

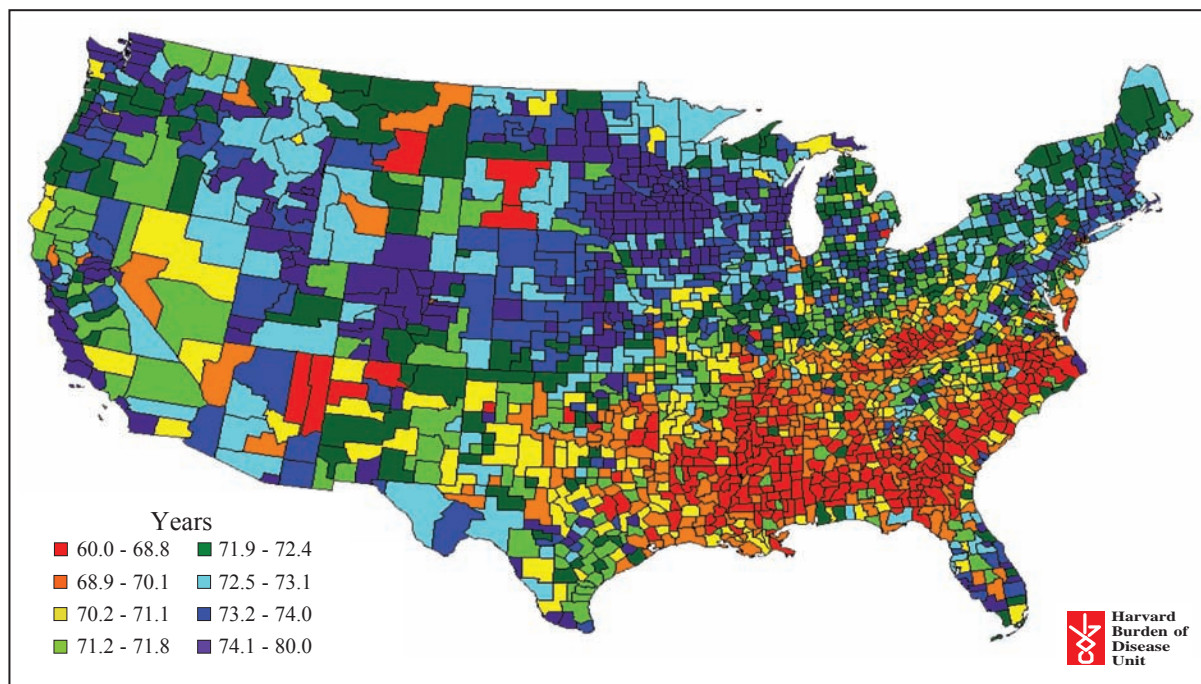


**SECTION A**

Answer **EITHER** Question 1 **OR** Question 2.

**If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .**

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows male life expectancy at birth in the United States of America.



(Source: <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/organizations/bdu/usbodi/map1.gif>)

**Figure 1**

- (i) Define the term **life expectancy**.

.....  
.....

**(1)**



Leave  
blank

(ii) Describe the pattern of male life expectancy in the USA.

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

**(3)**

(iii) Suggest reasons why male life expectancy varies from place to place within the USA.

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

**(4)**



Leave  
blank

(b) Suggest reasons why population **density** generally declines with increasing altitude.

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

(3)

(c) Describe the population changes that take place during the **second** ('Early Expanding') stage of the Demographic Transition Model.

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

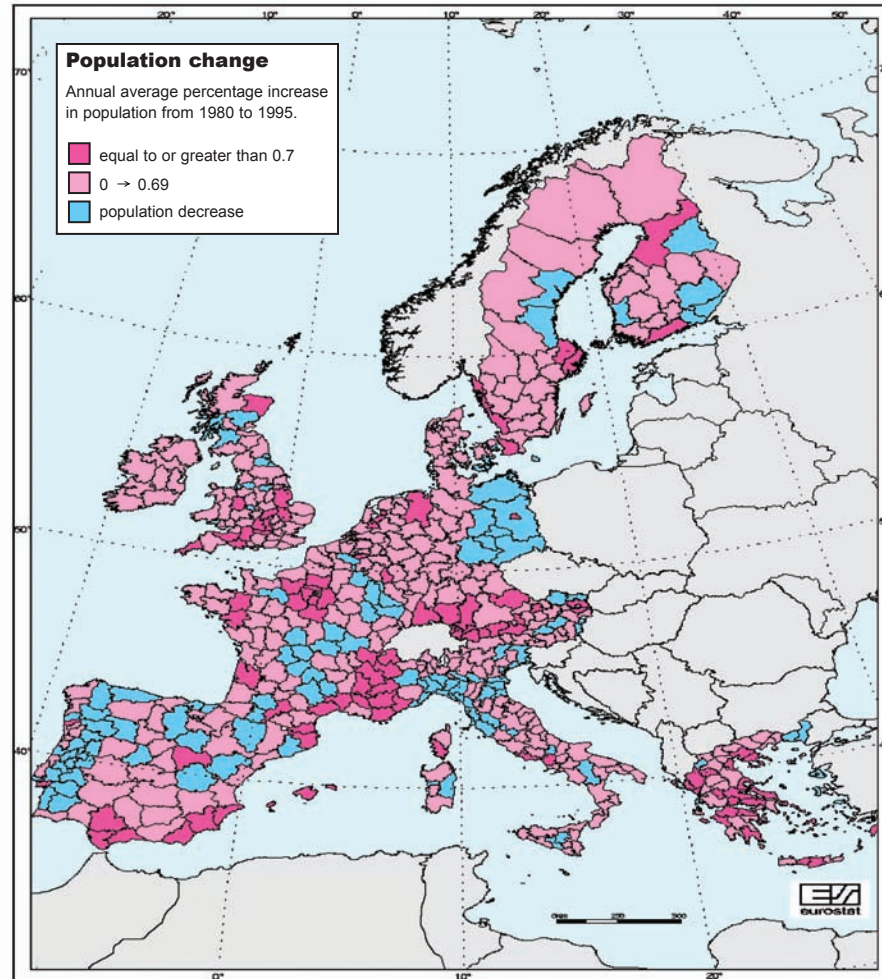
(3)





If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows patterns of population change in the European Union between 1980 and 1995.



(Source: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/envir/report/en/rur\\_en/map1.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/envir/report/en/rur_en/map1.htm))

Figure 2

(i) Identify:

1. a country that has more areas of population decline than increase

.....

2. a country in which **all** areas have experienced population **growth**.

.....

(2)



Leave  
blank

(ii) Describe the pattern of population growth rates in the British Isles.

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

(3)

(iii) State two reasons why population growth rates vary from place to place.

1. ....
2. ....

(2)

(b) Explain how climate affects population distribution.

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

(3)



Leave  
blank

(c) Suggest possible reasons for rising death rates in:

1. some African countries

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

2. some European countries.

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

(4)







Leave blank

**SECTION B**

Answer **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4.

**If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box .**

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the central place hierarchy identified by Christaller in the 1930s.

| Type                       | Market area radius (km) | Population of settlement | Population of market area of settlement |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Small village</b>       | 4.0                     | 1,000                    | 3,500                                   |
| <b>Large village</b>       | 6.9                     | 2,000                    | 11,000                                  |
| <b>Small market town</b>   | 12.0                    | 4,000                    | 30,000                                  |
| <b>Market town</b>         | 20.7                    | 10,000                   | 100,000                                 |
| <b>Sub-provincial town</b> | 36.0                    | 30,000                   | 350,000                                 |
| <b>Provincial city</b>     | 62.1                    |                          | 1,000,000                               |
| <b>Regional capital</b>    | 108.0                   | 500,000                  |   |

(Source: adapted from W. Christaller, *Central Places in Southern Germany*, 1933, translated by C.W. Baskin, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall)

**Figure 3**

- (i) Define the term **market area**.

.....  
.....

**(2)**

- (ii) Complete Figure 3 by estimating the population of:

1. a provincial city
2. the market area of a regional capital.

**(2)**



Leave  
blank

(iii) Describe how the **functions** of larger central places will differ from those of smaller central places.

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

(3)

(b) Explain why **land users** vary in the amount they are willing to pay for central city sites.

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

(4)



(c) Describe the impact of out-of-town retail areas on the CBDs of towns and cities.

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

(3)

Leave  
blank





Leave blank

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box  .

4. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the percentage area of different types of land cover in the German city of Munich.

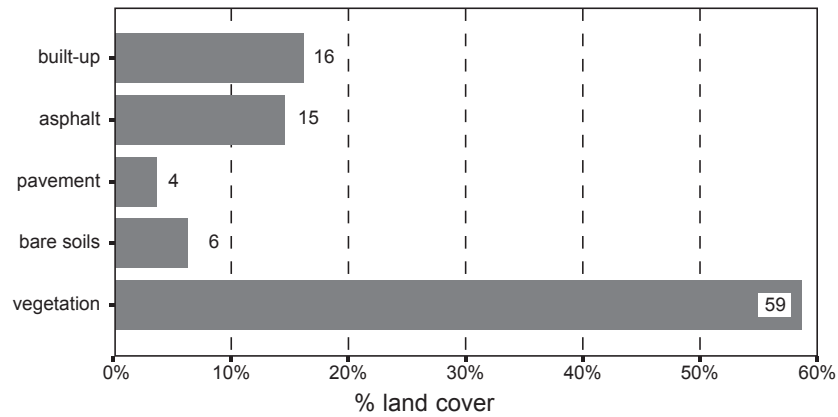


Figure 4

- (i) Identify two different types of **urban land** use that might be included under the heading 'vegetation'.

1. ....
2. ....

(2)

- (ii) Suggest reasons why the percentage area of vegetation will vary from city to city.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)



Leave  
blank

(b) Describe the location and characteristic features of the **zone in transition**.

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

(4)

(c) Describe and explain the relationship between building height and distance from the city centre.

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

(4)







**BLANK PAGE**



M 2 2 2 8 9 A 0 1 7 2 8

**SECTION C**

Answer **EITHER** Question 5 **OR** Question 6.

**If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box  .**

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which presents a number of facts about international migrants to the United Kingdom.

- An estimated 70 per cent of catering jobs in London are filled by migrants.
- 31 per cent of doctors and 13 per cent of nurses are non-UK born; in London these figures are 23 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Half the expansion of the National Health Service over the last decade – that is, 8 000 of the additional 16 000 staff – had qualified abroad.
- There is no principal source country of migration to the UK. The largest single identifiable group is UK nationals (mostly returning emigrants, although some are born abroad).
- In 1994, total sales in ethnic food were valued at about £736 million, representing an extraordinary change in British eating habits. In 1996, there were 10 000 curry houses in Britain with 60 000 to 70 000 employees (many of whom were migrants) and a turnover of £1.5 billion – more than the steel, coal and shipbuilding industries put together. The market in ethnic food for home cooking was worth £129 million a year in 1996.

(Source: adapted from Home Office report compiled by Stephen Glover et al, 2001)

**Figure 5**

(i) Identify two **economic** impacts of immigration.

1. ....

2. ....

**(2)**

(ii) Identify the largest **ethnic group** of immigrants.

.....

**(1)**



Leave  
blank

(iii) Suggest **political** reasons why the number of migrants to the UK might reduce in the future.

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

(3)

(iv) Suggest **economic** and **demographic** reasons why the number of migrants to the UK might **increase** in the future.

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

(4)

(b) Name and outline:

(i) ONE social reason for **rural to urban** migration

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

(2)





**BLANK PAGE**



M 2 2 2 8 9 A 0 2 1 2 8

If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box ☒.

6. (a) Study Figure 6 which presents a number of facts about the Indonesian internal migration programme.

The Indonesian government promoted internal migration in order to relieve pressure in the densely populated areas of the country, such as Java.

The Kalimantan project was one of the largest schemes, launched in 1995 as a means to guarantee rice self-sufficiency for the country. The scheme turned into a catastrophe as forests were stripped, drained and made unusable whilst river sediment load increased. The native Dayak people who held rights over the forests, where they practised shifting cultivation, were pushed into less suitable areas for farming, and deprived of their livelihoods, whilst the new arrivals brought in to grow rice quickly found the land impossible to work, thus reducing overall food output.

Up to the project's cancellation, 15 600 families had been settled in 45 settlement units. Many migrants have been forced to join gangs of illegal loggers or miners in order to make a living, since they can barely produce anything from the land.

After spending at least US\$500 million, the government was initially reluctant to write the project off altogether but has since done so.

(Source: adapted from M. Adriana S. Adhiati, A. Bobsien (eds), *Indonesia's Transmigration Programme – An Update*, July 2001, <http://dte.gn.apc.org>)

**Figure 6**

- (i) Identify the **economic push factor** that encouraged migrants to take part in the programme.

.....  
(1)

- (ii) Name and outline two **environmental** changes associated with this migration.

1. ....  
.....  
2. ....  
.....  
(2)



Leave  
blank

(b) Describe and explain the **political** factors that give rise to internal migration schemes.

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

(4)

(c) With reference to **urban to rural** migration in **MEDCs**:

(i) explain how **economic** factors might cause this type of migration

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

(4)









|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(6)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Total 20 marks)</b></p>   | <p>Leave blank</p> <p><b>Q6</b></p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>END</b></p> |                                     |



M 2 2 2 8 9 A 0 2 5 2 8



**BLANK PAGE**



**BLANK PAGE**



M 2 2 2 8 9 A 0 2 7 2 8

**BLANK PAGE**

Every effort has been made to contact the copyright holders where possible. In some cases, every effort to contact copyright holders has been unsuccessful and Edexcel will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements at first opportunity.

