

Centre No.						Paper Reference					Surname	Initial(s)	
Candidate No.						4	3	7	0	/	2	H	Signature

Paper Reference(s)

4370/2H

London Examinations IGCSE

Geography

Paper 2H

Higher Tier

Tuesday 2 June 2009 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

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	

Materials required for examination

Ruler, pencil and pen

Items included with question papers

Nil

Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature.

Check that you have the correct question paper.

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.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (☒).

If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then indicate your new question with a cross (☒).

Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 150.

There are 40 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

This publication may be reproduced only in accordance with Edexcel Limited copyright policy.
©2009 Edexcel Limited.

Printer's Log No.

M34007A

W850/U4370/57570 5/5/4/3/3/



M 3 4 0 0 7 A 0 1 4 0

Turn over

edexcel 
advancing learning, changing lives

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows the drainage basin of the River Ganges.

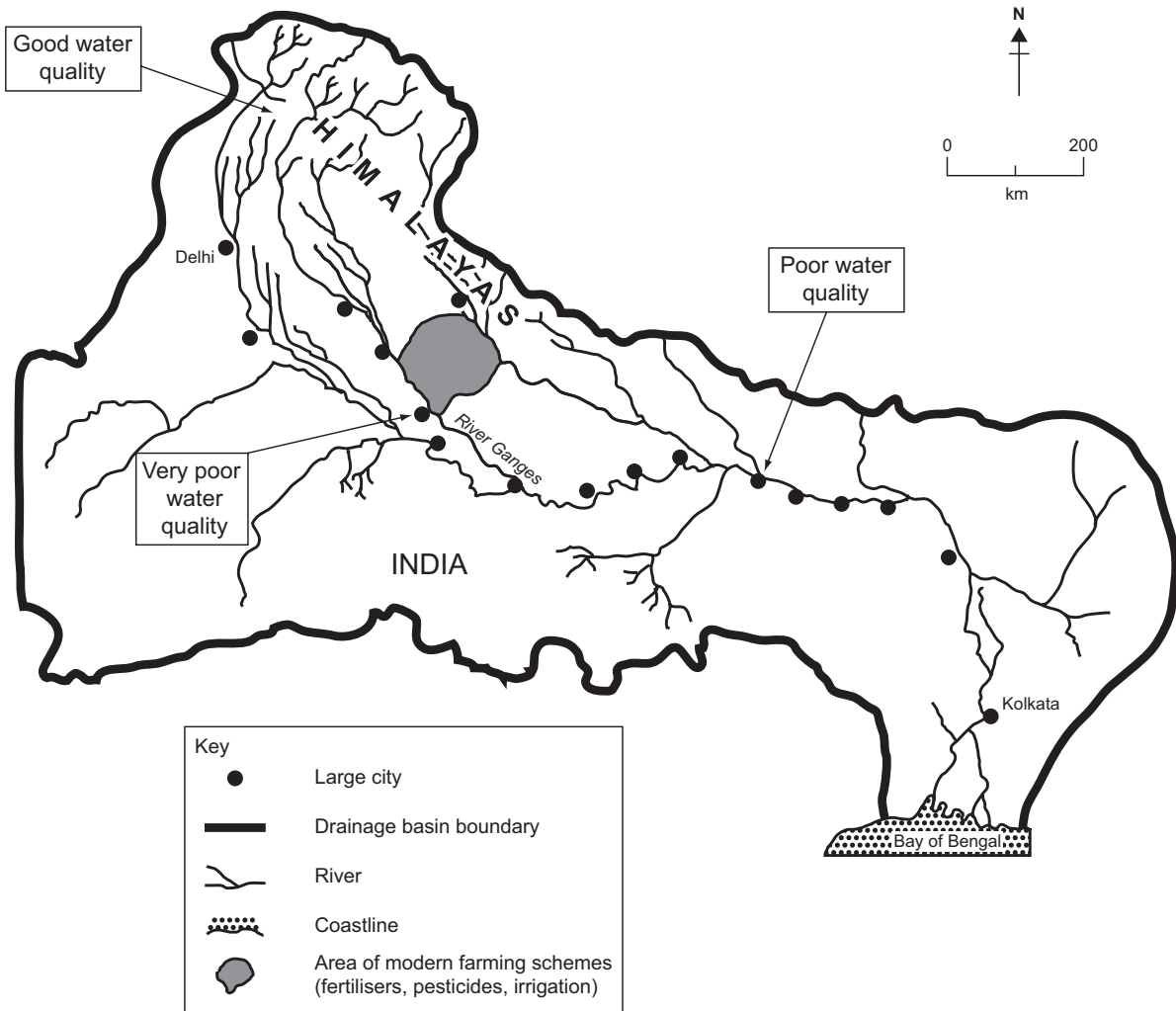


Figure 1

(i) Describe how the water quality of the river changes between source and mouth.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



(ii) Suggest **two** indicators of good water quality.

1

.....

2

.....

(2)

(iii) What is meant by the term **drainage basin**?

.....

.....

(1)

(iv) What term is used to describe the boundary of a drainage basin?

.....

(1)

(v) Suggest why the water quality of the River Ganges is mostly either poor or very poor.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)



(b) Referring to a named example, explain why rivers flood.

Named example

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(c) With reference to a named example, describe how the risk of flooding has been reduced.

Named example

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q1

--	--



BLANK PAGE



2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows the damage caused by a recent tropical storm in the Caribbean.

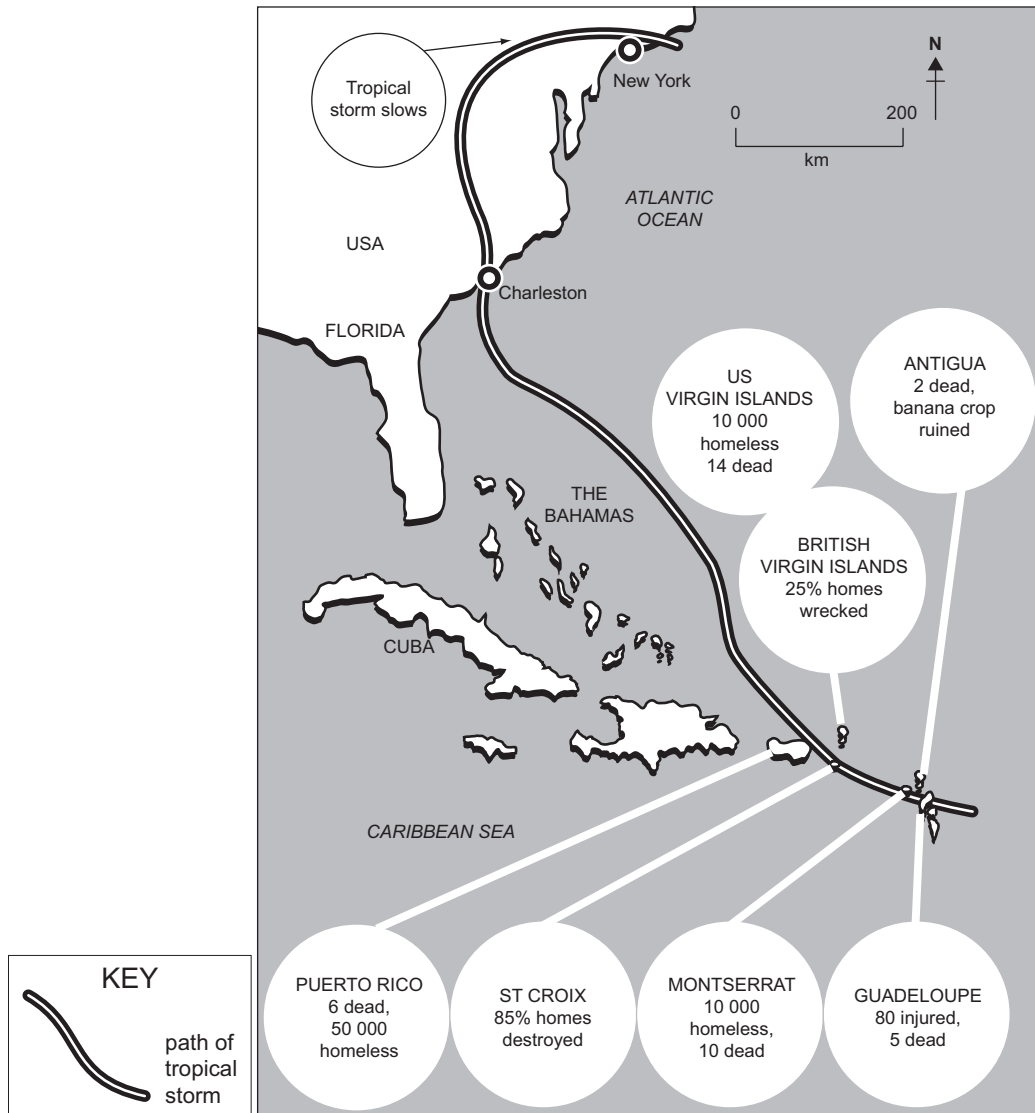


Figure 2

(i) Describe **two economic** impacts of the storm.

- 1
-
- 2
-

(4)



(ii) Describe the weather associated with the passage of a tropical storm.

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

(4)

(iii) Suggest why the storm weakened as it passed over the USA.

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

(2)

(b) Describe **two** ways in which the impact of tropical storms has been reduced in some countries.

1

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

2

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

(4)



(c) Suggest why people continue to live in areas at risk from tropical storms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

Q2

(Total 20 marks)

--	--



BLANK PAGE



3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3 which shows factors affecting farming.

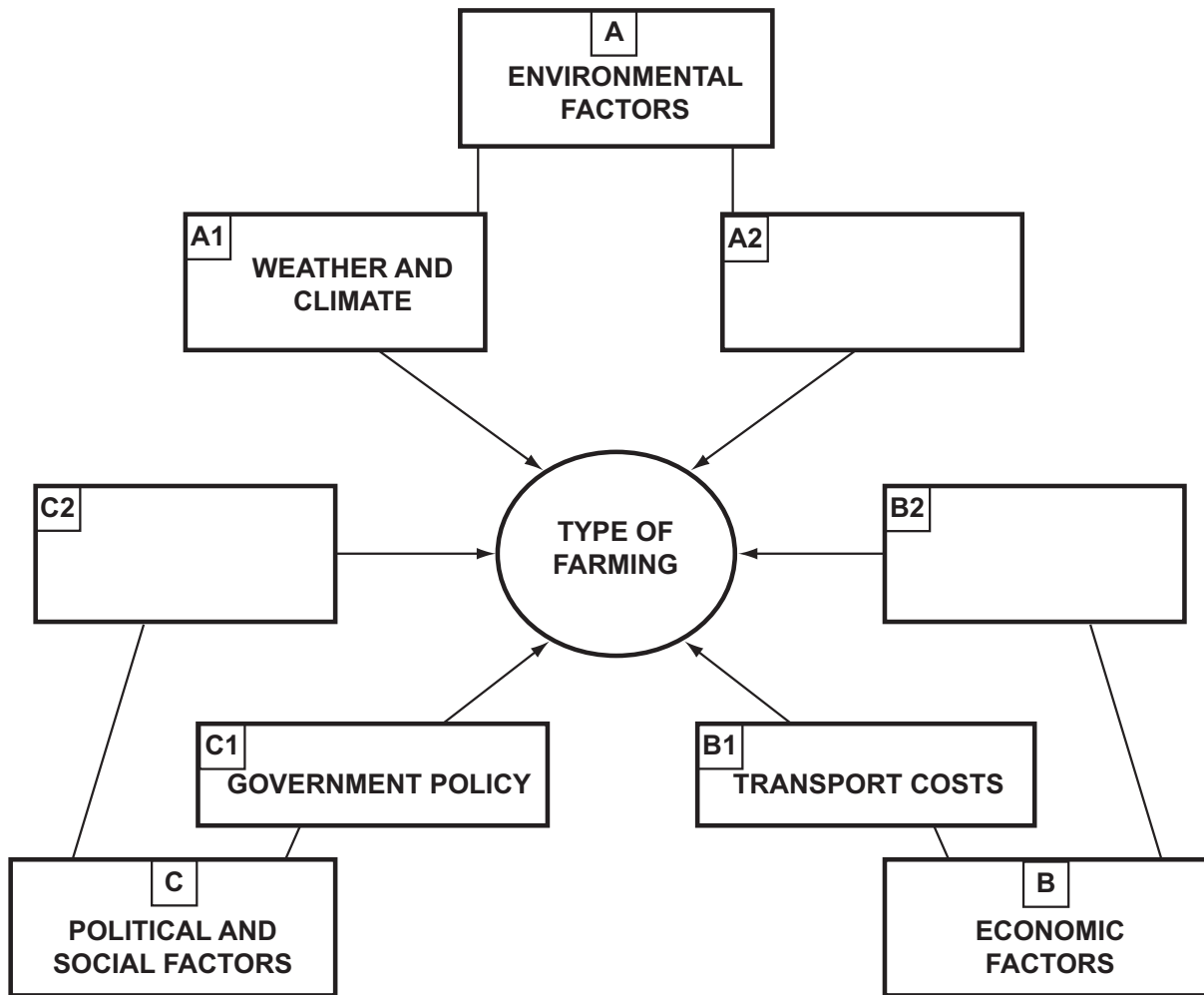


Figure 3

(i) Complete boxes **A2**, **B2** and **C2** by giving a second example of each type of factor.

(3)



(ii) Explain the factors which have particularly affected **one** named type of farming.

Type of farming

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

(6)

(b) (i) What are **GM crops**?

.....

(1)

(ii) Suggest why some farmland in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) is no longer used for farming.

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

(4)



(c) Explain why farming in some Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) is becoming more productive. Reference to examples may help your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

Q3

(Total 20 marks)



BLANK PAGE



4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which shows an isolated valley in the Andes Mountains of South America.

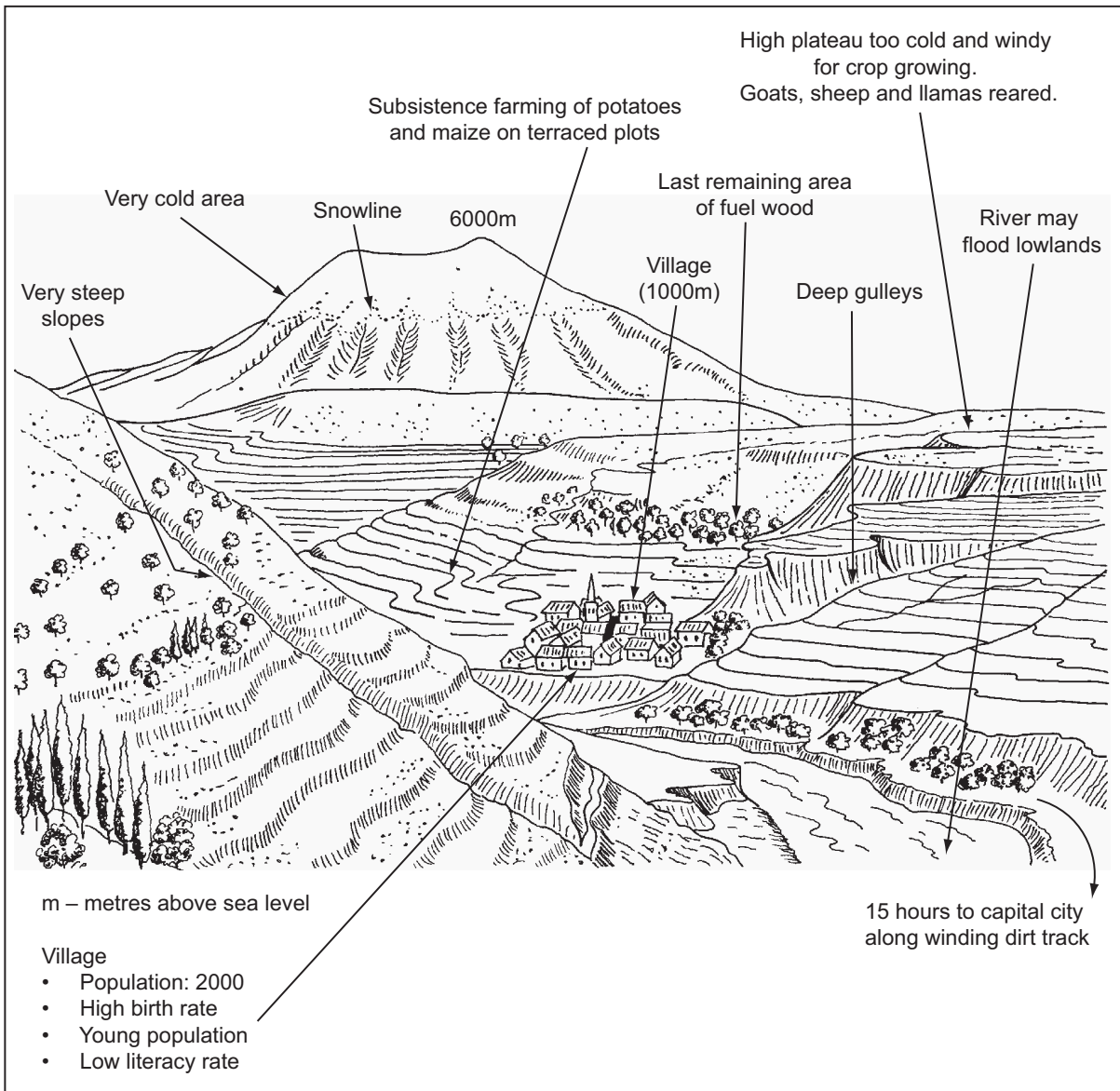


Figure 4

(i) What is meant by a low literacy rate?

(1)



(ii) Why might a low literacy rate make economic development in this area difficult?

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

(3)

(iii) State **three other** difficulties which this area faces in trying to develop its economy.

1

2

3

(3)

(iv) For **one** of these difficulties, explain why it makes development difficult.

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

(3)



(b) For a named country of growing prosperity, explain the factors that have led to its recent development.

Named country

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

(4)

(c) Explain what is meant by the global North–South divide and describe how it is changing.

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

(6)

Q4

(Total 20 marks)

--	--



BLANK PAGE



5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows immigration into six Western European countries in 2001 and 2007.

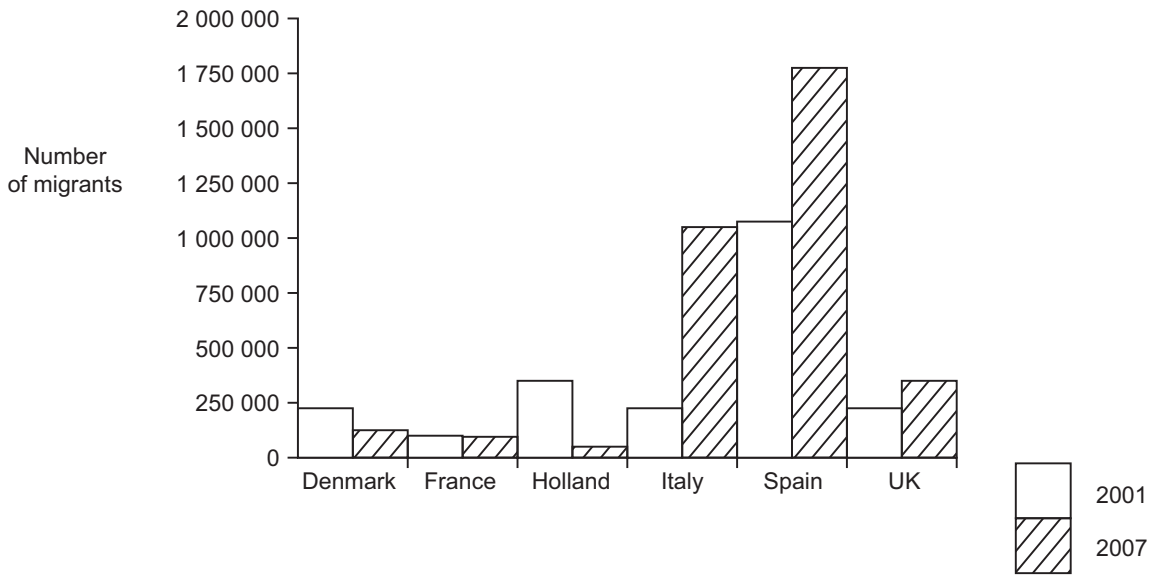


Figure 5

(i) Identify **two** trends which took place between 2001 and 2007. Use evidence from Figure 5 to support your answer.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(ii) Explain the difference between the terms **immigration** and **migration balance**.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



(b) Explain the difference between **forced** and **voluntary** migration in terms of push and pull factors.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(c) Suggest why Western European countries are attracting immigrants.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)



(d) Describe the effects that **one** named migration has had on both its source and destination areas.

Named migration

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

Q5

(Total 20 marks)



BLANK PAGE



6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which gives information about the city of Mumbai, India.

The city so full they had to build another one.

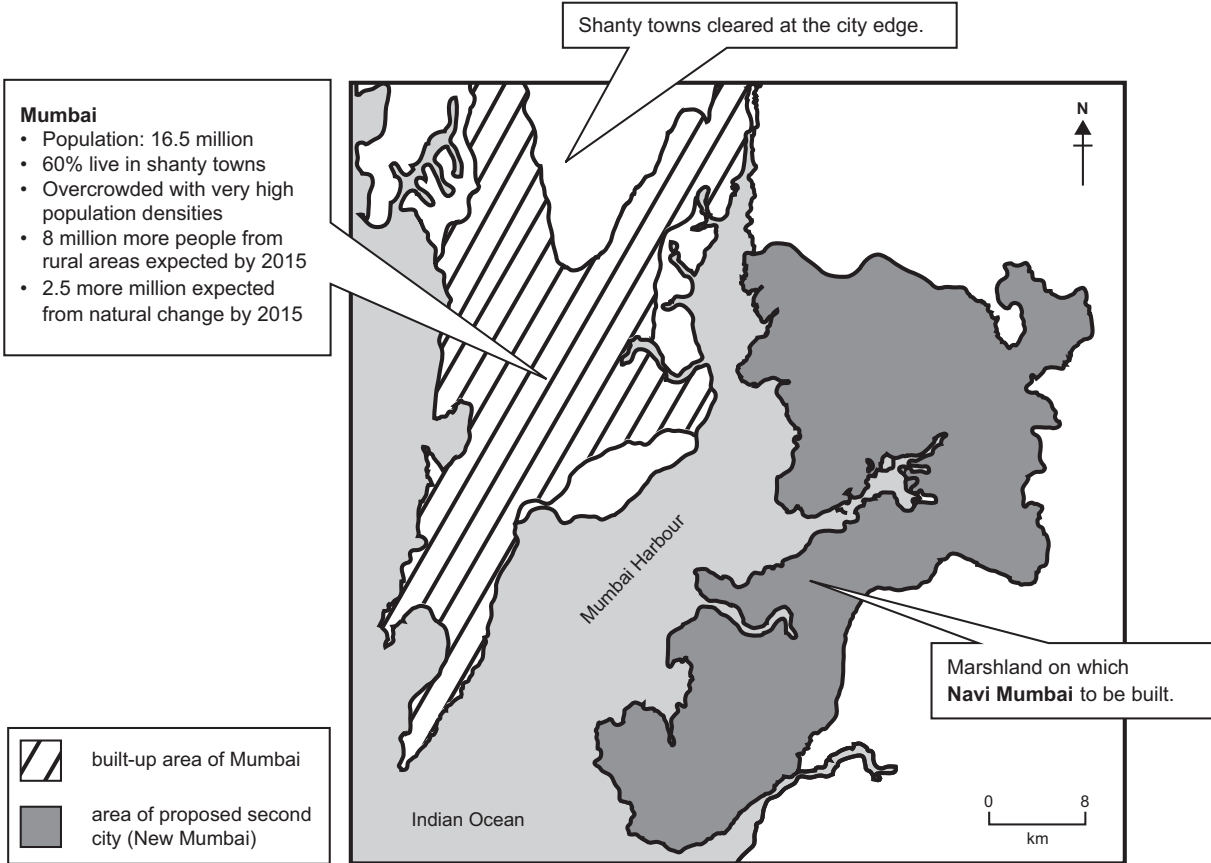


Figure 6

(i) Give the evidence on Figure 6 that Mumbai faces population pressures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)



(ii) Suggest why some shanty towns have been cleared.

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

(3)

(b) Explain how the quality of life has been improved in a named shanty town.

Named shanty town

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

(4)



(c) Describe the problems caused by rapid urban population growth.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(d) What factors would urban managers need to consider when planning new developments? Examples will help your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

Q6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 120 MARKS



BLANK PAGE



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 the amounts of carbon dioxide and methane (two greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere over the last 2000 years.

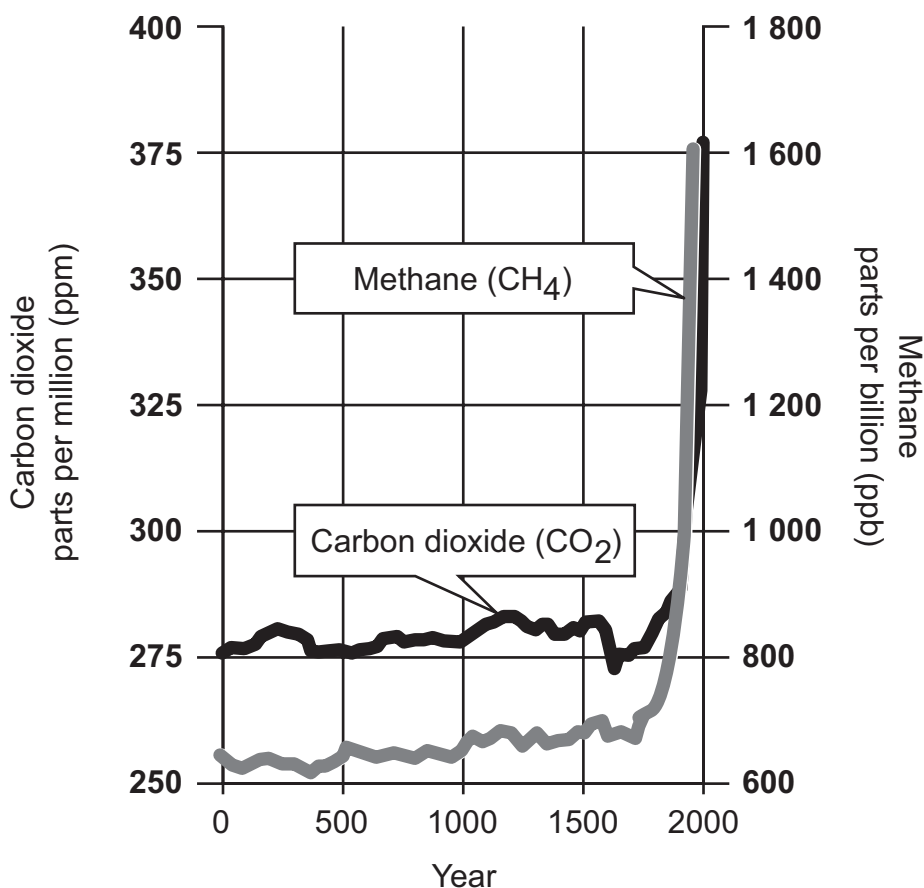


Figure 7(a)

- (i) Identify the changes shown by the graph.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



(ii) Give **two** reasons for the changes shown.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(iii) What is meant by the term **greenhouse gas**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



(b) Study Figure 7(b) which shows the world's twenty warmest years since 1961.

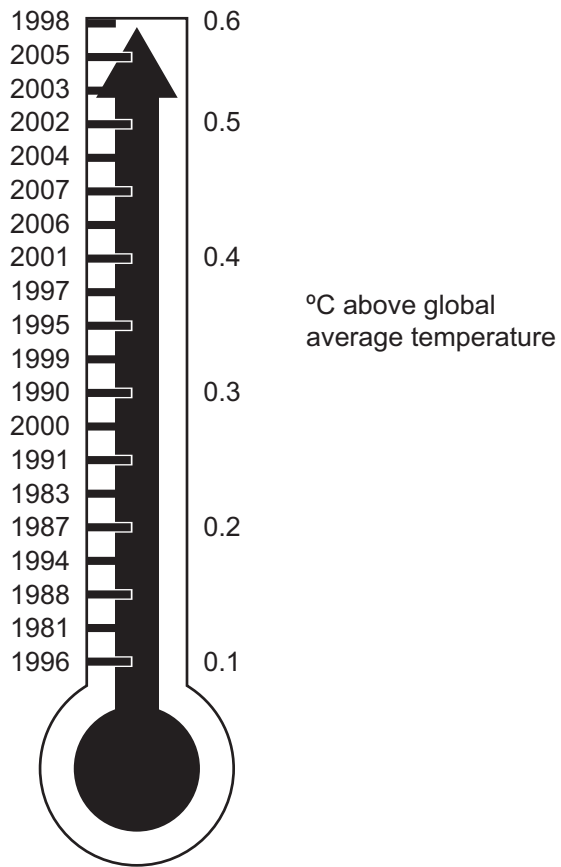


Figure 7(b)

(i) Describe and name the trend shown by Figure 7(b).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)



(ii) Explain the possible link between Figures 7(a) and 7(b).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(c) Describe how countries are attempting to cut the amount of greenhouse gases being released into the atmosphere. Examples of agreements and schemes will help your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)



BLANK PAGE



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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8(a) which gives information about trade between Africa and China.

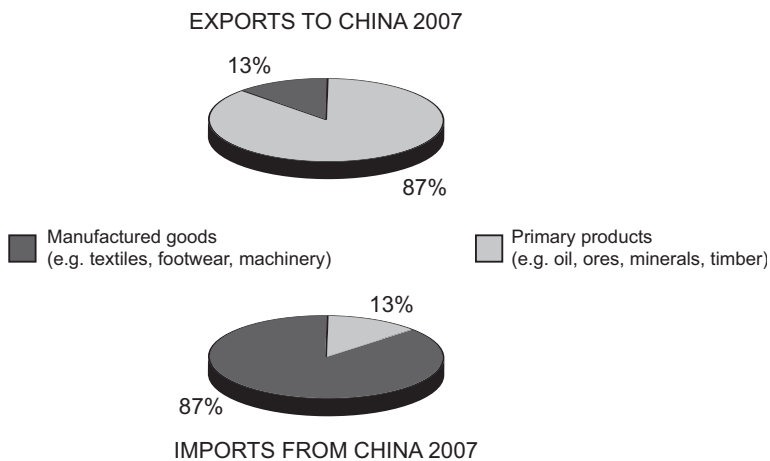
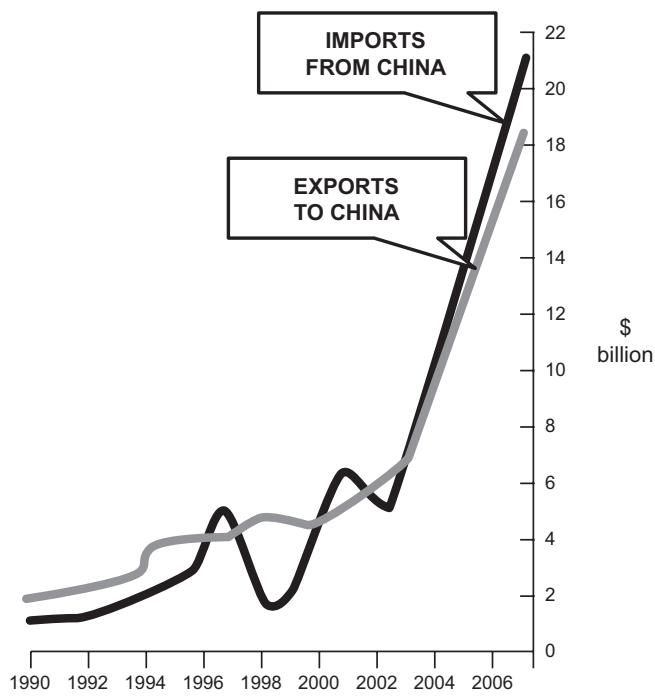


Figure 8(a)

(i) Complete the blanks in the following passage.

Trade (exports and imports) between African countries and China had a value of \$3 billion in 1990 and in 2007. It is expected to reach \$100 billion by 2010, which is half of the current value between African and European Union countries, i.e. \$ billion.

(2)



(ii) Describe how trade between Africa and China changed from 1990 to 2007.

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

(3)

(iii) Compare the nature of the imports to and exports from China shown on Figure 8(a).

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

(2)

(b) Study Figure 8(b) which is a headline from a recent newspaper.

Chinese TNCs invade Africa

Figure 8(b)

(i) Describe the benefits for Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs), such as China, of trading with Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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

(4)



(ii) Explain **two** disadvantages for LEDCs of trading with Transnational Companies (TNCs).

1
.....
.....
.....

2
.....
.....
.....

(4)

(c) With reference to a named example, describe the global operations of a TNC.

Named example

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

(6)



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

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which lists the Millennium Development Goals (A–H) set at the United Nations in 2000.

- A** Remove extreme poverty and hunger
- B** Achieve universal primary education
- C** Promote gender equality and women’s rights
- D** Reduce child mortality
- E** Improve mothers’ health
- F** Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases
- G** Ensure environmental sustainability
- H** Develop a global partnership for development

Millennium goals agreed by all the world’s governments and development agencies.

Target date for achievement: 2015

Figure 9(a)

(i) Give an example of:

1. an anti-poverty goal

Letter

2. a health care and educational improvement goal.

Letter

(2)



(ii) What is meant by the term **environmental sustainability** (goal **G**)?

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

(2)

(iii) There is a focus on meeting the needs of women and children (e.g. goals **B** to **E**). Suggest why that is so.

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

(4)

(iv) Which do you think is the most important goal? Justify your answer.

Most important goal

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

(4)



(b) Study Figure 9(b) which shows the amount of money provided by the UK Government as international aid between 1998/99 and 2006/07.

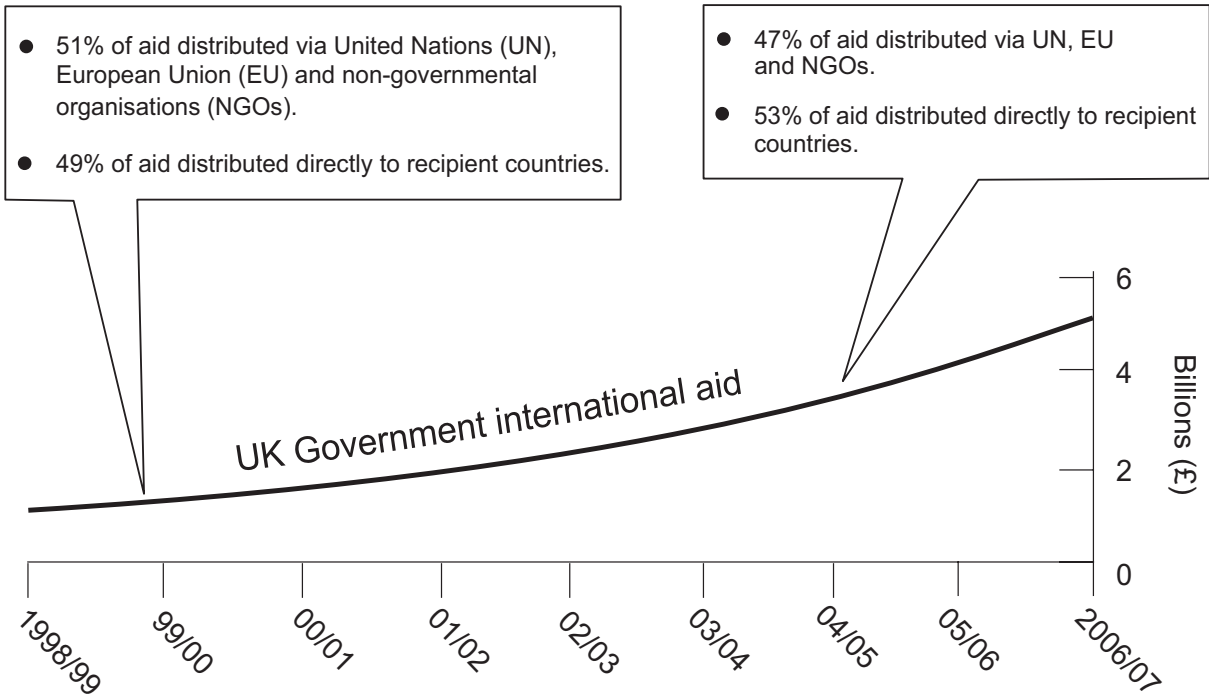


Figure 9(b)

(i) Describe the work of a non-governmental organisation (NGO).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)



(ii) Explain how international aid can help to reduce global differences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)



