

SECTION A

Answer all six questions.

1. Water

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

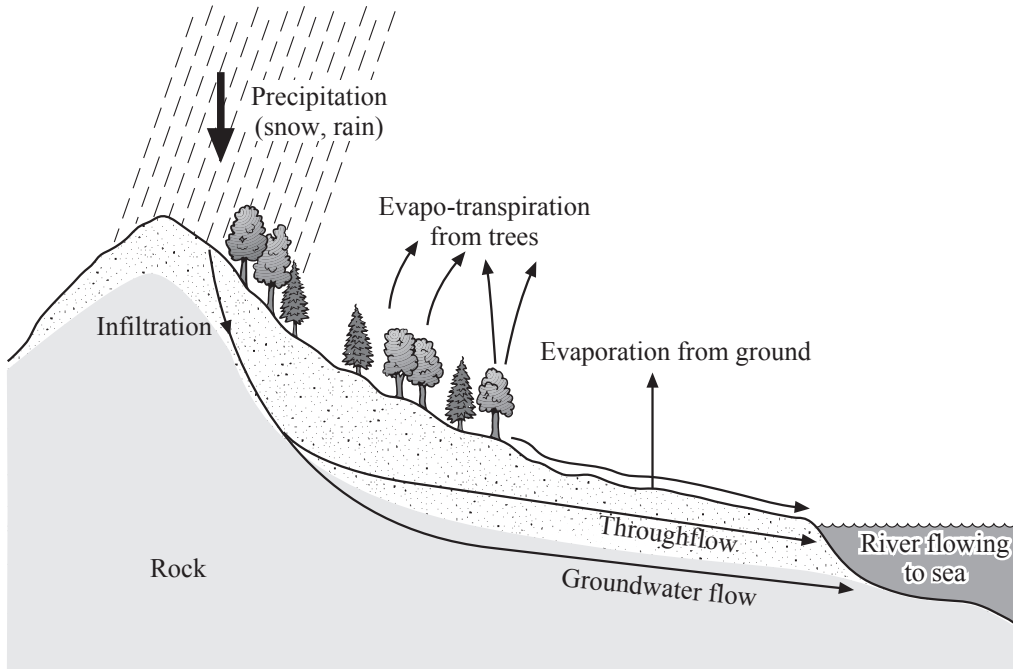


Figure 1

(i) Name **one** store of water shown in Figure 1.

..... (1)

(ii) What is the difference between **throughflow** and **groundwater flow**?

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..... (2)



(iii) Describe the transfer of water through a drainage basin. Start with the input of water as precipitation.

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(3)

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

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(1)

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

(2)



(c) (i) Explain the main **physical** causes of river flooding.

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..... (2)

(ii) Suggest how **human** activities in a drainage basin can help to cause flooding.

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..... (3)

(d) For a named river management scheme, describe and explain its purposes.

Name of river management scheme:

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(Total 20 marks)

Q1	
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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.

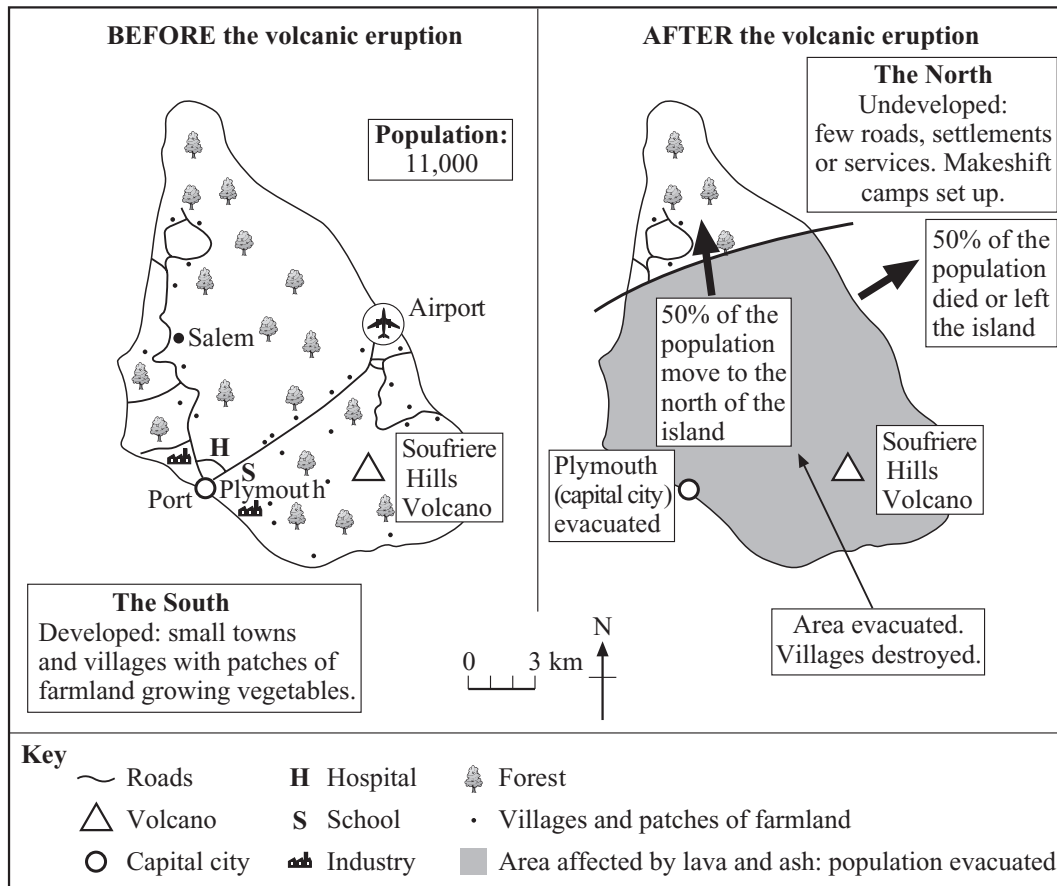


Figure 2

(i) Compare the impact of the eruption in northern Montserrat with that in southern Montserrat on:

1. Landscape

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2. Population

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3. Transport
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(6)

(ii) Give **one short-term** effect and **one long-term** effect of the eruption.

1. short-term effect
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2. long-term effect
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(2)



3. Production

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

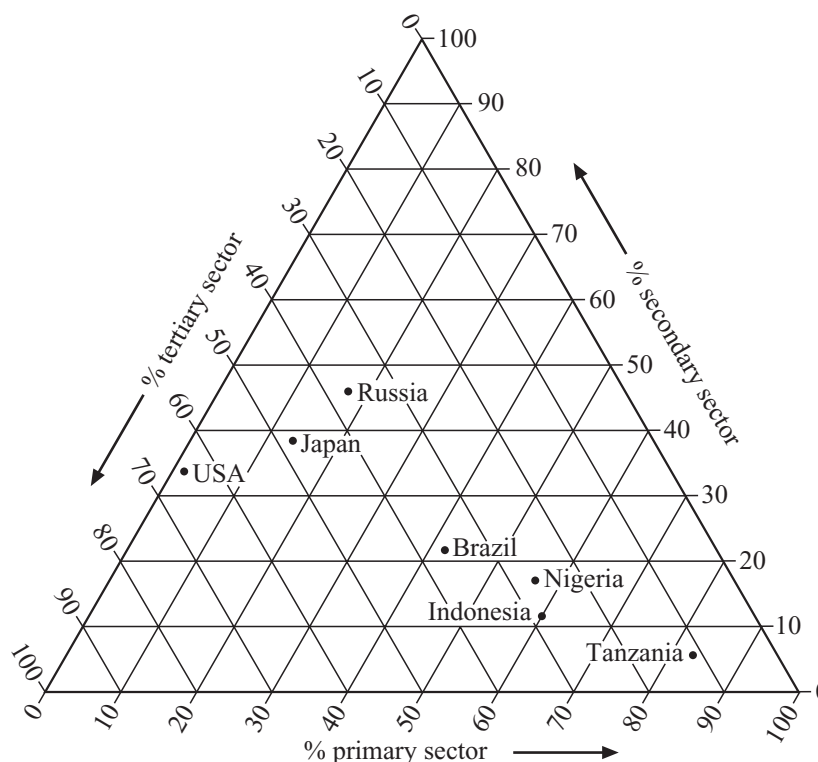


Figure 3a

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



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

(ii) Use information from Figure 3b to plot the position of Jamaica on Figure 3b. (1)

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

1. Primary sector

2. Secondary sector

3. Tertiary sector

(3)

(c) As a country develops economically, its employment structure changes. Use information from Figures 3a and 3b to explain this statement.

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(4)



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.

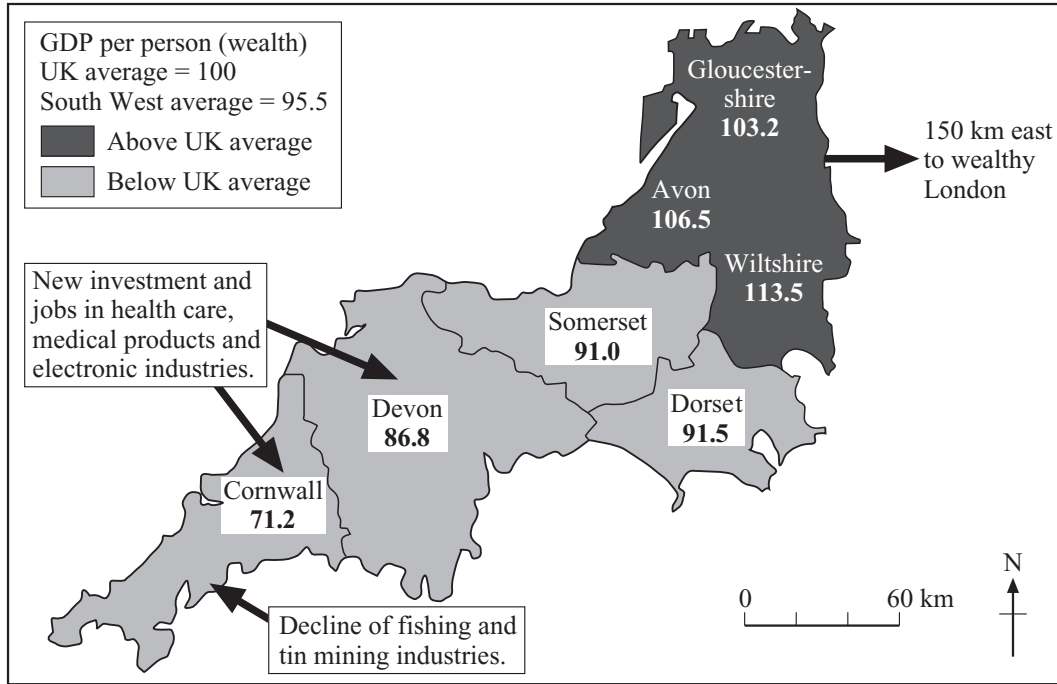


Figure 4

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

What evidence is there to support this claim?

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(4)



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

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(2)

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

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(4)

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

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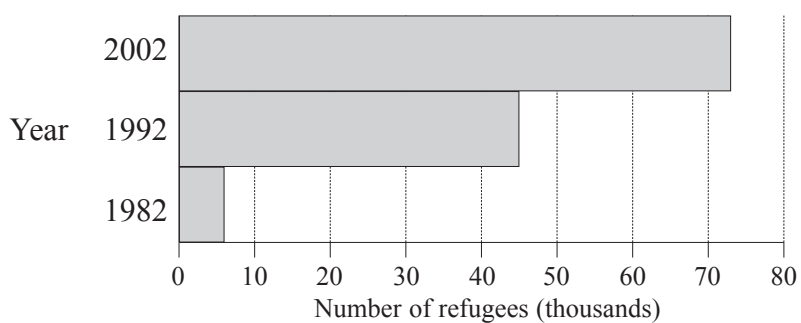
2.
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(4)



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) Describe how refugee migration into the UK changed between 1982 and 2002.

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(2)

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

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(3)



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

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(2)

(ii) Suggest why some refugees may later feel that they made the wrong decision in seeking asylum in the UK.

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(3)



(c) (i) Explain the **push-pull model** of migration.

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(4)

(ii) Use the push-pull model to help explain **one** named international migration.

Named international migration

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(6)

(Total 20 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.

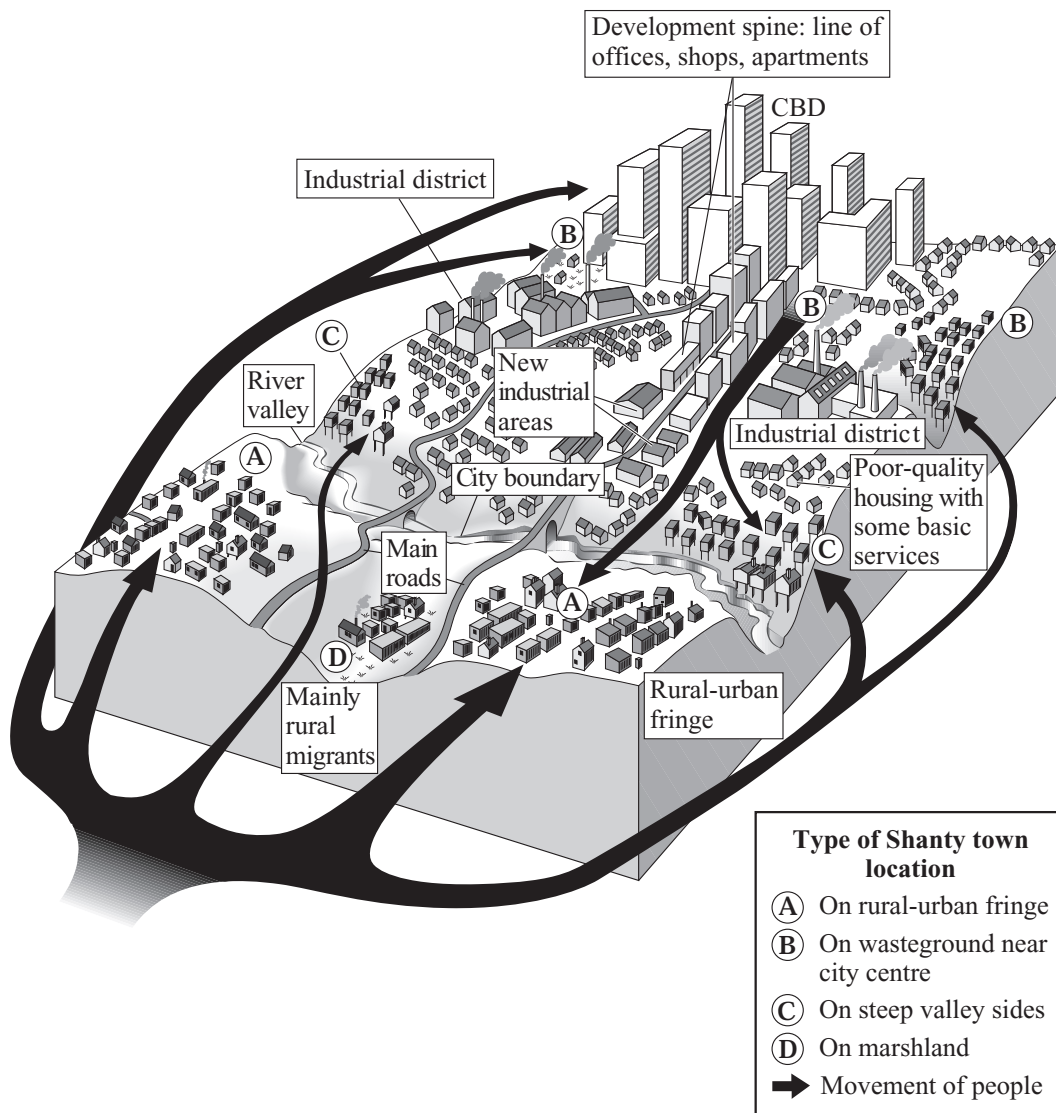


Figure 6

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

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(2)



(ii) Explain how shanty towns contribute to the growth of mega-cities in LEDCs.

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(2)

(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**.

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(2)

(v) Describe the ‘development spine’ shown on Figure 6 and suggest why this development is in this location.

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(4)



SECTION B

Answer one question from this Section.

7. Fragile Environments

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

<p>‘Global Warming is the greatest threat to the world.’</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 is meant by the term **global warming**?

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(1)

(ii) Global warming may cause climate change. Give **two** ways in which the climate of a named country could change.

Named country

1.

2.

(2)

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

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(1)



(b) Adding greenhouse gases to the Earth's atmosphere strengthens the greenhouse effect.

(i) Annotate Figure 7b below to show how this works.

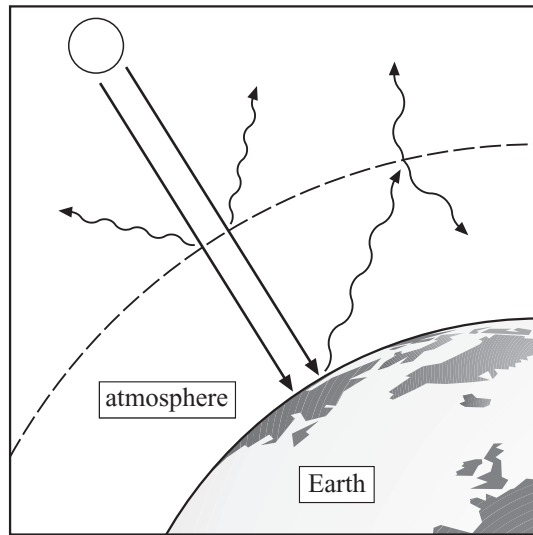


Figure 7b

(4)

(ii) Explain why the world is becoming warmer.

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(4)



(iii) Describe **two** sources which are releasing more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere every year.

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2.
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(4)

(c) Any country's greenhouse gas emissions are affected by the following factors:

- heating and cooling requirements
- transport requirements
- access to renewable sources of energy
- level of wealth and economic development

Choose **two** of these factors, and for each explain how it affects emissions.

1.
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2.
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(4)



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.

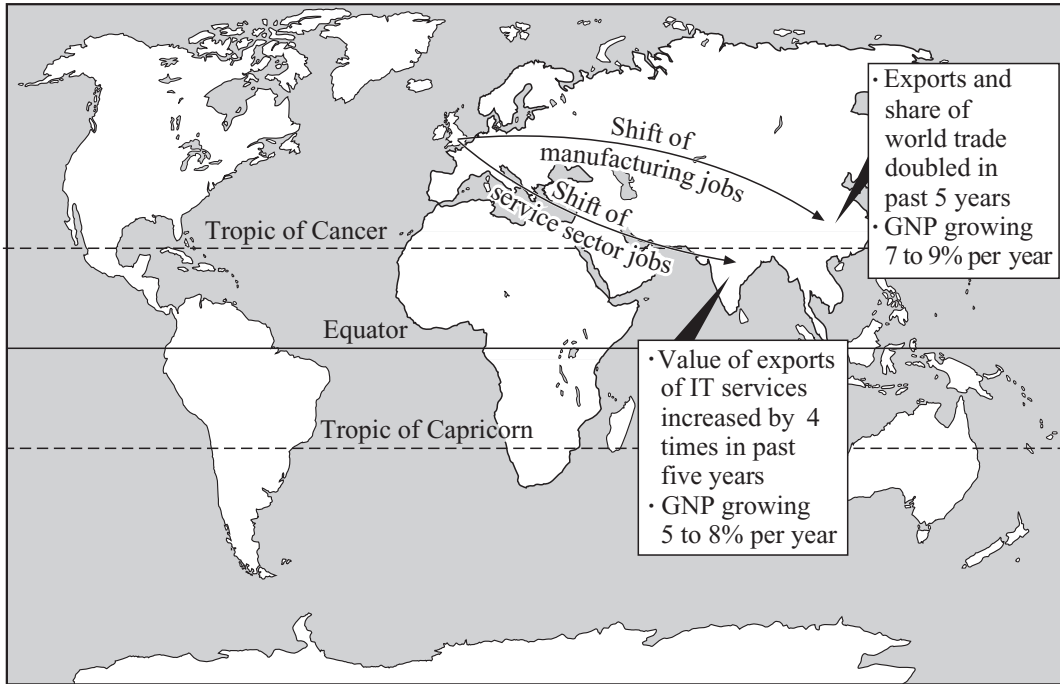


Figure 8a

(i) What evidence in Figure 8a suggests that China and India are experiencing:

1. an export boom
2. economic development?

1.

 2.

(2)

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

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(1)



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

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(4)

(b) (i) Suggest how moving jobs from the UK to China or India might benefit:

1. the UK

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2. China or India

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(4)



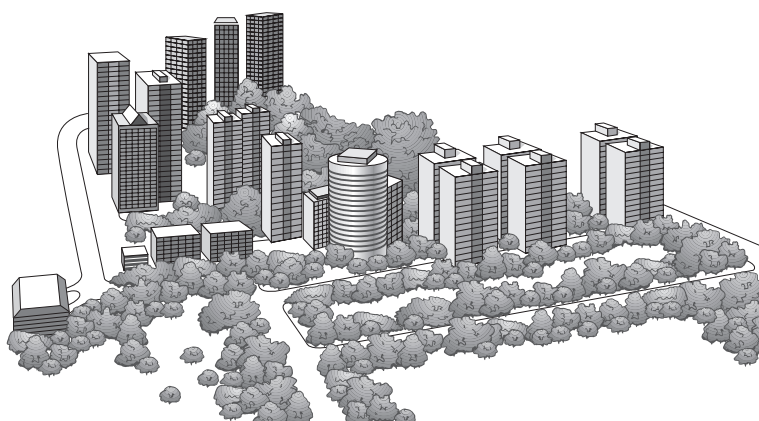
(ii) Describe **two** factors that enable companies to have parts of their business located in different countries.

1.
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2.
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(4)

(c) 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)**?

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(2)



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

Advantage.....

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Disadvantage.....

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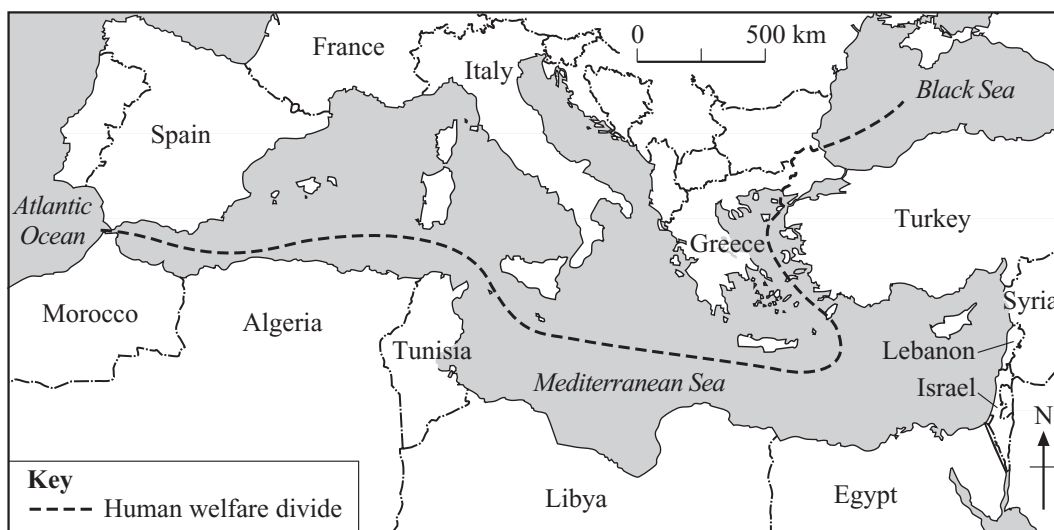
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(4)



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
Libya	3950	62
Tunisia	2127	65
Algeria	8400	58
Morocco	2120	45

Figure 9a

(i) 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)



(ii) Explain why literacy and health are often used as indicators of human welfare.

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(4)

(iii) Suggest why the human welfare divide line does not give a full picture of human welfare differences around the Mediterranean Sea.

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(4)



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

Named country

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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) What is meant by the term **aid**?

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(3)

(ii) Explain why agencies and organisations in MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) provide aid for LEDCs.

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(4)



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ERRATUM NOTICE

**4370/2H
LONDON EXAMINATIONS IGCSE
Geography
Higher Tier
Paper 2H
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 31, Figure 9a, in the table below the map, the tenth entry in the first column

Currently reads:

Lybia

It should read:

Libya

M23046A