

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.

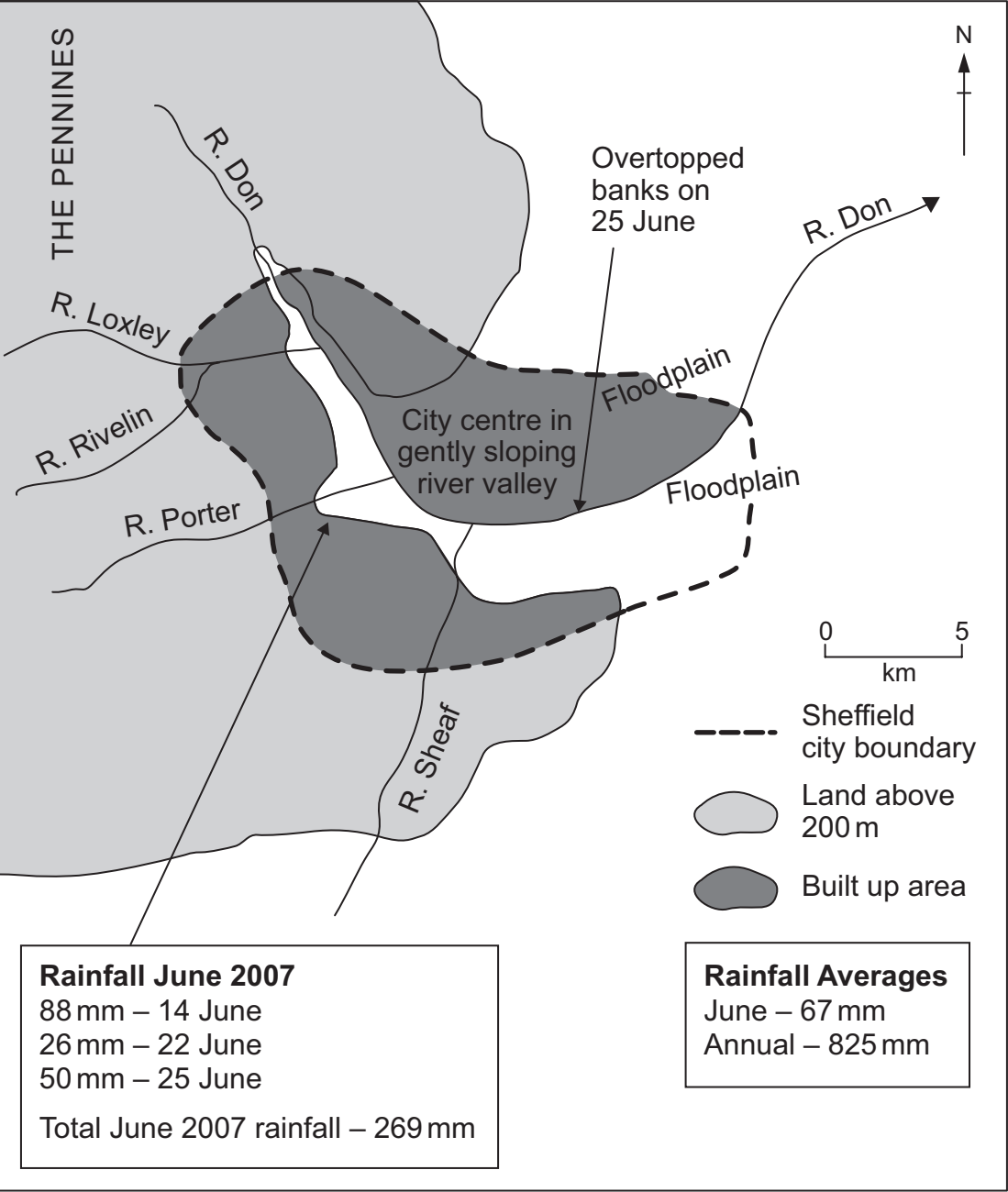


Figure 1



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- (i) State **three** ways in which the amount and distribution of rainfall in the Sheffield area in June 2007 was unusual.

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(3)

- (ii) Where is the water table during flooding?

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(1)

- (iii) Give **three** reasons why Sheffield is more likely to flood than many other urban areas.

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(3)

- (iv) Suggest how rainfall on 14 and 22 June helped cause the flooding on 25 June.

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(3)



M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 3 3 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)





(c) Describe the ways in which the risk of flooding is reduced in some urban areas. Examples may help your answer. (6) (Total 20 marks)	Leave blank Q1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



2. Hazards

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

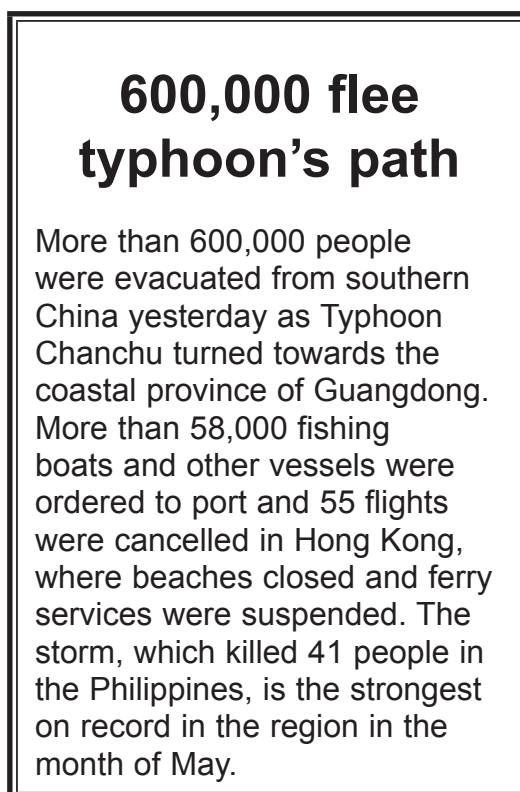


Figure 2

- (i) Suggest the weather characteristics that would make this storm the 'strongest on record'.

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(ii) Give the conditions in which tropical storms form.

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(4)

(b) Outline ways in which tropical storms restrict the development of Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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(4)





(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)	Leave blank
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(d) With reference to examples, give reasons why people continue to live in areas prone to natural hazards. (6) (Total 20 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.



Suggest what Figure 3(a) shows about the location of Macedonia in relation to the European Union.

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(1)



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

(i) Compare the locations of the two FEZs in Macedonia.

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(3)

(ii) Explain why each of the following is likely to attract a TNC to a country such as Macedonia.

1. abundant labour supply

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2. modern transport facilities

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3. tax incentives.

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(6)



Q3

- (d) 'Raw materials and energy remain important factors in the location of modern manufacturing.'

Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

(6)

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) 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)

(ii) Compare Japan and the UK in terms of their regional differences.

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(3)



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(b) (i) What does GDP measure?

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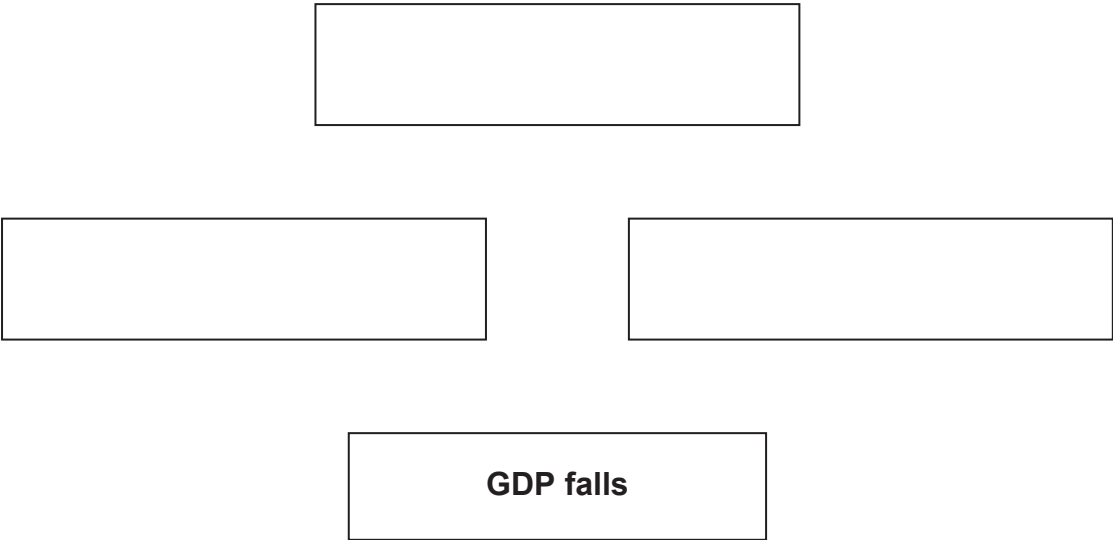
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(2)

(ii) Complete the **vicious cycle diagram** to show what happens to a region in which GDP is falling.



(4)

(c) For **one** named country, describe **two** attempts made by the government to reduce regional differences.

Named country

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2

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(4)





(d) Describe the problems experienced by: 1. a region where GDP is growing 2. a country with large regional disparities. (6) (Total 20 marks)	Leave blank Q4



5. Migration

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

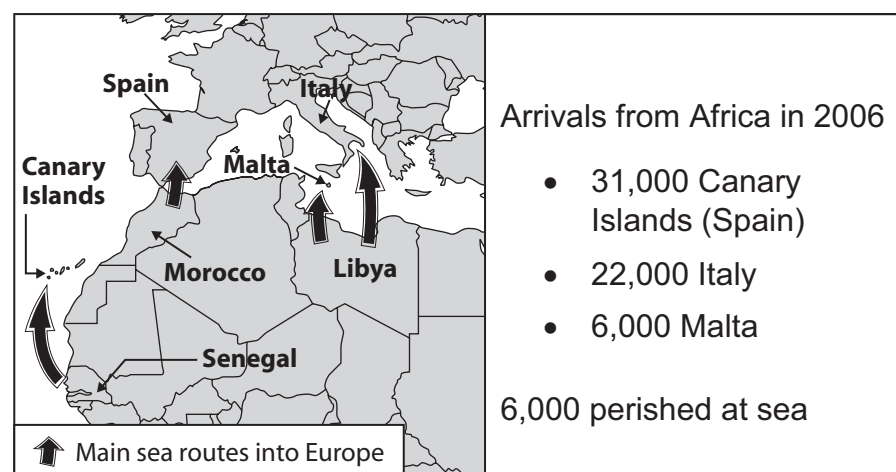


Figure 5

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

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 (1)

- (ii) With reference to Figure 5, describe this migration in terms of its source, obstacles and destination.

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 (3)



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(b) For a named example, show how both **push** and **pull** factors encourage international migration.

Named example

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(6)

(c) Explain how immigration can benefit the economy of a country. Examples will help your answer.

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(4)



M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 7 3 6



(d) Describe the disadvantages of immigration for destination countries, and explain how these can outweigh any economic benefits. (6) (Total 20 marks)	Leave blank Q5 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



6. Urban Environments

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

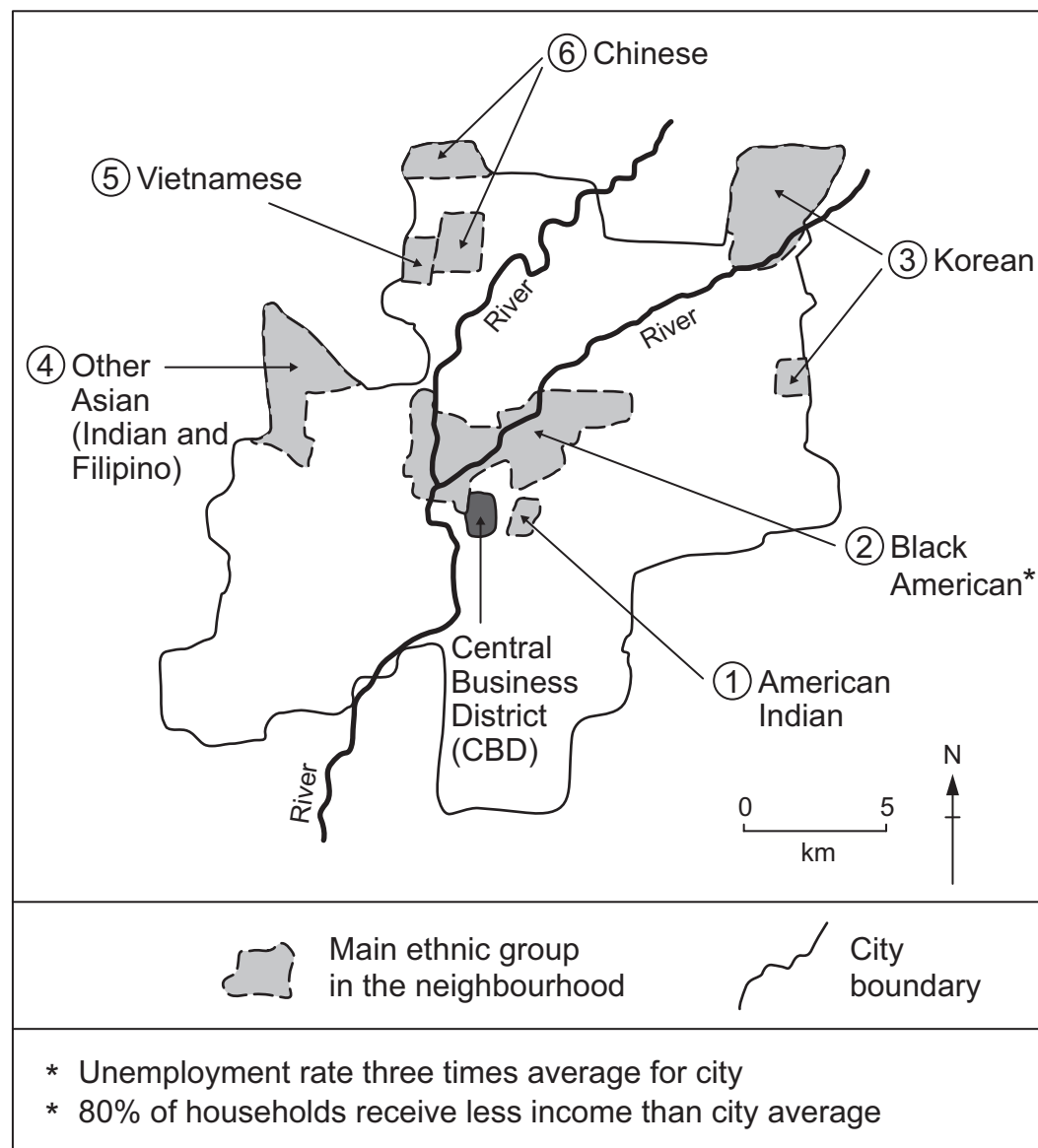


Figure 6

- (i) Describe the distribution of the six neighbourhoods shown.

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(2)



M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 9 3 6

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(ii) State **one** indicator of deprivation on Figure 6.

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(1)

(iii) Suggest how the cycle of deprivation in neighbourhood 2 might be broken.

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(3)

(b) (i) What is meant by the term **ghetto**?

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(1)

(ii) Explain why ghettos develop in large cities.

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(3)





(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) (d) Describe the possible causes of tension and injustice in a city. Examples may help your answer. (6) (Total 20 marks) TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 120 MARKS	Leave blank Q6 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		



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 shows a sequence of desertification.

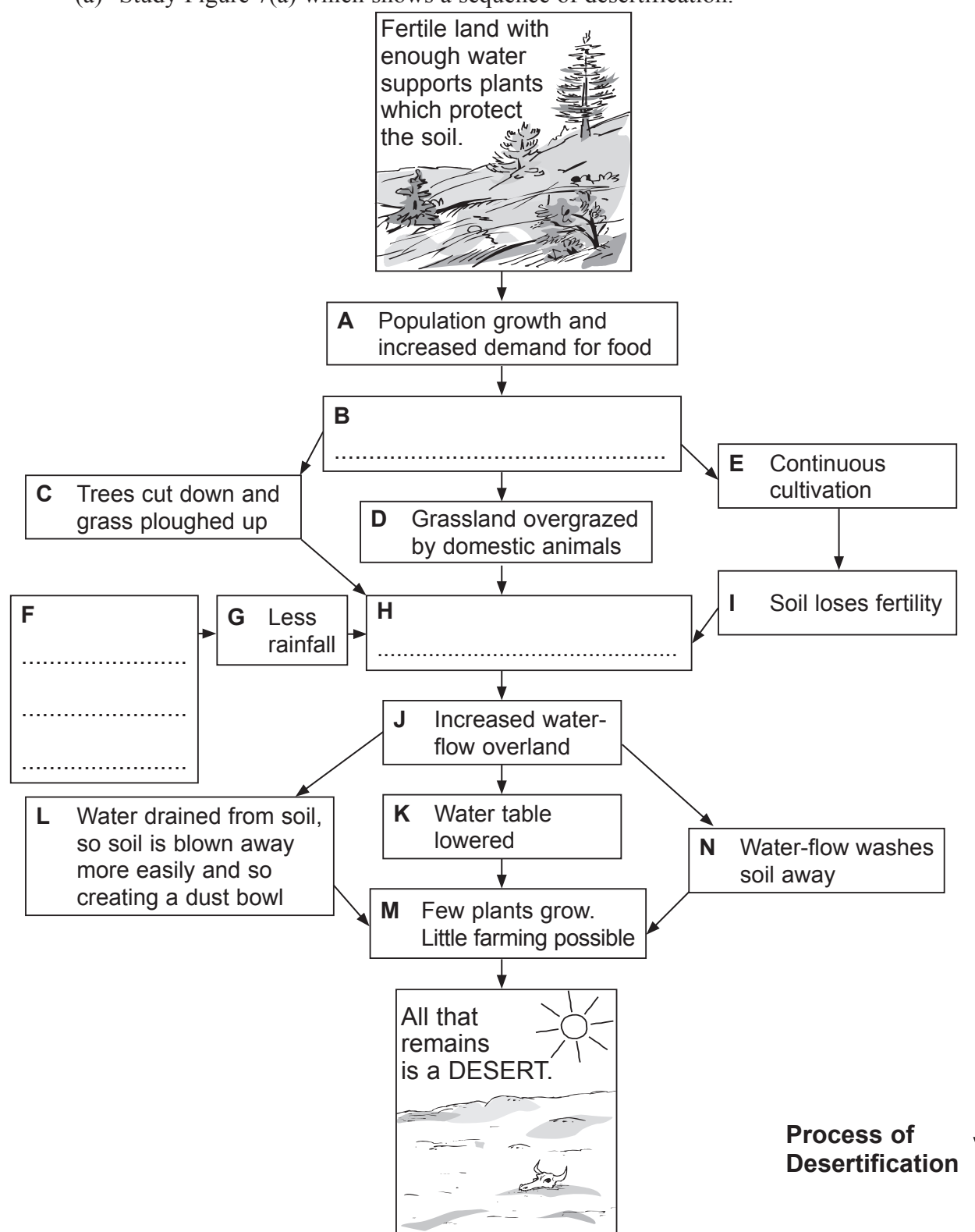


Figure 7(a)



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- (i) On Figure 7(a) 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)

- (ii) State **two** human activities which can lead to bare soil.

1

2

(2)

- (iii) Give **two** reasons why bare soil makes soil erosion more likely.

1

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2

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(2)



M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 2 3 3 6

(b) Study Figure 7(b) which shows areas of Africa affected by long-term drought.

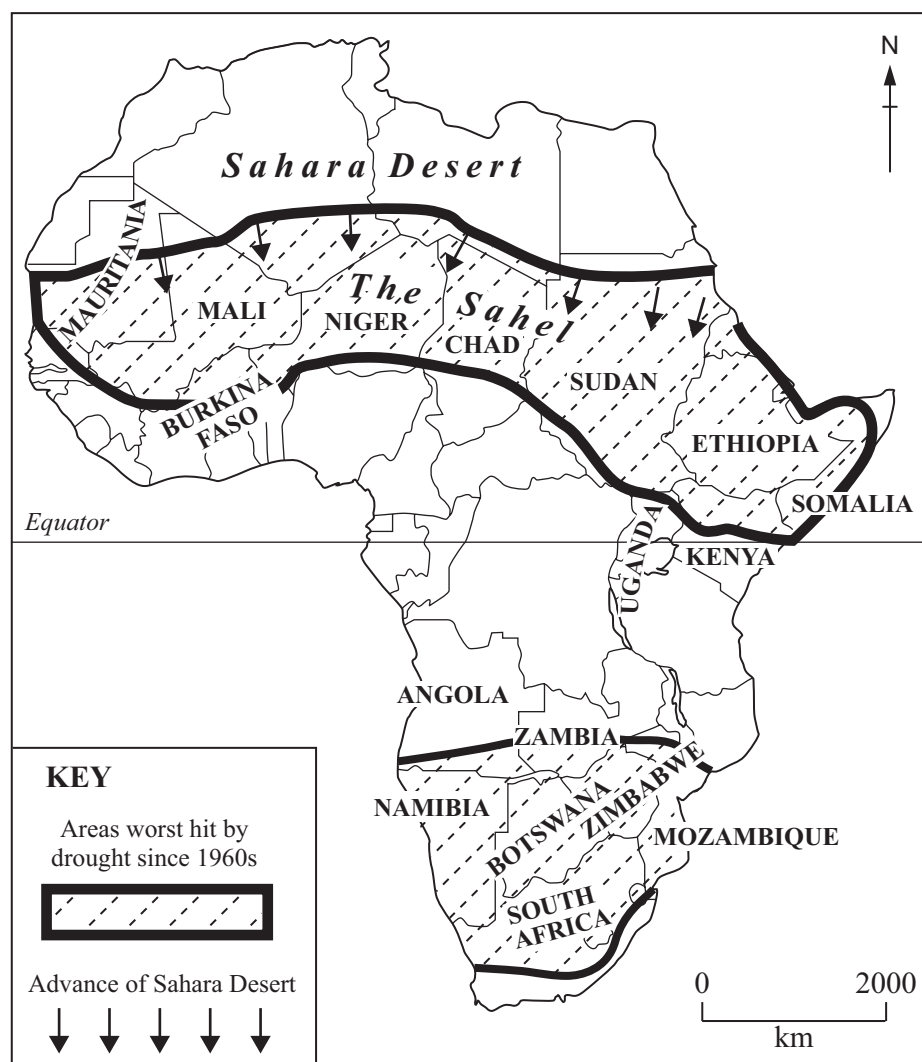


Figure 7(b)

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

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(ii) What evidence is there on Figure 7(b) to suggest that there is a link between drought and desertification?

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 (2)

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(iii) 'Drought may be due to a stronger greenhouse effect and global warming.'

Explain what is meant by this statement.

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(4)

(c) (i) Describe the measures taken by some countries to slow down the rate of global warming. Examples may help your answer.

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(6)



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(ii) What are the consequences of failing to slow down the rate of global warming?

[illegible]

(9)

Q7

(Total 30 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.

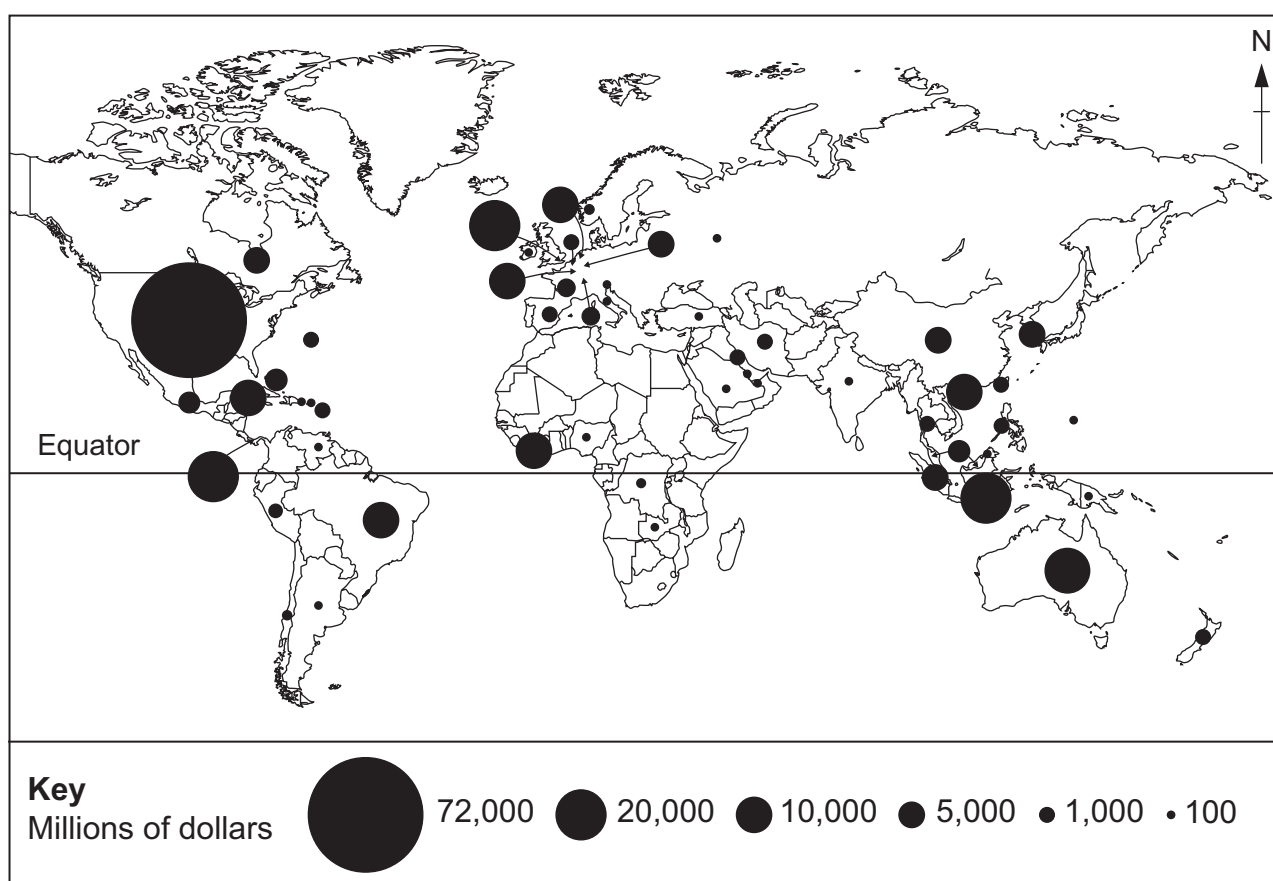


Figure 8

- (i) Describe the global distribution of Japanese FDI.

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(3)



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(ii) Give a located example of Japanese FDI.

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(2)

(iii) Suggest why:

1. a few countries, such as the USA, receive most of Japan's FDI
2. Africa might attract more Japanese FDI in the future.

[illegible]

2

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(6)



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(iv) Transnational companies (TNCs) are heavily involved in FDI.

Give **two** other features of a TNC.

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(2)

(b) Ecotourism is becoming important in many parts of the world.

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

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(2)



(ii) For **one** named Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC), describe features of the natural environment that attract ecotourists.

Named country

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(6)

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(9)

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Turn over

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.

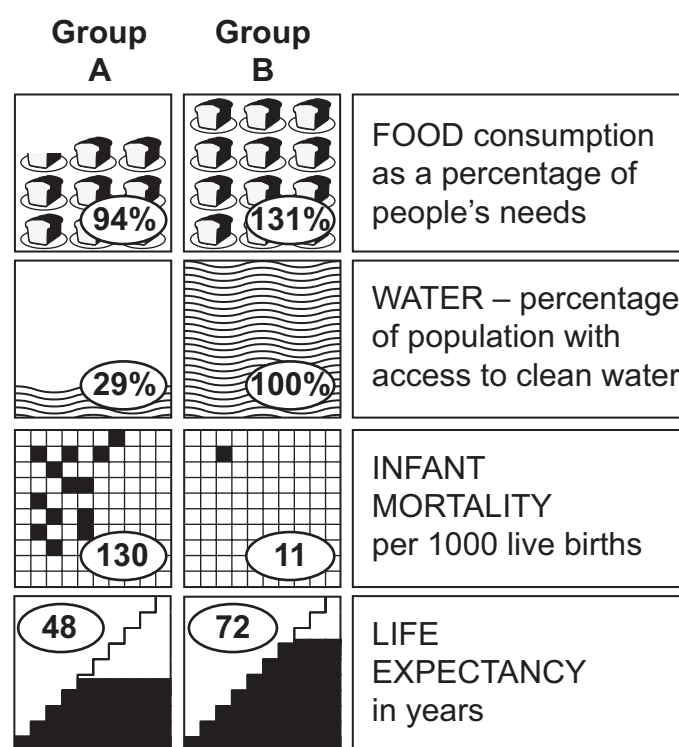


Figure 9(a)

(i) In which group is there a greater chance of babies dying before their first birthday?

..... (1)

(ii) What is meant by the term **life expectancy**?

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..... (2)

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(iii) Suggest how each of the following can cause life expectancy to vary from country to country:

1. water supply quality

2. food supply quantity.

1

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2

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(4)

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

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(1)

(v) Give reasons for your choice in (a)(iv).

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(3)



(b) Study Figure 9(b) which gives information about water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of Less Economically Developed Countries (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) Suggest how this information supports the idea that there is serious poverty in rural areas in LEDs.

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(4)

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(ii) Suggest why water supply and sanitation worsened in LEDC urban areas between 1990 and 2005.

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(6)

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(iii) 'The human welfare problems of LEDC cities are more than just poor water supply and sanitation.'

Describe these other problems and suggest how they can be best managed.

[illegible]

(9)

Q9

(Total 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 30 MARKS**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 150 MARKS**

END

