

SECTION A

Answer all six questions.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1, which shows the hydrological cycle of a drainage basin.

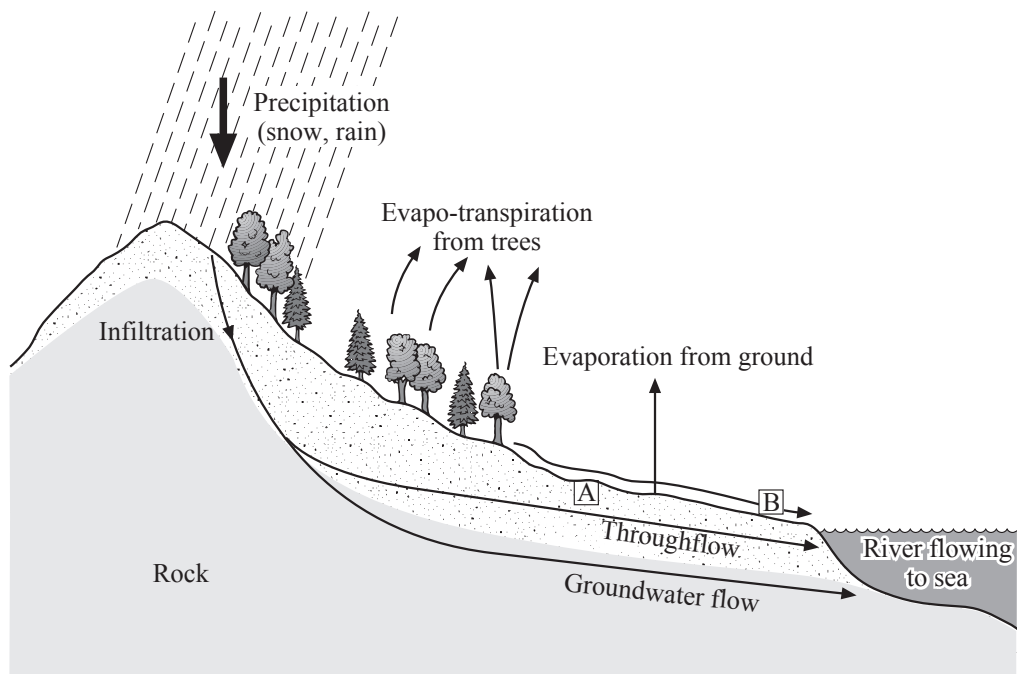


Figure 1

(i) Name the **input** of water into the drainage basin.

..... (1)

(ii) Name the **output** of water from the drainage basin.

..... (1)

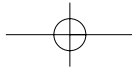
(iii) What stores water at **A**?

..... (1)

(iv) What process is represented by arrow **B**?

..... (1)





Leave blank

(b) (i) What term is used to describe the volume of water in a river channel?

..... (1)

(ii) Draw and label a diagram to show how a river is part of a drainage basin.

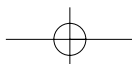
(2)

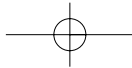
(c) (i) What is river flooding?

.....
.....
.....
..... (2)

(ii) Give **one** physical and **one** human cause of river flooding.

1. Physical
.....
2. Human
..... (2)





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(d) Using a named example, explain why a dam might be built in a drainage basin.

Named example:

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.....

.....

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.....

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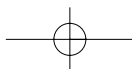
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(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)



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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2, which shows the island of Montserrat (West Indies) before and after the Soufriere Hills volcano erupted in 1997.

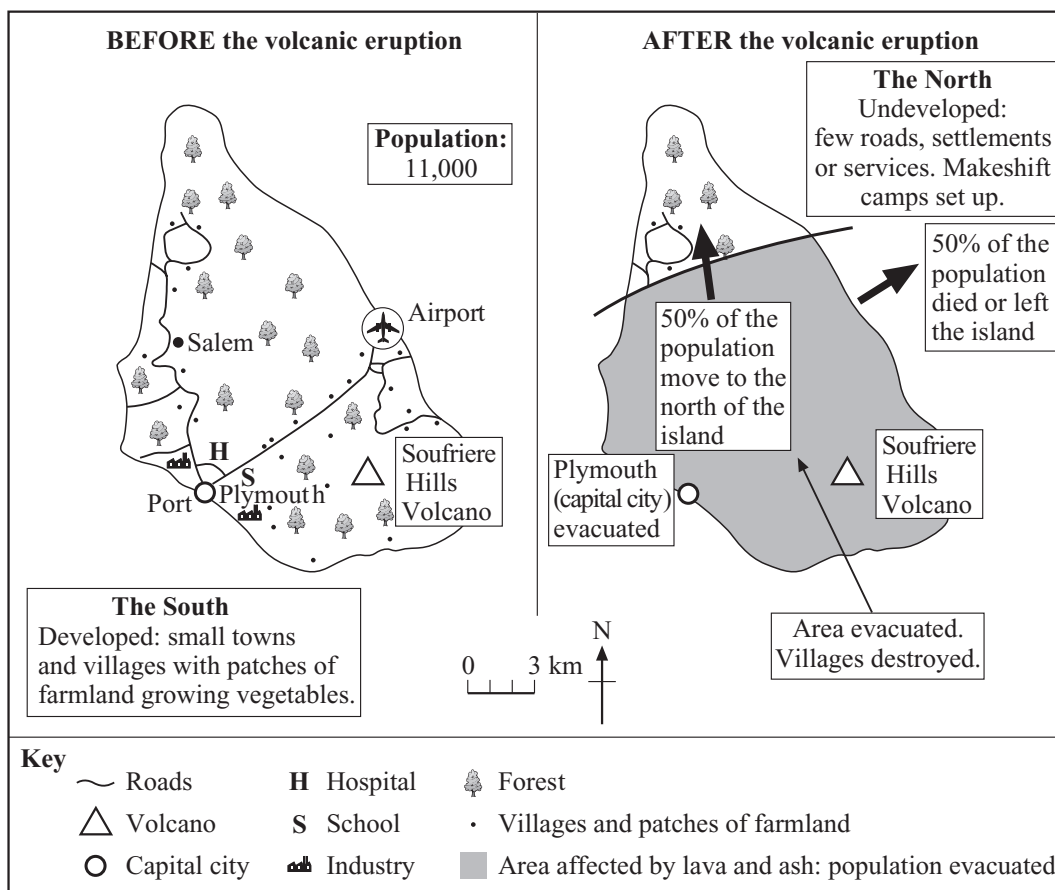


Figure 2

(i) In which area of Montserrat is the Soufriere Hills volcano located?

Tick the box by the correct answer below.

undeveloped North

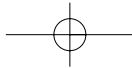
developed South.

(1)

(ii) From the information in Figure 2, calculate the population of Montserrat after the eruption.

..... **(1)**





Leave blank

(iii) From the information in Figure 2, give **one** effect of the eruption on the following:

- 1. the landscape
- 2. the population
- 3. the transport network.

- 1. The landscape
 -
 - 2. The population
 -
 - 3. The transport network
 -
- (3)**

(iv) From the information in Figure 2, describe what the local people did after the eruption.

.....

.....

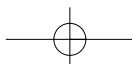
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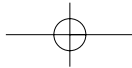
.....

(2)

(b) Draw a labelled diagram to show how volcanoes are formed.

(4)





Leave blank

(c) Suggest ways in which people can prepare for a volcanic eruption. Refer to **at least one** named volcanic eruption in your answer.

Named example(s)

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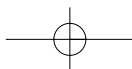
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(4)

Q2

(Total 15 marks)

Two empty boxes for marking.



Leave blank

3. Production

(a) Study Figures 3a and 3b, which show employment in the three economic sectors of a sample of countries.

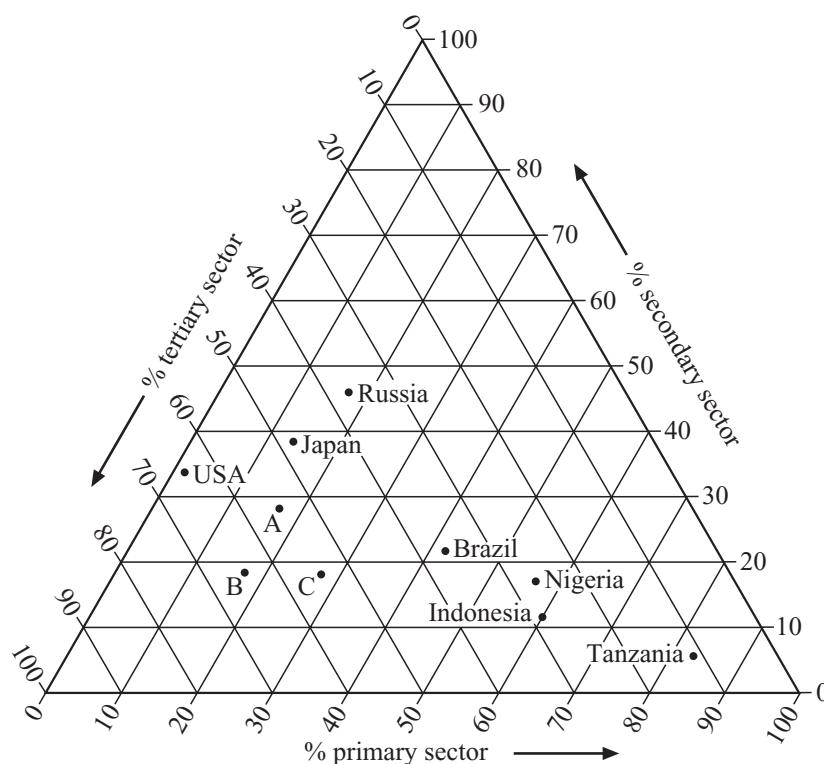
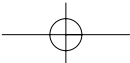


Figure 3a

Country	Percentage of workforce employed in			Level of economic development
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	
Tanzania	83	6	11	LEDC (Less Economically Developed Country) ↑ ↓ MEDC (More Economically Developed Country)
Indonesia				
Nigeria	56	17	27	
Brazil	41	22	37	
Jamaica	28	17	55	
Russia	17	47	36	
Japan	13	39	48	
USA	2	33	65	

Figure 3b





Leave blank

(i) Which country has the highest percentage of its workforce employed in the secondary sector?

..... (1)

(ii) Use the information from Figure 3a to complete Indonesia's entry in Figure 3b. (2)

(iii) Which one of the dots labelled **A**, **B** or **C** represents the position of Jamaica on Figure 3a?

..... (1)

(iv) How does the size of the primary sector in an LEDC (Less Economically Developed Country) differ from the size of the primary sector in an MEDC (More Economically Developed Country)?

.....
..... (1)

(v) How does the size of the secondary sector in an LEDC differ from the size of the secondary sector in an MEDC?

.....
..... (1)

(vi) Name **one** occupation that is typical of each of the following three sectors:

1. Primary sector

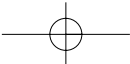
2. Secondary sector

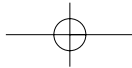
3. Tertiary sector

(3)



M 2 3 0 4 5 A 0 9 3 2





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(b) Farming in some LEDCs fails to prevent food shortages.

(i) Give **two** causes of such shortages.

- 1.
-
- 2.
-

(2)

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which food supply in some LEDCs could be increased.

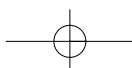
- 1.
-
-
-
- 2.
-
-
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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q3

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Leave blank

4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4. This shows information about the South West region of the UK (United Kingdom) in 2000, including wealth, indicated by GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per person.

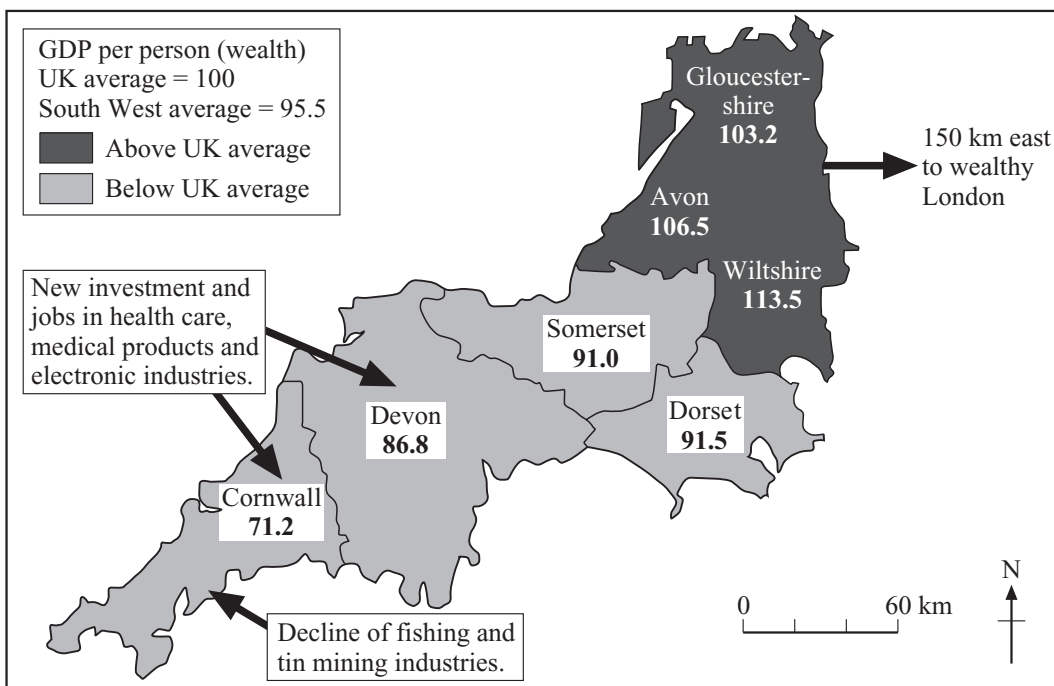


Figure 4

(i) There are seven counties (e.g. Cornwall) in the South West region.

1. Which is the wealthiest of these counties?

.....

2. How many counties are wealthier than the UK average?

.....

(2)

(ii) The South West region is one of the less economically developed regions of the UK.

Does Figure 4 support this statement?

.....

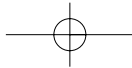
Give one reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)





Leave blank

(iii) Describe the pattern of wealth (GDP per person) in the South West region.

.....
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.....
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(2)

(iv) Using Figure 4, give **two** reasons why Cornwall has the lowest GDP per person in the South West region.

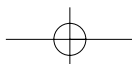
1.
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2.
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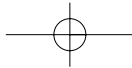
(2)

(b) Apart from a low GDP per person, suggest **three** other features you would expect in a less economically developed area.

1.
.....
2.
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3.
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(3)





Leave blank

(c) With reference to a named less economically developed area of a country other than the UK, describe the new jobs and investment moving into the area.

Named less economically developed area

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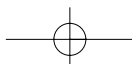
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(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)

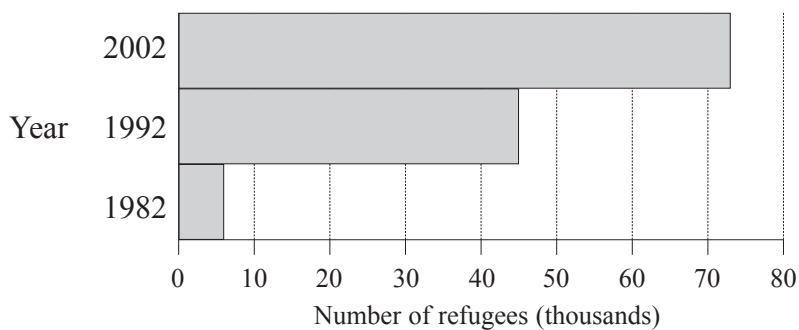
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5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5, which gives information about refugees entering the UK (United Kingdom) in 1982, 1992 and 2002.



Year	Main sources of refugees
2002	Iraq, Zimbabwe, Somalia
1992	Former Yugoslavian republics, Sri Lanka, Turkey
1982	Poland, Ghana, Iraq

Figure 5

(i) In which year did the largest number of refugees enter the UK?

..... (1)

(ii) What is meant by the term ‘sources of refugees’?

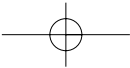
.....
 (1)

(iii) Referring to refugees, explain how **forced** migration differs from **voluntary** migration.

.....

 (3)





Leave blank

(b) Suggest **two** reasons why some of the refugees shown in Figure 5 might seek asylum in the UK.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) Give the meaning, and **one** example of:

1. a **push** factor

Meaning:

.....

Example:

2. a **pull** factor

Meaning:

.....

Example:

(4)

(d) Give the reasons for **one** named international migration.

Named international migration

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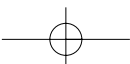
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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q5

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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows part of a mega-city in an LEDC (Less Economically Developed Country). Four typical shanty town locations are marked A, B, C and D.

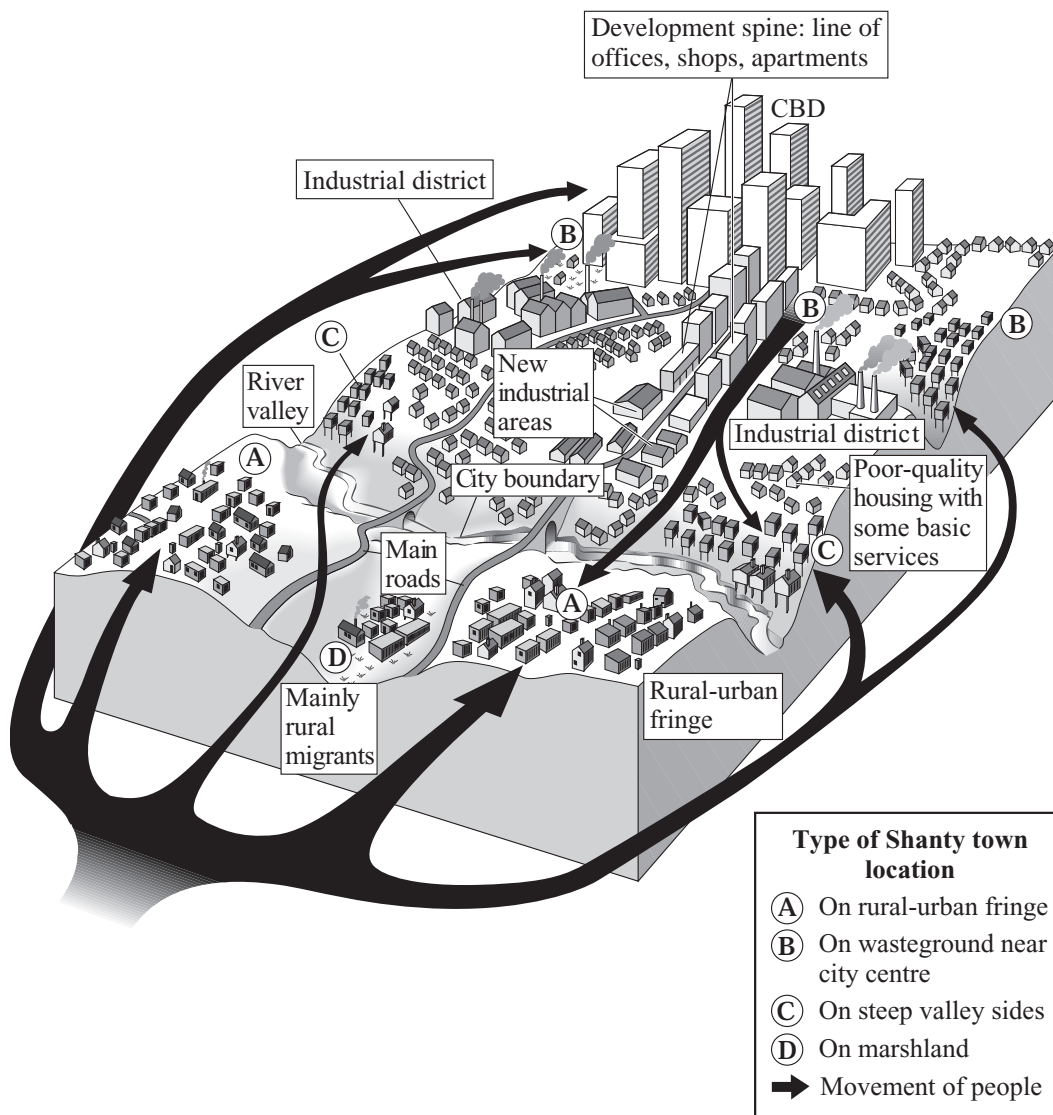


Figure 6

(i) What is a **shanty town**?

.....

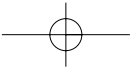
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(2)





Leave blank

(ii) What is the main cause of the growth of the shanty towns in Figure 6?

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(1)

(iii) For **two** of the locations marked **A, B, C** or **D**, give reasons why a shanty town is located there.

Location

Reasons

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.....

Location

Reasons

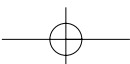
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(4)

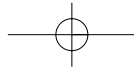
(iv) Suggest why people are moving from location **B** out towards locations **A** and **C**.

.....
.....
.....
(2)



M 2 3 0 4 5 A 0 1 7 3 2





Leave blank

(b) State **two** features of a CBD (Central Business District).

1.

2.

(2)

(c) Describe and explain the developments that are taking place in the rural-urban fringe of cities in MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries).

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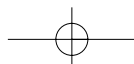
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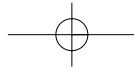
(4)

Q6

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS





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SECTION B

Answer one question from this Section.

7. Fragile Environments

(a) Study Figure 7a, which contains information about a particular global threat.

‘Global Warming is the greatest threat to the world.’

- Global temperatures have risen by 0.6°C over the past 100 years.
- Further rises are forecast.
- This threat may be made worse by the US Government’s delay in signing up to the Kyoto Agreement.
- Many countries are cutting their emissions of greenhouse gases.
- The US contributes 20% of this pollution.

Figure 7a

(i) What has been happening to average world temperatures since early in the last century?

.....

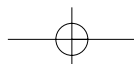
..... **(1)**

(ii) What term is used to describe this temperature change?

..... **(1)**

(iii) Name **one** greenhouse gas.

..... **(1)**



Leave blank

(iv) Choose words from the box to complete the passage below.

climate change	decreasing
earthquakes	increasing

The amount of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere is This may be strengthening the greenhouse effect and causing global warming. Global warming may cause

(2)

(b) Study Figure 7b, which shows how the greenhouse effect works.

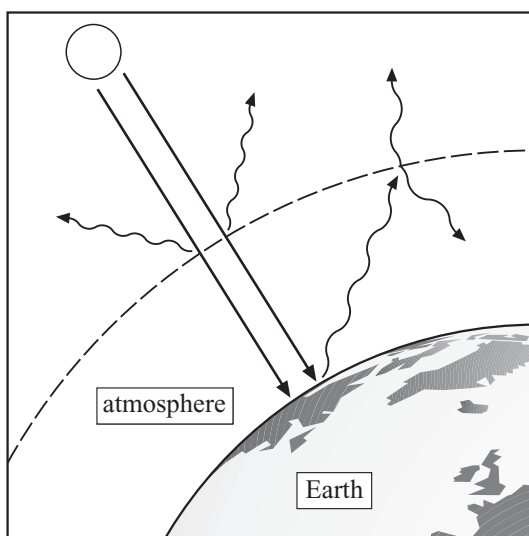


Figure 7b

(i) What is the **greenhouse effect**?

.....

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.....

.....

(2)



Leave blank

(ii) Explain how the increase in greenhouse gases may be warming the atmosphere.

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

(3)

(c) Study Figure 7c, which is about deforestation. This is causing the greenhouse effect to become stronger.



Cutting down trees for timber

Burning remaining trees

Figure 7c

(i) Explain why deforestation is a cause of a stronger greenhouse effect.

.....

.....

.....

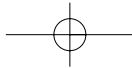
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(3)





Leave blank

(ii) Give **one** other cause of a stronger greenhouse effect.

.....

.....

(1)

(d) Describe how the Kyoto Agreement aims to slow down global warming. Explain why the USA's lack of support for the agreement is such a serious problem.

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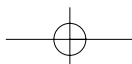
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(6)

Q7

(Total 20 marks)

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8. Globalisation

- (a) Study Figure 8a, which shows the movement of jobs from the UK (United Kingdom) to China and India. This is an example of globalisation. Figure 8a also contains information about the GNP (Gross National Product) of China and India.

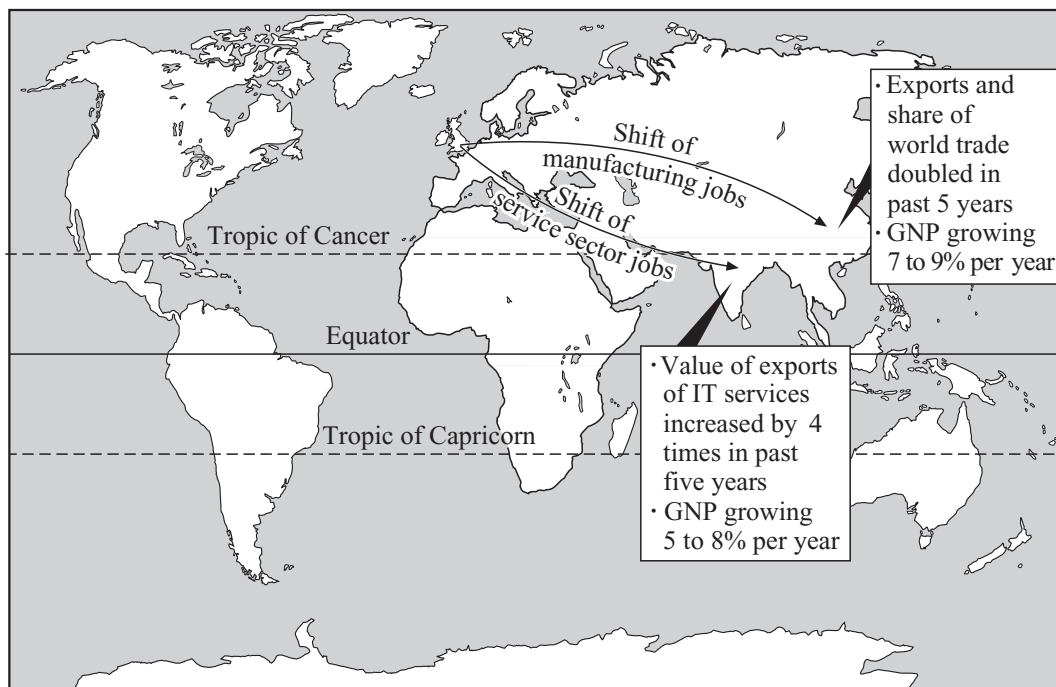


Figure 8a

- (i) Use the words from the box to complete the paragraph below:

an export boom	factories	GNP
ICT services	nine	
production	imports	eight

Many British companies now locate part of their
 and work abroad. The of
 China and the offices of India threaten some British workers' jobs. These
 shifts are helping to cause in China and India. In
 China, for example, GNPs are rising between seven and
 % per year.

(5)

- (ii) What term is used to describe the movement of manufacturing to countries like China?

.....

(1)



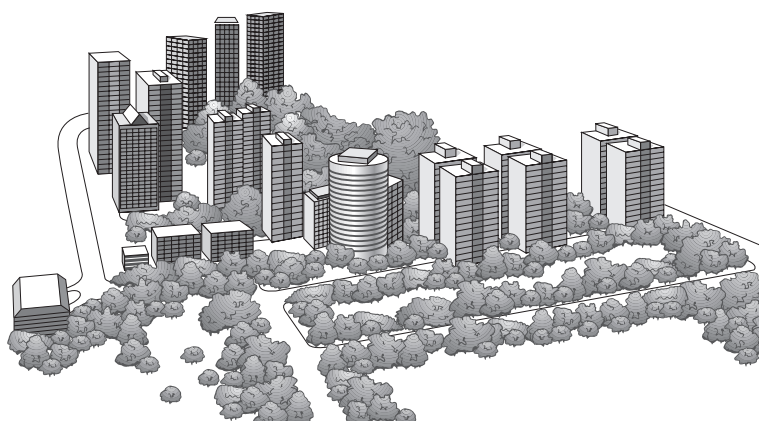
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(iii) Suggest how the movements shown in Figure 8a may change the trade patterns of China and India.

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(4)

(b) New service sector jobs in India are often located in business parks outside the main cities. Texas Instruments, a transnational ICT company, is located in the Information Technology Park, Bangalore, India (Figure 8b).



Main features of the Information Technology Park:

- Space for offices, shops, homes, parks
- 18 km east of Bangalore
- 20 minutes from airport
- Modern buildings, power supply, communications
- Designed for technology-orientated companies, including large transnational companies
- India's first science park

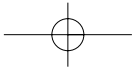
Figure 8b

(i) What is a TNC (transnational company)?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)





Leave blank

(ii) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage that TNCs bring to countries like India.

Advantage.....

.....

Disadvantage.....

.....

(2)

(iii) Explain why TNCs choose to locate part of their business in countries like India.

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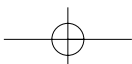
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(6)

Q8

(Total 20 marks)

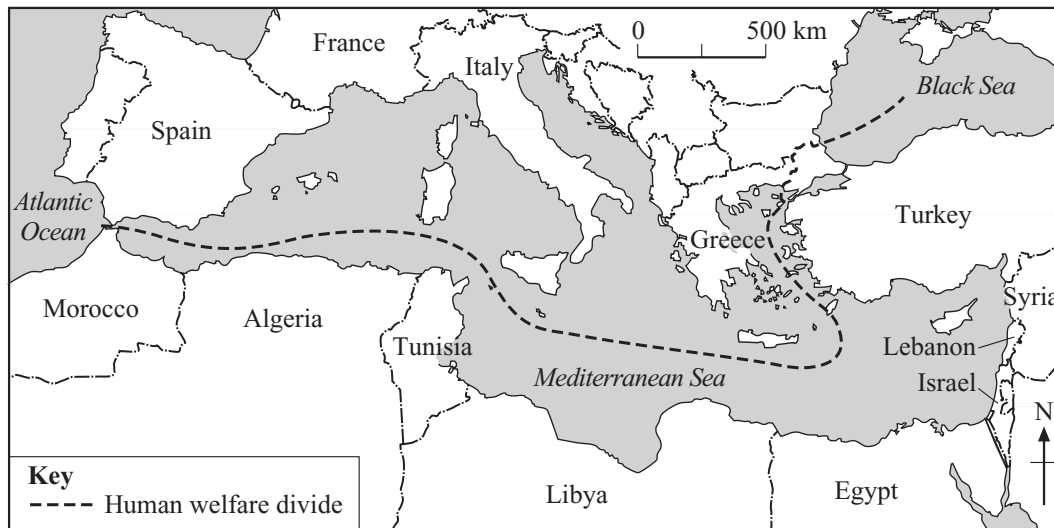
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9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9a, which gives two human welfare indicators for countries around the Mediterranean Sea.



Country	Human welfare indicator	
	Health: number of patients per doctor	Literacy: adult literacy rate (%)
Spain	360	96
France	421	99
Italy	552	97
Greece	340	93
Turkey	1385	90
Syria	1354	65
Lebanon	1390	80
Israel	234	96
Egypt	5419	49
Lybia	3950	62
Tunisia	2127	65
Algeria	8400	58
Morocco	2120	45

Figure 9a

(i) Which country has:

1. the most patients per doctor?

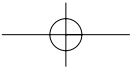
.....

2. the highest adult literacy rate?

.....

(2)





Leave blank

(ii) What does the adult literacy rate measure?

.....
..... (2)

(iii) Suggest why the human welfare divide line has been drawn between countries north of the Mediterranean Sea and those to the south and east.

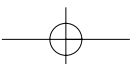
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..... (2)

(iv) Name **one** country which might appear to belong on the other side of the divide.

..... (1)

(b) For a named country, describe how human welfare varies between its regions.

Named country
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.....
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.....
.....
.....
..... (4)



(c) Study Figure 9b, which shows some responses to the difficulties caused by flooding and debt in LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries).



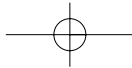
Figure 9b

(i) Give **three** examples of international aid.

1.
2.
3.

(3)





Leave blank

(ii) Describe the work of **two** contrasting organisations providing international aid.

1. Named organisation

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2. Named organisation

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(6)

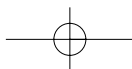
Q9

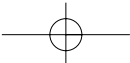
(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS

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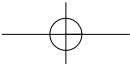


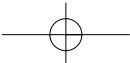


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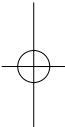
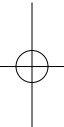


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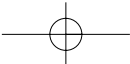


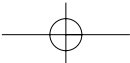


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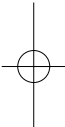
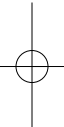


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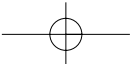




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ERRATUM NOTICE

**4370/1F
LONDON EXAMINATIONS IGCSE
Geography
Foundation Tier
Paper 1F
Tuesday 17 May 2005 - Morning**

Instructions to Invigilators

Before the start of the examination, please ask candidates to amend their question papers as follows.

Page 26, Figure 9a, in the table below the map, the tenth entry in the first column

Currently reads:
Lybia

It should read:
Libya

M23045A