

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE GEOGRAPHY (SPECIFICATION A)

F

Foundation Tier Unit 2 Human Geography

Wednesday 8 June 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

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

You may use a calculator.

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 84.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in all answers.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in Questions 1(b), 2(c)(iv), 3(d)(iii) in Section A and in Questions 4(e), 5(e), 6(d)(iv) in Section B. The marks available for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.

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.



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: 28 marks

1 Population Change

- 1 (a) (i) Which word describes the rate of world population growth over the last two hundred years?

Circle the correct answer from this list.

[1 mark]

gradual

exponential

slow

steady

- 1 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 1** on the insert, a graph showing expected changes in world population between 2013 and 2050.

Using **Figure 1**, which **two** of the following statements are true?

Tick the **two** correct statements.

[2 marks]

| | |
|--|--|
| All continents are expected to increase in population between 2030 and 2050. | |
| The most rapid increase in population is expected to be in Africa between 2013 and 2050. | |
| Total world population is expected to increase by more than 2 billion between 2013 and 2050. | |
| Europe's population is expected to increase between 2013 and 2030. | |

- 1 (a) (iii) Outline **one** way increasing urbanisation can affect population growth.

[2 marks]



1 (a) (iv) Suggest how agricultural change can affect population growth.

[3 marks]

1 (b) Describe the strategies used by **one** country to manage rapid population growth.

[6 marks]

[SPaG 3 marks]

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Question 1 continues on the next page

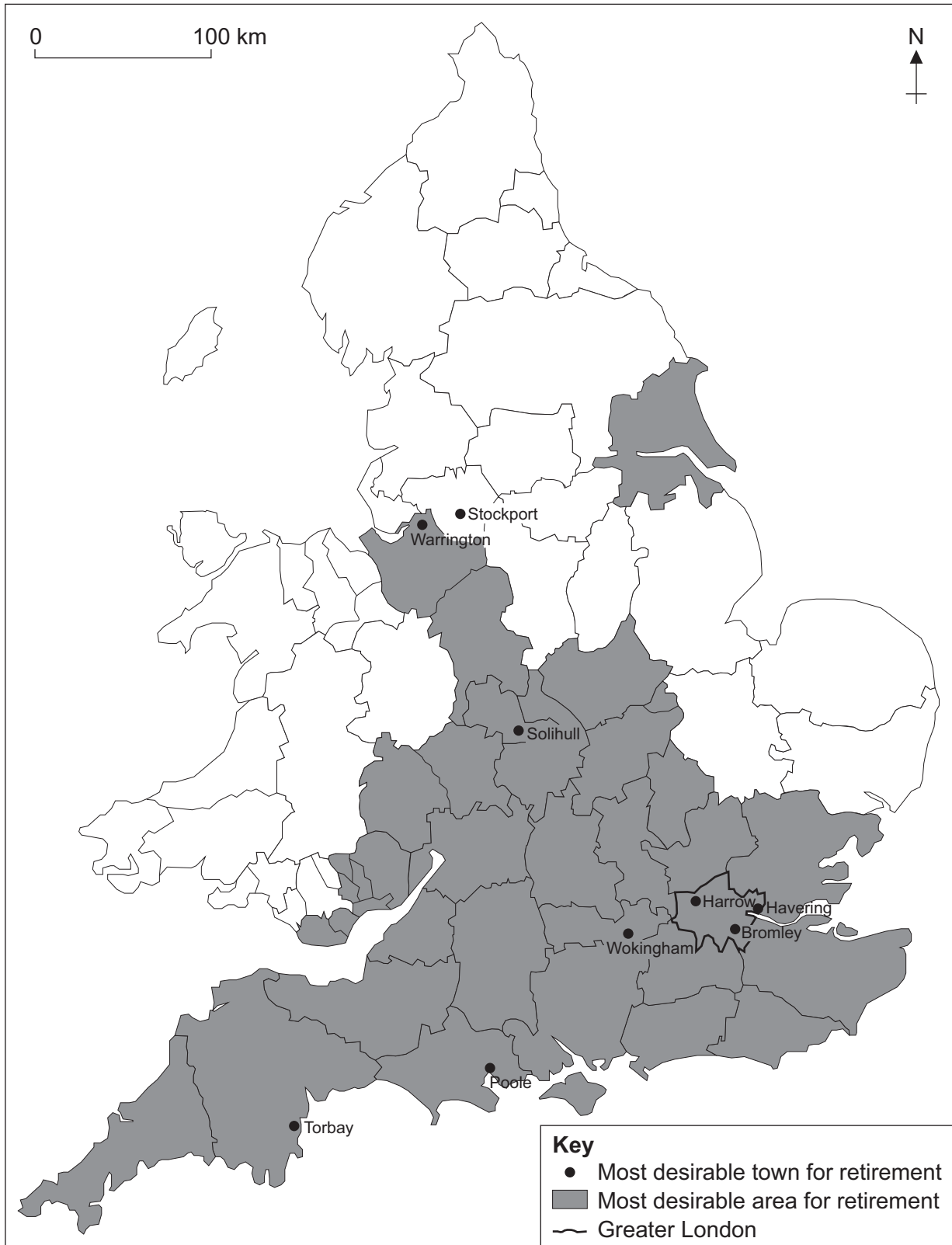
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- 1 (c) Study **Figure 2**, a map showing the most desirable places for retirement in England and Wales, according to a quality of retirement index.

The most desirable places for retirement are either shaded or named.

Figure 2



1 (c) (i) Complete the paragraph below to describe the pattern shown by **Figure 2**.

Circle the **correct** answer in each set of brackets.

[3 marks]

The [**South West** / **North East**] includes several desirable places for retirement.

There are few desirable places for retirement [**near London** / **along the east coast**].

One [**third** / **half**] of the most desirable towns for retirement are in Greater London.

1 (c) (ii) Suggest **one** reason people might move area when they retire.

[1 mark]

1 (d) (i) What is an ageing population?

[1 mark]

1 (d) (ii) Outline **one** way a country with an ageing population can encourage an increase in birth rate.

[2 marks]

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (d) (iii) Study **Figure 3**, a newspaper article about some of the problems of an ageing population.

Figure 3

By 2050, two million Britons will suffer from Alzheimer’s, a form of dementia, with 225 000 developing the condition each year.

The costs to the UK have increased to £26bn a year. Research by the Alzheimer’s Society shows that two thirds of the costs are paid by the people suffering from the disease and their carers and families. The unpaid care that relatives provide would cost the government £11.6bn if it was not provided for free.

The current cost of dementia diagnosis and treatment to the NHS is £4.3bn each year.

Use **Figure 3** and your own knowledge to explain **one** or **more** problems associated with an ageing population.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____



Total for this question: 28 marks

2 Changing Urban Environments

2 (a) (i) What is urbanisation?

[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (a) (ii) Study Figures 4a and 4b. Figure 4a shows the location of megacities in 2000. Figure 4b shows the location of megacities in 2025 (predicted).

A megacity is a city with a population of more than 10 million people.

Figure 4a



Figure 4b



The following statements describe the pattern shown by the maps.

Tick the **two** correct statements.

[2 marks]

| | |
|--|--|
| There were no megacities in Africa in 2000. | |
| Asia had the highest number of megacities in 2000 and is predicted to have the highest number in 2025. | |
| North America and South America had the same number of megacities in 2000. | |
| South America is predicted to have fewer megacities than Europe in 2025. | |

2 (a) (iii) Suggest reasons for the different rates of urbanisation between the rich and poor world.

[3 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (b) Study **Figure 5** on the insert, a 1:50 000 Ordnance Survey map extract of part of Gloucester, a city in England.

2 (b) (i) Three urban areas are outlined on the map and labelled **A**, **B** and **C**.

Complete the table below to show which letter best matches the part of the city named.

[2 marks]

| Part of city | Letter |
|--------------|--------|
| Inner City | |
| Suburbs | |

2 (b) (ii) What do the letters CBD stand for?

[1 mark]

2 (b) (iii) Study **Figure 6** on the insert, a series of images about a scheme to help provide housing in Salford, a city in England.

Use **Figure 6** and your own knowledge to suggest why the scheme helps to satisfy the housing needs of the population.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____



2 (c) (i) What is a squatter settlement?

[2 marks]

2 (c) (ii) State **one** problem of living in a squatter settlement.

[1 mark]

2 (c) (iii) Complete the paragraph below to show how rapid urbanisation leads to the growth of an informal sector to the economy.

Choose the correct words or phrases from this list.

[3 marks]

forced

rural–urban

important

educated

taxed

equipped

Rapid urbanisation is increased by the process of _____ migration.

The migrants are poorly _____ and so have few employment options. They will seek to earn money for themselves through jobs which are not _____ and are therefore not part of the formal economy.

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



2 (c) (iv) Use a case study to describe how people’s lives are improved by squatter settlement redevelopment.

[6 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

Extra space _____

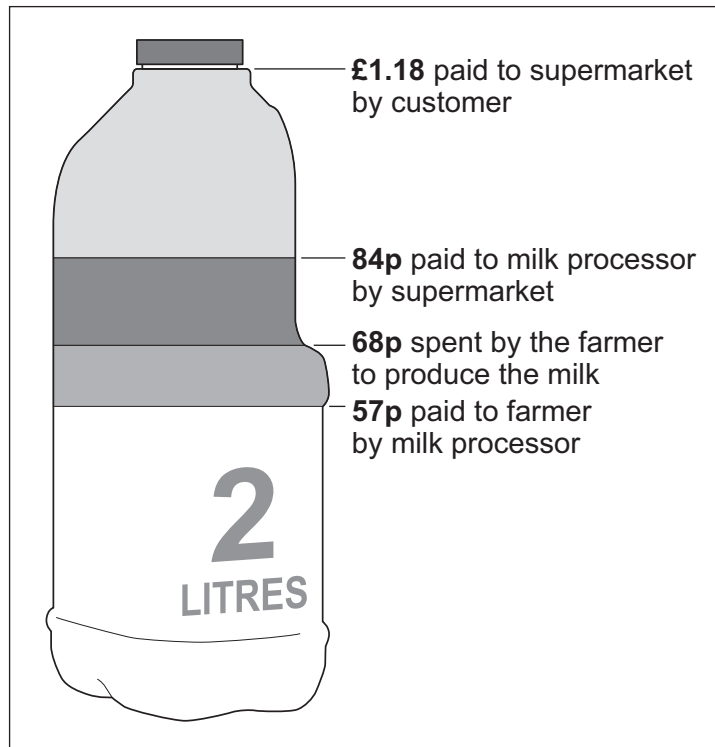


Total for this question: 28 marks

3 Changing Rural Environments

- 3 (a) Study **Figure 7**, a diagram showing the price of two litres of milk and the costs involved in producing it.

Figure 7



- 3 (a) (i) What is the difference between the money the farmer is paid and the money the farmer spends on producing two litres of milk?

[1 mark]

- 3 (a) (ii) Using **Figure 7**, who makes the most profit from the sale of two litres of milk?

Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]

supermarket

milk processor

farmer

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



3 (a) (iii) Suggest why farmers are not satisfied with the price structure shown in **Figure 7**.

[3 marks]

3 (a) (iv) Study **Figure 8** on the insert, a photograph taken at the entrance to a farm in Lincolnshire.

Use **Figure 8** to outline **one** positive impact of food processing firms for farmers.

[2 marks]

3 (b) (i) Complete the following paragraph to explain the reasons why many villages in the rural-urban fringe have grown in size.

Choose the correct word or phrase from this list.

[3 marks]

- quieter and less congested noisier and more congested commute
 less reliable faster and more efficient use a computer

As towns and cities have become _____
 people want to move to somewhere with a pleasant environment. Transport has
 become _____ which means people can
 live in nearby villages and still _____ to work.



3 (b) (ii) The following statements describe the characteristics of commuter villages (suburbanised villages).

Tick the **two** correct statements.

[2 marks]

| | |
|---|--|
| Village schools are closed. | |
| New housing estates are built. | |
| The number of newcomers is far less than the original population. | |
| Old buildings are still found in the centre of the village. | |

3 (c) Study **Figure 9**, two newspaper article headings about remote rural areas.

Figure 9

Housing worries for communities in Scotland's Moray area

Need for low-cost homes highlighted

Countryside broadband speeds remain slow

Many areas still digitally isolated say experts

With the help of **Figure 9**, explain why living in rural areas can be difficult.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

Turn over ►



3 (d) (i) What is appropriate technology?

[2 marks]

3 (d) (ii) Which of the following is an example of appropriate technology for subsistence farmers?

Circle the correct answer.

[1 mark]

tractor

pesticide

hand-operated pump

3 (d) (iii) Study **Figure 10**, some information about an appropriate technology development in east Africa.

Figure 10

Agricultural scientists have found that crop yields can be doubled if more than one species of plant is grown in fields. Additional species can be grown as ‘traps’ that attract pests. Pests will then eat these ‘trap’ species instead of the main crop.

Two helpful things are:

- the ‘trap’ plant species are found in the local area
- the ‘trap’ plants can be fed to livestock, increasing milk production.

Use **Figure 10** and your own knowledge to describe how appropriate technology can change agriculture in tropical and sub-tropical rural areas.

[6 marks]

[SPaG 3 marks]



Extra space _____

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| |
| 28 |

End of Section A
Turn over for Section B

Turn over ►



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.

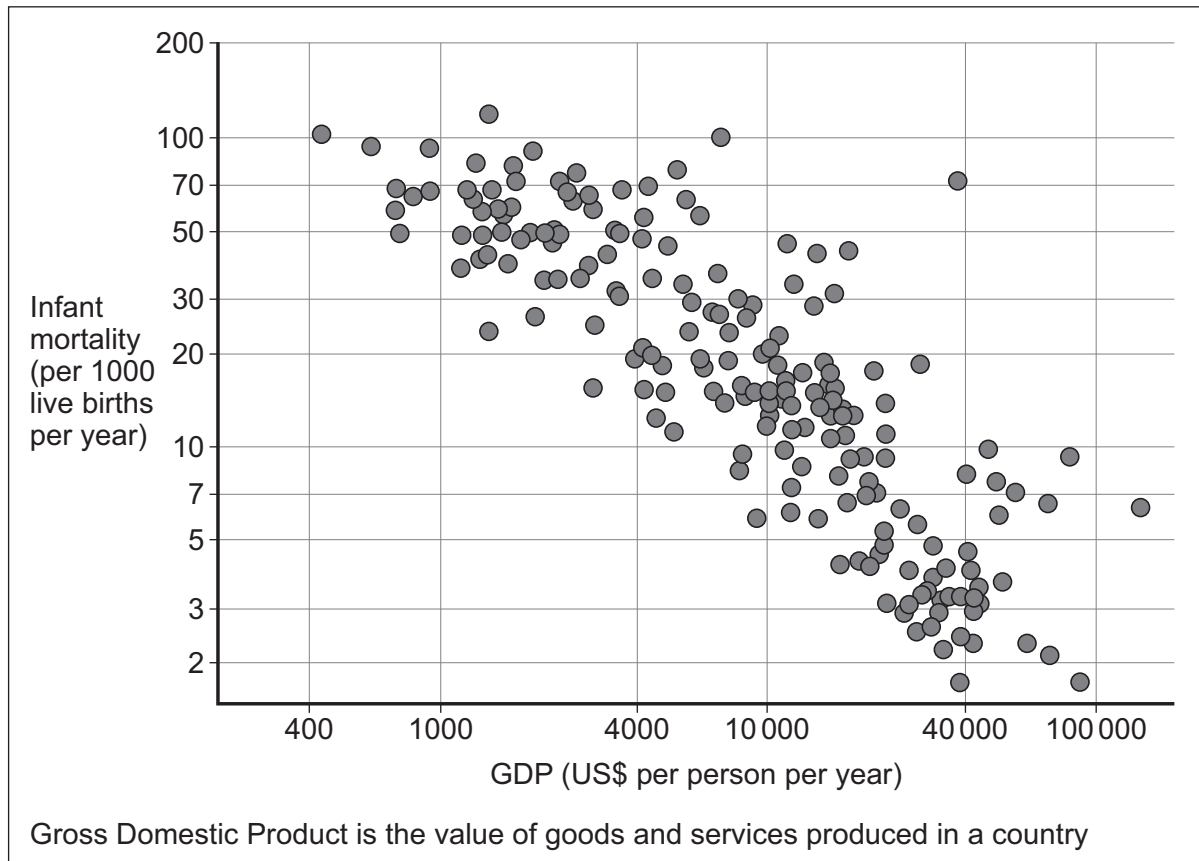
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 28 marks

4 Development Gap

- 4 (a) Study **Figure 11**, a scattergraph showing the link between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and infant mortality. Each dot represents a different country.

Figure 11



- 4 (a) (i) Draw a best fit line on **Figure 11**.

[1 mark]



4 (a) (ii) Complete the sentences below to describe the relationship shown in **Figure 11**.

[2 marks]

The graph shows a _____ correlation. This means that _____

4 (a) (iii) Suggest a reason(s) for the relationship shown in **Figure 11**.

[3 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (b) Use a case study to explain how a natural hazard can hinder development.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

4 (c) Study **Figures 12a** and **12b** on the insert.

Figure 12a shows cooking on a traditional three stone fire. **Figure 12b** shows cooking on an improved stove.

4 (c) (i) The following statements describe the likely advantages of the improved stove versus the traditional three stone fire.

Tick the **two** correct statements.

[2 marks]

| | |
|---|--|
| The improved stove is safer because there are no open flames. | |
| The improved stove takes up a larger area. | |
| The improved stove is made from local materials. | |
| The improved stove uses less fuelwood. | |



4 (c) (ii) Complete the sentences by drawing lines between the boxes below to show how people in the poorer part of the world can improve their own quality of life.

[3 marks]

Community savings banks are set up

to improve environment and reduce disease.

Rubbish collections are organised by local people

to lend money to the local people who other banks would turn away.

Local people get together to establish co-operative businesses

to make it more likely that any profits will be spent on family and children.

Loans are provided to women to start small businesses

to allow people to have a share in the profits so more of the community will benefit.

4 (d) Study **Figure 13** on the insert, a photograph showing aid being provided in South Sudan.

4 (d) (i) Describe the type of aid shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 marks]

Four horizontal lines for writing the answer to 4 (d) (i).

4 (d) (ii) Outline a disadvantage of the type of aid shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 marks]

Four horizontal lines for writing the answer to 4 (d) (ii).

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (e) Describe **one** or **more** ways the EU has attempted to reduce inequalities within the EU.
[6 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

Extra space _____



Total for this question: 28 marks

5 Globalisation

5 (a) (i) What is globalisation?

[1 mark]

5 (a) (ii) Suggest why globalisation has increased.

[3 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

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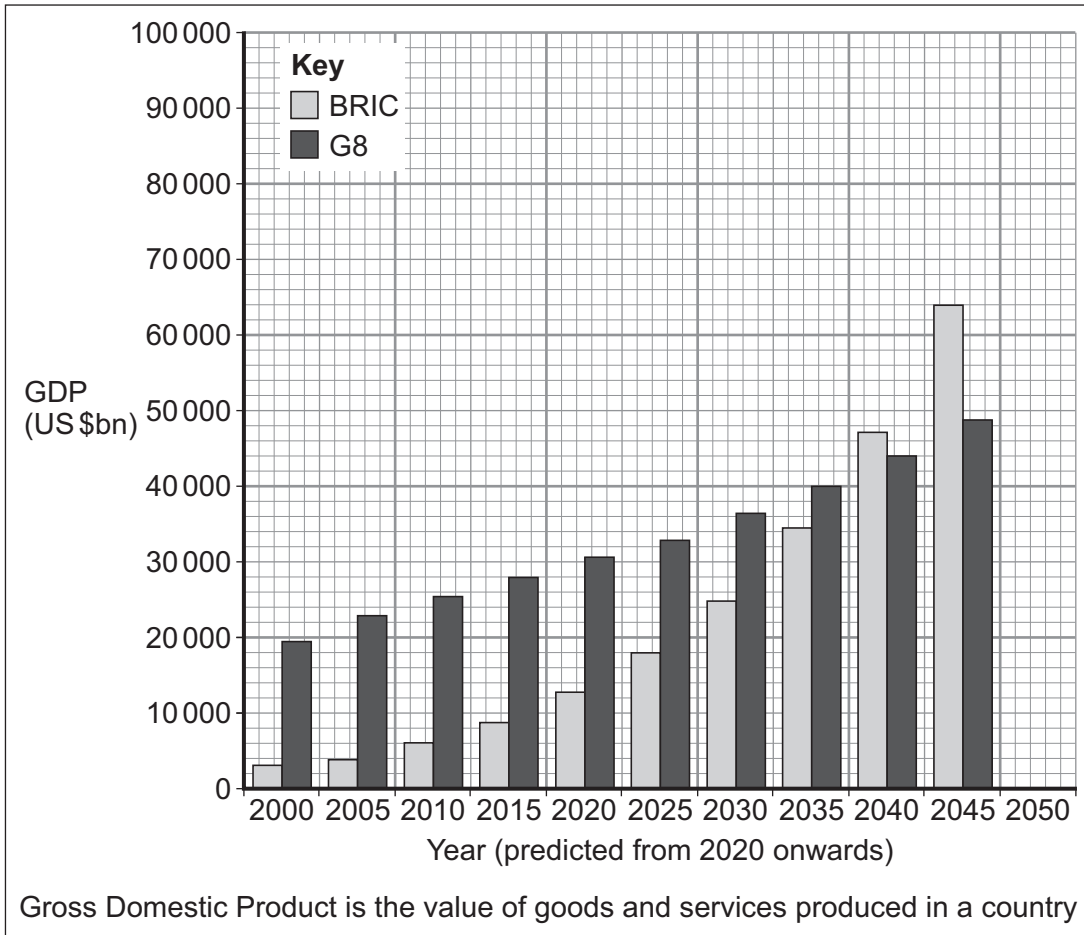


5 (b) Study **Figure 14**, a graph showing the GDP of the G8 and BRIC countries between 2000 and 2050 (predicted).

The G8 is a group of 8 leading economies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

BRIC stands for Brazil, Russia, India and China.

Figure 14



5 (b) (i) Use the following data to complete **Figure 14**.

[2 marks]

| Year | Country grouping | GDP (US \$bn) |
|------|------------------|---------------|
| 2050 | BRIC | 85 000 |
| 2050 | G8 | 55 000 |

5 (b) (ii) Outline **one** reason why some countries have much faster rates of economic growth than others.

[2 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (c)** Study **Figure 15**, a table showing information about ‘fracking’ or hydraulic fracturing, a suggested method of meeting the UK’s rising energy demand.

‘Fracking’ is a method of extracting gas from underground.

Figure 15

| | |
|--|--|
| Local communities will receive a percentage of the profits | The price of local houses will decrease by about 10% |
| Traffic jams will increase as each gas well needs 400 trucks to carry water and supplies | Jobs will be created locally |
| Increasing gas supply will reduce the costs of energy in the UK | Water supply may become contaminated |

- 5 (c) (i)** Using **Figure 15** and your own knowledge, explain how increased energy use has social and economic impacts.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____



5 (c) (ii) Outline **one** environmental impact of increased energy use.

[2 marks]

5 (d) Study **Figure 16** on the insert, some information from a website about a campaign to encourage locally grown food in Todmorden, a town in West Yorkshire.

5 (d) (i) Suggest how the campaign in Todmorden has a social benefit.

[2 marks]

5 (d) (ii) Complete the sentences by drawing lines between the boxes below to show the impacts of encouraging the use of locally grown food.

[3 marks]

| | |
|---|--|
| Food is transported shorter distances | which may mean that farmers in other countries lose markets. |
| Farmers grow food that is not in season to meet year-round demand | which means food miles are reduced. |
| Less food is imported | which means more money goes straight to the farmer. |
| There is an increase in 'direct sales', eg farm shops | which means they use more energy heating greenhouses. |

Question 5 continues on the next page

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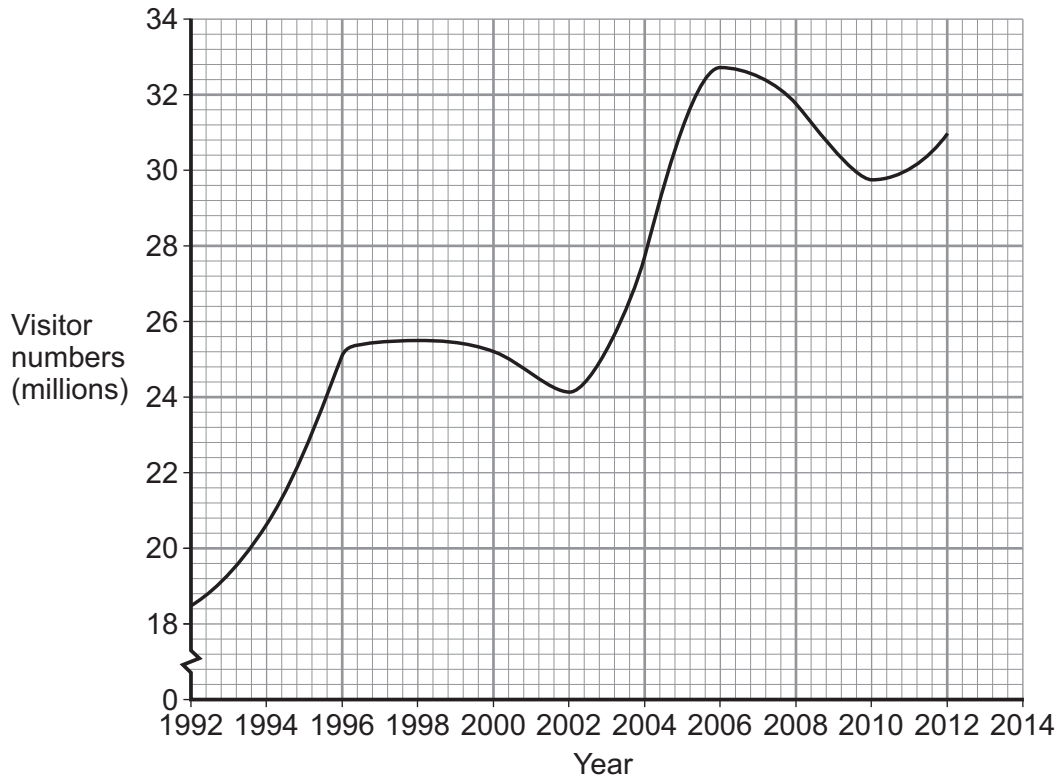
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Total for this question: 28 marks

6 Tourism**6 (a)** Study **Figure 18**, a graph showing visitor numbers to the UK between 1992 and 2014.**Figure 18****6 (a) (i)** Use the following information to complete the graph.**[1 mark]**

| Year | Visitor numbers (millions) |
|------|----------------------------|
| 2014 | 33 |

6 (a) (ii) Annotate the graph to suggest reasons for the trends shown.**[3 marks]**

6 (a) (iii) Outline **one** way in which an increase in visitor numbers will have an impact on the UK economy.

[2 marks]

6 (b) Complete the sentences by drawing lines between the boxes to show how the growth of global tourism has led to the development of a range of tourist environments.

[3 marks]

| | |
|--|--|
| Rising incomes worldwide have increased demand for holidays | so ski resorts develop in both established and new mountain areas. |
| Tourists may be in search of stunning scenery and challenging activities | so new beach resorts develop where the weather is more favourable. |
| Tourists want to broaden their cultural experiences | so a range of environments develop to cater for as many people as possible. |
| Tourists may want to escape poor weather in one part of the world | so are attracted to cities which develop museums, galleries and arts venues. |

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



6 (c) Study **Figures 19a** and **19b**.

Figure 19a is a newspaper extract about the Lake District National Park. **Figure 19b** is a newspaper extract about Margate, a UK coastal resort.

Figure 19a

JUNE INQUIRY FOR LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY PROPOSALS

If proposals go ahead, they would create another 200 square miles of highly protected countryside.

Jack Ellerby, the Friends of the Lake District’s policy officer, said: “Expanding the Lake District National Park is a good news story for the nation and will help strengthen Cumbria’s rural economy and businesses.”

Figure 19b

IT HAS BEEN A ROLLERCOASTER, BUT IS THE TIDE TURNING AT LAST FOR MARGATE?

Final hearing over ruined amusement park is key part of town’s redevelopment.

A long-planned development of the seaside town’s derelict amusement park, called ‘Dreamland’, is within sight. The plan is to refurbish the original Scenic Railway rollercoaster and revive a number of other rides that once thrilled holidaymakers.

Use **either Figure 19a or Figure 19b** and your own knowledge to explain how **either** a UK National Park **or** UK coastal resort can ensure the continuing success of its tourism industry.

[4 marks]



Extra space _____

6 (d) (i) Give **two** features of mass tourism.

[2 marks]

1 _____
2 _____

6 (d) (ii) Study **Figure 20** on the insert, a photograph of a wildlife safari in Kenya, a country in Africa.

Use **Figure 20** to suggest how tourism might have a negative effect on the environment.

[2 marks]

6 (d) (iii) Use **Figure 20** to suggest how tourism might have a positive effect on the environment.

[2 marks]

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



6 (d) (iv) Use a case study of an established tropical tourist area to describe the positive and negative effects of tourism on the economy.

[6 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS

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