

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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
June 2014

Geography (Specification A)

90302H

H

Unit 2 Human Geography

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 84.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Where applicable, 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)(ii), 2(b) and 3(c) in Section A and in Questions 4(e), 5(c)(ii) and 6(d) in Section B. The marks 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.



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90302H

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.

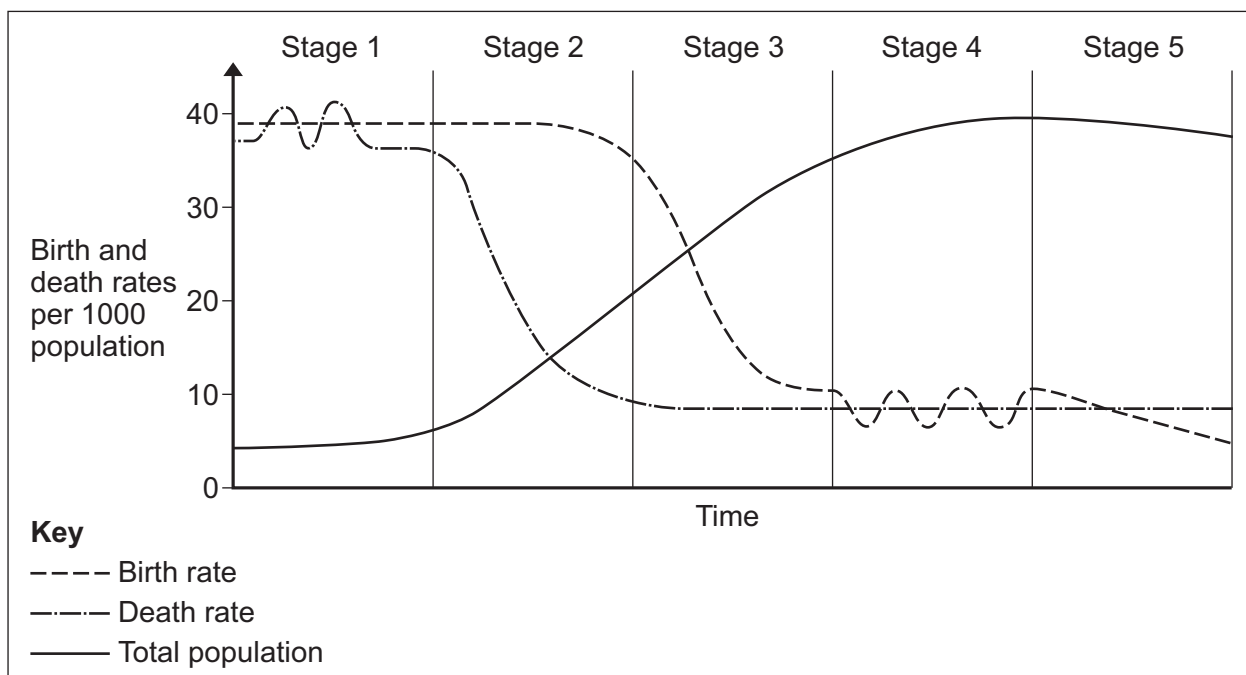
Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Total for this question: 28 marks

1 Population Change

1 (a) Study **Figure 1**, a version of the Demographic Transition Model.

Figure 1



1 (a) (i) Which stage of the model does the following sentence describe?

[1 mark]

As the standard of living rises, the birth rate falls rapidly and the death rate remains low.

.....



1 (a) (ii) Draw a labelled sketch of a population pyramid for a country in stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model.

[3 marks]



1 (a) (iii) Describe how the structure of a country's population changes between stages 2 and 4 of the Demographic Transition Model.

[3 marks]

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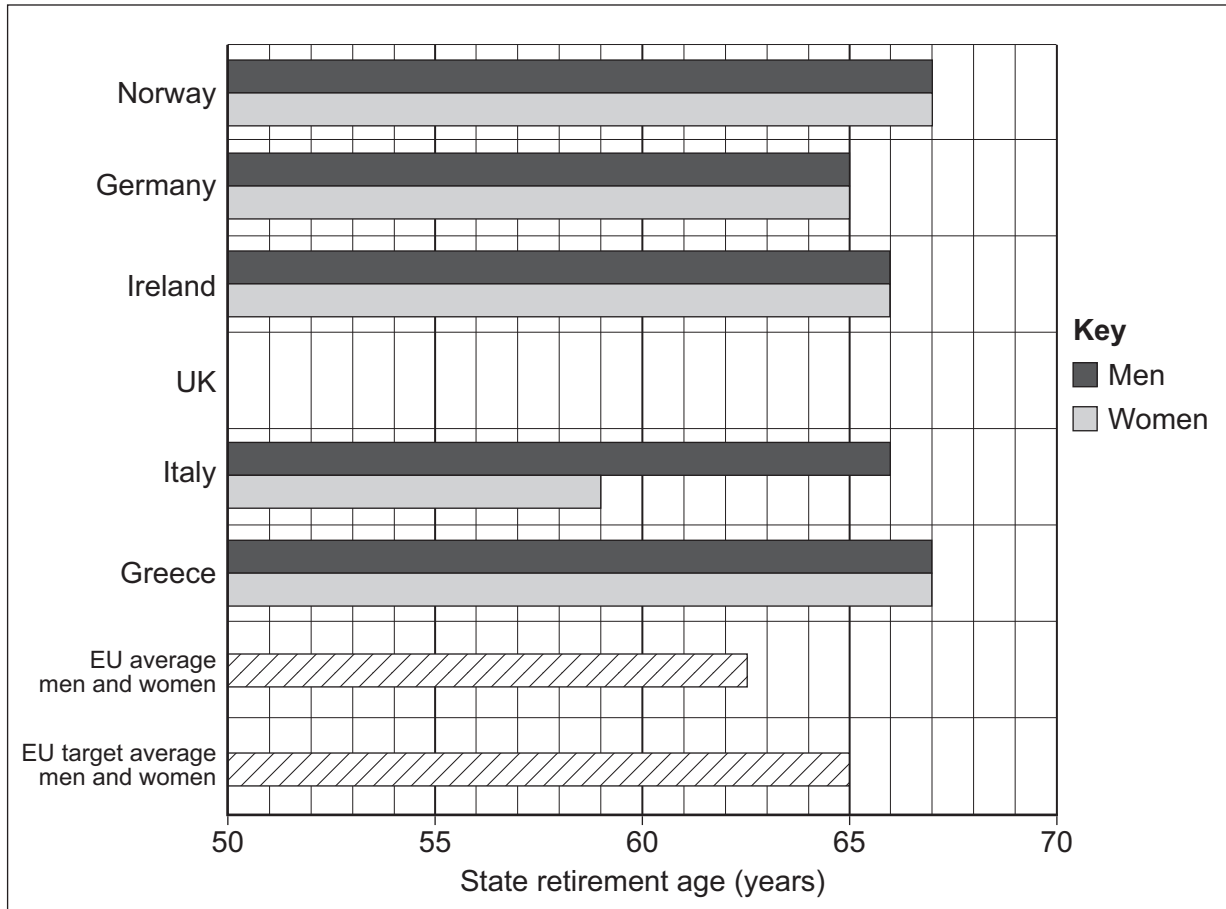
Question 1 continues on the next page

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- 1 (b) Study **Figure 2**, a graph showing state retirement ages in selected European countries in 2012.

Figure 2



- 1 (b) (i) Use the following information to complete **Figure 2**.

[2 marks]

Country	State retirement age (years)	
	Men	Women
UK	65	61



1 (c) (ii) Use **one or more** examples to explain why people migrate within the EU.

[4 marks]

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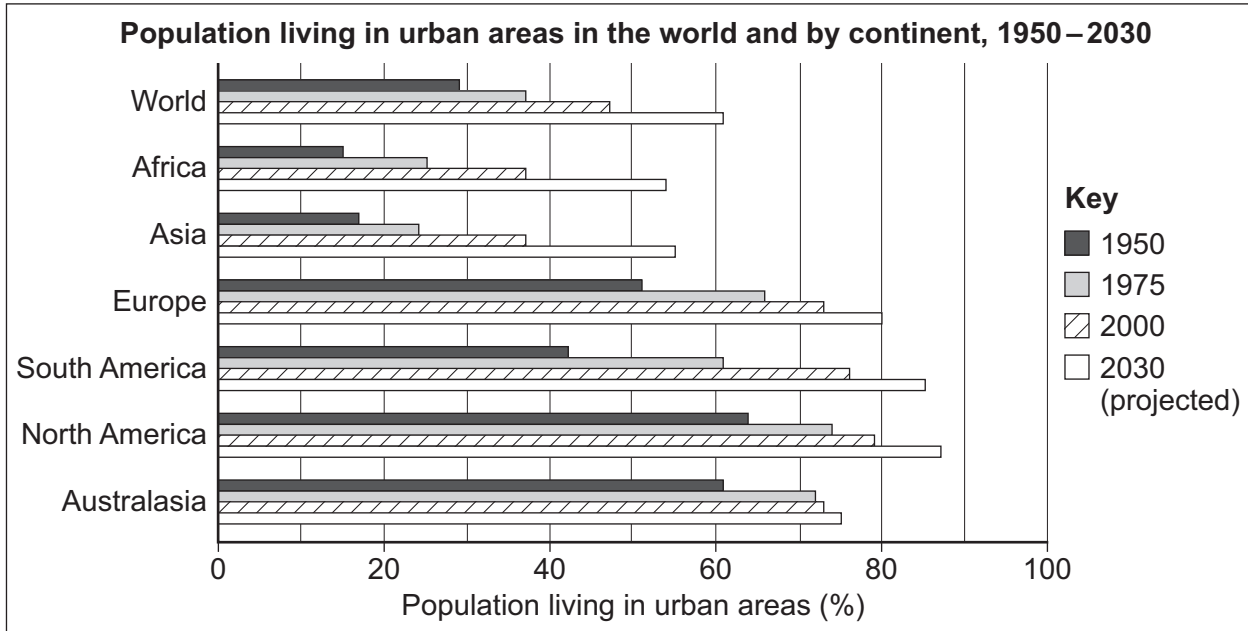


Total for this question: 28 marks

2 Changing Urban Environments

2 (a) Study Figure 4, a graph showing the population living in urban areas in the world and by continent, 1950–2030.

Figure 4



Explain the differences in urban growth between the richer parts and poorer parts of the world.

[3 marks]

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2 (c) Study **Figures 6a, 6b** and **6c** on the insert.

Figure 6a shows the percentage population of Indian ethnic origin in boroughs of London.

Figure 6b shows the percentage population of Bangladeshi ethnic origin in boroughs of London.

Figure 6c shows the London boroughs.

2 (c) (i) Name **one** London borough with areas where the population of Bangladeshi origin is more than 10%.

[1 mark]

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2 (c) (ii) Contrast the distribution of the population of Indian origin with the distribution of the population of Bangladeshi origin.

[3 marks]

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2 (c) (iii) Describe **one or more** strategies used to support multicultural communities in urban areas.

[4 marks]

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2 (d) CBDs (Central Business Districts) in many urban areas in richer parts of the world have experienced decline.

2 (d) (i) Suggest **one** reason why some CBDs are in decline.

[2 marks]

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2 (d) (ii) Use **one or more** examples to explain how CBDs can be revitalised.

[4 marks]

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Total for this question: 28 marks

3 Changing Rural Environments

3 (a) (i) State **one** human cause of soil erosion in sub-tropical and tropical areas.

[1 mark]

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3 (a) (ii) Describe the impacts of soil erosion in sub-tropical and tropical areas.

[3 marks]

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3 (a) (iii) Outline how rural–urban migration affects farming in sub-tropical and tropical areas.

[3 marks]

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3 (b) Study **Figure 7** on the insert, a photograph showing part of a field in a commercial farming area of the UK.

Use **Figure 7** and your own knowledge to explain how government policies can reduce the environmental effects of high impact farming.

[4 marks]

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3 (d) Study **Figure 8** on the insert, a map showing second homes as a percentage of all homes in Wales.

3 (d) (i) Describe the pattern of second home ownership in Wales.

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3 (d) (ii) Use **Figure 8** to suggest **one** reason why some areas of Wales have 20% or more second homes.

[2 marks]

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End of Section A



4 (b) Describe **one or more** advantages of charitable aid.

[3 marks]

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4 (c) Study **Figure 9**, some information about the impacts of a development scheme using sand dams in Kenya, a country in Africa.

Figure 9

	Before dam construction	After dam construction
Crops irrigated	37%	68%
Average number of cash crops per farm	1.5	2.8
Time taken to collect water for domestic use	140 minutes	90 minutes
Time taken to collect water for livestock use	110 minutes	50 minutes
Average walking distance to water	3 km	1 km
Average annual income	US \$230	US \$350
Households suffering from malnutrition	32%	0%

4 (c) (i) Give **one** quality of life indicator which has improved because of the scheme shown in **Figure 9**.

[1 mark]

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4 (c) (ii) Suggest **one** way in which local people will have an improved standard of living because of the scheme shown in **Figure 9**.

[2 marks]

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4 (d) Study **Figure 10**, an extract from a website about a microfinance programme in Africa.

Figure 10

The Hunger Project's Microfinance Programme is a training, savings and credit programme which began in 1999. One of its schemes involved the setting up of Rural Banks. By the end of 2009 twenty Rural Banks had started to operate. The Rural Banks are independent of the main banks, and they are community owned and led by women.

The Hunger Project helps women to gain access to credit and it teaches the importance of saving. This means that the women can invest in their businesses and increase their incomes. They can then pay their children's school fees, build pit latrines, buy medicines, pay for health care, and make home improvements or build new homes.

Also, by taking part in the programme, women leaders develop self-confidence and assertiveness, gaining higher status in their households and communities.

Use **Figure 10** and your own knowledge to explain how people in the poorer part of the world can attempt to improve their own quality of life.

[4 marks]

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Total for this question: 28 marks

5 Globalisation

5 (a) (i) Explain how developments in ICT have encouraged globalisation.

[4 marks]

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5 (a) (ii) Apart from developments in ICT, outline **one or more** economic reasons for the growth of call centres abroad.

[3 marks]

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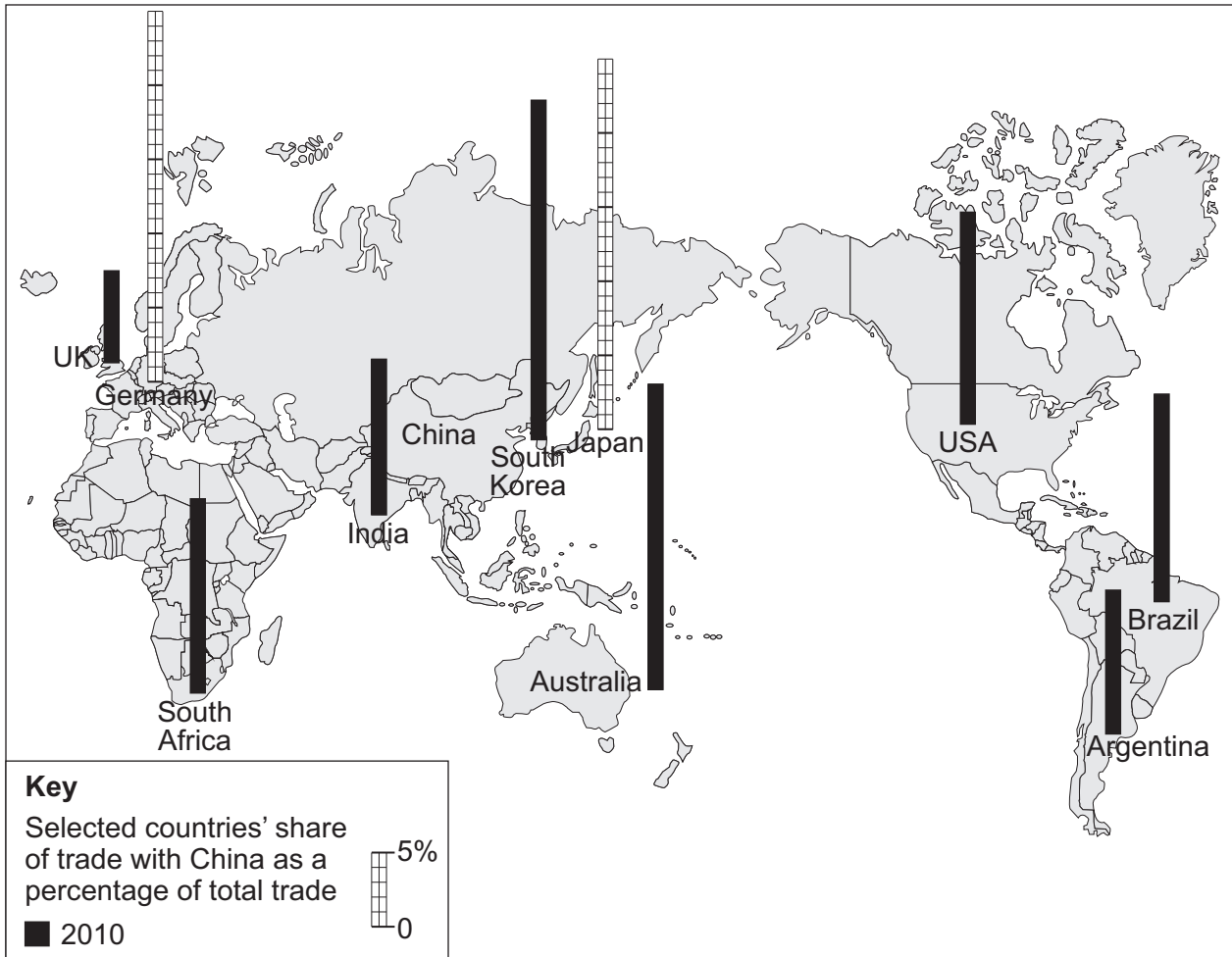
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5 (b) Study **Figure 12**, a map showing selected countries' share of trade with China as a percentage of total trade in 2010.

Figure 12



5 (b) (i) Use the following information to complete **Figure 12**.

[2 marks]

Country	Share of trade with China in 2010 as a percentage of total
Germany	6
Japan	21



5 (b) (ii) Describe the pattern of trade with China shown in **Figure 12**.

[4 marks]

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5 (b) (iii) Outline **one or more** reasons for China’s rapid economic growth.

[3 marks]

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5 (c) Study **Figure 13** on the insert, a photograph of a flower farm in Kenya, a country in Africa.

5 (c) (i) Use **Figure 13** to state **one** environmental effect of a change to cash crop farming in the poorer world.

[1 mark]

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Total for this question: 28 marks

6 Tourism

6 (a) (i) State **one** factor that can reduce visitor numbers to a country.

[1 mark]

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6 (a) (ii) Explain the rapid increase in global tourism.

[3 marks]

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6 (b) Study **Figure 14** on the insert, a map showing the centre of Bruges, a city in Belgium.
Use **Figure 14** to explain why Bruges has developed as a tourist destination.

[4 marks]

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6 (c) (i) What is mass tourism?

[2 marks]

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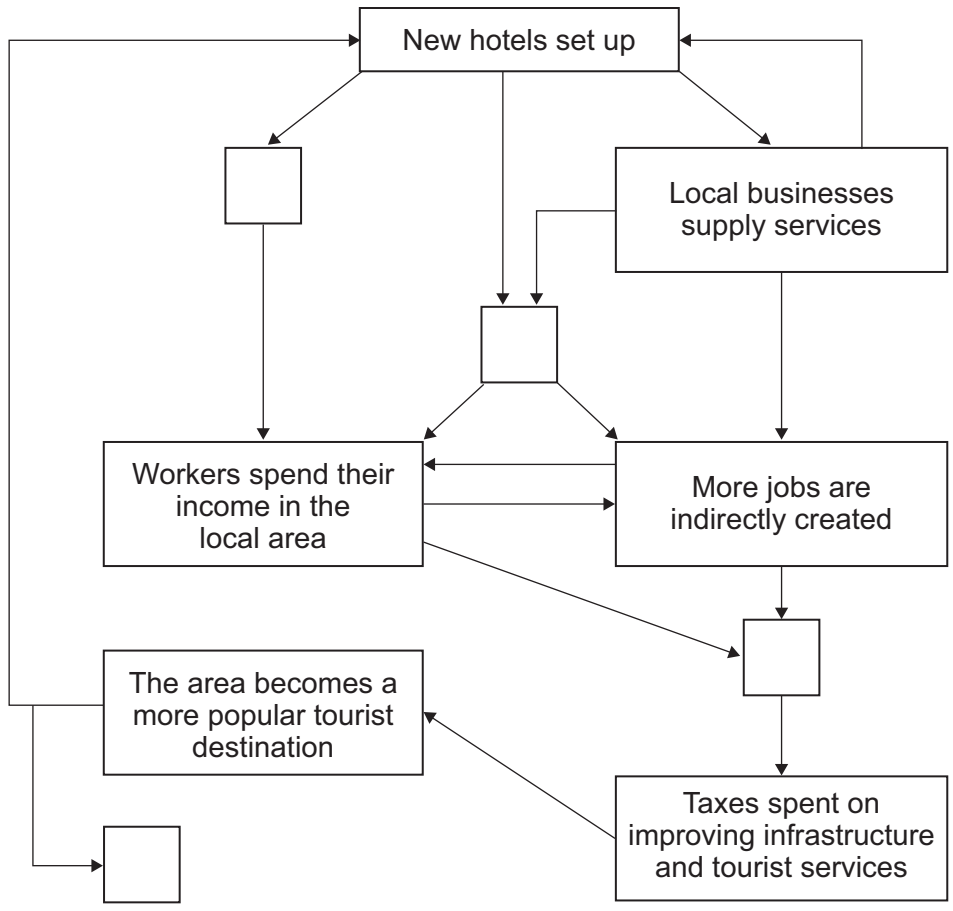
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6 (c) (ii) Study **Figure 15**, a diagram showing some effects of developing tourism in tropical areas.

Figure 15



Add **one** correct letter to each empty box to complete the diagram.

[3 marks]

Choose the letter from the list below.

Each letter should be used once.

Other companies are attracted to the area	W
Jobs are created directly in hotels	X
Money earned does not stay in host country	Y
Taxes paid to the government increase	Z



6 (c) (iii) Study **Figure 16** on the insert, a photograph taken on Hawaii, a tropical tourist destination.

Use **Figure 16** and your own knowledge to describe how the negative effects of mass tourism can be reduced.

[4 marks]

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Figure 9: David Rayner, 'Sand Dams – An East African Development Project'
GeoActive Online, Series 24, Autumn Issue, Unit 485, 2012, Nelson Thornes
Figure 10: The Hunger Project UK, <http://www.thehungerproject.org.uk> Empowering People, Ending Hunger
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