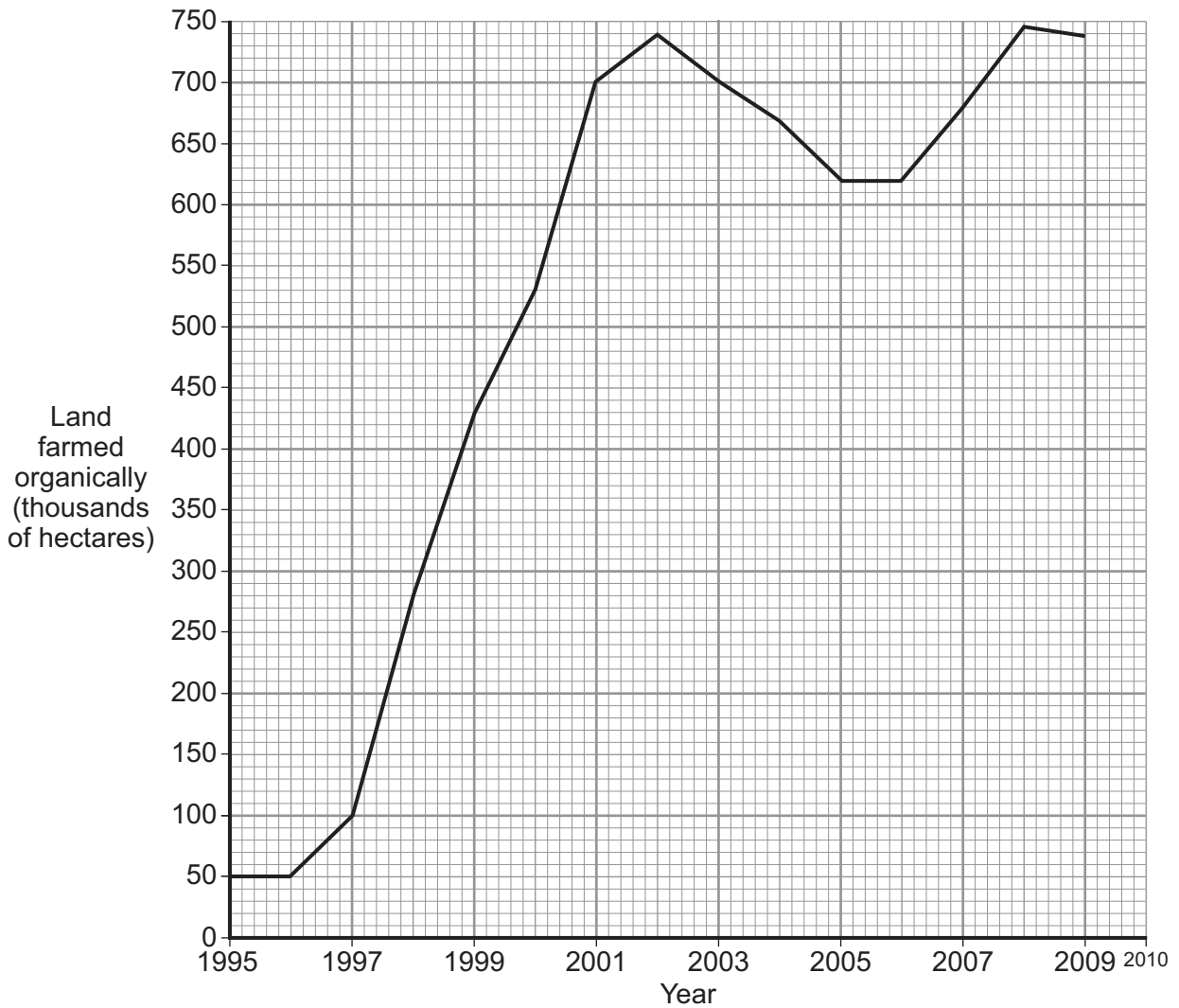
Question 3 continues on the next page

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3 (b) Study **Figure 9** which shows the amount of land farmed organically in the UK between 1995 and 2009.

Figure 9



3 (b) (i) Complete **Figure 9** by plotting the following information.

2010	720 000 hectares
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(2 marks)

3 (b) (ii) What was the number of hectares farmed organically in 2001?

..... thousands of hectares

(1 mark)



3 (b) (iii) Describe the changes in the amount of land farmed organically from 2002 to 2010.

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(2 marks)

3 (b) (iv) Complete the paragraph below about organic farming.

Choose the correct words from the following list.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| methane | chemicals | more | manure |
| higher | milk | lower | fewer |

Organic farming does not use Organic farming
needs people to work the farm. Crop yields are
..... so more land is needed to produce the same amount.
Organic farming is adding to global warming because the cows produce more
..... .

(4 marks)

3 (c) (i) Give **two** ways in which the rural environment is protected from development.

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(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



3 (c) (ii) Study **Figure 10** on the insert, showing some developments in rural areas.

Use **Figure 10** and your own knowledge to explain how the needs of the rural population can be supported.

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End of Section A



Section B

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B and **one** other question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 25 marks

4 The Development Gap

4 (a) Study **Figure 11** on the insert, showing information about Romania, a member of the EU.

4 (a) (i) What is the temperature in Bucharest in February?

.....

(1 mark)

4 (a) (ii) Estimate how much of Romania is highland.

Circle the correct answer.

30%

60%

90%

(1 mark)

4 (a) (iii) Outline **one** way *physical* factors (relief, climate and soils) may affect the development of a country such as Romania.

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(2 marks)

4 (a) (iv) Give **two** *human* factors which may explain why an EU country such as Romania is less developed than the UK.

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(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

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4 (a) (v) Describe how the EU tries to reduce differences in the levels of development within Europe.

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(4 marks)

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4 (b) (i) Explain **two** reasons why poorer countries earn less money from trade than richer countries.

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(4 marks)

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4 (b) (ii) Fair Trade and Trading Groups are ways in which poor countries can get a better deal from world trade.

Are the following statements about Fair Trade and Trading Groups **true** or **false**?
Tick the correct boxes.

Statement	True	False
Richer countries gain very high profits because of the Fair Trade system.		
Trading groups try to make trade between members cheaper and easier.		
Fair Trade is where producers in poor countries get a guaranteed price for their products.		
Members of a trading group can trade only with other members of the group.		

(4 marks)

4 (c) (i) Study **Figure 12**, a photograph of people building a sea dyke in Vietnam.

Figure 12



Suggest why the development shown in **Figure 12** is sustainable.

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(1 mark)

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (c) (ii) Use a case study to describe the main features of **one** development project.

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(6 marks)

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Turn over for the next question

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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Total for this question: 25 marks

5 Globalisation

5 (a) Give two reasons why the control of water supply is important.

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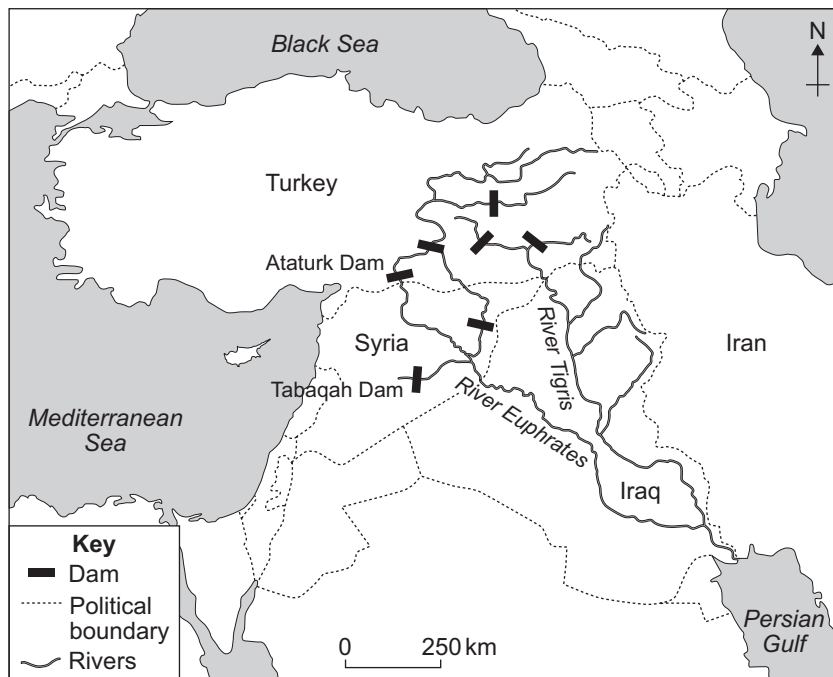
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(2 marks)

5 (b) Study Figure 13, a map of a water control scheme on the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Figure 13



5 (b) (i) In which country do the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates start?

.....

(1 mark)

5 (b) (ii) How many countries does the River Euphrates flow through?

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(1 mark)



5 (b) (iii) Use **Figure 13** to suggest why the development of this water control scheme has led to disagreements between Turkey and Syria.

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(2 marks)

5 (c) Using water for irrigation may cause a change from subsistence farming to cash crop farming.

Explain why this change may be a disadvantage to the local people.

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(3 marks)

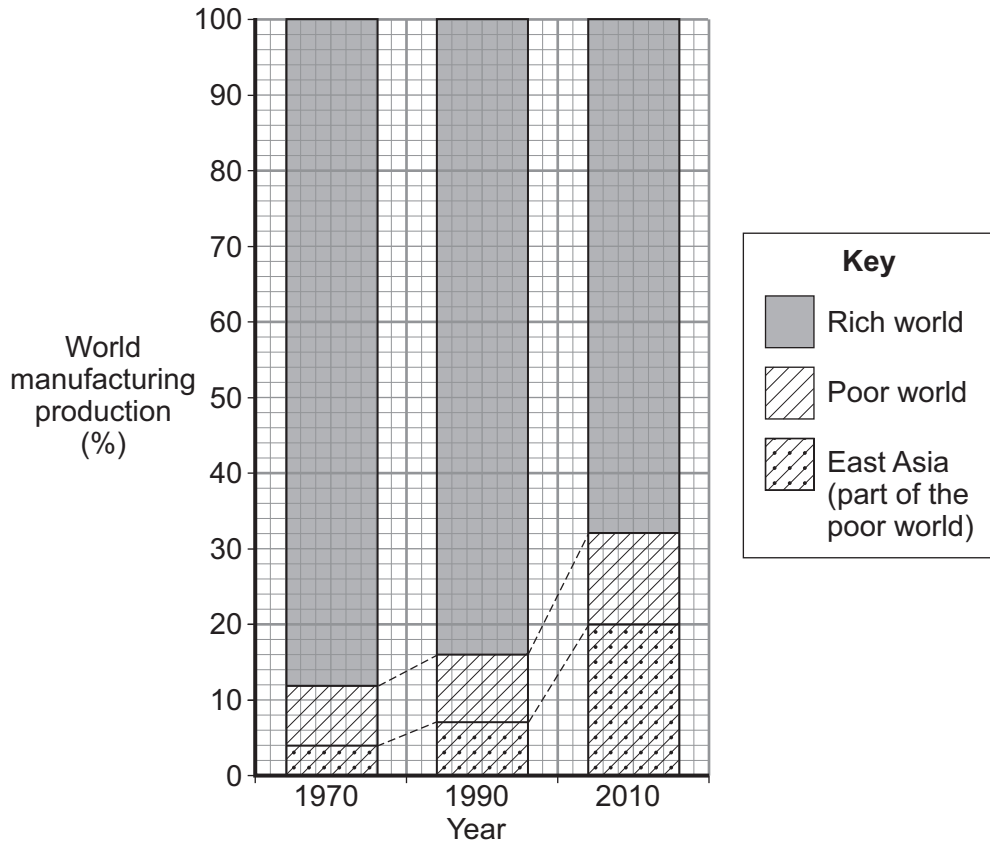
Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



5 (d) Study **Figure 14** which shows how the share of world manufacturing production has changed between 1970 and 2010.

Figure 14



5 (d) (i) What percentage of the world's manufacturing production did the rich world produce in 1970?

..... %

(1 mark)

5 (d) (ii) What was the increase in East Asia's share of world manufacturing production between 1970 and 2010?

..... %

(1 mark)



5 (d) (iii) The growth of manufacturing industry in East Asia is because of several factors, including:

- government legislation
- long working hours
- health and safety regulations
- prohibition of strikes.

Explain how **one or more** of these factors was important for the growth of manufacturing industry in parts of the poor world such as East Asia.

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Question 5 continues on the next page

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5 (d) (iv) China is a major growth area in East Asia.

Draw a line to link each of the statements to show why industry has grown so quickly in China.

One has been done for you.

Coastal ports such as Shanghai were allowed

and so there was plenty of cheap labour.

Foreign investment was allowed in 'open cities' such as Fuzhou

because of lower rates and fewer travel restrictions.

Competition was allowed between firms

to make them more efficient.

The industrial growth areas of China used to be densely populated farmland

to trade with other parts of the world.

Research and development companies are linked

to provide money for industrial growth.

Special Economic Zones such as Shenzhen encouraged TNCs such as Pepsi and Volkswagen to set up factories

to universities to make sure that people know about new technological advances.

(4 marks)



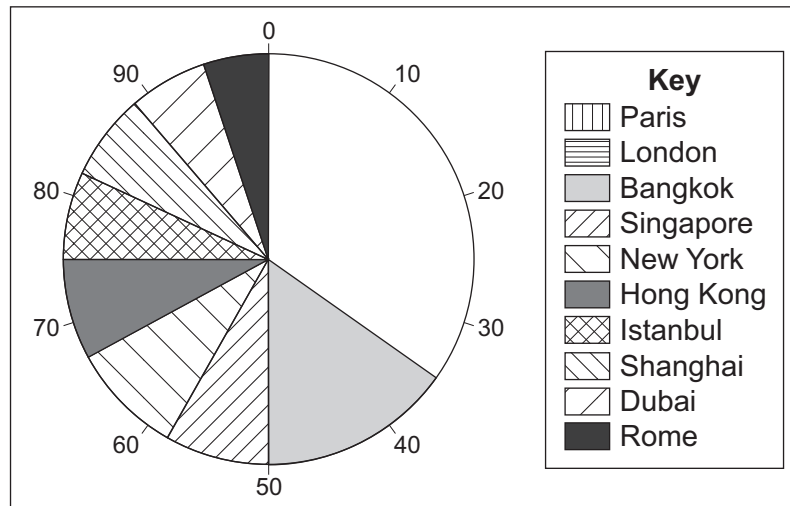
Total for this question: 25 marks

6 Tourism

6 (a) In 2009, 100 million tourists visited the ten most popular tourist cities.

Study **Figure 15** which shows the percentage share of the ten most popular cities visited by tourists in 2009.

Figure 15



6 (a) (i) Complete **Figure 15** by plotting the following information.

City	Percentage
Paris	20
London	15

(2 marks)

6 (a) (ii) What percentage of tourists visited Bangkok?

..... %

(1 mark)

6 (a) (iii) Give **two** reasons why cities attract so many tourists.

1

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2

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(2 marks)



- 6 (b) (i) Study on the insert EITHER **Figure 16a**, a photograph of a coastal resort, OR **Figure 16b**, a photograph of a location in a National Park.

Figures 17a and **17b** are black and white copies of **Figures 16a** and **16b**.

On EITHER **Figure 17a** OR **Figure 17b**, label **one physical feature** and **one human feature** tourists would visit the area to see.

Figure 17a



Figure 17b



(2 marks)

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



6 (b) (ii) Choose **either** a coastal resort **or** a National Park.

Name of coastal resort **or** National Park

Outline **two** reasons why your chosen area attracts large numbers of tourists.

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(4 marks)

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6 (b) (iii) Describe how your chosen area manages the impact of a large number of tourists.

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(4 marks)



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6 (c) (iii) Describe **one** negative *environmental* effect of mass tourism.

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(2 marks)

25

END OF QUESTIONS

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- Figure17b: Jane Cheema

