Centre No.							Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.							**4**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**/**	**1**	**F**	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

4370/1F

London Examinations IGCSE

Geography

Foundation Tier

Paper 1F

Wednesday 9 November 2005 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials required for examination
Ruler, pencil and pen

Items included with question papers
Nil

	Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Question Number	Leave Blank
Section A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Section B	
7	
8	
9	
Total	

Instructions to Candidates
In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.
This paper is arranged in two sections, A and B.
In **Section A**, answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.
In **Section B**, answer **ONE** question in the spaces provided.

Information for Candidates
The total mark for this paper is 110.
The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (**2**).
There are nine questions in this question paper.
There are 28 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates
Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Turn over

M 2 3 0 6 1 R X A 0 1 2 8

edexcel
INTERNATIONAL

SECTION A

Answer all six questions

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1. It shows the percentage of the population of some countries with access to clean drinking water.
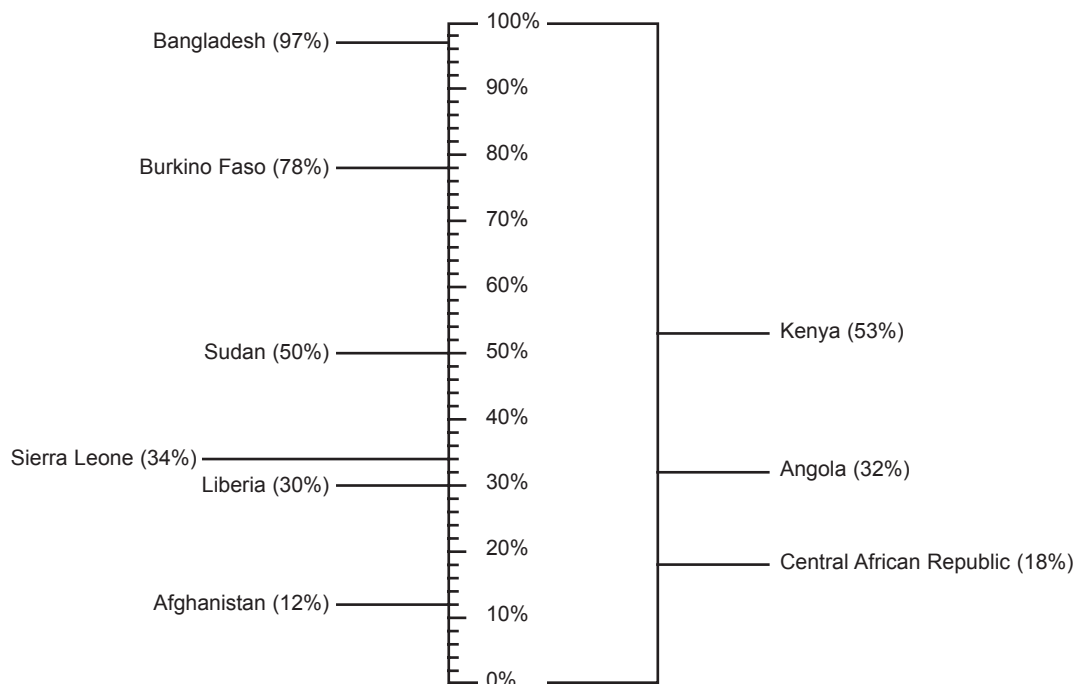

Figure 1

(i) On Figure 1 plot the following information.

Iran   83 per cent
Nepal   44 per cent

(2)

(ii) Which country has the lowest water quality?

....

(1)

(iii) In how many countries do more than 50% of people not have clean drinking water?

....

(1)

(iv) Give two reasons why water quality is low in some countries.

1. ....

2. ....

(2)

Leave blank

(b) (i) Water is used for drinking. Name two other uses of water.

1. ....

2. ....

(2)

(ii) Explain why the use of water increases as countries develop.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(c) How do countries collect and supply clean water?

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)

2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2. It is an emergency appeal from a newspaper.

CARIBBEAN
EMERGENCY APPEAL
Haiti   Grenada   Jamaica   Cayman Islands

The Caribbean has been devastated by hurricanes – some of
the worst in fifty years. The storms are leaving a trail of
destruction in their wake. Many people have died or been
injured and tens of thousands have lost their homes. In Haiti
alone, over 1,000 people have died and many more are
homeless.

People urgently need water, food and shelter. Once the floodwaters
subside, they will also need support to rebuild their lives and homes.

Please, give whatever you can today.

Figure 2

(i)   What are tropical storms called in the Caribbean?

....
(1)

(ii) Name one other area of the world that is severely affected by tropical storms.

....
(1)

(iii) For **either** the Caribbean **or** the area named in (ii),

    1.   identify where the storms start

      ....

    2.   describe the general path they follow.

      ....

      ....
(3)

Leave blank

(b) (i) Give two weather features associated with the passage of a tropical storm.

1. ....

2. ....

(2)

(ii) Explain why coastal areas are more hazardous than inland areas during the passage of a tropical storm.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(c) Suggest how a country's level of economic development might influence the effects that storms have on people.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Q2

(Total 15 marks)

3. Production

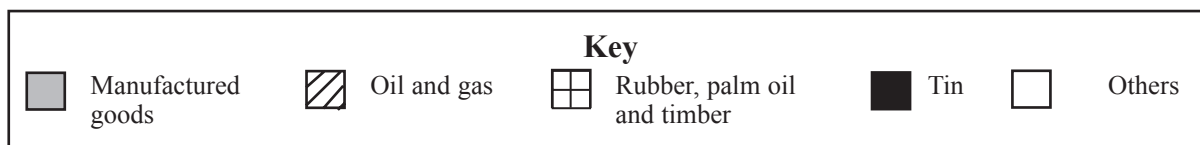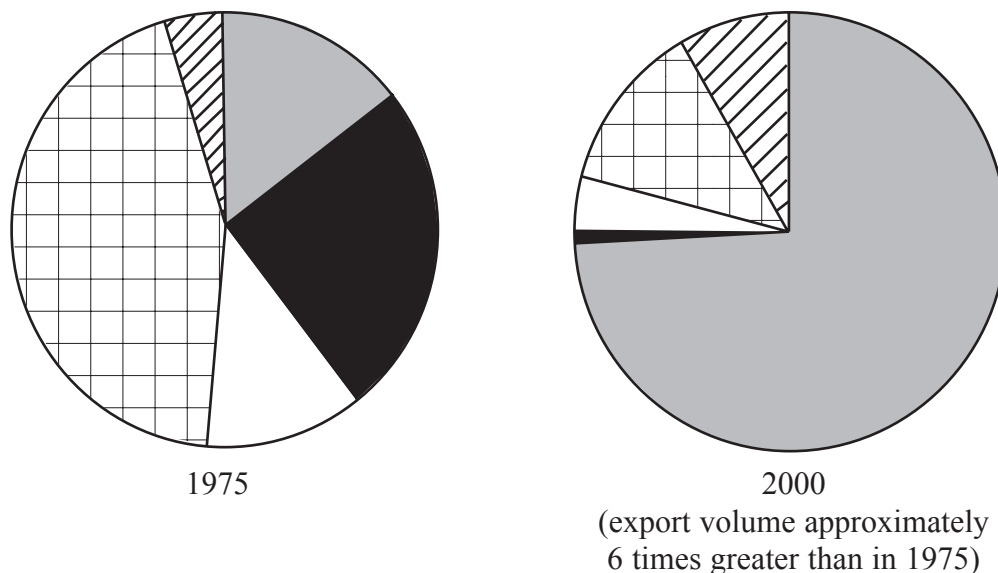(a) Study Figure 3. It shows Malaysia's main exports in 1975 and 2000.

1975

2000
(export volume approximately
6 times greater than in 1975)

Key				
Manufactured goods	Oil and gas	Rubber, palm oil and timber	Tin	Others

Figure 3

(i) Name an export that increased in importance.

....
(1)

(ii) Name an export that decreased in importance.

....
(1)

(iii) Are oil and gas renewable or non-renewable sources of energy?

....
(1)

(iv) Which economic sector – primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary – produced the most exports

1. in 1975? ....

2. in 2000? ....
(2)

Leave
blank

(b) Some farmers in Malaysia specialise in producing rubber and palm oil.

(i) Give two physical factors that encourage farmers to specialise in particular crops.

1. ....

2. ....
(2)

(ii) Name one recent development in farming.

....

Explain how this has given farmers greater choice about what they produce.

....

....

....

....

....

....
(3)

(c) The growth of manufacturing industry in Malaysia has turned it into an RIC (Recently Industrialising Country).

(i) Name one type of manufacturing industry that has grown rapidly in RICs.

....
(1)

(ii) Give two reasons for the recent growth of manufacturing in RICs.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....
(4)   **Q3**

(Total 15 marks)

4.   Development

(a) Study Figure 4. It shows regions of differing levels of wealth in western Europe.

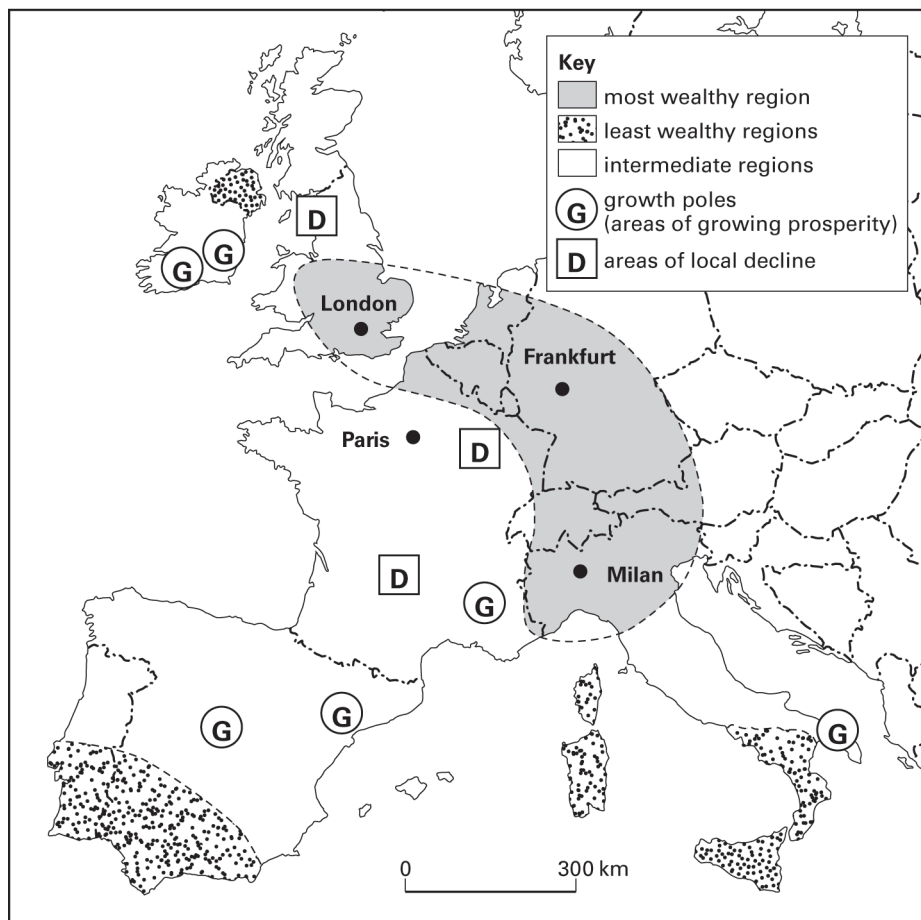**Figure 4**

(i)   <u>Underline</u> the term which best describes western Europe.

LEDC
LLEDC
MEDC
NIC

(1)

(ii) 1.   What is the approximate size of western Europe's most wealthy region?
Tick (✓) the correct box.

100 000 sq kms ☐

300 000 sq kms ☐

600 000 sq kms ☐

2.   Describe its location.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(iii) Give **one fact** about the location of the least wealthy regions.

....

....

(1)

(iv) Give three different indicators of an area of local decline.

1.   Economic indicator ....

....

2.   Population indicator ....

....

3.   Social indicator ....

....

(3)

Question 4 continues on the next page

Leave
blank

(b) Give two reasons why a region may be growing in wealth.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....

(2)

(c) Explain how governments set up growth poles away from the most wealthy regions.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)

BLANK PAGE

Question 5 is on the next page

M 2 3 0 6 1 R X A 0 1 1 2 8

5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5. It shows recent population migrations into and within the USA.
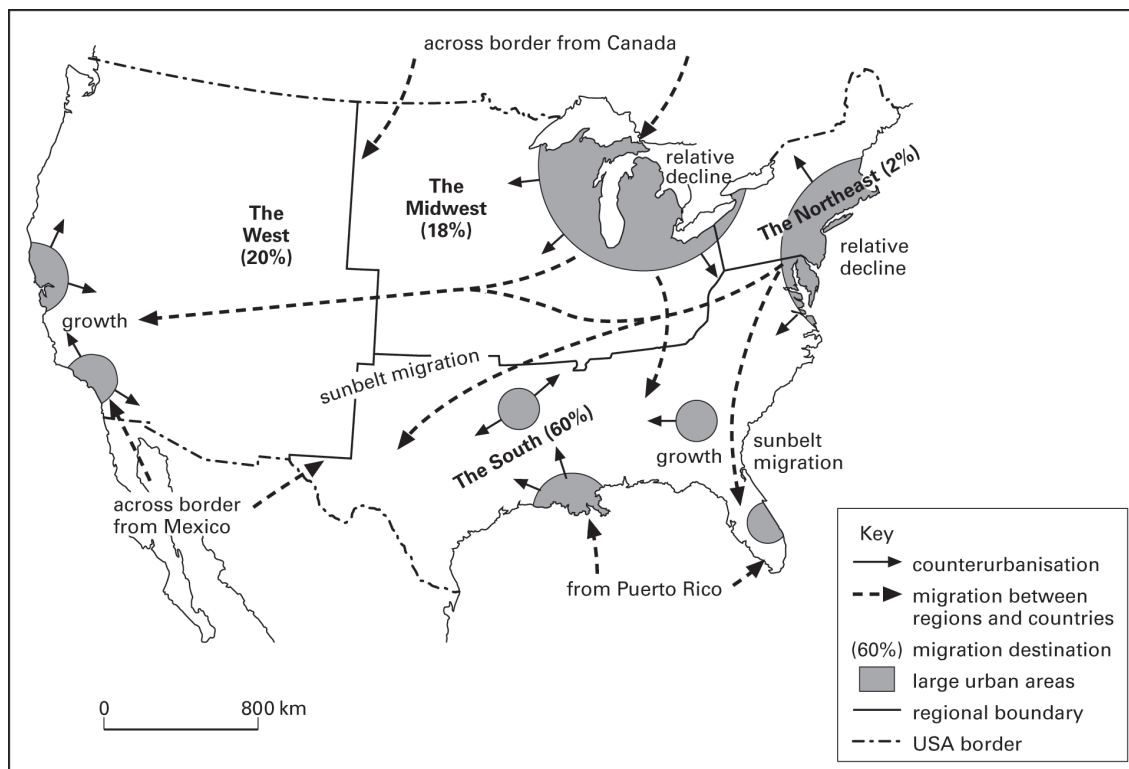
Figure 5

(i) How many regions of the USA are shown?

....
(1)

(ii) Name a region which lost population through migration.

....
(1)

(iii) Which region gained most population from migration?

....
(1)

(iv) Suggest two reasons for the migrations within the USA.

1. ....

2. ....
(2)

Leave
blank

(b) Explain the difference between a migration push factor and a migration pull factor.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(c) (i) What is meant by the term **counterurbanisation**?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) Suggest one reason why counterurbanisation is taking place in many MEDCs.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(d) Name and describe two causes of international migration.

1. ....

....

....

....

2. ....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q5

13

Turn over

6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6. It gives information about the built-up area of an LEDC city.

Z
newest squatter settlement
(much of it shanty towns)

airport

0   30 km

Y
squatter settlements of 1970s,
gradually acquiring services

X
earliest squatter settlements on slope, now well
established working-class residential areas

3500 m

Height
above
sea
level

growing high
cost housing
area for rich
business
people in
valley

middle-cost housing area,
most of it recently built

original workers'
housing, now a
very mixed zone

industrial zone   **CBD**

former high cost
residential area

2000 m

NW   SE

rapidly expanding CBD

growing government
employee quarter – new
bungalows built

Figure 6

(i) All the squatter settlements are on the same side of the city. Give two other
features of the location of these settlements.

1. ....

2. ....
(2)

(ii) Give three ways in which squatter settlements **X**, **Y** and **Z** differ.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....

3. ....

....
(3)

Leave blank

(iii) Suggest reasons for one of these differences.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) (i) What do the letters **CBD** stand for?

....

(1)

(ii) State three features of a CBD.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....

3. ....

....

(3)

(c) Give reasons for the development of mega-cities.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q6

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section

EITHER

7. **Fragile Environments**

(a) Study Figure 7a.   It shows the percentage of the world's arable land area lost between 1975 and 2000.

arable land area in 1975
1.5 billion hectares

area lost between
1975 and 2000
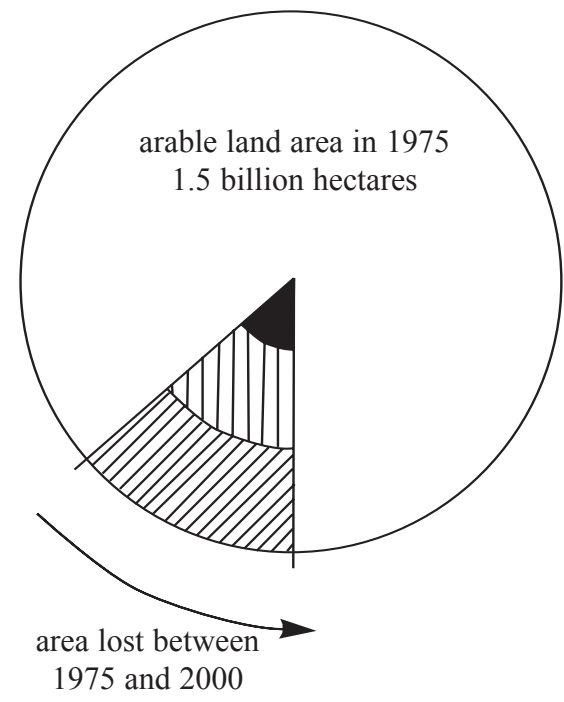
Losses due to

pollution (25 million hectares)

desertification and erosion (100 million hectares)

increase in non-agricultural uses (150 million hectares)

Figure 7a

(i) What percentage of the arable land area was lost? Tick (✓) the correct box.

8%   ☐

12%   ☐

15%   ☐

(1)

(ii) What was the main cause of this loss?

....

....

(1)

(iii) What does **desertification** mean?

....

....

....

....

(2)

Question 7 continues on the next page

(b) Study Figure 7b. It shows how a tropical savanna area changes if it is misused by
    subsistence farmers.
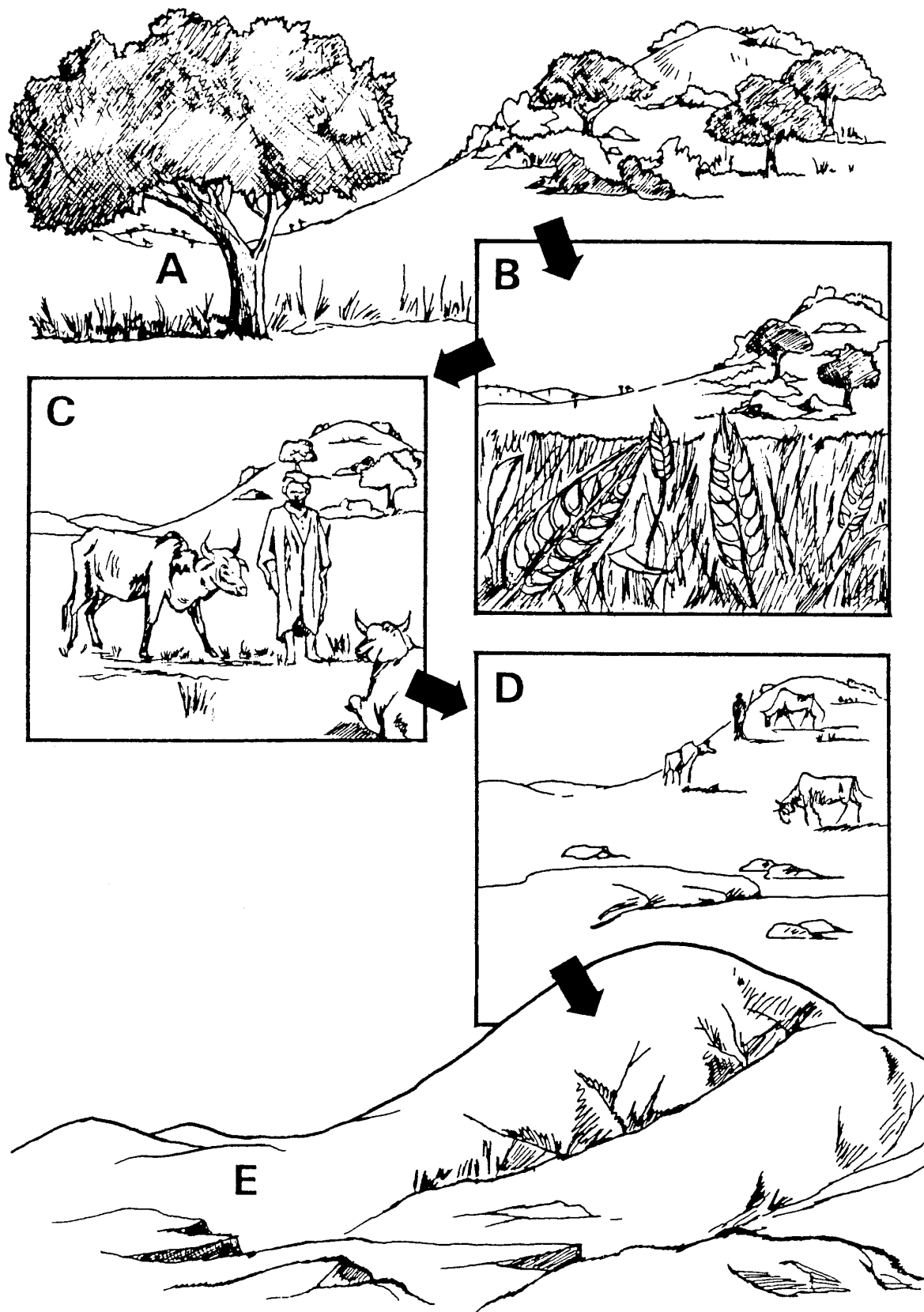
Figure 7b

(i) What results of this misuse are shown in sketch **E**?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) What has led to these results?

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(iii) Suggest two other causes of desertification.

1. ....

....

....

....

2. ....

....

....

(4)

Question 7 continues on the next page

Leave
blank

(c) With reference to one or more named area(s), describe how desertification affects
people.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(6)

Q7

(Total 20 marks)

BLANK PAGE

Question 8 is on the next page

OR

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8. It shows events in London and Kenya during a 30 hour period.

Very early Wednesday morning in London

London Order Wed.

Here in Kenya we grow vegetables all year. Fertile soil, warm all year climate and a reliable water supply. .... we can deliver in 30 hours!

BABY BEANS

CARROTS

BABY SWEET CORN

Wednesday morning in Kenya

COUNTRY FRESH VEGETABLES

Wednesday afternoon

UK

Vegetables arrive in London Thursday morning.

Equator

Kenya

Wednesday evening
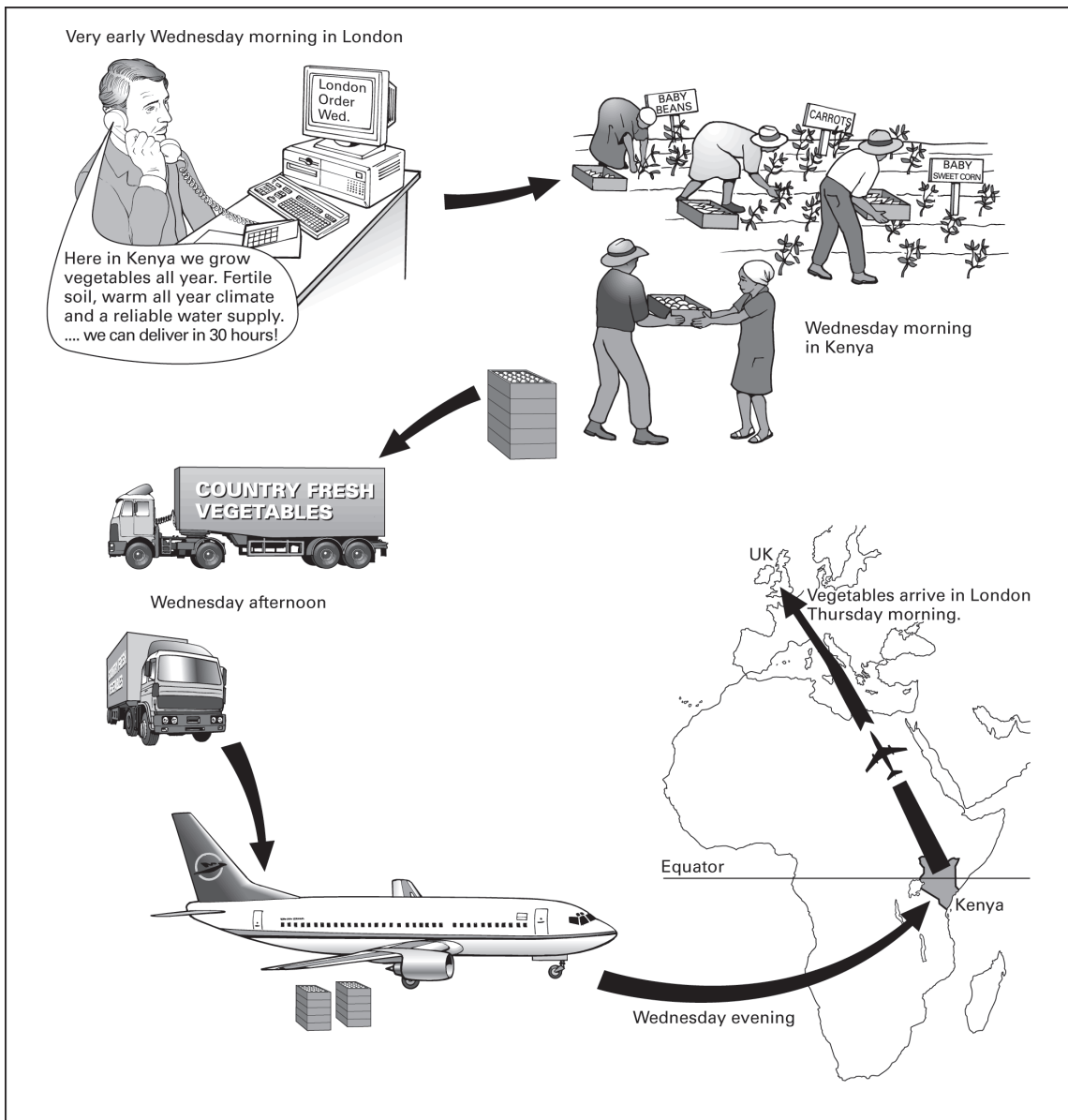
Figure 8

(i) Give two reasons why farmers in Kenya can grow vegetables throughout the year.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....

(2)

(ii) Suggest how each of the following contributes to this trade in fresh vegetables:

1.   modern transport and technology
2.   high UK living standards
3.   low Kenyan labour costs.

1. ....

....

....

....

2. ....

....

....

....

3. ....

....

....

....

(6)

Question 8 continues on the next page

Leave blank

(iii) The supply of fresh vegetables is global. Name **one** way the Kenyan farmers might lose the UK market.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) Some LEDCs in Africa earn income from tourism as well as from growing food crops.

(i)   Give two reasons why increasing numbers of tourists are visiting LEDCs.

1. ....

....

2. ....

....

(2)

(ii) Suggest why LEDCs such as Kenya are keen to attract tourists.

....

....

....

....

(2)

M 2 3 0 6 1 R X A 0 2 4 2 8

(iii) Describe an example of sustainable tourism.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q8

Question 9 is on the next page

OR

9. Human Welfare

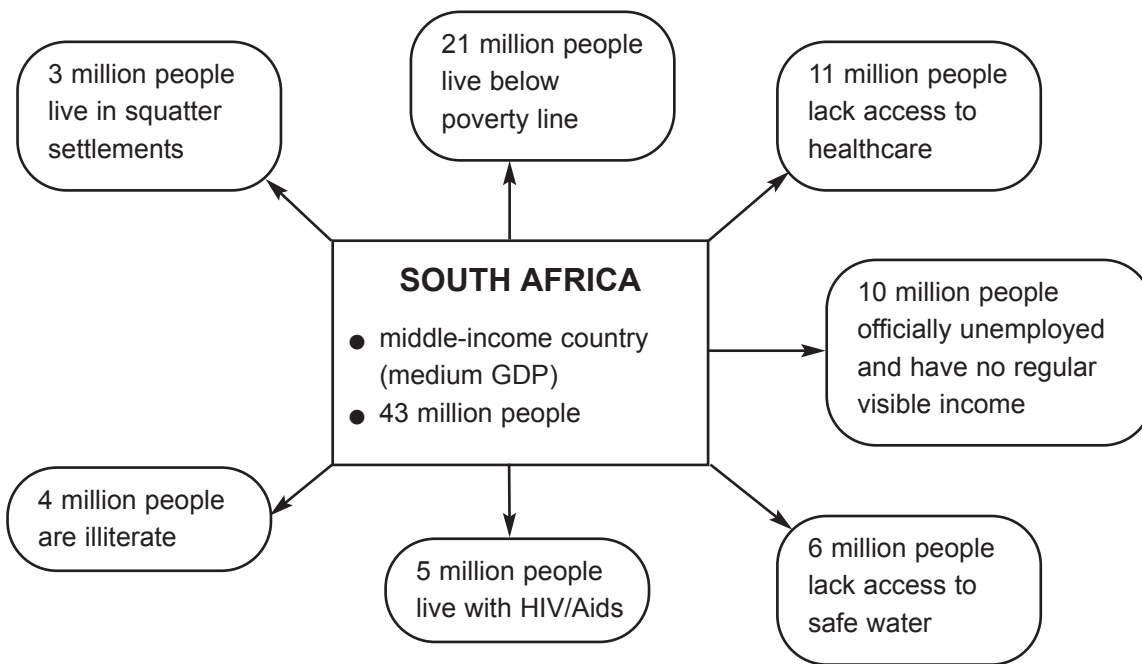(a) Study Figure 9. It gives information about the population of South Africa.

3 million people
live in squatter
settlements

21 million people
live below
poverty line

11 million people
lack access to
healthcare

SOUTH AFRICA

● middle-income country
  (medium GDP)
● 43 million people

10 million people
officially unemployed
and have no regular
visible income

4 million people
are illiterate

5 million people
live with HIV/Aids

6 million people
lack access to
safe water

Figure 9

(i) Give three facts which suggest some South Africans have a poor quality of life.

1. ....

    ....

2. ....

    ....

3. ....

    ....

(3)

(ii) What is meant by the **poverty line**?

....

....

....

....

(2)

Leave
blank

(iii) Suggest why illiteracy may be a cause of South Africa's unemployment problem.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(iv) There are a large number of South Africans with HIV/Aids. As in some other countries, this is linked with:

   1.   low and falling life expectancy
   2.   declining population
   3.   falling GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

For each, explain the link to HIV/Aids.

1. ....

....

....

....

2. ....

....

....

....

3. ....

....

....

....

(6)

Question 9 continues on the next page

Leave blank

(b) The United Nations recommends that MEDCs allocate at least 0.7% of their GDP to international aid. Using examples, describe the type of aid that can best help LEDCs.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(6)   Q9

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS

END