

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows changes in the amount of freshwater used in the six continents.

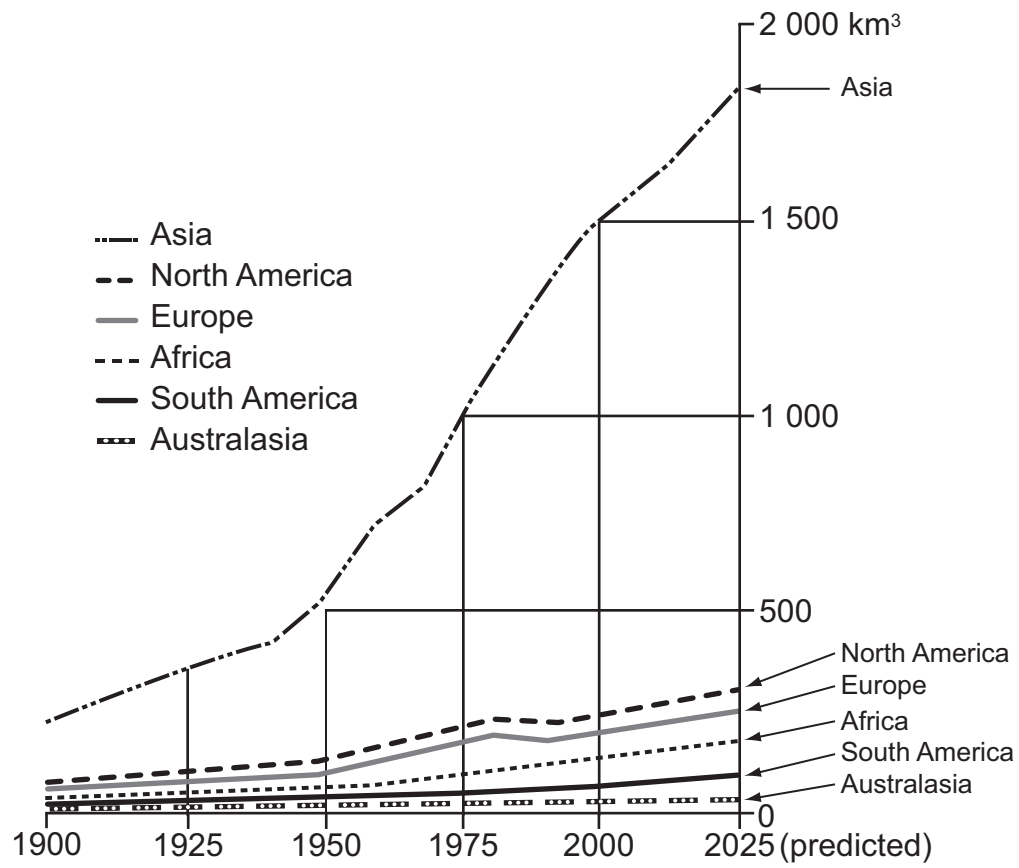


Figure 1

(i) What is happening to the use of freshwater between 1900 and 2025? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- Rising
- Falling
- Staying the same

(1)

(ii) Which continent shows the greatest increase in freshwater use?

..... (1)



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blank

(iii) Give **three** reasons why the amount of freshwater use is changing.

- 1
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- 2
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- 3
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- (3)**

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons why a continent such as Australasia might experience a shortage of freshwater.

- 1
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- 2
-
- (2)**

(v) Give **three** natural sources of freshwater.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- (3)**

(vi) What is a **reservoir**?

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- (1)**



(b) Draw and label the main features of a river drainage basin.

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(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)



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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows an erupting volcano.

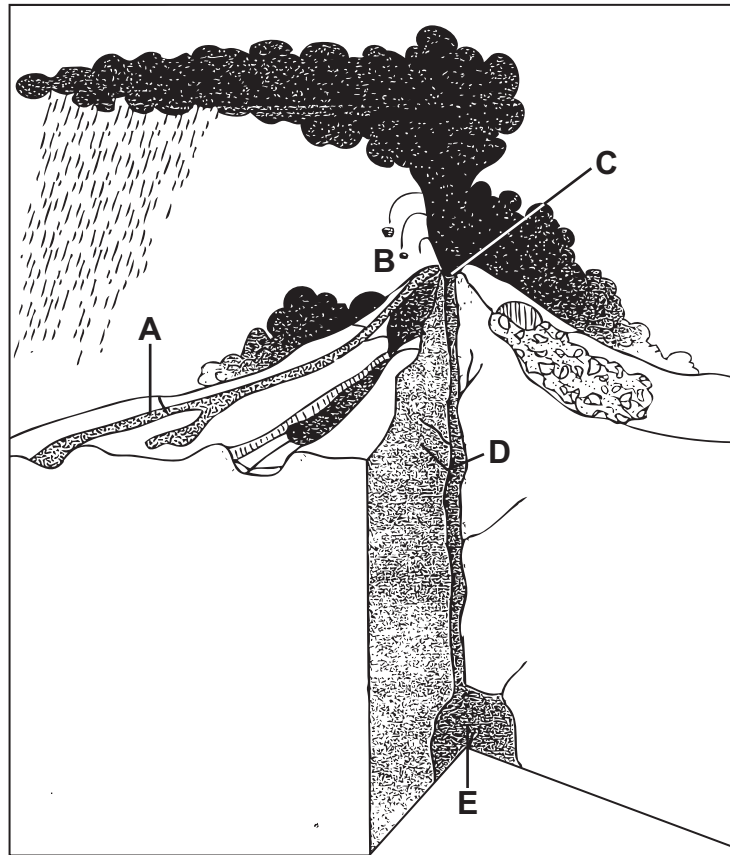


Figure 2

(i) Which of the letters, A to E, on Figure 2 shows the following features of the volcano?

Feature	Letter
Crater	
Magma chamber	
Vent	

(3)

(ii) Which **one** of the following terms best describes the volcano shown in Figure 2? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- Active
- Dormant
- Extinct

(1)



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blank

(iii) Name **three** types of material ejected during a volcanic eruption.

1

2

3

(3)

(b) Outline why volcanoes are found at constructive plate margins.

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(4)

(c) Describe **two** ways of reducing the effects of a volcanic eruption.

1

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2

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(4)

Q2

(Total 15 marks)



3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3. **A**, **B** and **C** are three groups of factors affecting farming. **A1**, **B1** and **C1** are examples of each of the three groups.

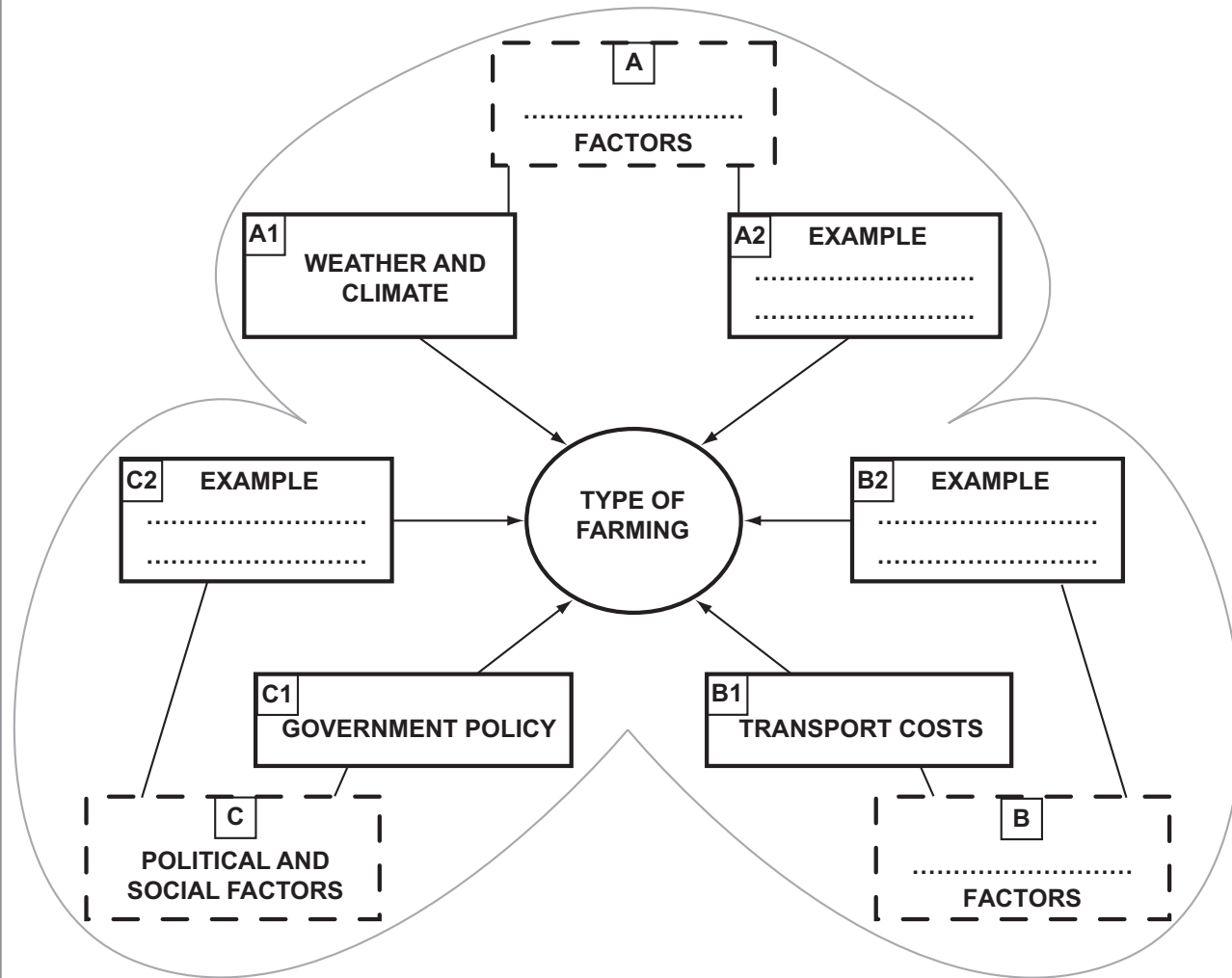


Figure 3

(i) Using the following terms, complete boxes **A** and **B** in Figure 3.

- Economic
- Environmental

(1)

(ii) Complete boxes **A2**, **B2** and **C2** by giving another example of each of the factors.

(3)



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(iii) Name **one** type of farming (e.g. arable farming) and outline how it is influenced by the following:

1. weather and climate
2. transport costs.

Name of type of farming

1

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2

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(4)

(b) Give **three** ways in which farming in LEDCs differs from that in MEDCs.

1

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2

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3

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(3)



(c) Suggest why some farmland in MEDCs is no longer used for farming.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

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Q3



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4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which gives information about the population and economy of the city of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) in 2007.

- 75% of population male.
- 20% of population Emirati Arab.
- Huge pay differences: some very wealthy people, but some migrant workers in the construction sector earn very low pay.

Sources of GDP

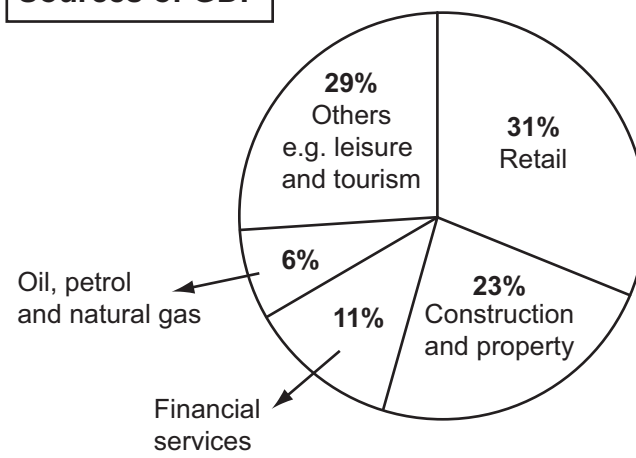


Figure 4

(i) What percentage of Dubai's population are immigrants?

..... (1)

(ii) What is meant by the term **GDP**?

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



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(iii) In the past, oil, petrol and natural gas made a much larger contribution to Dubai's GDP.

1. Which activity made the largest contribution to Dubai's GDP in 2007?

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2. Suggest why this change has happened.

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(4)

(iv) What indicators might be used to show increasing prosperity in countries such as the United Arab Emirates?

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(4)



(b) Sustaining development can be a problem for any rapidly developing area. Give reasons why.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

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Q4



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5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows the flows of three different types of migrant into an MEDC between 1950 and 2005.

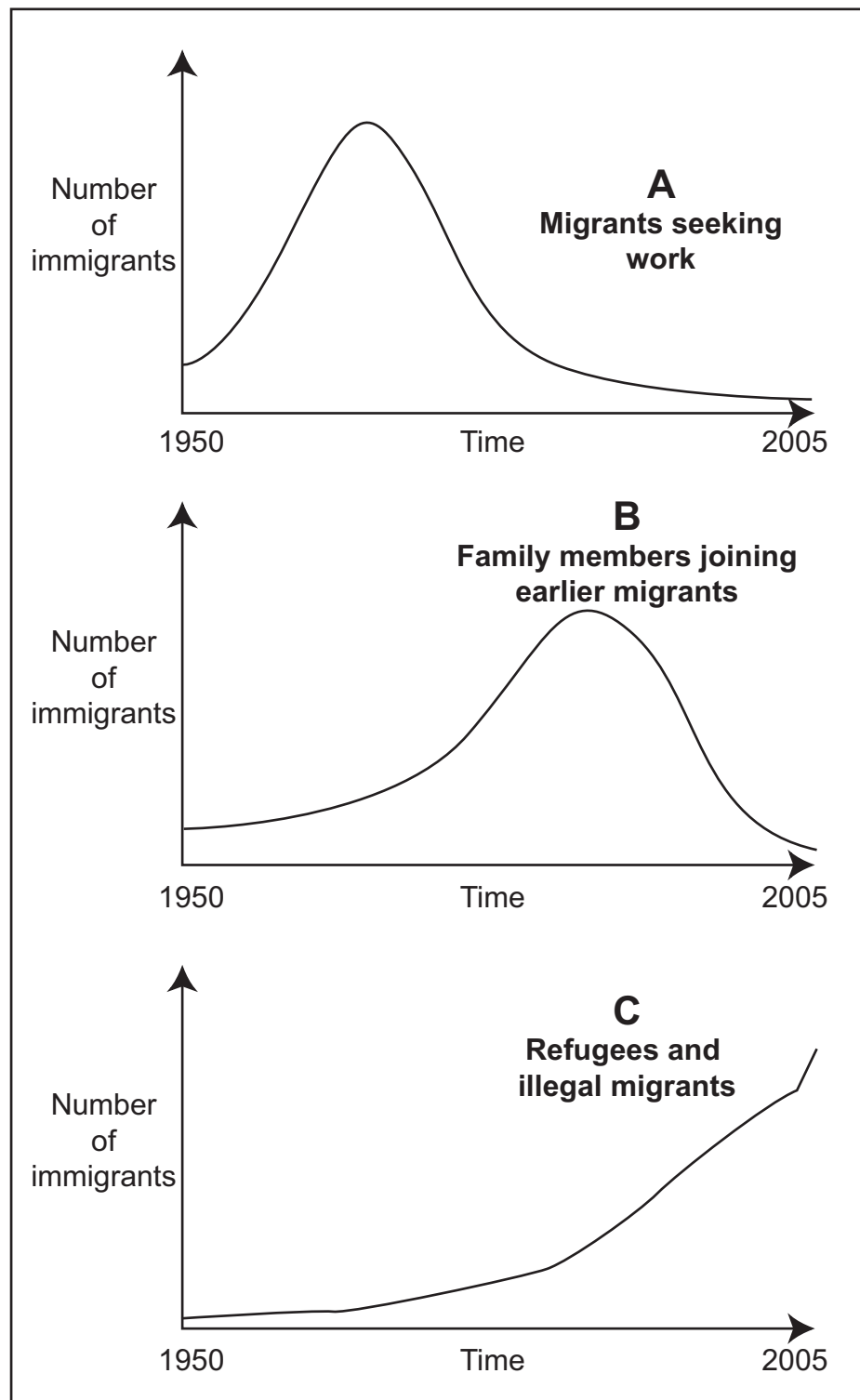


Figure 5



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(i) Which migration flow peaked first? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- A Migrants seeking work
- B Family members joining earlier migrants
- C Refugees and illegal migrants

(1)

(ii) Put a cross (☒) in **two** of the following boxes that best describe the type of migration shown in A on Figure 5.

- Pull migration
- Push migration
- Economic migration
- Voluntary migration
- Forced migration
- Political migration

(2)

(iii) Choose **two** of the terms given in (ii) that best describe the type of migration shown in C on Figure 5.

- 1
- 2

(2)

(b) Name and describe **one** example of a refugee migration.

Name of refugee migration

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(3)



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(c) Describe **one** issue that large-scale immigration creates for a named country.

Name of country

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(3)

(d) Give **two** reasons why more people are migrating today than ever before.

1

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2

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(4)

Q5

(Total 15 marks)



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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows the predicted populations of the world's seven largest cities in 2015. Their actual populations in 1975 are shown in brackets.

Rank Order in 2015	Predicted population in 2015 millions
1. Tokyo	36.2 (26.6)
2. Mumbai	22.6 (7.3)
3. Delhi	20.9 (4.4)
4. Mexico City	20.6 (10.7)
5. Sao Paulo	20.0 (9.6)
6. New York	19.7 (15.9)
7. Dhaka	17.9 (2.2)

Figure 6

(i) What was the second highest ranking city in 1975?

..... (1)

(ii) Which city will have the same rank in 2015 as it had in 1975?

..... (1)

(iii) Which city will have grown by the smallest number of people?

..... (1)

(iv) What term is used to describe these very large cities?

..... (1)



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(v) Outline **two** reasons why these cities are growing so quickly.

1

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2

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(4)

(b) (i) Give **three** problems found in these very large cities.

1

2

3

(3)

(ii) Describe how **two** of these named problems are being managed. Examples may help your answer.

Problem 1

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Problem 2

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(4)

Q6

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS



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 events leading to the formation of a desert.

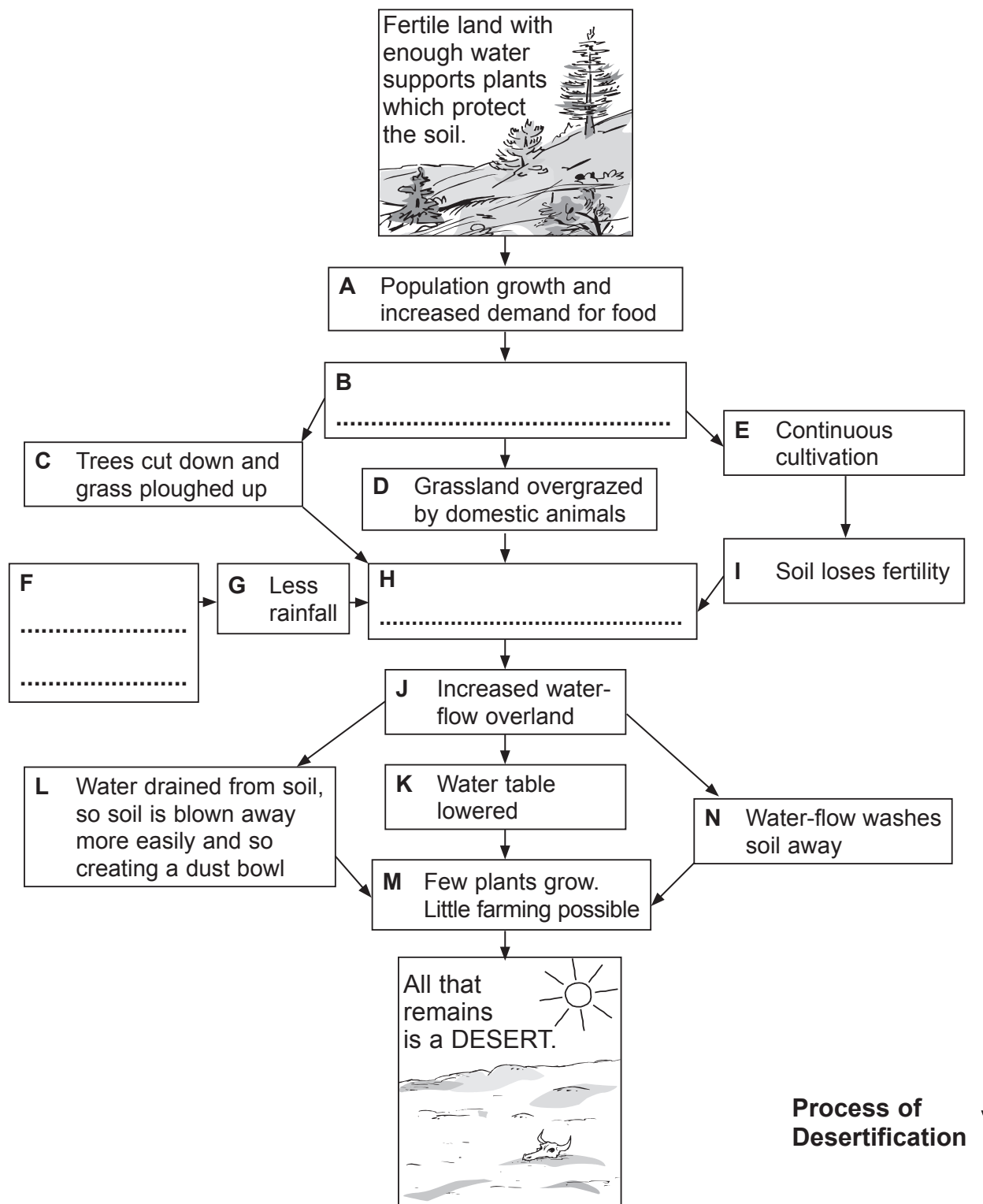


Figure 7



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

Farmers try to increase food supply High inputs of fertiliser	Bare soil Climate change
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------

(3)

(ii) State **two** human activities that remove plants shown on Figure 7.

1

2

(2)

(iii) Give **two** reasons why removing plants makes soil erosion more likely.

1

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2

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(2)

(b) A stronger greenhouse effect contributes to global warming and climate change. This encourages soil erosion and desertification.

(i) What is meant by the terms:

1. **greenhouse effect**

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2. **global warming?**

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(4)



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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which gives information about eight of the world's largest companies.

Company name	HQ location	Main business
AT&T	USA	Telecoms
BP	UK	Oil and gas
Exxon Mobil	USA	Oil and gas
Gazprom	Russia	Oil and gas
General Electric	USA	Electricals
Microsoft	USA	Computer software
Royal Dutch Shell	UK	Oil and gas
Wal-Mart	USA	Retail

Figure 8

(i) Which is the most common main business shown in Figure 8?

..... (1)

(ii) In which type of country are the headquarters (HQ) of these companies usually located? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- LEDC
 - MEDC
 - NIC (newly industrialised country)
- (1)

(iii) What term is used to describe these large companies?

..... (1)



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(b) For any named large company with a global operation, describe:

Named large company

1. its main business

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2. the locations of its production

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3. the location of its markets.

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(6)

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

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(1)



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blank

(ii) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of globalisation.

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(4)

(d) Describe and give reasons for the global shift in manufacturing. Examples may help your answer.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q8



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

9. Human Welfare

- (a) Study Figure 9 which shows development indicators for Kenya and the United Kingdom (UK) in 2008.

Development indicator	Kenya	UK
Birth rate	35	11
Infant mortality rate	66	5
Life expectancy (years)	54	80
Literacy rate (% population):		
• male	89	99
• female	76	99
% population urban	20	90
Motor vehicles (per 1000)	14	430
% population with HIV/AIDS	15	0.1
Internet users (% population)	3	55

Figure 9

- (i) Which country has the lower internet use?

..... (1)

- (ii) Give **one** indicator of health.

..... (1)

- (iii) What is meant by:

1. life expectancy

.....

2. literacy rate?

.....
 (2)



Leave
blank

(iv) Suggest why:

1. the literacy rate in Kenya is lower for females than for males

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2. life expectancy is higher in the UK than Kenya.

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(6)

(b) Describe where the areas of deprivation and wealth are found in a named city.

Name of city

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(4)



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