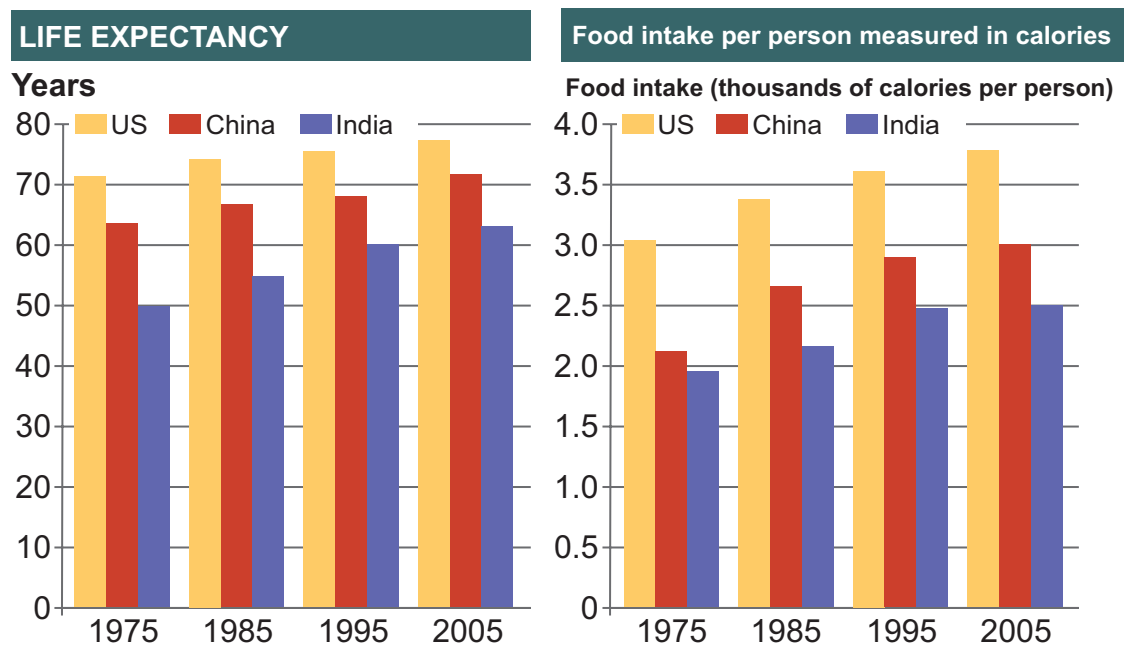


SECTION A

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 life expectancy and average daily food intake per person for three countries from 1975–2005.



(Source: United Nations Population Division)

Figure 1

- (i) Name the country which showed the greatest rise in life expectancy.

..... (1)



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(ii) Describe the changes shown in food intake for the three countries.

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(iii) Suggest possible reasons why average food intake has changed in **India**.

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(b) Explain why population density generally declines with altitude in the UK.

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(c) (i) Define the term **optimum population**.

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(ii) Describe and explain the **economic** and **social** consequences of underpopulation.

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(Total 20 marks)

Q1

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M 2 9 2 4 1 A 0 5 2 8



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

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows one view of the Malthusian relationship between the growth in food production and population.

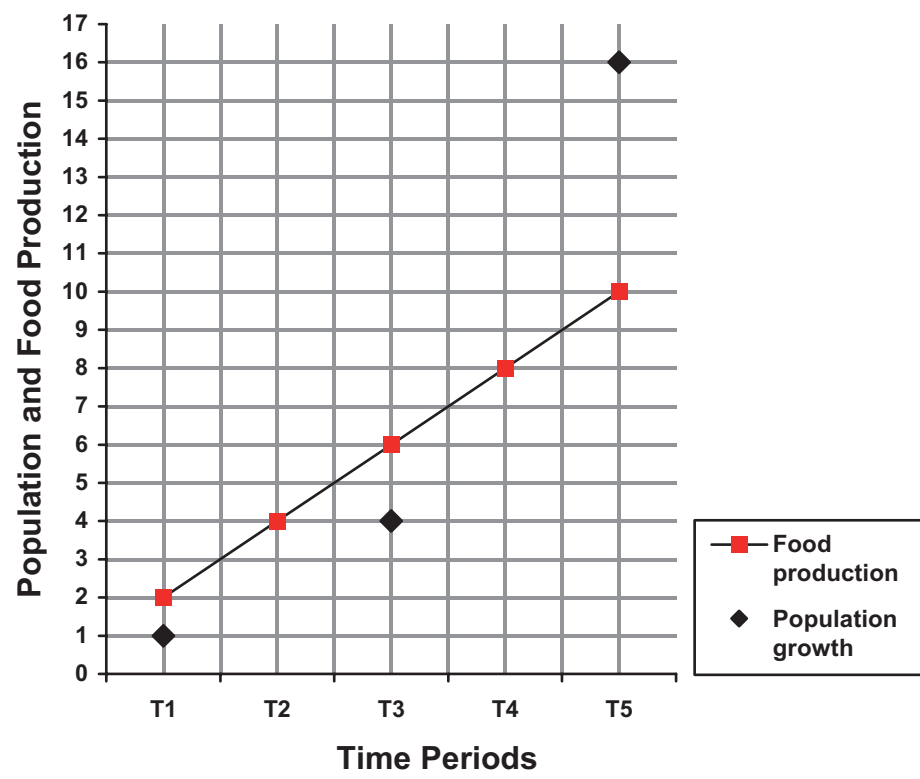


Figure 2

Time	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5
Population	1	2	4	8	16

Table 1

- (i) Use Table 1 to complete the population growth on Figure 2.

(2)



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(ii) Compare the changes in food production and population growth shown.

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(iii) Suggest reasons why a high population growth rate might suddenly fall.

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(b) With reference to **named** areas of the UK, explain how:

1. economic factors explain **above-average** population density;

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2. physical factors explain **below-average** population density.

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(c) Describe and explain variations in fertility rates between countries at different levels of development.

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 20 MARKS



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 part of a UK inner city.



(Source: Dr Simon Oakes)

Figure 3



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(i) Describe the main features of the:

1. residential accommodation;

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2. services, shops and offices.

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(ii) Outline the main characteristics of the residential population typically found in an area such as this.

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(b) Identify TWO main **functions** of rural settlements in MEDCs.

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(2)

(c) Explain why rural settlement is:

1. **dispersed** in some areas because of physical factors;

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2. **nucleated** in some areas because of human factors.

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(d) For a named urban area, describe the causes and consequences of suburbanisation.

Named urban area

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Q3

(Total 20 marks)

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

4. (a) Study the Ordnance Survey map extract (1:25,000) of part of the Mole Valley.

(i) Describe the site of Westhumble (1651).

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(ii) Identify TWO differences between the residential areas of Westhumble and Givons Grove (1754).

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(iii) Suggest reasons for the differences identified in (a) (ii).

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(b) Distinguish between the characteristics of high-class and low-class residential areas in LEDC cities.

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(c) (i) Describe the usual location of the **peak land-value intersection** in an urban area.

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(ii) With reference to a named urban area, describe the causes and consequences of out-of-town retail growth.

Named urban area

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Q4

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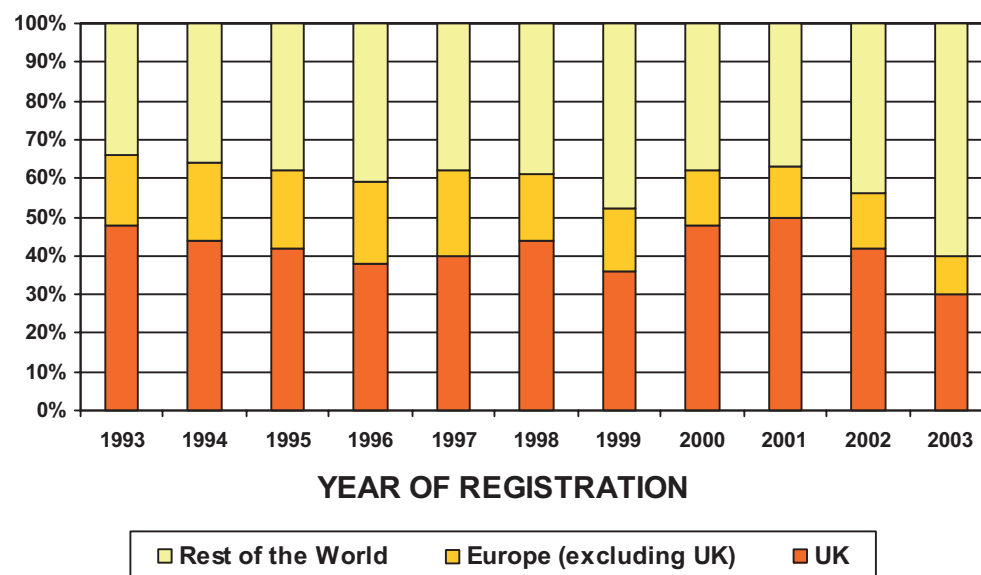
TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.
If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box .

5. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the changing origin of newly registered doctors in the UK.



(Source: adapted from 'New entrants to the General Medical Council register', *Financial Times*, 29 August 2004)

Figure 4

- (i) State the percentage of newly registered doctors from the 'Rest of the World' in 2003.

..... (1)

- (ii) Describe how the percentage of newly registered doctors from the 'Rest of the World' changed during the period shown.

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(iii) Suggest why significant numbers of overseas doctors:

1. are **needed** to work in the UK;

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2. have **chosen** not to work in their home country.

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(b) Describe how migration modifies the **physical** environment of:

1. expanding urban areas;

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2. abandoned rural areas.

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(c) With reference to named examples, explain why the **direction** and **volume** of **internal** migration have changed over time.

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Q5



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

6. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows changing population size and numbers of shops and services in two English villages between 1950 and 2000.

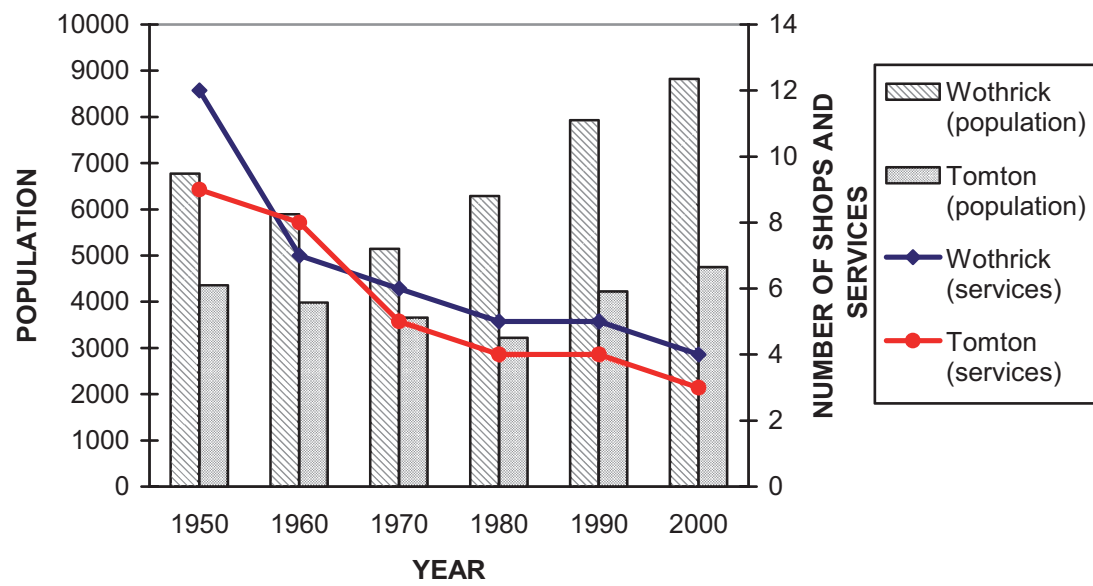


Figure 5

- (i) State the difference in population size between Wothrick and Tomton in 1950.

..... (1)

- (ii) Describe the changes in village population sizes between 1950 and 2000.

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 (3)



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(iii) Suggest possible reasons for these changes.

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(iv) Suggest why the number of shops and services remained relatively low after 1970.

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(b) (i) Define the term **selective migration**.

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(ii) Describe and explain the typical **economic** characteristics of migrants moving **between MEDCs**.

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(c) With reference to located examples, describe how **social** push and pull factors influence migration.

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(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS

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