

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

- (a) Study Figure 1 which shows the rivers in the Sheffield area (UK). It also gives some information about rainfall in the area.

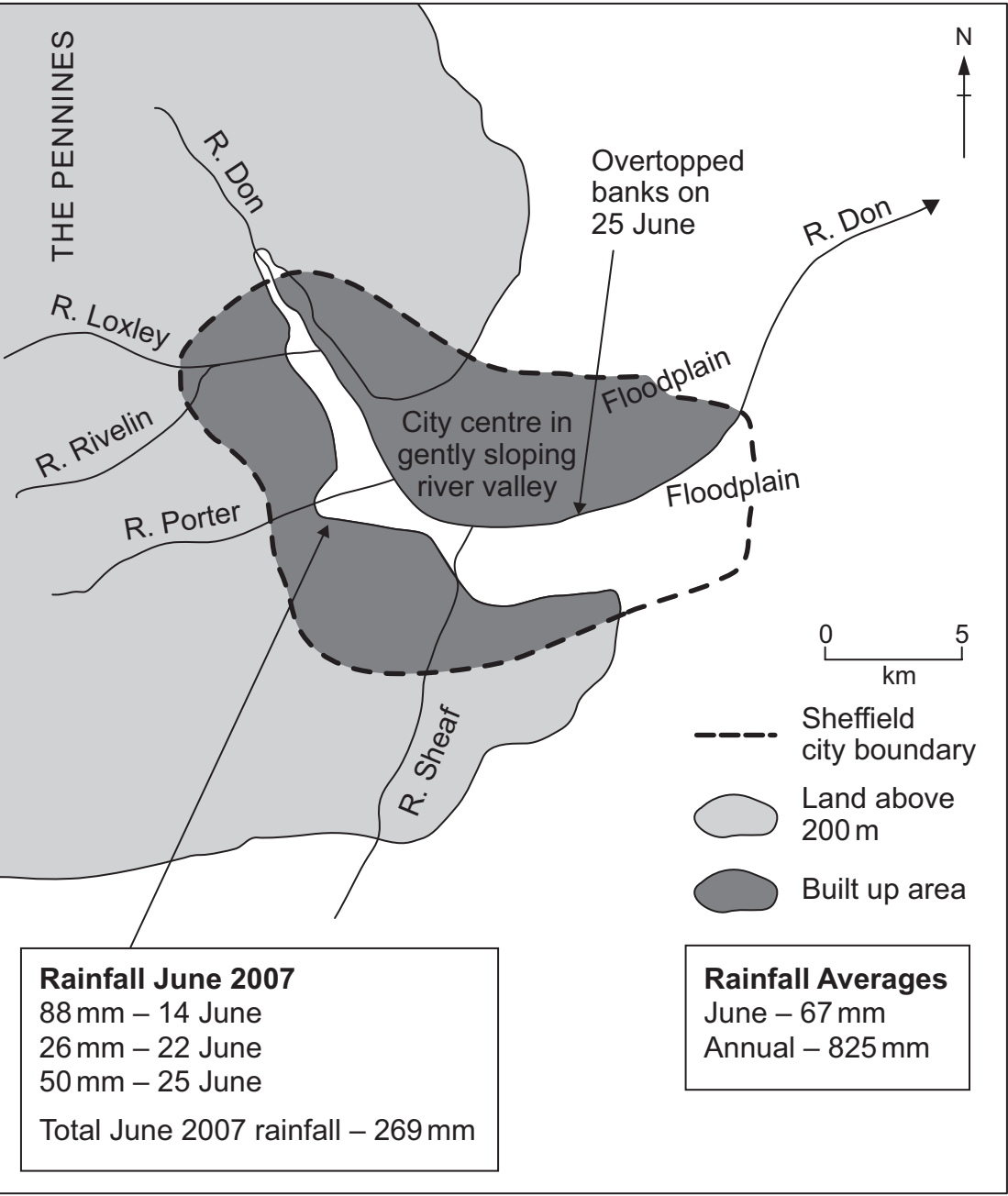


Figure 1



- (i) Choose the correct words from the box below to complete the sentences. You should refer to the rainfall information in Figure 1.

fifth	four	less	more	quarter
similar	third	three	two	

June 2007 was times wetter than an average June in Sheffield with about a of the annual average falling in the month. Roughly a of the annual average fell during three days – 14, 22 and 25 June. rain fell on 14 June than falls on average during the whole month.

(4)

- (ii) On which date did the River Don flood?

.....

(1)

- (iii) Outline how the following helped to cause this flooding:

1. Rainfall on 14 and 22 June
2. The relief of the Sheffield area
3. Urban land use

1

.....

.....

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2

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3

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(6)



(b) Describe the hydrograph of a river during a storm. Your answer can be in the form of an annotated diagram.

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(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)



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2. Hazards

- (a) Study Figure 2 which is a newspaper cutting about a typhoon (tropical storm) in South East Asia in May 2007.

600,000 flee
typhoon's path

More than 600,000 people were evacuated from southern China yesterday as Typhoon Chanchu turned towards the coastal province of Guangdong. More than 58,000 fishing boats and other vessels were ordered to port and 55 flights were cancelled in Hong Kong, where beaches closed and ferry services were suspended. The storm, which killed 41 people in the Philippines, is the strongest on record in the region in the month of May.

Figure 2

- (i) With reference to Typhoon Chanchu, give **one** example of:
1. economic disruption

.....

2. human suffering.

.....
- (2)
- (ii) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to show **one** other region that experiences tropical storms.
- ☒ The Caribbean

☒ The Mediterranean

☒ The North Sea
- (1)



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blank

(iii) Give **two** weather features of a tropical storm.

1

2

(2)

(b) Suggest why tropical storms are:

1. most common along coastlines with high sea temperatures

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. so damaging in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

.....

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(6)





(c) Describe two ways in which good management can reduce the impact of ONE of the following. • tropical storms • earthquakes • volcanic eruptions Choice 1 2 (4) (Total 15 marks)	Leave blank Q2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



3. Production

- (a) Study Figure 3(a) which is part of a newspaper advertisement to attract transnational companies (TNCs) to two 'free economy zones' (FEZs) in Macedonia.



- (i) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to complete the following statement:

‘Almost all European Union countries are within km of Macedonia.’

☒ 500 ☒ 1000 ☒ 2000

(1)

- (ii) Name a country within 500 km of Macedonia.

.....

(1)



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blank

(b) Study Figure 3(b) in the newspaper advertisement.

(i) Give **two** facts about the location of FEZ Skopje.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(ii) State **three** advantages that Macedonia believes it offers TNCs.

1

2

3

(3)

(iii) For **two** of the advantages given in (b)(ii) above, explain why each advantage may be a reason for a TNC choosing Macedonia.

Advantage 1

.....

.....

.....

Advantage 2

.....

.....

.....

(4)



M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 9 2 8

(c) For one named high-tech industry, describe its location and development. Named high-tech industry (4) (Total 15 marks)	Leave blank Q3



4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which gives information about regional differences within three countries.

Indicators of Regional Difference	Japan	Mexico	UK
Number of times GDP per person in richest region greater than national average GDP per person	Twice	Three	Four
Amount of GDP per person in poorest region compared with national average GDP per person	Three-quarters	Half	Half
Rate of GDP growth in fastest-growing region (%)	2	6.5	9.6
Rate of GDP growth in slowest-growing region (%)	−0.5	0.4	−1.2

Figure 4

(i) By how many times are people in Japan’s richest region better off than the Japanese national average? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☐ Twice ☐ Three ☐ Four

(1)

(ii) Identify which country shows the smallest difference between its richest and poorest regions. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☐ Japan ☐ Mexico ☐ UK

(1)

(iii) Identify the country in which all regions experienced a growth in GDP per person. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☐ Japan ☐ Mexico ☐ UK

(1)



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blank

(iv) Make **two** statements about how regional differences in Japan compare with those in the UK.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(v) South East England is the UK's richest and fastest-growing region. If this trend continues, suggest what this will mean for regional differences in the UK.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) (i) What does GDP measure?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Explain why unemployment is often low in regions where GDP is growing.

.....

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(3)





(c) For one named country, describe two attempts made by the government to reduce regional differences. Named country 1 2 (4) (Total 15 marks)	Leave blank Q4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



5. Migration

- (a) Study Figure 5 which shows the main sea routes taken by illegal immigrants into Europe.

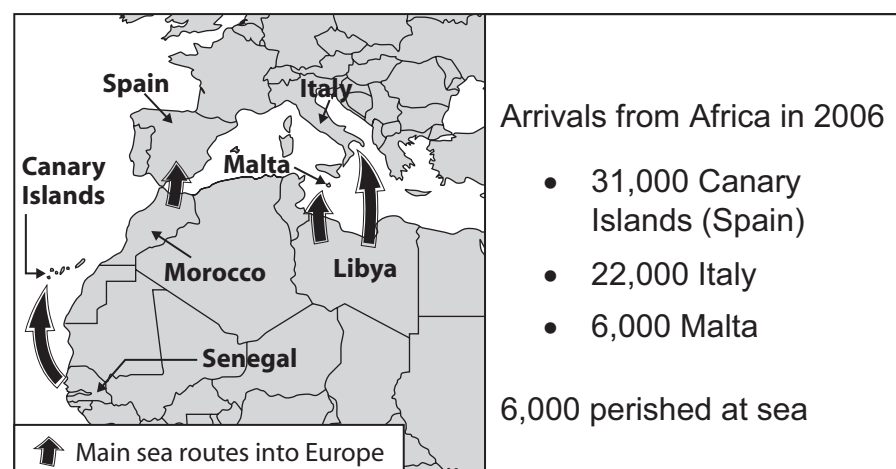


Figure 5

- (i) Which continent was the source of the migration?

.....
(1)

- (ii) Which country was the major destination in 2006?

.....
(1)

- (iii) What is meant by the term **illegal immigrant**?

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

- (iv) Suggest **two** obstacles faced by these illegal immigrants before they enter Europe.

1

.....

2

.....
(2)



(b) (i) Explain what a migration push factor is, and give an example. (3) (ii) Explain what a migration pull factor is, and give an example. (3) (c) Explain how immigration can benefit the economy of a country. Examples will help your answer. (4) (Total 15 marks)	Leave blank Q5
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6. Urban Environments

- (a) Study Figure 6 which shows the distribution of the main ethnic group in six neighbourhoods of a US city.

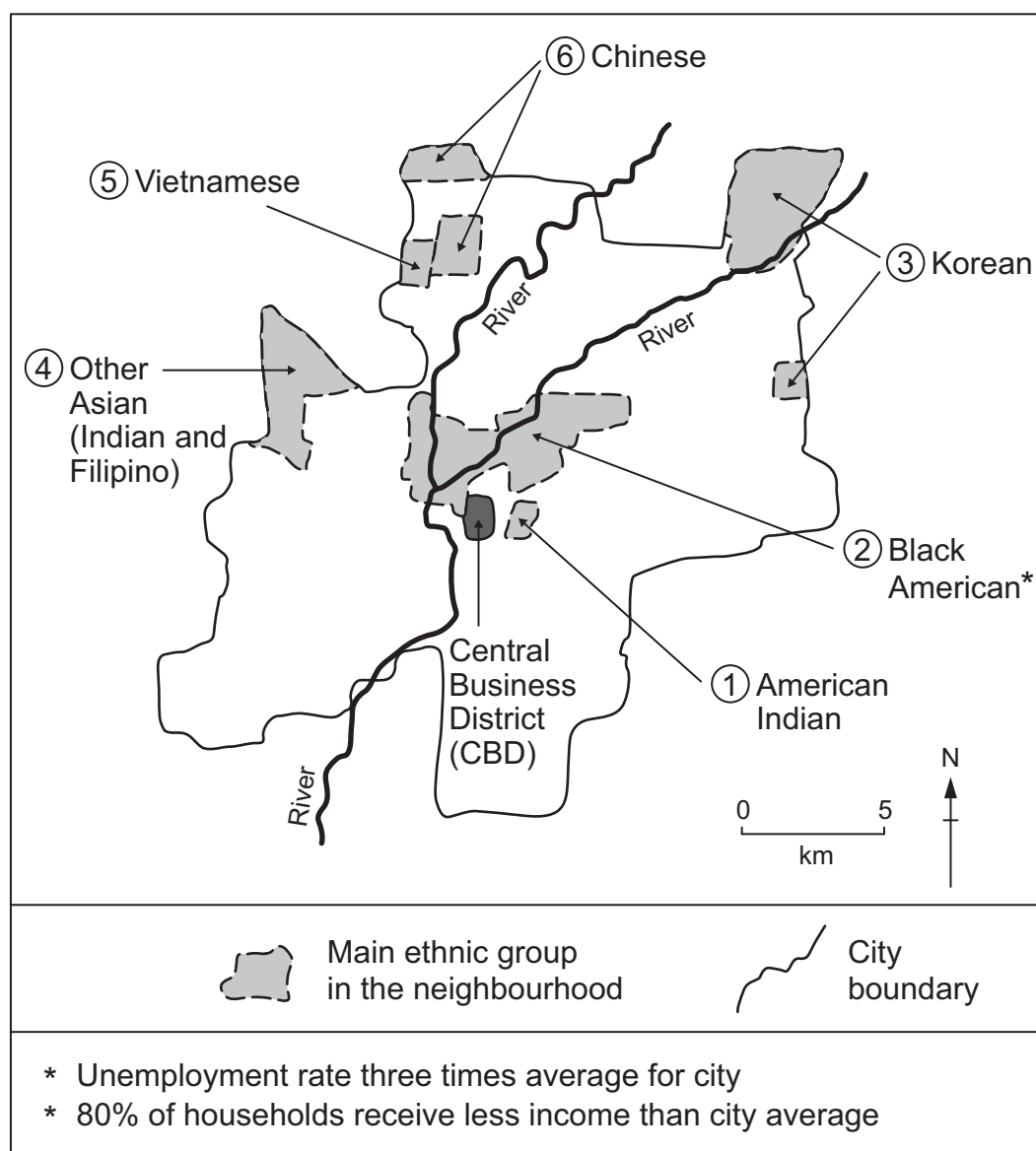


Figure 6

- (i) How do the locations of neighbourhoods 1 and 2 differ from the rest?

.....

.....

(1)



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blank

(ii) Give the evidence which suggests that deprivation might be a problem in neighbourhood 2.

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

(3)

(iii) What term is used to describe deprived **ethnic** neighbourhoods in large cities?

.....

(1)

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons for the concentrations of these ethnic groups.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(b) (i) Name **two** features typical of central business districts (CBDs).

1

2

(2)

(ii) For **one** of these named features, explain why it is typical of CBDs.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



(c) For an area of social deprivation in a named city, describe the attempts that have been made to improve living conditions for residents. Named city (4) (Total 15 marks)	Leave blank Q6
TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS	



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box ☐.

7. Fragile Environments

(a) Study Figure 7 which shows a sequence of desertification.

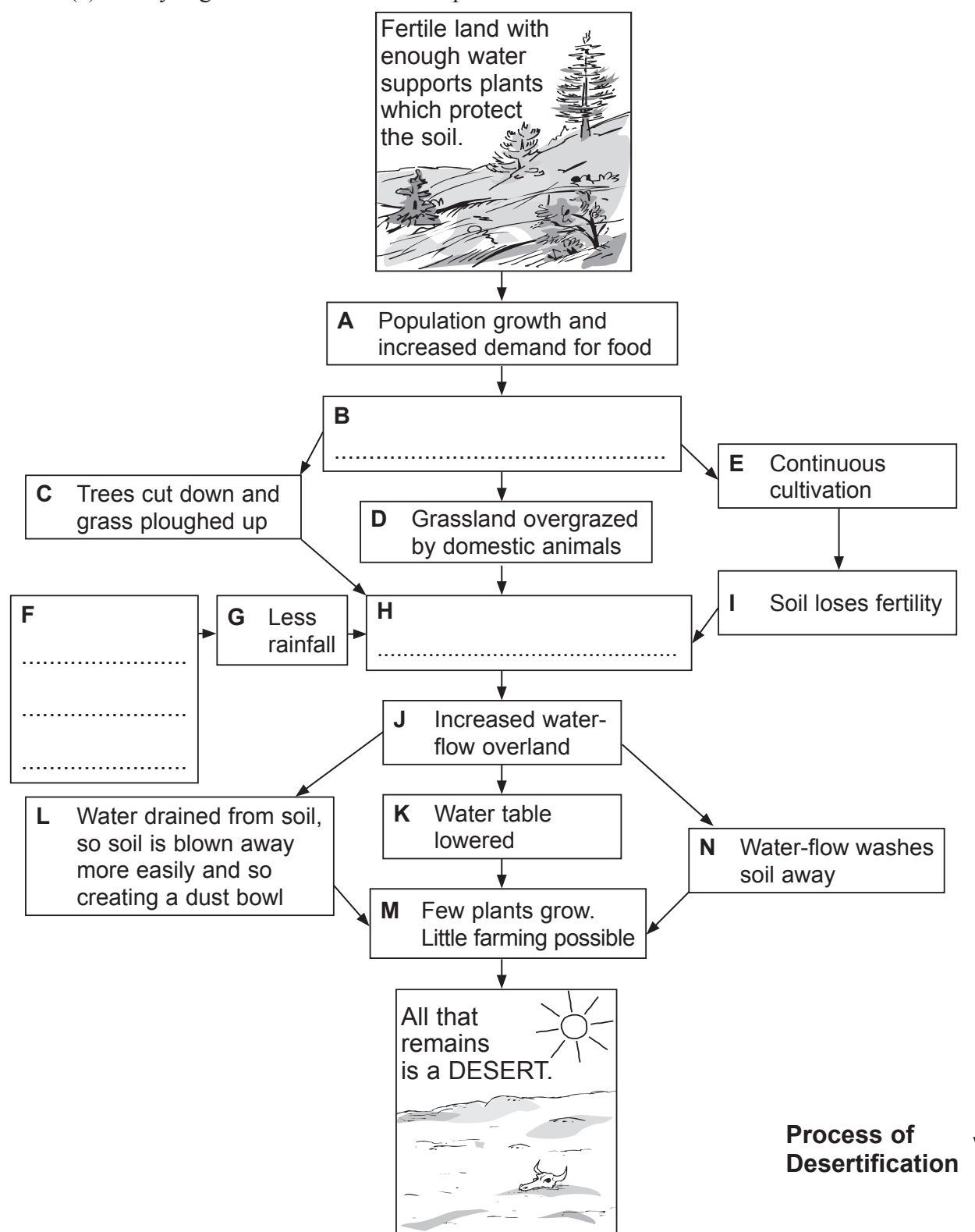


Figure 7



(i) State **two** human activities which can lead to desertification.

1

2

(2)

(ii) On Figure 7 write three of the following labels in the correct empty boxes – **B**, **F** or **H**.

Farmers try to increase food supply

Bare soil

High inputs of fertiliser

Climate change

(3)

(iii) What is meant by the term **soil erosion**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) Name **three** physical processes contributing to soil erosion and desertification.

1

2

3

(3)



M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 2 1 2 8

Q7

1. a stronger greenhouse effect
2. global warming?

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(4)

-
- This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

(6)

(Total 20 marks)

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If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box ☒ .

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which shows the distribution of Japanese foreign direct investment (FDI) between 1960 and 2005.

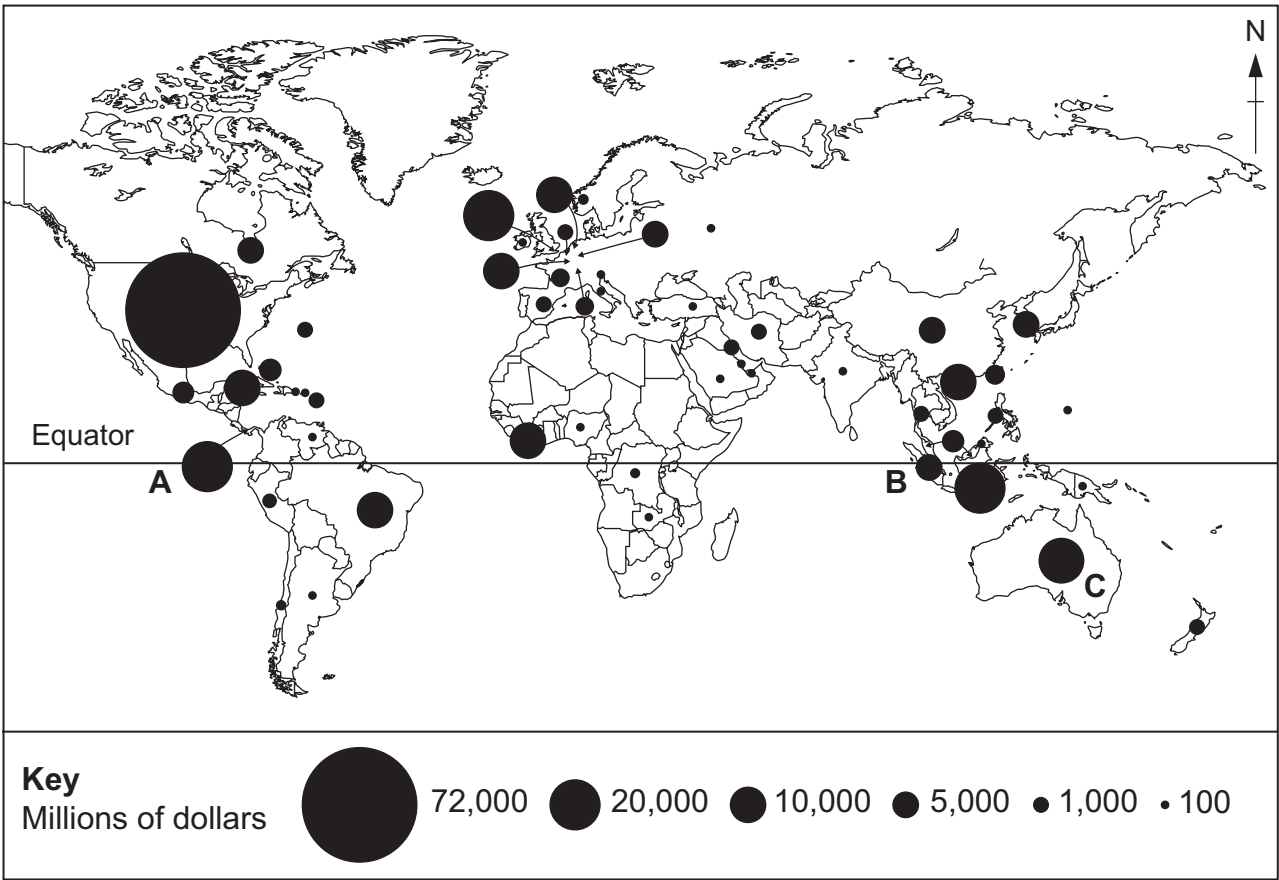


Figure 8

(i) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to identify the country which received the least FDI.

☒ A ☒ B ☒ C

(1)

(ii) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to indicate which country is Australia.

☒ A ☒ B ☒ C

(1)



M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 2 3 2 8

Leave
blank

(iii) How much Japanese FDI was received by:

1. the UK

.....

2. the USA?

.....

(2)

(iv) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to identify which statement best describes Japanese FDI.

☒ Japanese businesses importing foreign goods

☒ Japanese companies opening factories abroad

☒ Japanese sportsman playing in teams abroad

(1)

(v) Suggest **three** reasons why there is more Japanese FDI in the USA than in the whole of Africa.

1

.....

2

.....

3

.....

(3)

(vi) Describe **one** possible advantage for Japan of investing in Africa.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)





(b) Ecotourism is becoming important in many parts of the world. (i) Describe two ways in which ecotourism differs from mass tourism. (4) (ii) For one named Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC), describe features of the natural environment that attract ecotourists. Named country (6) (Total 20 marks)	Leave blank Q8 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box ☐.

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which gives information about two groups of countries.

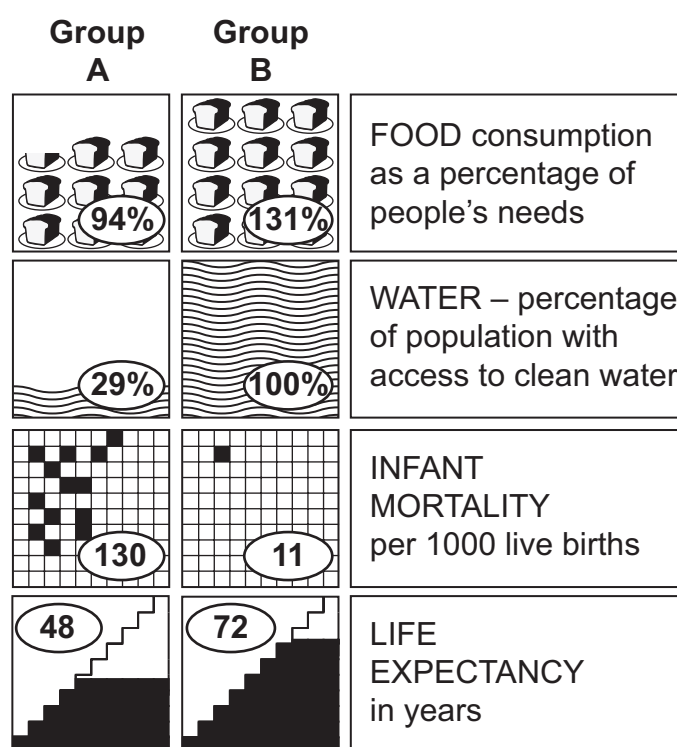


Figure 9(a)

(i) In which group is infant mortality lower?

..... (1)

(ii) Complete the blank spaces in the following paragraph.

People in Group B countries can expect to live years longer than those in Group A countries where disease can be caused by water supply and diet. (3)

(iii) Which of the two groups represents the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)?

..... (1)

(iv) Give **two** reasons for your choice in (a)(iii).

- 1
-
- 2
-
- (2)

(v) Suggest **two** indicators, **not** shown in Figure 9(a), that are good for measuring the differences in human welfare between Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDs) and MEDCs.

- 1
- 2
- (2)

(b) Study Figure 9(b) which gives information about water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of LEDs in 1990 and 2005.

	Year			Year	
Rural Areas	1990	2005	Urban Areas	1990	2005
Percentage of rural population with satisfactory water supply	14%	30%	Percentage of urban population with satisfactory water supply	70%	67%
Percentage of rural population with satisfactory sanitation provision	11%	14%	Percentage of urban population with satisfactory sanitation provision	71%	50%

Figure 9(b)

(i) State the general differences between rural areas and urban areas in terms of:

1. water supply
-
-
2. sanitation.
-
-
- (2)



(ii) Give three reasons for differences you have identified in (b)(i). 1 2 3 (3) (iii) Suggest why water supply and sanitation worsened in LEDC urban areas between 1990 and 2005. (6) (Total 20 marks)	Leave blank Q9
TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS END	

