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Answer THREE questions

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

1. Study Figure 1(a) on page 2 in the Resource Booklet. This shows percentage population change between 1991 and 2001 in the **rural areas** of Scotland.

(a) (i) State two characteristics of a **rural area**.

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2

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(2)

(ii) Name the area with the greatest population loss and the area with the greatest population gain.

% Population change	Area
Greatest loss	
Greatest gain	

(2)



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(iii) Suggest possible reasons for the population change in rural areas with:

1. population **losses** of over 1.5%

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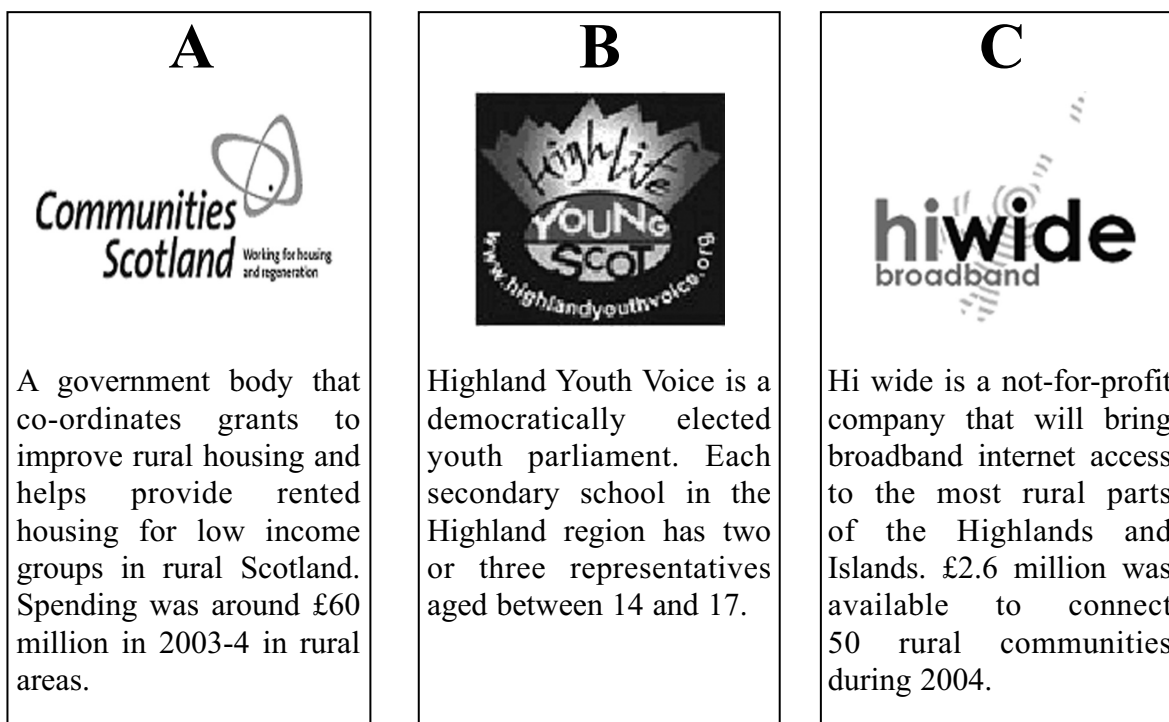
2. population **gains**.

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(6)



(b) Study Figure 1(b) below. It shows three rural development schemes for western Scotland.



(Sources: Communities Scotland, Highland Youth Voice and Hi wide, 2004)

Figure 1(b)

(i) For **each** scheme, suggest how it might contribute to reducing **rural decline**.

A Communities Scotland

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B Highland Youth Voice

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C Hi wide

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(ii) Suggest the types of data you might use to investigate **rural decline**.

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

2. Study Figure 2 on page 3 in the Resource Booklet. It shows changing rural landscapes in two LEDCs, India and Sierra Leone.

(a) (i) State two possible benefits and two possible costs to rural areas of large-scale rural development projects, of the type shown in Photograph A.

Benefits:

1

2

Costs:

1

2

(4)

(ii) Suggest reasons why the forest was cleared for farmland in Photograph B.

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(3)



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(ii) Using examples, suggest ways in which **appropriate (intermediate) technology** might:

1. provide alternatives to the construction of large dams

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2. reduce the need for deforestation.

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

3. Study Figure 3(a) on page 4 in the Resource Booklet. It shows urban-rural flows in **LEDCs**.

(a) (i) Explain what is meant by the **rural-urban continuum**.

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(2)

(ii) Choose **two** of the flows (**1, 2, 3**) shown in Figure 3(a). For **each** flow, suggest reasons why it occurs.

Flow

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Flow

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(iii) People living at 'X' on Figure 3(a) consider their quality of life to be better than those living at 'Y'. Suggest reasons for this.

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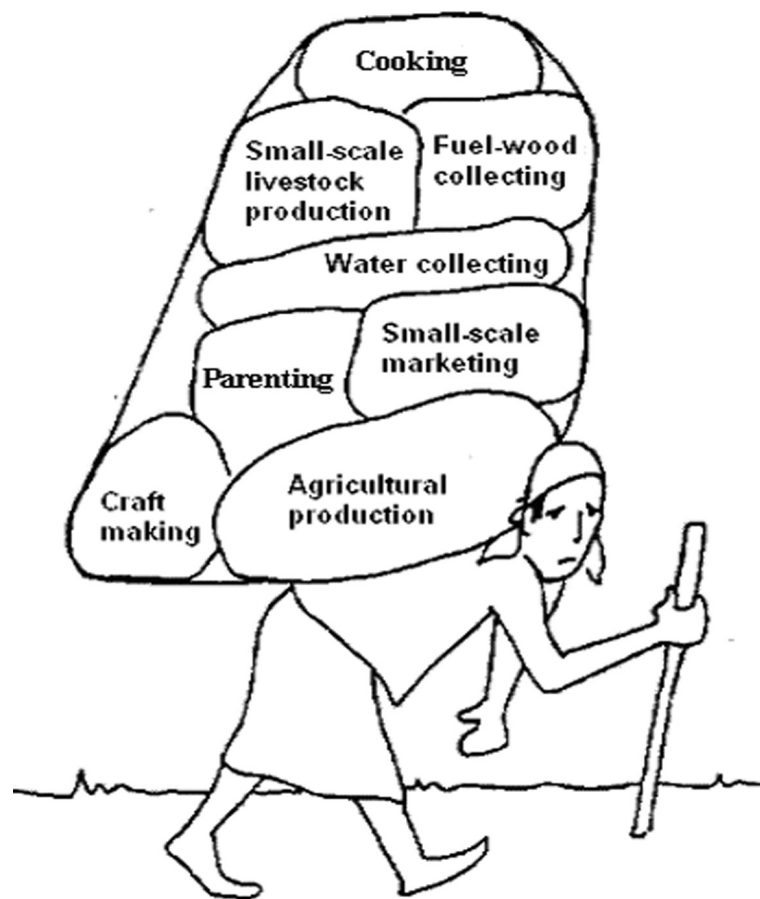
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(3)

(b) Study Figure 3(b) below. It is a cartoon about the situation of women in the rural areas of many LEDCs.



(Source: adapted from International Co-operative Alliance)

Figure 3(b)



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(i) Summarise the messages shown in the cartoon.

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(3)

(ii) Choose **two** of the women's roles shown in Figure 3(b). For **each** role, explain how the situation might be improved by small-scale rural development projects.

Role 1

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Role 2

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(6)



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

4. Study Figure 4(a) below. It shows centripetal and centrifugal forces in an MEDC city. The average age of residents at three locations is also shown.

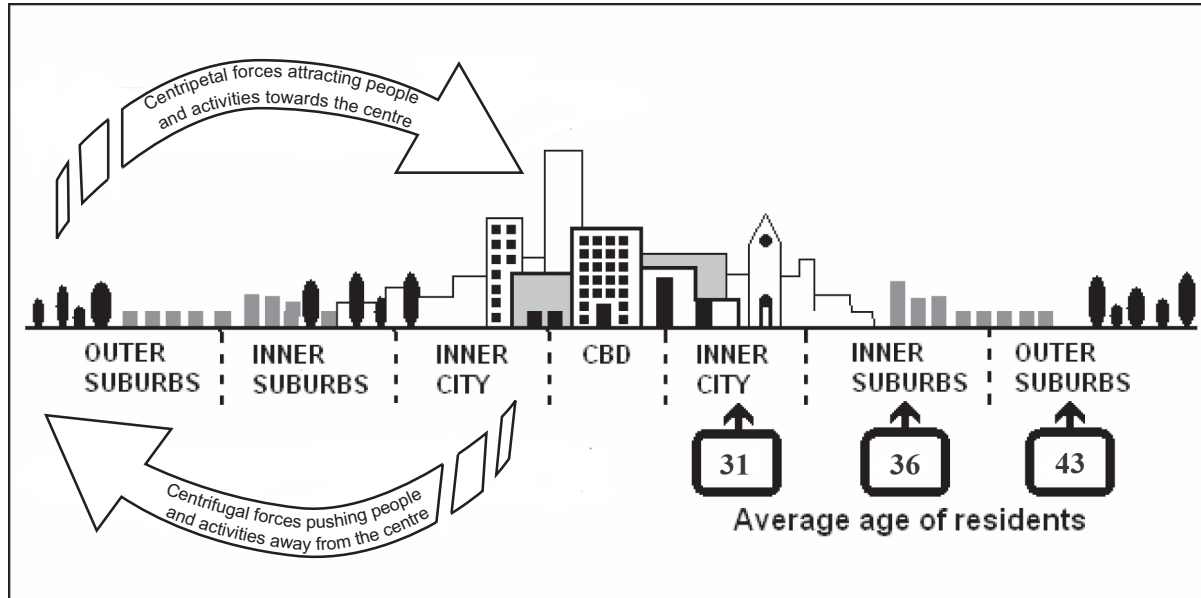


Figure 4(a)

- (a) (i) With reference to Figure 4(a), suggest why centripetal and centrifugal forces occur in MEDC cities.

1. Centripetal forces

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2. Centrifugal forces

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(4)



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(ii) Suggest reasons for the average age of residents at the **three** locations shown on Figure 4(a).

Inner city

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Inner suburbs

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Outer suburbs

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(6)

(b) Study Figure 4(b) on page 5 in the Resource Booklet. It shows government spending on urban regeneration schemes in the UK between 1991 and 2002.

(i) Explain what is meant by **urban regeneration**.

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(2)



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(ii) Analyse the main trends in government spending on urban regeneration shown in Figure 4(b).

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(iii) Suggest why the government's '**priorities for action**' in 2002 have changed from those in 1992.

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(4)



(b) Study Figure 5(b) below. It shows three 'spheres', each with three indicators, used to calculate an **urban quality of life index** for the world's megacities.

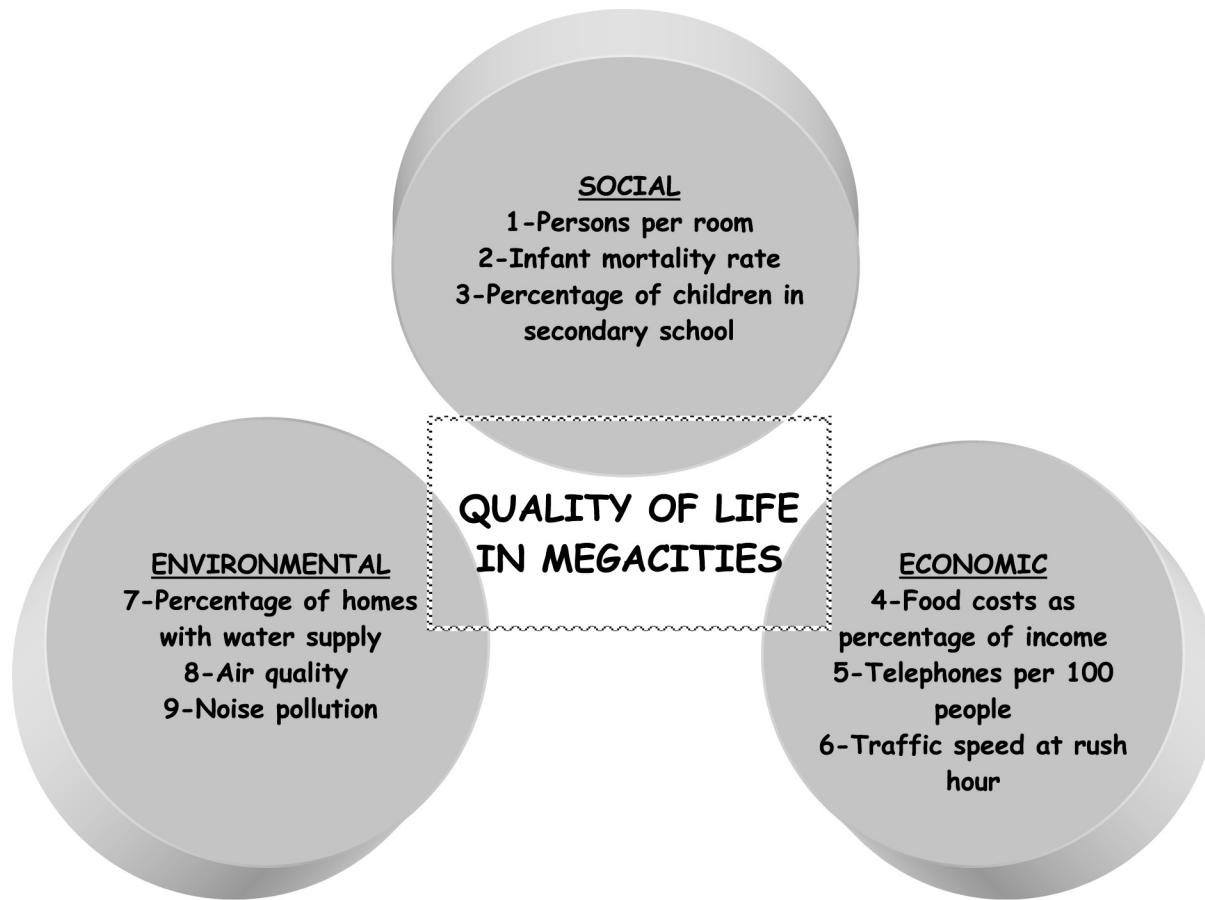


Figure 5(b)

(i) Explain what is meant by the term **megacity**.

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(2)



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(ii) Choose **one** indicator from each 'sphere' and explain how it can be used to measure quality of life.

Social indicator

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Economic indicator

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Environmental indicator

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(6)

(iii) Cities in LEDCs often contain residential areas with high levels of **poverty** and **deprivation**. State **one** typical location of these residential areas.

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(1)

(iv) Suggest reasons for the location you have identified.

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(3)



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(Total 30 marks)

Q5

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS

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