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Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Geography A

Unit 3: The Human Environment

Foundation Tier

Friday 17 June 2016 – Afternoon
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.

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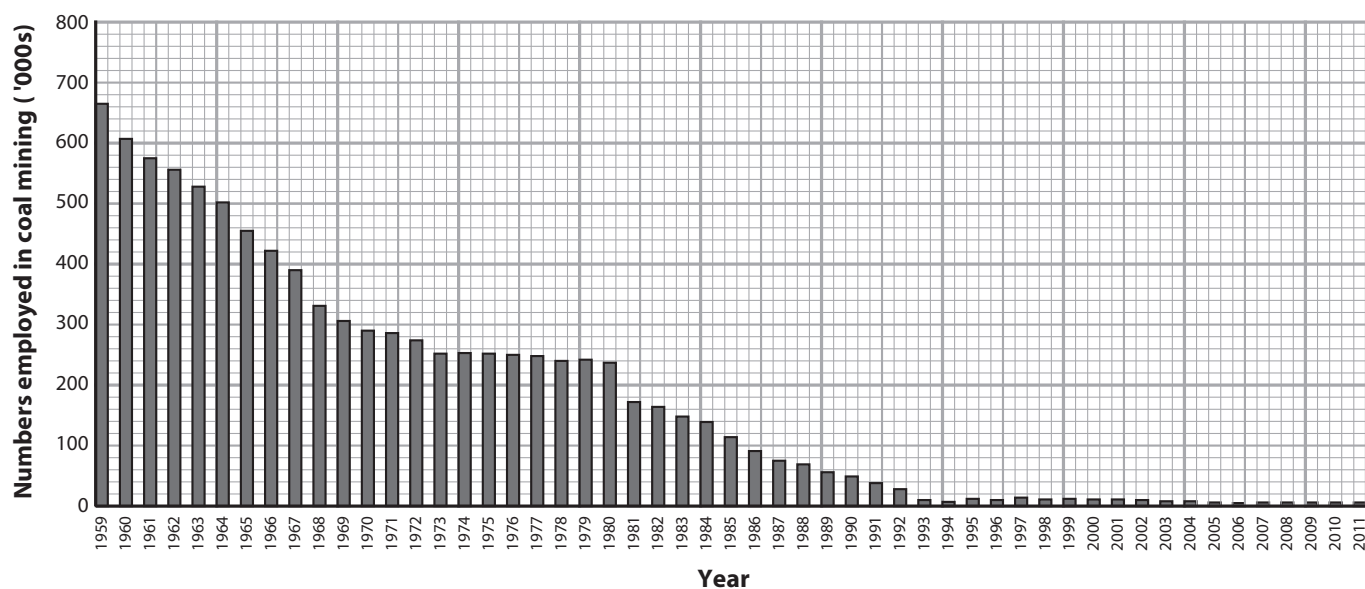
SECTION A – THE HUMAN WORLD

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 Study Figure 1a.



(Source: National Archives 2015)

Figure 1a

Numbers employed in UK coal mining 1959–2011

(a) (i) Coal mining is an activity in the

(1)

- A primary sector
- B secondary sector
- C tertiary sector
- D manufacturing sector



(ii) Complete the following sentences about the changes shown on Figure 1a.

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

(4)

1990s	import	450 000	harder	250 000
410 000	easier	1980s	export	1970s

Between 1959 and 1973 there was a decrease of in the numbers employed in UK coal mining.

During the there was a further decrease.

One reason for this was that it was becoming cheaper to coal.

This was because coal in the UK was becoming to extract.

(b) (i) Which **one** of the following best describes de-industrialisation?

(1)

- A** An increase in employment in the primary sector.
- B** The increased use of technology in factories.
- C** An increase in employment in the secondary sector.
- D** Factories close down leading to unemployment.

(ii) State **two** benefits of de-industrialisation in rural areas.

(2)

1

2



Topic 2 – Settlement Change

2 Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(a) (i) The urban areas with the lowest population growth rates are found in (1)

- A South America
- B Europe
- C North America
- D Oceania

(ii) Complete the following sentences about the changes shown on Figure 2a.

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

(4)

mountainous	increase	many	Africa	low
Oceania	high	few	decrease	Europe

The urban areas with the highest growth rate are mostly found

in

Many countries in this part of the world are described as

income countries.

This growth in population is caused by a high rate of natural

This is also because people are migrating from rural areas.

(b) (i) Which **one** of the following best describes **counter-urbanisation**? (1)

- A Movement of people from rural areas to cities.
- B The growth of squatter settlements in rural areas.
- C Movement of people from cities to rural areas.
- D Increased traffic congestion in the rural areas.



(ii) State **two** positive changes to communities in rural areas caused by counter-urbanisation.

(2)

1

2

(c) Study Figure 2b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Which **one** of the following best describes a **brownfield site**?

(1)

- A** Countryside that has never been developed.
- B** Land which is protected from any future development.
- C** Part of a city which is only used for housing.
- D** Land that has already been developed in the past.

(ii) Suggest **one** reason why some people might be against developing brownfield sites such as the one shown in Figure 2b.

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(d) Explain how the functions of **one** UK settlement have changed over time.

(4)

Chosen UK settlement

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(Total for Question 2 = 15 marks)

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Topic 3 – Population Change

3 Study Figure 3a.

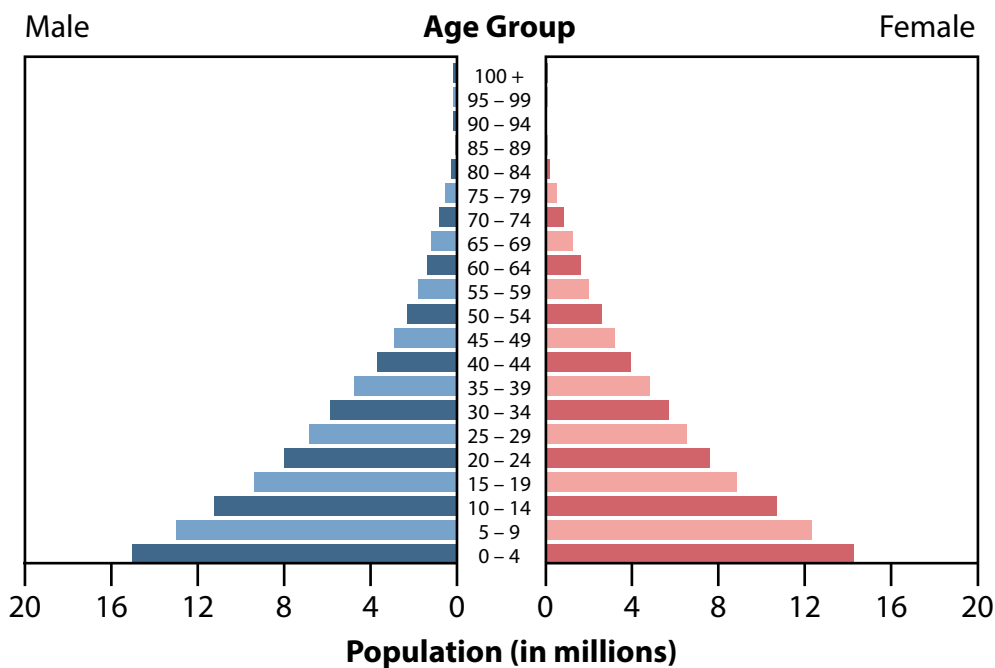


Figure 3a
Population pyramid for Nigeria, 2014

(a) (i) How many males were in the 20–24 age group in 2014?

(1)

- A 4 million
- B 6 million
- C 8 million
- D 10 million



(ii) Complete the following sentences about the changes shown on Figure 3a.

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

(4)

televisions	10	youthful	2	medicines	3
	ageing	falling	30	large	

Nigeria has approximately million people in the 0–4 age group.

The shape of the pyramid shows a population.

The birth rate is high and the death rate is rapidly falling.

This means that Nigeria is at Stage of the demographic transition model.

One reason for this is that are more widely available.

(b) State **two** changes in global population in the last 2000 years.

(2)

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- (c) (i) What is meant by the term **population density**? (1)
- A** The number of people in one square kilometre (km²).
 - B** The number of people living in urban areas.
 - C** The total number of people in a country.
 - D** The difference between the birth rate and the death rate.

- (ii) Which **one** of the following best describes China's population distribution? (1)
- A** Highest in the south and lowest in the east.
 - B** Highest in the north and lowest in the south.
 - C** Highest in the west and lowest in the north.
 - D** Highest in the east and lowest in the west.

(iii) Study Figure 3b (photograph) in the Resource Booklet.
Suggest **one** physical reason why this area is sparsely populated. (2)

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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*(f).

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

4 (a) A **commuter** is someone who (1)

- A** has been forced to leave a country due to work
- B** travels from one place to another each day to work
- C** has chosen to work permanently in a different country
- D** travels to a different country each month to work

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

(i) How many emigrants were there in 1920? (1)

- A** 10 000
- B** 20 000
- C** 30 000
- D** 40 000

(ii) In which **one** of the following years was there the biggest difference between emigration and immigration? (1)

- A** 1920
- B** 1940
- C** 1990
- D** 2010

(iii) Which **one** of the following statements is correct for Sweden? (1)

- A** Emigration is always higher than immigration.
- B** Immigration has increased more than emigration.
- C** Immigration is always higher than emigration.
- D** Emigration has increased more than immigration.

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

(i) Identify the type of migration shown in Figure 4b. (1)

(ii) Suggest **two** push factors for a migrant such as the one shown on Figure 4b. (4)

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(d) Describe **one** government policy that has reduced the rate of population movement between countries. (3)

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(e) Outline **one** way technology has increased rates of population movement. (2)

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Topic 5 – A Tourist’s World

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

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

5 (a) Seasonal employment is

(1)

- A only available at certain times during the year
- B available every other year
- C available all year round
- D only available at night

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

(i) How many Australians went to overseas holiday destinations in 2010?

(1)

- A 410 000
- B 510 000
- C 610 000
- D 710 000

(ii) In which period was there the biggest difference between the number of inbound and outbound tourists?

(1)

- A Between 2011 and 2012.
- B Between 2007 and 2008.
- C Between 2004 and 2005.
- D Between 2001 and 2002.

(iii) Which **one** of the following statements is correct about Australia?

(1)

- A Inbound tourism is always higher than outbound tourism.
- B Outbound tourism has increased more than inbound tourism.
- C Outbound tourism is always higher than inbound tourism.
- D Inbound tourism has increased more than outbound tourism.

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

(i) Identify the type of tourism shown in Figure 5b.

(1)

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(ii) Suggest **two** positive impacts of the type of tourism shown in Figure 5b.

(4)

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(d) Describe **one** way a named EU resort has developed during the **rejuvenation** stage of the Butler model.

Named EU resort

(3)

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(e) Describe **one** way eco-tourism can benefit a local community.

(2)

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

(6)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

(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

Friday 17 June 2016 – Afternoon

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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(Source: © Sports Rebels Media Ventures, 2015)

Figure 1b – Xscape, a sports centre on the outskirts of Milton Keynes

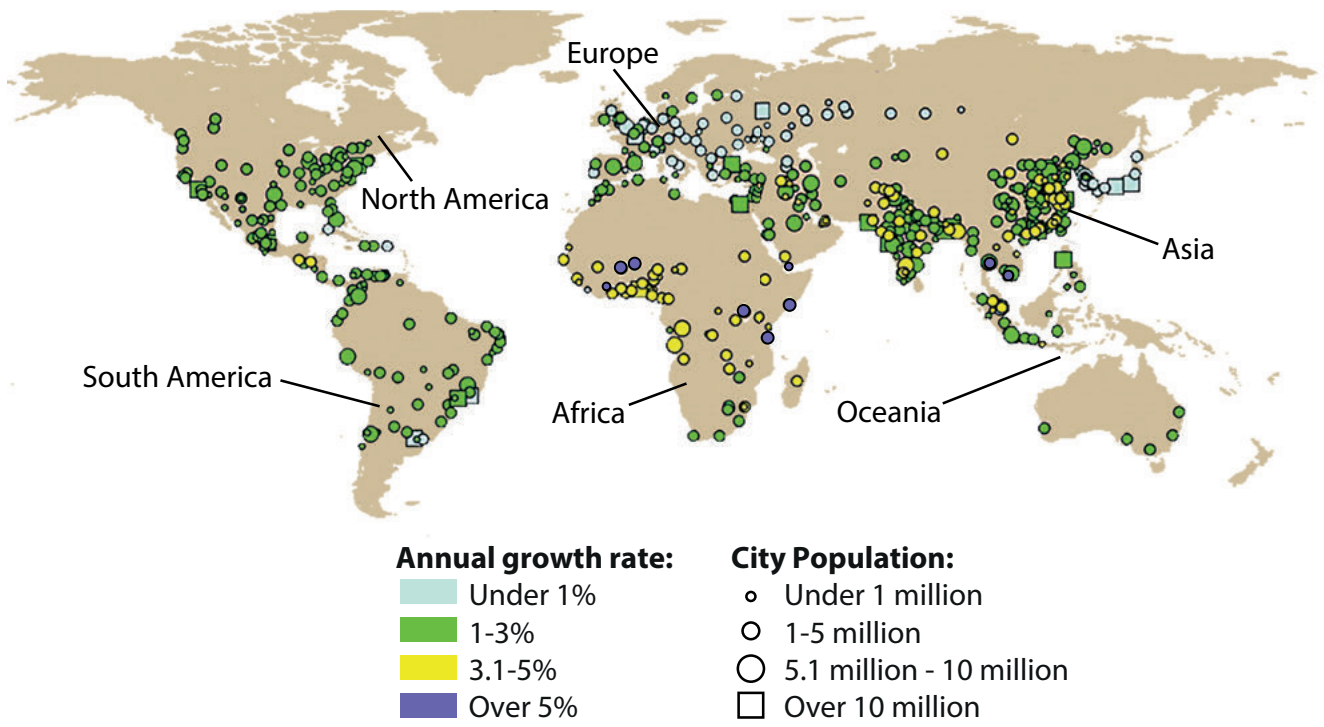


Figure 2a – Estimated urban population size and growth rates, 2012–2025



Figure 2b – New housing on a brownfield site in Spennymoor, County Durham



Figure 3b – An area of the Isle of Harris, Scotland

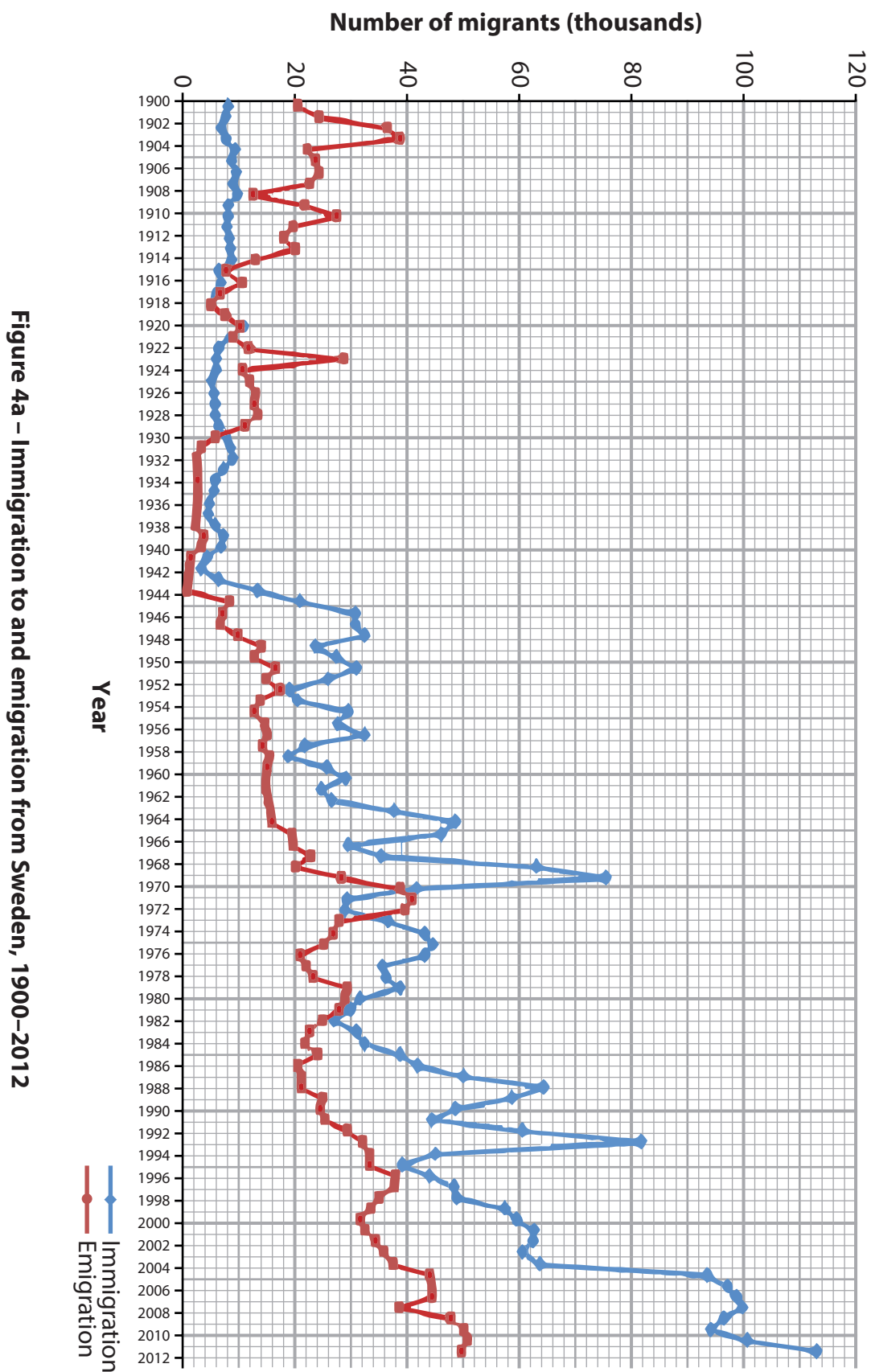


Figure 4a – Immigration to and emigration from Sweden, 1900–2012



I have moved from a different part of the country so that I can live near my family.

Figure 4b – One example of migration

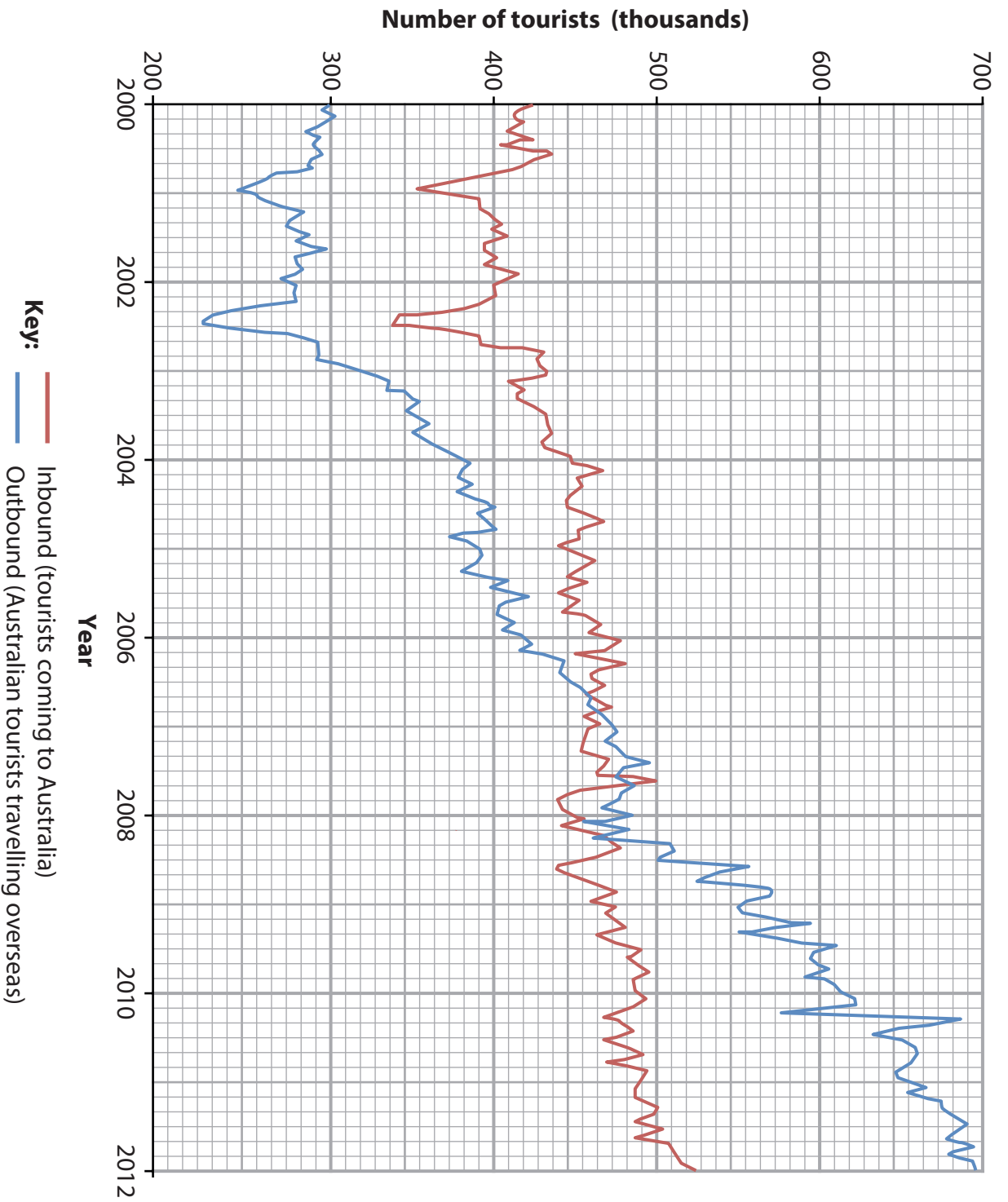


Figure 5a – The number of tourists coming to Australia (inbound) and the number of Australians leaving for overseas holiday destinations (outbound) 2000–2012

Key:
— Inbound (tourists coming to Australia)
— Outbound (Australian tourists travelling overseas)



We have come all the way from Canada to visit this ancient monument in Scotland.

Figure 5b – One example of tourism

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Figure 4a - © 2015, Sweden Statistics

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