

Write your name here

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Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Geography B

## Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions

**Foundation Tier**

Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5GB3F/01**

**You must have:**

Resource Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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### 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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- 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  
– *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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**Answer ALL questions.**

**Some questions must be answered with a cross ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.**

**Look carefully at the background information in the Resource Booklet and then answer questions 1 to 5 which follow.**

**1** Study Section 1 (pages 2 and 3) of the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following describes Jamaica?

(1)

- A** An island in the North Atlantic
- B** A continent in the Caribbean Sea
- C** An island in the Caribbean Sea
- D** A continent in the North Atlantic

(ii) Which **one** of the following best describes the location of Jamaica's towns?

(1)

- A** Mostly in the west
- B** All on the south coast
- C** Mostly on the coast
- D** Mostly inland

(iii) Jamaica's population would be higher if international migration did not affect it.

Which **one** of the following best defines **international** migration?

(1)

- A** People moving from one place to another within a country.
- B** People going on holiday abroad.
- C** People moving from one country to another to visit family.
- D** People moving from one country to live in another.



(b) The Human Development Index of Jamaica is 0.738.

Identify the three measurements that make up the Human Development Index.

(3)

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(c) Give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest Jamaica is a developing country.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(d) Using information from Figure 1c, state **two** reasons why Jamaica's population structure is likely to change.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Study Section 2 (pages 4 and 5) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) (i) Which **one** of the following describes the economic structure of Jamaica? (1)

- A** Most Jamaicans work in the tertiary sector.
- B** Most Jamaicans work in farming.
- C** Most Jamaicans work in tourism.
- D** Most Jamaicans work in bauxite mining.

(ii) Which **one** of the following is the most important source of income for Jamaica? (1)

- A** Bauxite mining
- B** Tourism
- C** Food exports
- D** Remittances

(iii) Outline **one** reason for Jamaica's high level of foreign debt. (2)

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

Describe the **development gap** between Jamaica and its neighbours. (2)

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(c) Study Figure 2c.

Outline how Jamaica's 'league table' positions compare with its neighbours.

(3)

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(d) Study Figure 2d.

Outline **two** reasons why some areas of Jamaica have a higher GDP per person than other areas.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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**(Total for Question 2 = 13 marks)**



**3** Study Section 3 (pages 6 and 7) in the Resource Booklet and answer the following questions.

(a) Look at Figure 3a (page 6) and Figure 3c (page 7).

Describe **three** differences between these rural areas.

(3)

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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(b) Describe **three** possible **negative** impacts of tourism on the environment of Jamaica's coastal regions.

(6)

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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**(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)**









(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 3 marks)  
(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 53 MARKS**



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# **Geography B**

## **Unit 3: Making Geographical Decisions**

Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning

**Resource Booklet**

Paper Reference

**5GB3F/01**

**5GB3H/01**

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

### **Instructions**

- Read the information on the problem on page 2 first.
- You are advised not to write for the first 30 minutes, read and make pencil notes only during this time.
- When reading, make links with other topics you have studied in Unit 1 (eg Water World and Changing Climate) and Unit 2 (eg Population Dynamics and Development Dilemmas).

*Turn over* ►

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## Information on the problem

### The problem

How should Jamaica develop its struggling economy?

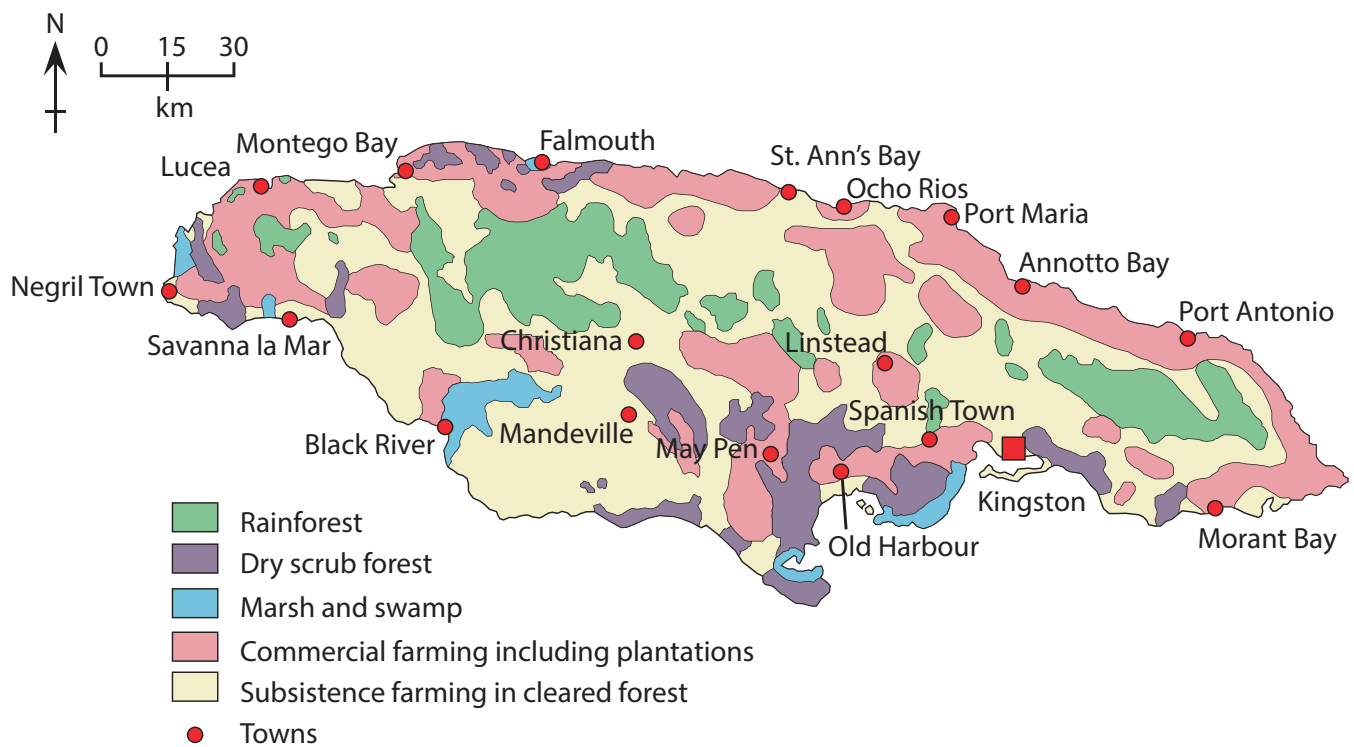
- One way forward might be to encourage more growth in tourism.
- Another route would be to increase its exports of raw materials, especially bauxite.
- Some people feel that both the tourist and bauxite industries have to be developed despite the damage they cause to the environment.

## Section 1 – An introduction to Jamaica



(Source: Map from Ezilon.com - copyright all rights reserved)

**Figure 1a – Jamaica**



(Source: Map produced by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency)

**Figure 1b – Land use in Jamaica**

<b>Population</b>	<b>2678000</b>
<b>Capital City</b>	<b>Kingston (population about 1 million)</b>
<b>Birth Rate</b>	<b>19 per 1000</b>
<b>Death Rate</b>	<b>6.5 per 1000</b>
<b>Migration Rate</b>	<b>-7 per 1000 (including about 70% of all university graduates)</b>
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	<b>16 per 1000</b>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<b>73 (a fall of nearly 3 years since 2002)</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	<b>60% urban/40% rural</b>
<b>Ethnic Origin</b>	<b>90% are of African origin (descendants of slaves)</b>

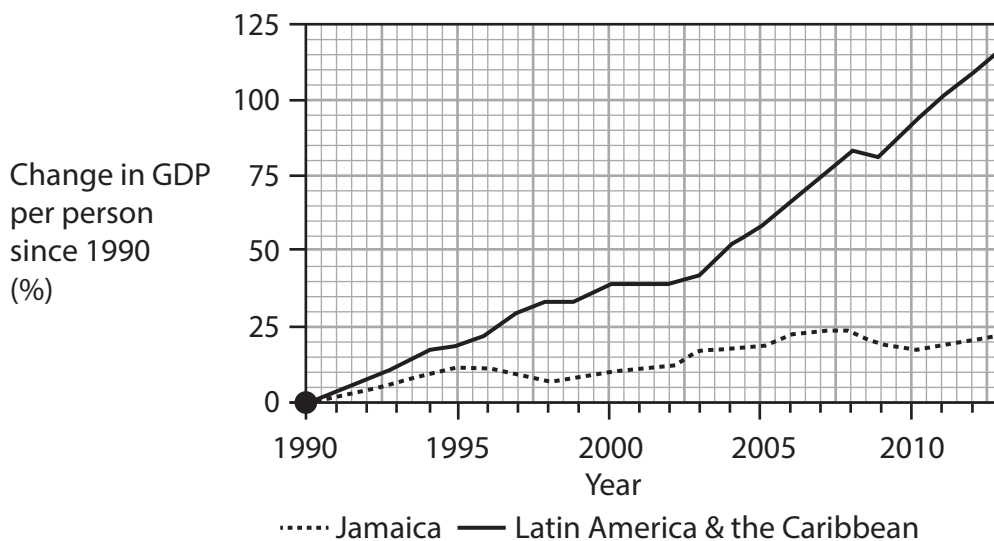
**Figure 1c – Selected population data**

## Section 2 – The economy of Jamaica

- Jamaica is a very unequal country with a rich minority, while the vast majority is extremely poor.
- Part of the British Empire until independence in 1962, Jamaica's economy was dominated by the export of tropical crops grown on plantations.
- Wealthy land-owners still farm the best land to grow export crops.
- Today, about 80% of farmland is owned by subsistence farmers, who grow food mainly for themselves and their families on small plots of land.
- Subsistence farming is rapidly declining.
- Now, most Jamaicans work in the tertiary sector.
- Jamaica has to import much of its food and almost all of its energy.
- The government has borrowed large amounts of money from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The government has to use 45% of its taxes just to pay the interest on this foreign debt.
- Very little money is available for spending on health and education.
- The most important sources of income are shown in the table below.

	% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
<b>Money sent home by Jamaicans living overseas (remittances)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>The bauxite industry</b>	<b>10</b>

**Figure 2a – The Economy of Jamaica**



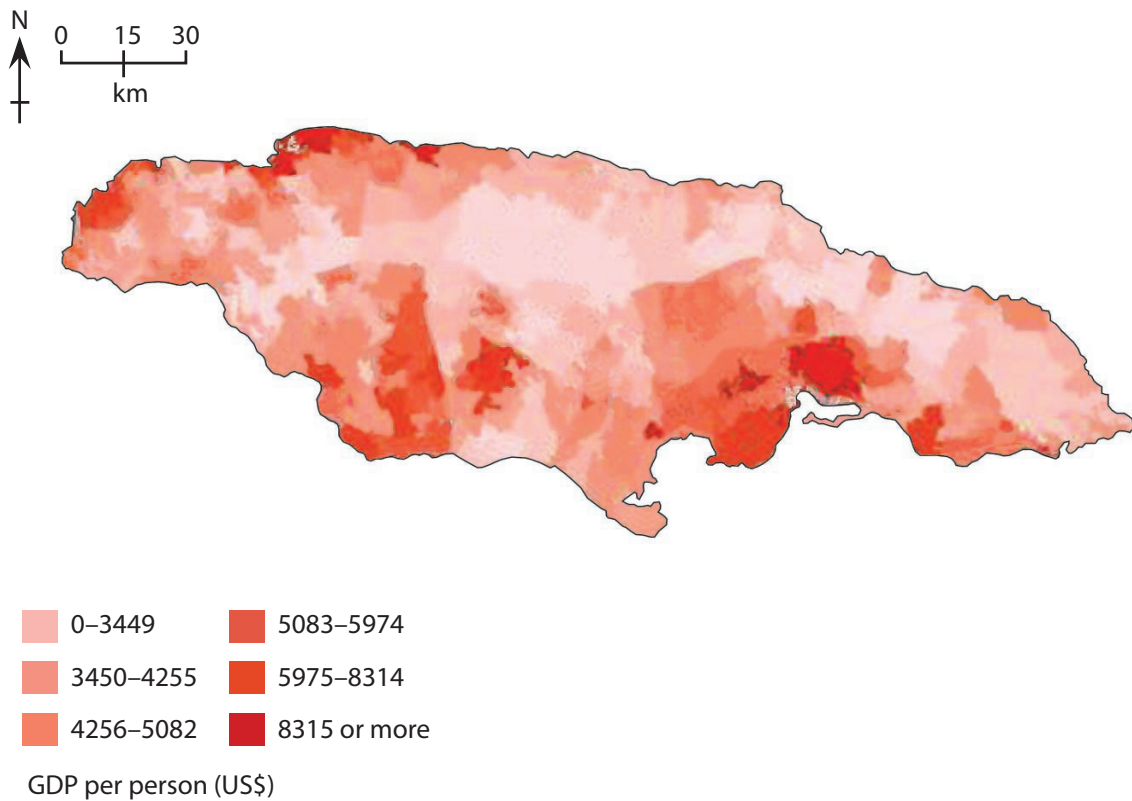
(Source: Adapted from © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 21st July 2012)

**Figure 2b – Jamaica's economic growth lags behind its neighbours**



		'League table' position when compared with 23 neighbouring countries in the Caribbean and Latin America
<b>Gross Domestic Product (per person)</b>	<b>US\$8315</b>	<b>8th worst</b>
<b>% of population in poverty</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>4th worst</b>
<b>% of population unemployed</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2nd worst</b>
<b>Foreign debt as a percentage of annual GDP</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>Worst</b>

**Figure 2c – Jamaica compared with its neighbours**



**Figure 2d – Variations in GDP per person (in US\$)**

### Section 3 – The tourist industry



**Figure 3a – An ‘all-inclusive’ holiday resort on the north coast of Jamaica**

- About 3 million tourists, mostly from the USA, visit each year although economic and political events can affect these numbers.
- Purpose built ‘all-inclusive’ resorts dominate the coastline from Port Maria on the north coast westwards to Negril Town and along the south coast as far as Black River (see Figure 1a).
- 60% of tourists arrive by plane, usually at Montego Bay, and most stay in resorts (see Figure 3a).
- 40% arrive by cruise ships, which stay for less than a day at one of the northern resorts.
- Many resorts are owned by foreign transnational corporations (TNCs).
- Very few tourists travel outside these resorts.
- A week’s holiday for two people can easily cost US\$8500.
- Tourism employs up to 90000 Jamaicans who mainly live in rural communities close to the resorts (see Figure 3c).

**Figure 3b – Tourism in Jamaica**



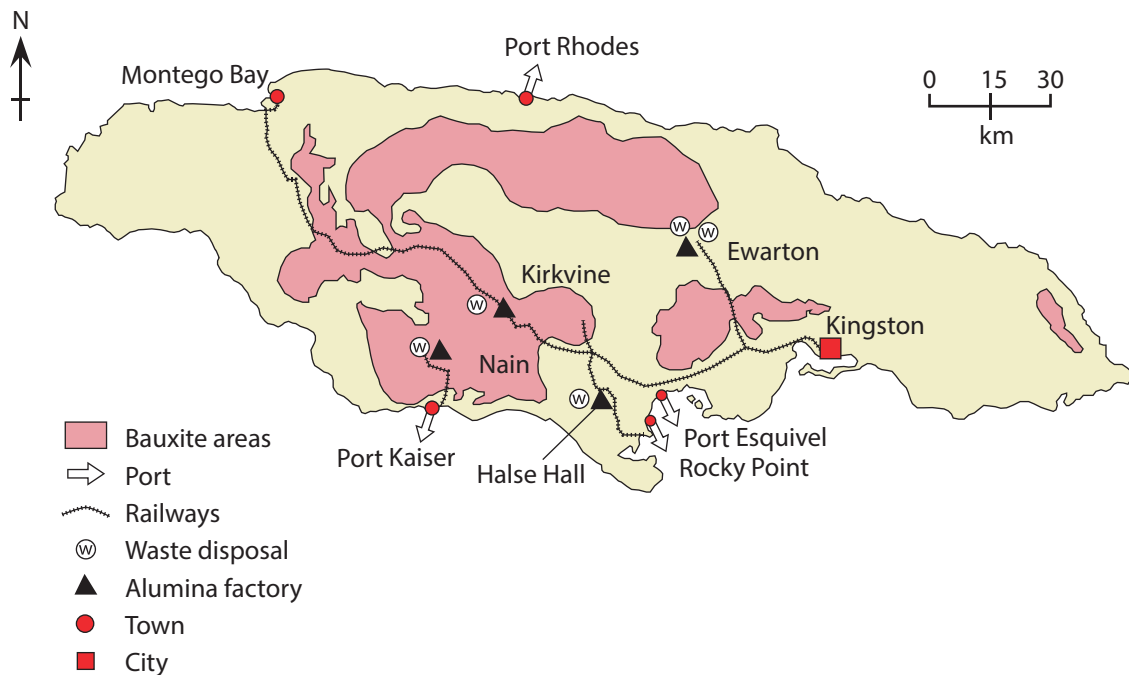


**Figure 3c – A rural community of farmers and workers in the tourist industry in the hills close to Montego Bay**

## Section 4 – The bauxite mining industry

- About 20% of Jamaica's land area could be mined for bauxite.
- Bauxite is an aluminium rich clay which is partially processed into alumina. The alumina is then exported to be made into aluminium in countries with cheaper electricity than Jamaica.
- Mining bauxite requires the removal of vegetation to reach the aluminium rich clay.
- Processing bauxite produces waste that is toxic and is stored in large ponds.
- The government has a share of some bauxite companies but most are TNCs.
- The industry employs about 4000 people but the recent global economic crisis has led to a decline in demand and a fall in employment.

**Figure 4a – Facts about the bauxite mining industry**



**Figure 4b – The location of potential bauxite mining areas in Jamaica**





(Source: © 2005 The Gleanor Co. Ltd)

**Figure 4c – The mining of bauxite**



(Source: © 2005 The Gleanor Co. Ltd)

**Figure 4d – A bauxite processing factory**

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