

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Higher Tier  
June 2015

# Geography (Specification B)

90351H

H

## Unit 1 Managing Places in the 21st Century

Tuesday 19 May 2015 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- the insert (enclosed)
- the Ordnance Survey map extract (enclosed)
- 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 **all** questions.
- 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.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 86.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar will be assessed in questions 1(a)(ii) and 2(b). The marks available for Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (**SPaG**) are shown below the mark allocation for each question.



J U N 1 5 9 0 3 5 1 H 0 1

**The Coastal Environment**

Answer **all** questions.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Total for this question: 43 marks**

**1 (a)** Study **Figure 1** on the insert. **Figure 1** gives information about Singapore, a country in Asia.

**1 (a) (i)** Suggest why Singapore is called a ‘multi-use’ coastal area.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 (a) (ii)** Explain how coastal areas provide opportunities for the development of industry.

Use **Figure 1** and your own knowledge.

**[6 marks]**  
**[SPaG 3 marks]**

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**1 (b)** Describe how conservation measures are being used to protect natural environments from economic development in coastal areas.

**[4 marks]**

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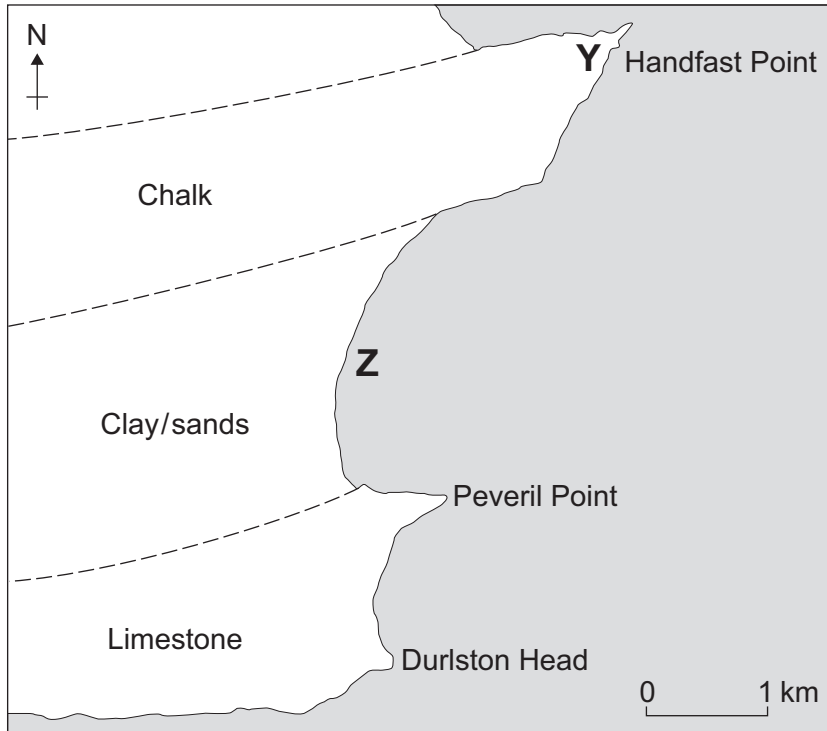
**Question 1 continues on the next page**

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- 1 (c) Study **Figure 2**. **Figure 2** shows a simplified map of part of the Dorset coast. Different types of rock are found in this area.

**Figure 2**



- 1 (c) (i) Name the features on the map marked **Y** and **Z**.

Choose the correct features from the following list.

**[2 marks]**

**spit**

**headland**

**bay**

**bar**

**Y** .....

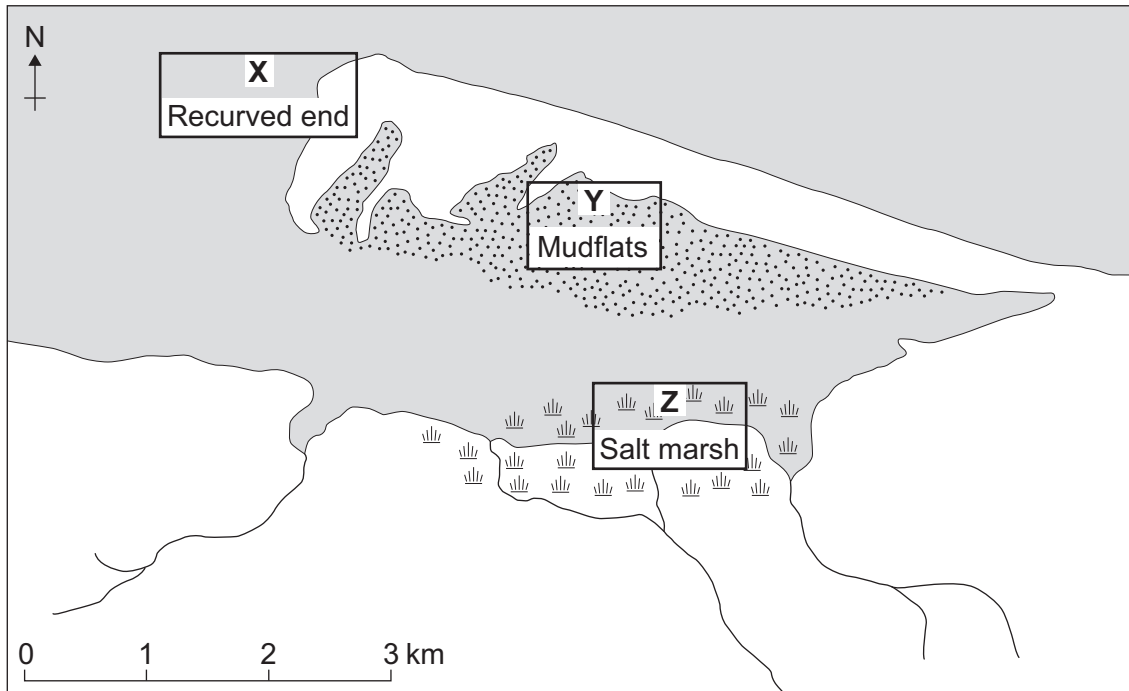
**Z** .....





1 (e) Study Figure 3. Figure 3 shows a coastal spit and the surrounding area.

Figure 3



Explain the formation of **two** of the features (X, Y or Z) identified on the diagram in **Figure 3**.

[4 marks]

1 Chosen feature: .....

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2 Chosen feature: .....

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**1 (g)** Study **Figure 5** on the insert. **Figure 5** shows an example of managed retreat.  
Explain how managed retreat can reduce the increasing risks of coastal flooding.  
Use **Figure 5** and your own knowledge.

**[6 marks]**

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**The Urban Environment**

Answer **all** questions.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Total for this question: 43 marks**

**2 (a)** Study **Figure 6** on the insert. **Figure 6** gives information about the world's megacities.

**2 (a) (i)** Compare the estimated change to the population of Tokyo with that of Kolkata.

**[2 marks]**

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**2 (a) (ii)** Explain why people migrate to urban areas within less developed countries.

Use **Figure 6** and your own knowledge.

**[4 marks]**

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**2 (b)** Study **Figure 7** on the insert. **Figure 7** shows part of a city in a less developed country.

Describe the challenges caused by urban growth in cities in less developed countries.

Use **Figure 7** and an example(s) you have studied.

**[6 marks]**  
**[SPaG 3 marks]**

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**2 (c)** Study **Figure 8** on the insert. **Figure 8** gives information about an urban regeneration project in a part of Birmingham, a city in the United Kingdom (UK).

**2 (c) (i)** Why is the regeneration project shown in **Figure 8** called a 'mixed-use' project?

**[2 marks]**

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**2 (c) (ii)** Suggest why regeneration projects are needed in some parts of urban areas in developed countries.

Use **Figure 8** and your own knowledge.

**[4 marks]**

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**2 (e)** Rackheath (2813) is the location chosen to build a new, sustainable eco-town of 5000 homes.

**2 (e) (i)** Describe the location of Rackheath.

**[2 marks]**

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**2 (e) (ii)** Suggest **two** reasons why Rackheath was seen as a good location to build a new settlement.

Use evidence from the Ordnance Survey map extract.

**[4 marks]**

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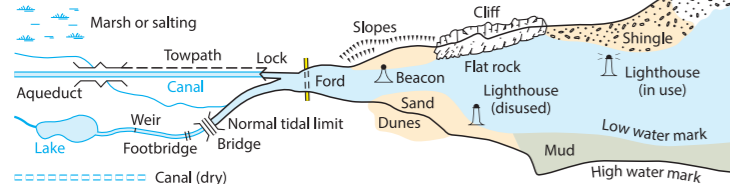
**ROADS AND PATHS** Not necessarily rights of way

	Unfenced	
	A 470	Dual carriageway
	A 493	Footbridge
	B 4518	Bridge
		Road generally more than 4m wide
		Road generally less than 4m wide
		Path / Other road, drive or track

**RAILWAYS**

	Track multiple or single		Bridges, footbridge
	Track under construction		Level crossing
	Siding		Viaduct, embankment
	Tunnel, cuttings		Station, (a) principal

**WATER FEATURES**



**HEIGHTS** 1 metre = 3-2808 feet

	Contours are at 10 metres vertical interval
	Heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level

**ROCK FEATURES**



**PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY**

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Restricted byway

**OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS**

	Other route with public access
	On-road cycle route
	Traffic-free cycle route
	National Cycle Network number
	National Trail, European Long Distance Path, Long Distance Route, selected Recreational Routes

**BOUNDARIES**

	District
	County, Unitary Authority, Metropolitan District or London Borough
	National Park

**ANTIQUITIES**

	Site of antiquity
	Visible earthwork
	Roman
	Non-Roman

**TOURIST INFORMATION**

	Camp site / caravan site
	Garden
	Golf course or links
	Information centre (all year / seasonal)
	Nature reserve
	Parking, Park and ride (all year / seasonal)
	Picnic site
	Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Selected places of tourist interest
	Telephone, public / roadside assistance
	Viewpoint
	Walks / Trails

**LAND FEATURES**

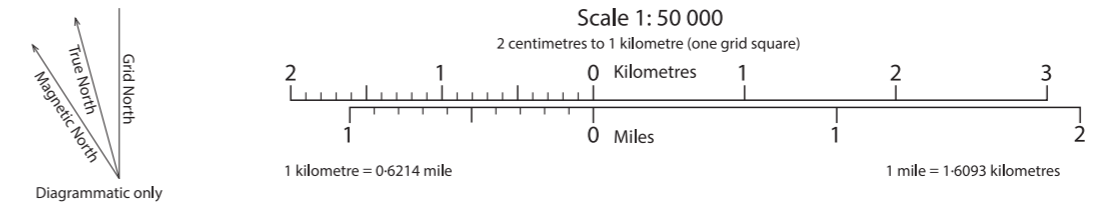
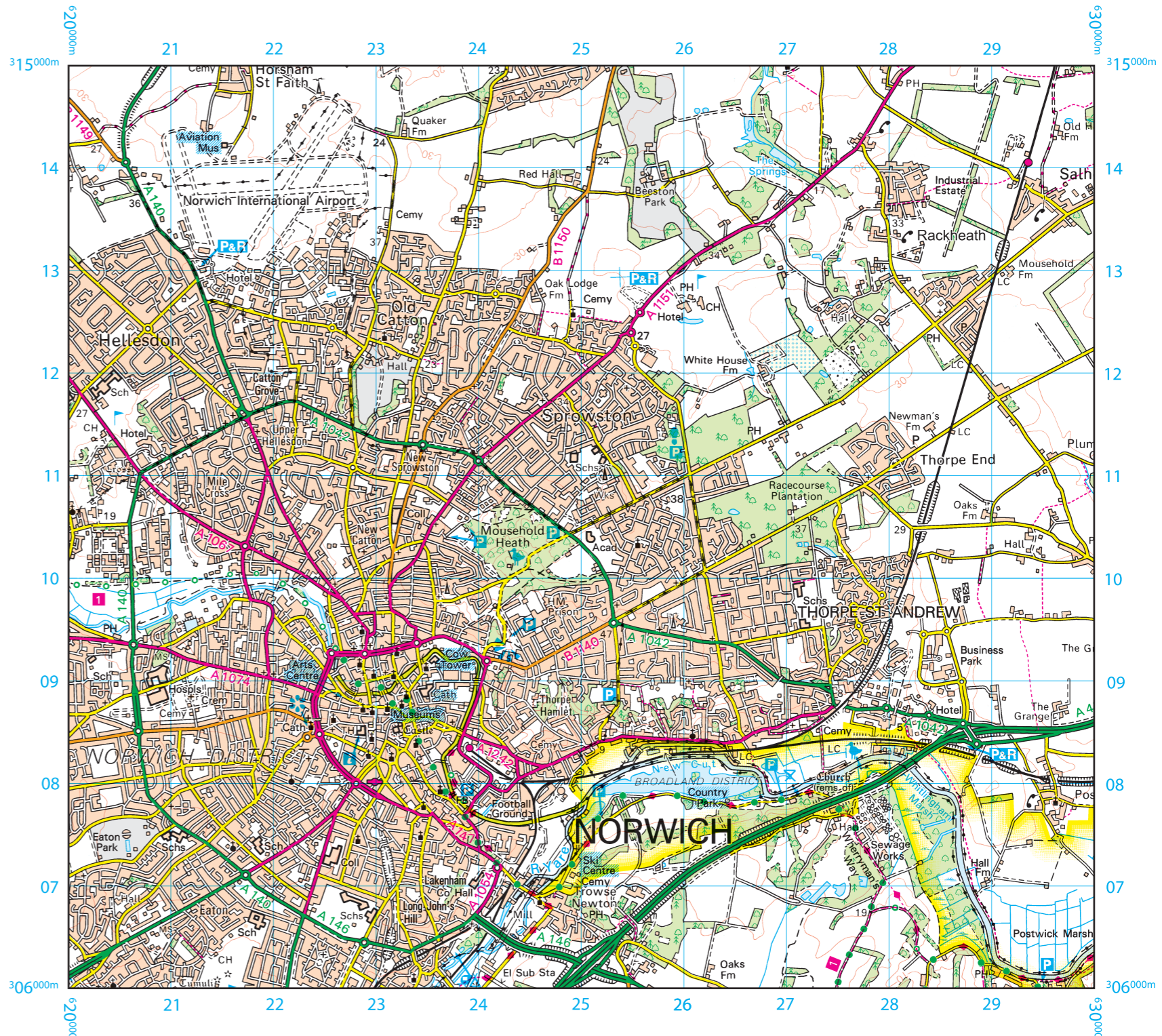
	Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
	Buildings
	Important building (selected)
	Bus or coach station
	Current or former place of worship
	Place of worship
	Glass structure
	Mast
	Graticule intersection at 5' intervals
	Cutting, embankment
	Landfill site or slag/spoil heap
	Coniferous wood
	Non-coniferous wood
	Mixed wood
	Orchard
	Park or ornamental ground

**ABBREVIATIONS**

Br	Bridge	Mus	Museum
Cemy	Cemetery	P	Post office
CH	Clubhouse	PC	Public convenience (in rural areas)
Fm	Farm	PH	Public house
Ho	House	Sch	School
MS	Milestone	TH	Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent



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Four colours should appear above; if not then please return to the invigilator.





General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Foundation Tier and Higher Tier  
June 2015

**Geography  
(Specification B)**

**90351F & 90351H**

**Unit 1 Managing Places in the 21st Century**

**Insert**

Figure 1 – For use with Question 1 (a)

## Singapore

Singapore is a small country, made up of 63 islands, the largest known as Singapore Island.

The coast plays an important part in the economy of Singapore. The country depends heavily on the export of electrical goods, chemicals and oil products. The container port is one of the busiest in the world. Large ships bring raw materials and goods into Singapore where loads are broken down into smaller amounts and shipped to other parts of south-east Asia. Large areas of flat coastal land have provided the opportunity for the development of industry and container storage. Tourism is another major industry; over 12 million people visited Singapore in 2013.



### Value of international trade billion US\$ (approx)

1998 – 174	2006 – 431
2000 – 238	2008 – 471
2002 – 300	2010 – 479
2004 – 336	2012 – 500



### Sentosa Beach Resort – Singapore

Sentosa Beach Resort is visited by over 5 million tourists a year and offers visitors a wide range of opportunities, including:

- 5-star beach front hotels
- A wide range of beach and water sports activities
- Health and spa facilities
- Theme Parks, including Universal Studios Singapore
- Wildlife Parks, including Underwater World and the Dolphin Lagoon.



**Figure 4**

**For use with Question 1 (e) – Foundation Tier**

**For use with 1 (f) – Higher Tier**



**Turn over ►**

Figure 5

For use with Question 1 (f) – Foundation Tier

For use with Question 1 (g) – Higher Tier

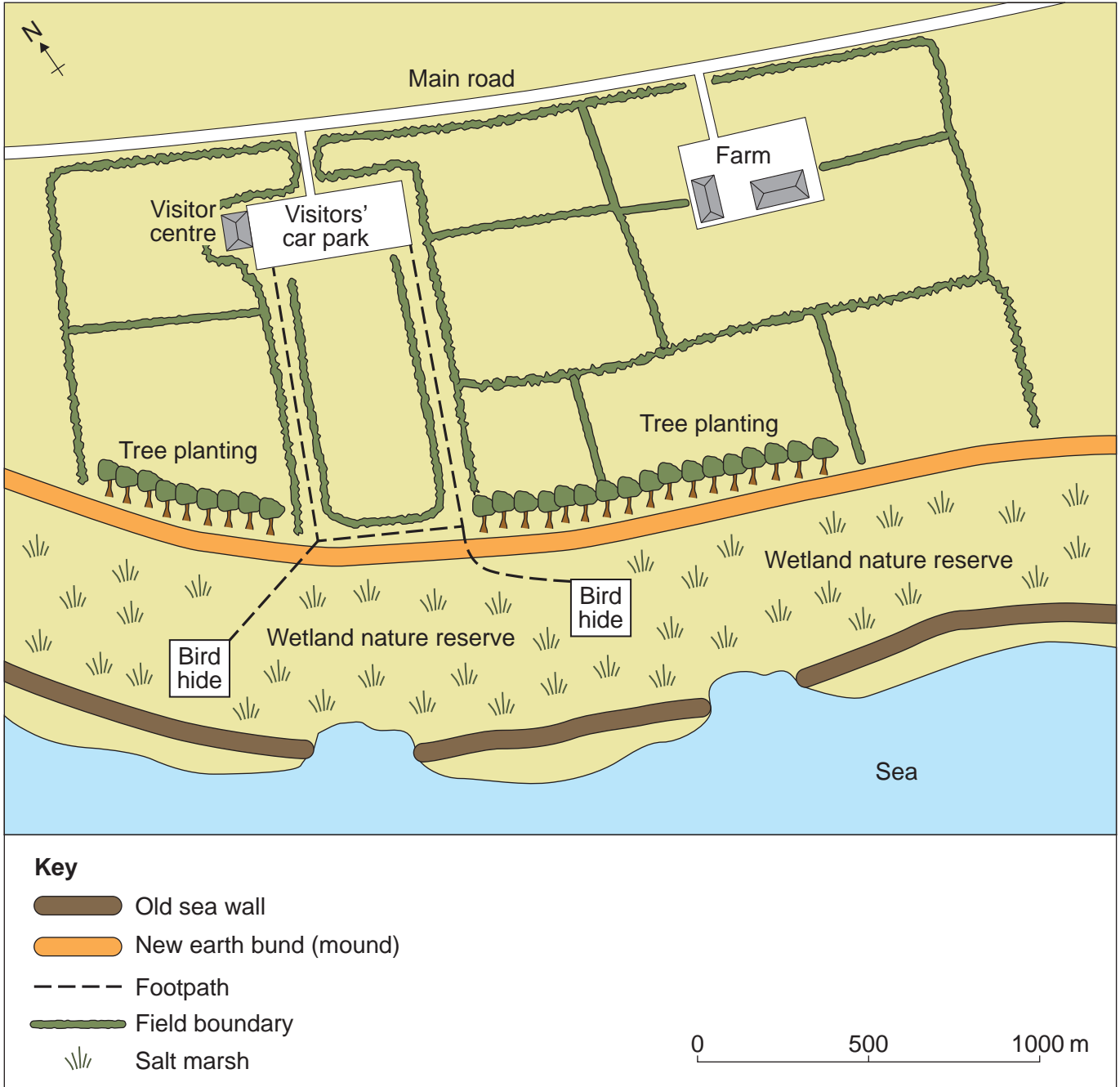


Figure 6

For use with Question 2 (a)

**The world's megacities**

It is estimated that the continued movement of people from rural to urban areas in less developed countries will lead to the continuing growth in the number of megacities (cities with over 10 million people). In 2007 there were 19 cities of over 10 million people and this is expected to increase to 26 by 2025.

The most rapid urbanisation is taking place in China. A recent report stated that 49 new cities had been built in China in the last 20 years as millions of people move from the countryside to the growing industrial areas where incomes are on average three times higher.

**Population of the world's megacities, 2007 and 2025 (millions)**

	City	2007		City	2025 (estimate)
1	Tokyo	35.7	1	Tokyo	36.4
2	New York	19.0	2	Mumbai	26.4
3	Mexico City	19.0	3	Delhi	22.5
4	Mumbai	19.0	4	Dhaka	22.0
5	São Paulo	18.8	5	São Paulo	21.4
6	Delhi	15.9	6	Mexico City	21.0
7	Shanghai	15.0	7	Kolkata	20.6
8	Kolkata	14.8	8	New York	20.6
9	Dhaka	13.5	9	Shanghai	19.4
10	Buenos Aires	12.8	10	Karachi	19.1
11	Los Angeles	12.5	11	Kinshasa	16.8
12	Karachi	12.1	12	Lagos	15.8
13	Cairo	11.9	13	Cairo	15.6
14	Rio de Janeiro	11.7	14	Manila	14.8
15	Osaka-Kobe	11.3	15	Beijing	14.5
16	Beijing	11.1	16	Buenos Aires	13.8
17	Manila	11.1	17	Los Angeles	13.7
18	Moscow	10.5	18	Rio de Janeiro	13.4
19	Istanbul	10.1	19	Jakarta	12.4
			20	Istanbul	12.1
			21	Guangzhou	11.8
			22	Osaka-Kobe	11.4
			23	Lahore	10.5
			24	Moscow	10.5
			25	Shenzhen	10.2
			26	Chennai	10.1

Turn over ►

Figure 7

For use with Question 2 (b)



Figure 8 – For use with Question 2 (c)

### Birmingham Eastside

Birmingham Eastside is a proposed 172 acre mixed-use regeneration project in the heart of the city of Birmingham. It will redevelop a run-down industrial area and transform it into a modern, open area with increased links to the city centre. Derelict buildings will be replaced with a range of state of the art buildings, creating thousands of jobs in an area of high unemployment. The project will include the following developments:

#### City Park Gate

A mixture of residential and business property near the city centre

#### Martineau Galleries

Shopping centre, office blocks, a high-rise residential tower and cinema complex

#### VTP200

The world's first 'vertiplex', a 200m tall leisure and observation centre with an entertainment complex at its base

#### Millennium Point

Science and technology learning centre, linked to Birmingham Science Museum



#### Curzon Street

A mixture of offices, shops and leisure sites, including a large hotel

#### Masshouse

An urban village with shops, leisure facilities and a residential area

#### Eastside City Park

The park will run through the whole area, providing outdoor recreational space and a walkway between different parts of the development



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Figure 10

For use with Question 2 (e) – Foundation Tier

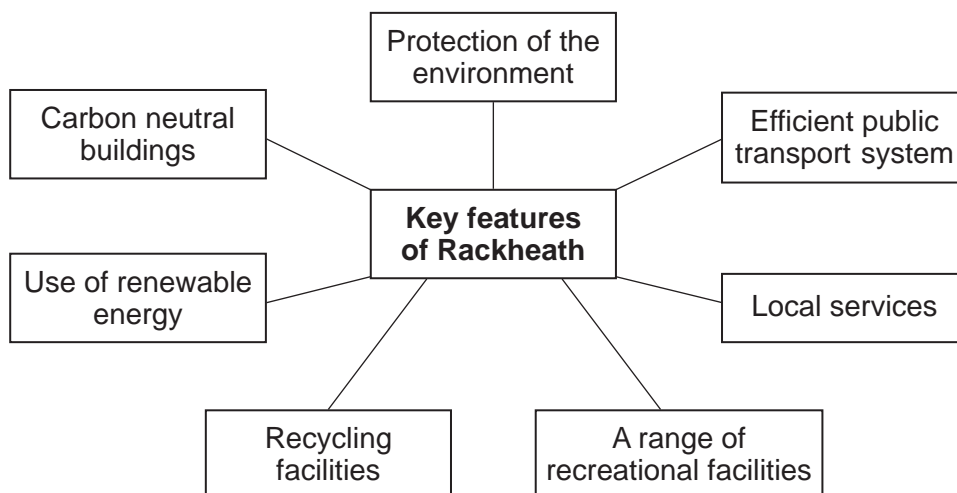
For use with Question 2 (f) – Higher Tier



### What is an eco-town?

In 2007, the UK government announced proposals for a number of sustainable eco-towns to be built. This initiative came about because of the need to develop more residential settlements during a time of housing shortages. The newly built eco-towns would also be used as examples for future residential developments.

Rackheath, near the city of Norwich, was one of twelve eco-towns proposed by the government. It is designed to be a sustainable and self-sufficient settlement of 5000 homes.



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