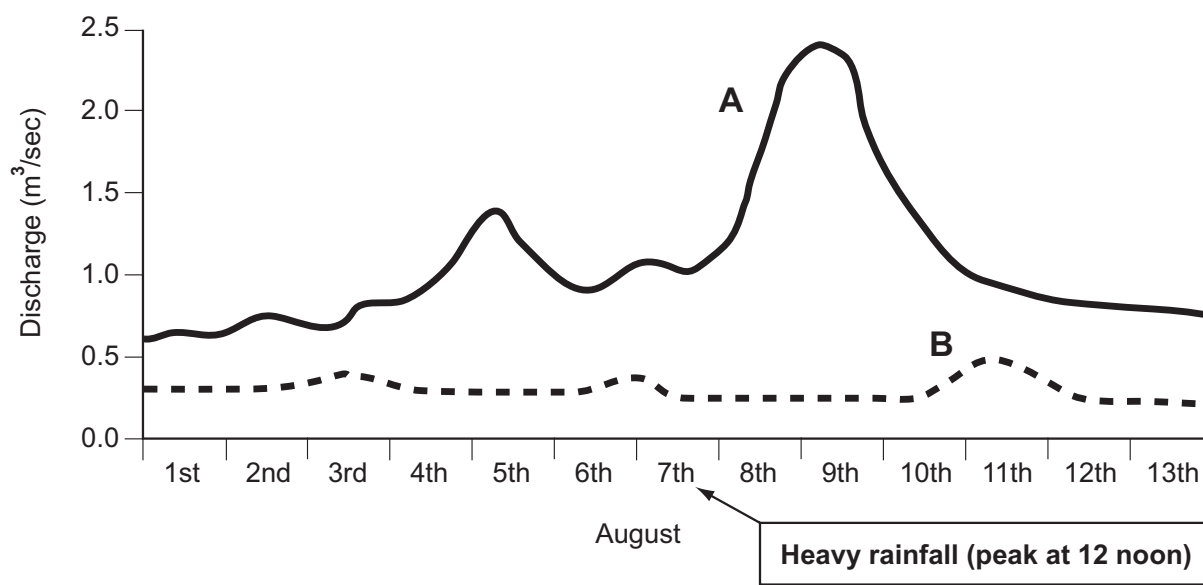


SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows hydrographs of two nearby streams in the UK.



Stream A Flows on clay (impermeable rock)

Stream B Flows on limestone (permeable rock)

Figure 1

(i) Describe how rainfall on the 7th August affected the discharge of stream A.

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(2)



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(ii) What data has to be collected in the field for stream hydrographs to be drawn?

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(3)

(iii) What is meant by the **catchment area** of a stream?

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(1)

(iv) Explain how differences in the geology of these two catchment areas help to account for differences in the stream discharges.

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(4)



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(b) Explain how

- 1. urban land use
- 2. vegetation

can affect the discharge of a stream.

1. urban land use

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2. vegetation

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(4)

(c) Describe how flooding can be controlled in flood-prone areas. Refer to named areas and schemes.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q1

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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2(a) which shows six different classes of earthquake on the Richter Scale.

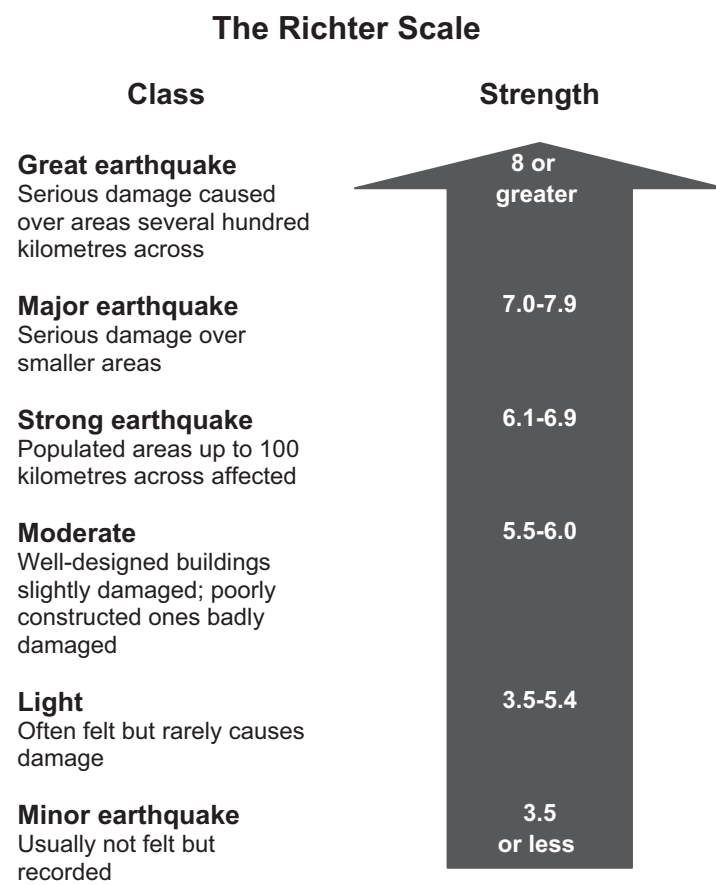


Figure 2(a)

(i) What class of earthquake starts to cause damage? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- minor
- moderate
- strong

(1)

(ii) Name an area of the world prone to great and major earthquakes.

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(1)



(iii) Suggest why stronger earthquakes generally cause more damage.

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(2)

(b) Study Figure 2(b) which shows three zones of damage around the epicentre of an earthquake.

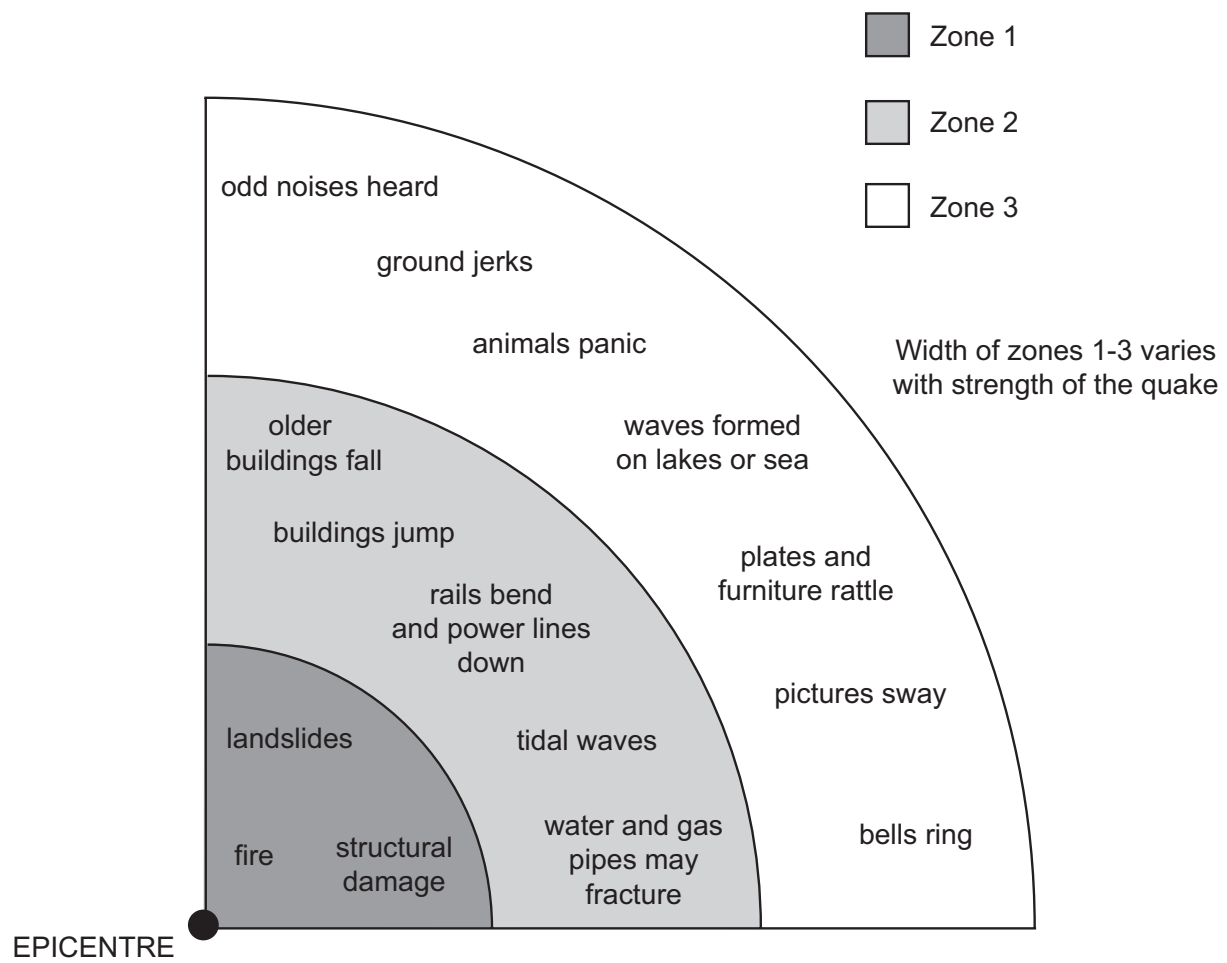


Figure 2(b)



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(i) What is the **epicentre**?

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(2)

(ii) Explain how

1. distance from the epicentre
2. the type of surface landscape

determine the nature of the damage produced by an earthquake.

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2

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(4)



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(c) Explain how prediction and preparation can reduce the effects of an earthquake. Refer to named examples.

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(4)

(d) Describe the impact of **one** named hazard (earthquake **or** volcanic eruption **or** tropical storm).

Named hazard

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q2

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3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3 which shows the 'fuels' used by UK power stations to produce electricity in 2005.

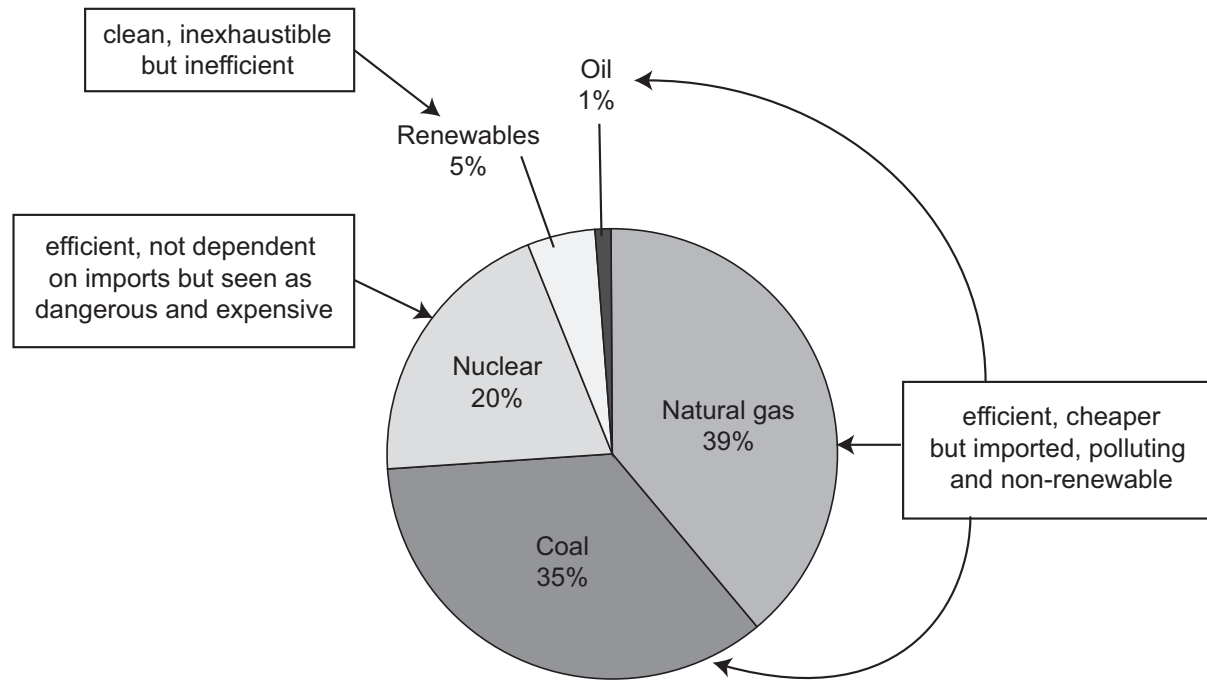


Figure 3

(i) What evidence suggests that UK power stations use more fossil fuels than renewable fuels?

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(2)

(ii) Explain why the term **renewable** is used to describe some fuels.

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(2)



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(iii) Explain how using more renewable fuels may slow down the rate of global warming.

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(2)

(b) Explain why the demand for energy continues to rise.

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(4)

(c) Suggest why nuclear power continues to be used despite its disadvantages.

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(4)



(d) What issues must be considered if a country is to develop a **sustainable energy policy**? Figure 3 may help your answer.

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(6)

Q3

(Total 20 marks)



4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4(a) which shows the eight largest economies by GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2005 and the predicted eight largest in 2050.

2005	2050 (predicted)
1. USA*	1. China ⁺
2. Japan*	2. USA*
3. Germany*	3. India ⁺
4. UK*	4. Japan*
5. France*	5. Brazil ⁺
6. China ⁺	6. Mexico ⁺
7. Italy*	7. Russia ⁺
8. Canada*	8. Germany*

* member of G7 (group of seven largest MEDCs)

⁺ member of E7 (group of emerging economies) together with Indonesia and Turkey

Figure 4(a)

(i) What does the GDP measure?

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(2)



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(ii) Describe the main changes shown in Figure 4(a).

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(2)

(b) Explain how **two** of the following can each contribute to GDP growth in E7 countries.

1. young and fast-growing populations
2. freer world trade
3. greater foreign and government investment

Choice

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Choice

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(6)



(c) Study Figure 4(b) which shows how annual income for rural and urban Chinese has changed since 1990.

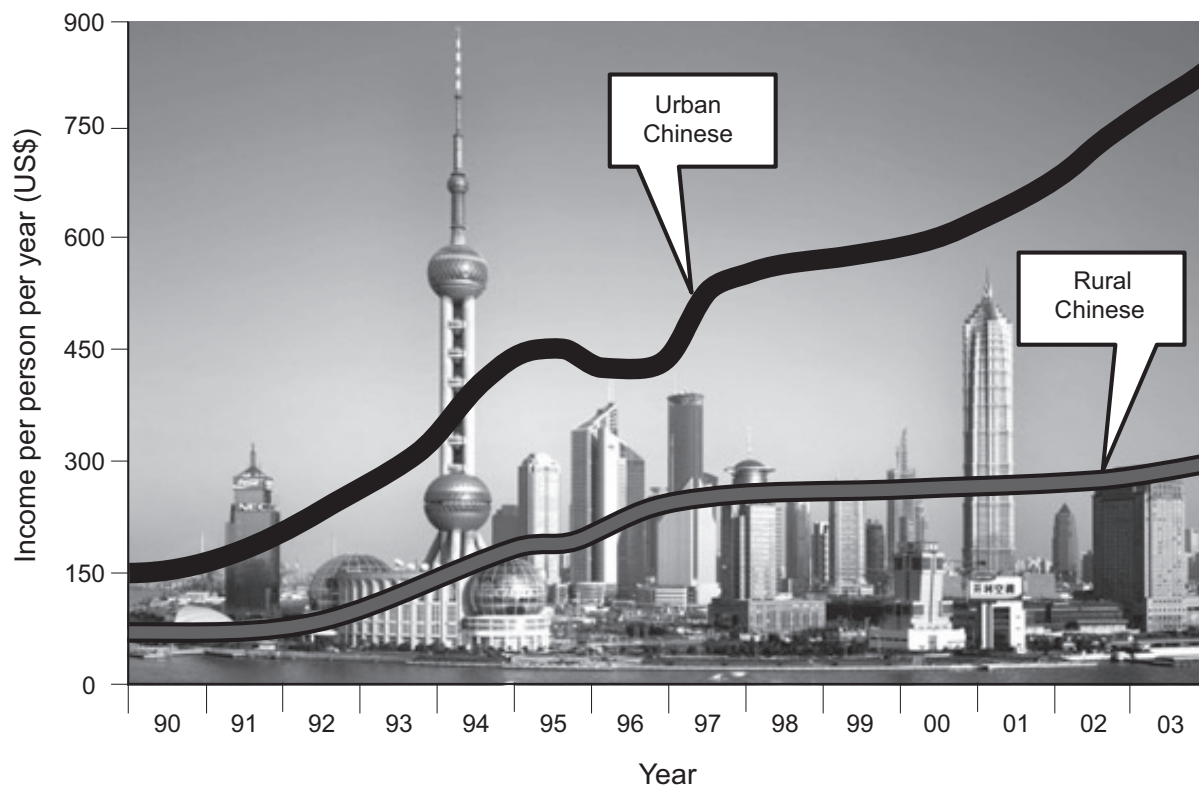


Figure 4(b)

Describe and suggest reasons why these two groups of people have benefited differently from China's recent rapid development.

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(4)



(d) Explain why the HDI (Human Development Index) might be a better measure of development than GDP or average income per person. Examples may help your answer.

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Q4

(Total 20 marks)



5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which is an extract from a recent newspaper.

Canaries migrant total tops 1,000

Three more fishing boatloads of illegal African migrants landed on Spain's Canary Islands yesterday, taking the total to more than 1,000. Many of the migrants sailed 1,000 kilometres from Senegal and Mauritania.

Figure 5

(i) Describe this migration using the terms **immigration** and **emigration**.

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(2)

(ii) Suggest **two** obstacles facing these migrants.

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2

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(2)



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(iii) For this migration or another named migration between an LEDC and an MEDC, identify and explain

- 1. one push factor
- 2. one pull factor.

1

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(6)

(b) Migrants from Africa are mainly young people. Suggest how and why African governments might react to the emigration of such people.

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(4)



(c) Outline the immigration policy of **one** named country and give reasons for it.

Named country

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(Total 20 marks)

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Q5



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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows part of an MEDC town.



Figure 6

(i) Give the evidence that suggests this shows the rural-urban fringe.

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(3)

(ii) What term is used to describe the land to the west of the road in Figure 6?

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(1)



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(iii) Explain why developers might be interested in using this land.

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(4)

(iv) Suggest **two** types of development which might take place on this land.

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(2)

(v) For **one** of the developments named in (iv), explain how this might bring them into conflict with local residents and environmentalists.

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(4)



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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(a) which is a map of Burkina Faso showing areas now experiencing desertification.

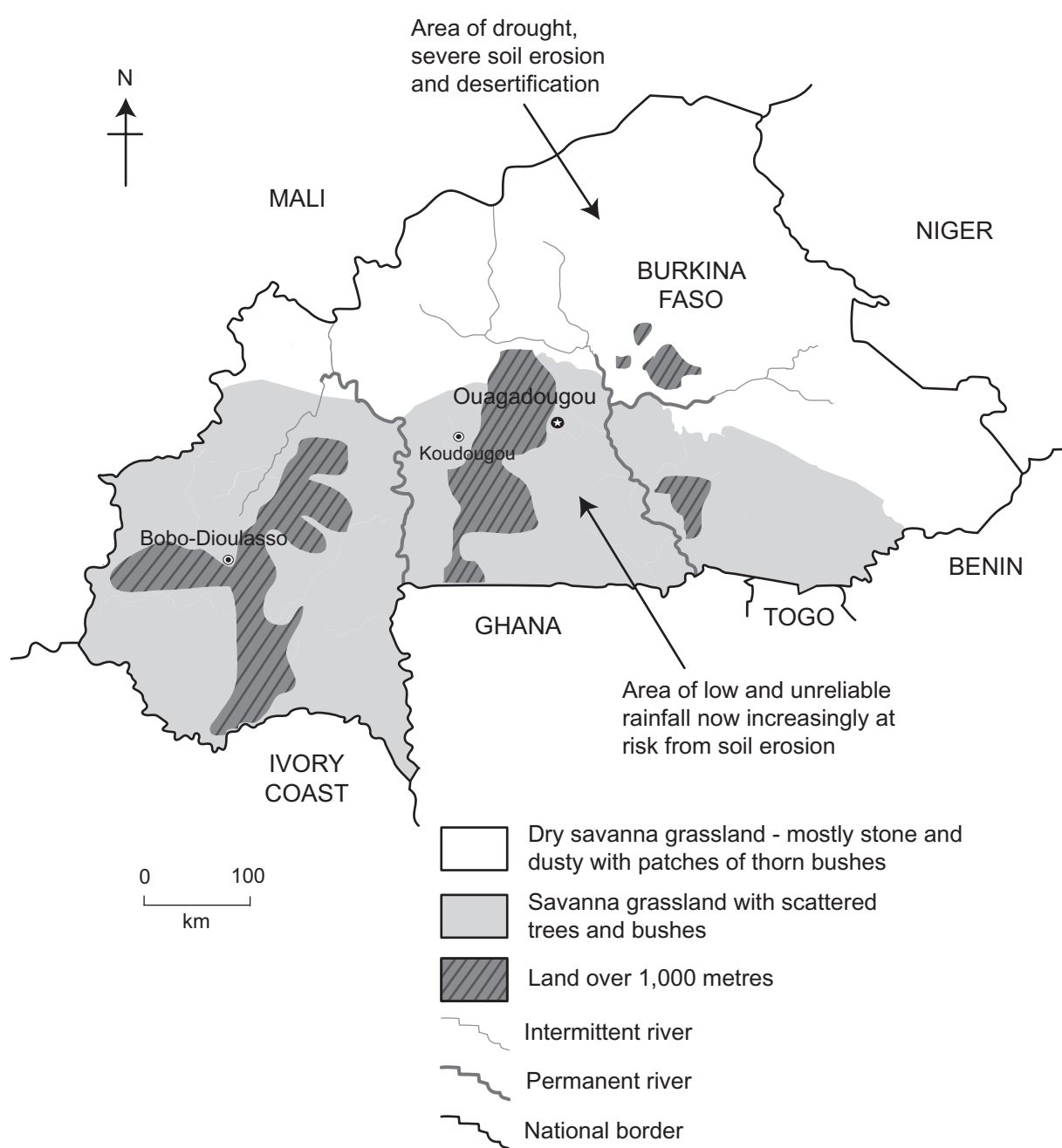


Figure 7(a)



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blank

(i) What is meant by the term **desertification**?

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(2)

(ii) How does drought differ from unreliable rainfall?

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(2)

(iii) With reference to Figure 7(a), what is the relationship between rainfall and river type?

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(2)



(b) Study Figure 7(b) which shows the causes of desertification.

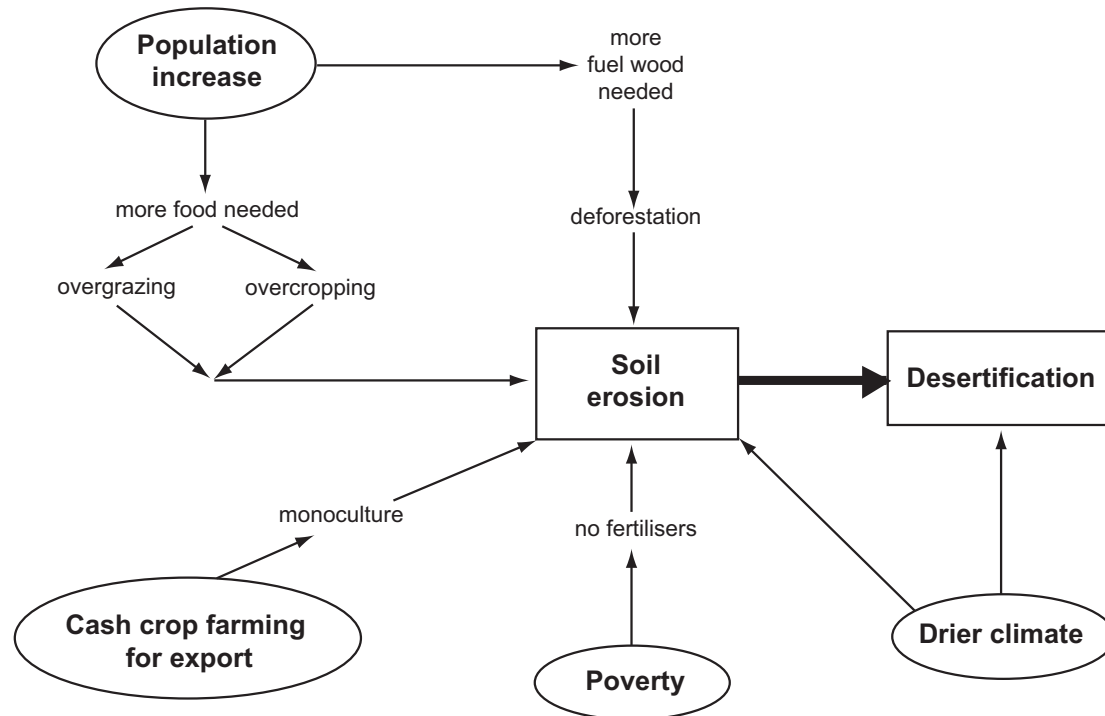


Figure 7(b)

(i) Suggest how people are contributing to the desertification of the savanna areas of Burkina Faso. Refer also to Figure 7(a).

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(ii) Explain how soil erosion leads to desertification.

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(3)

(c) Describe the measures taken by people in **one** or **more named areas** to slow desertification.

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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which shows trade flows between three groups of countries: MEDCs, LEDCs and NICs.

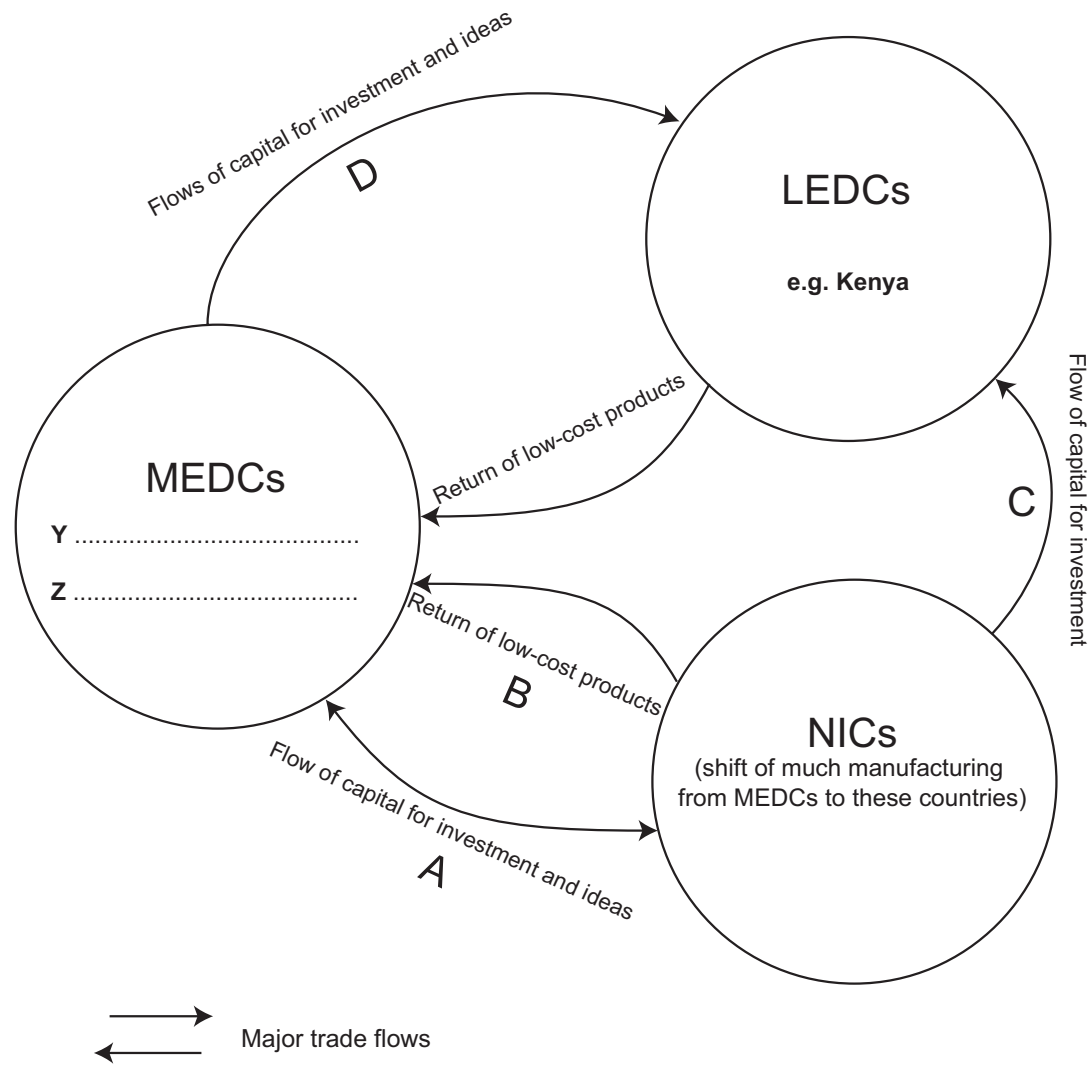


Figure 8

(i) At **Y** and **Z**, name **two** MEDC countries that trade heavily with each other. **(1)**

(ii) For each of the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** on Figure 8, give an **example** of the trade flow they represent.

A

B

C

D

(4)



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blank

(iii) On Figure 8, draw and label an arrow for

1. the flow of development aid
2. the flow of raw materials

(2)

(b) (i) Using a named industry as an example, explain what is meant by the term **global shift**.

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(3)

(ii) Give reasons why, within TNCs (transnational companies), the flow of new ideas and capital for investment is generally outwards from MEDCs.

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(5)



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(c) Suggest why investing in NICs and LEDCs is often attractive to foreign investors.

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(6)

(d) Explain how international trade makes countries more interdependent and yet some countries become richer and others poorer. Examples will help your answer.

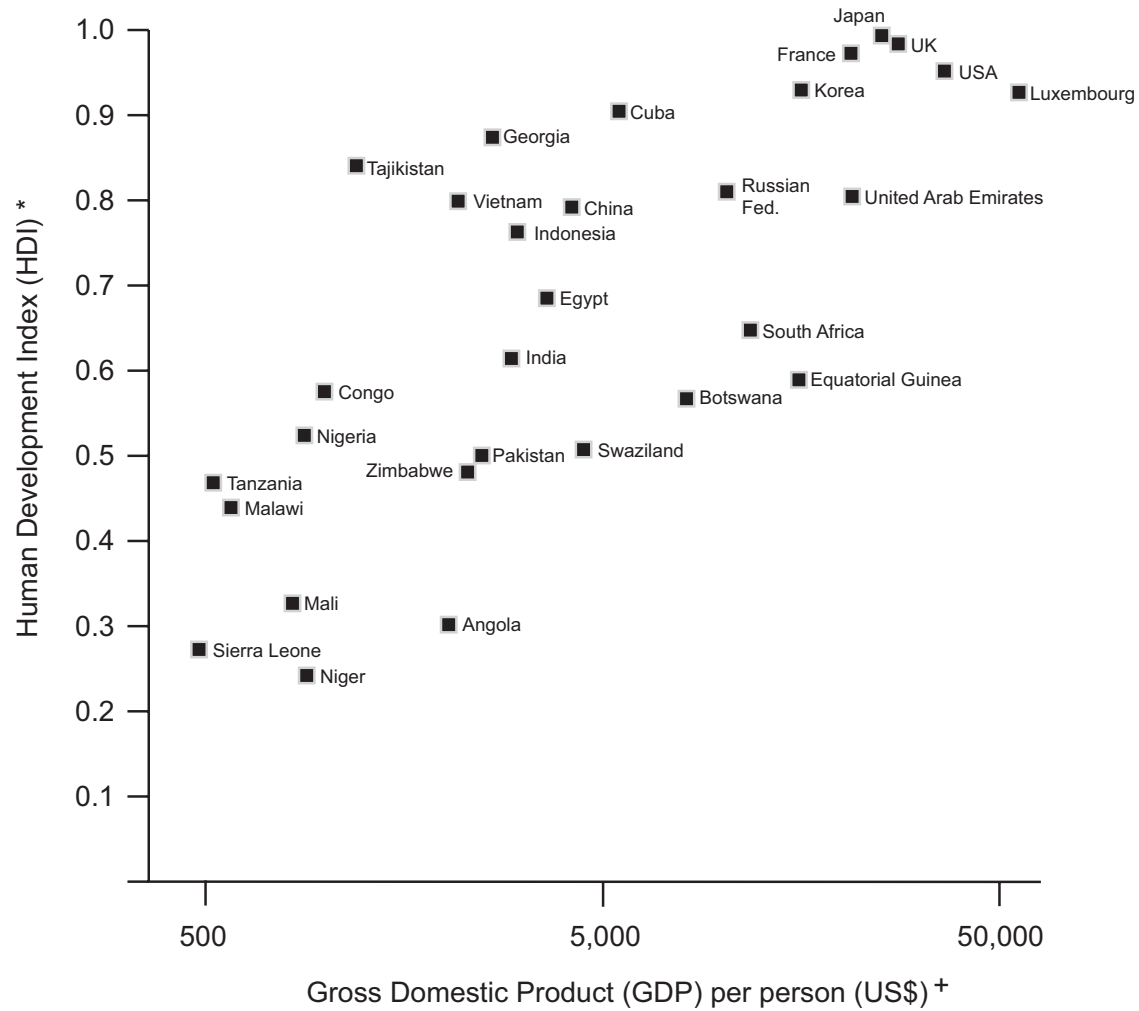
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If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box .

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which shows the values of HDI (Human Development Index) and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per person for 30 countries.



* includes life expectancy and literacy components only
+ adjusted for local cost of living

Figure 9(a)

(i) State the general relationship between the HDI and GDP per person shown on Figure 9(a).

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(1)



(ii) Explain what the HDI tries to measure about a country.

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(2)

(iii) Suggest **two** more indicators that could have been used in the HDI.

1

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2

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(2)

(iv) Suggest why GDP per person affects the HDI values of many countries.

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(4)

(v) Cuba is an LEDC but has a high HDI value. Suggest **two** reasons for this.

1

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2

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(2)



(b) Study Figure 9(b) which shows an MEDC city and human welfare indicators for two of its areas – Oakwood and Woodhouse.

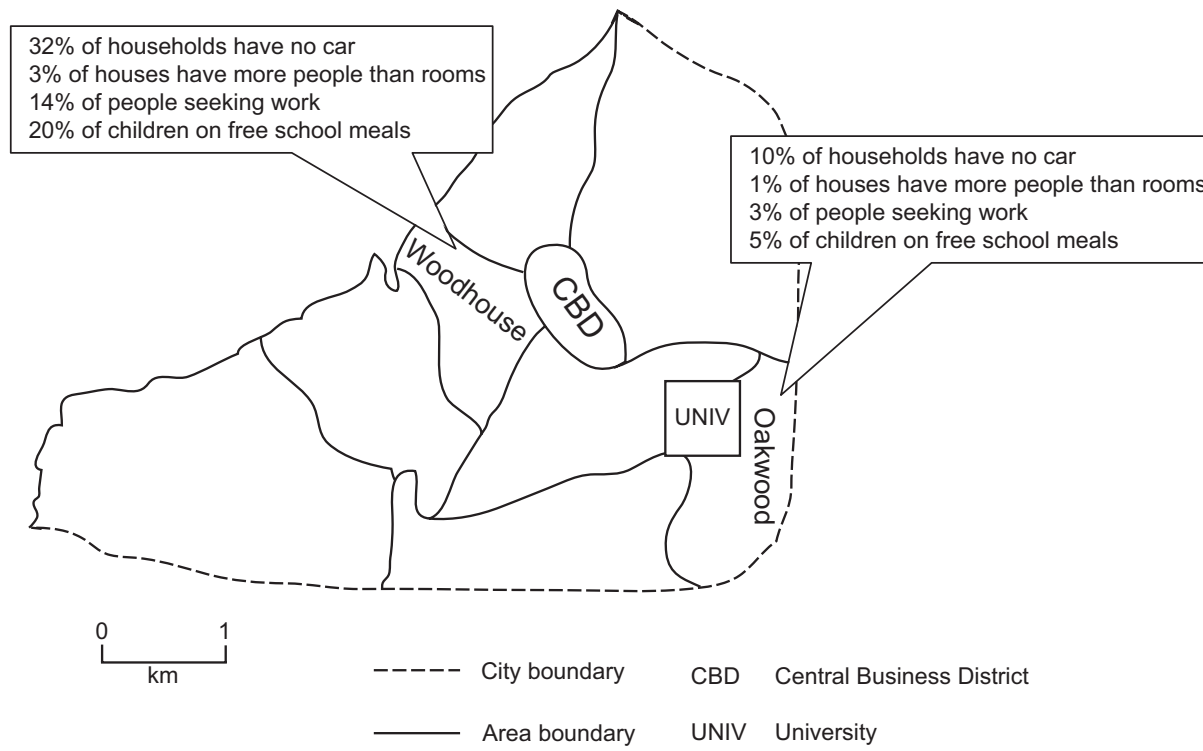


Figure 9(b)

Compare the two areas in terms of their levels of deprivation.

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(4)



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(c) Give the reasons for differences in human welfare between the areas of **one** named city.

Named city

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