

# ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

2681

#### **GEOGRAPHY A**

The Human Environment

**MONDAY 14 JANUARY 2008** 

Morning

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper Additional materials (enclosed): An Insert

Additional materials (required):

None

INOTIE								
Candidate Forename				Candidate Surname				
Centre Number				Candidate Number				

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer all the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

#### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The Insert contains diagrams for use with questions.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.
- Even where not specifically asked for, credit will be given for sketch maps and diagrams, provided they illustrate your answer.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE			
Qu.	Mark		
1			
2			
3			
TOTAL			

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## **Population**

ı	(a)	Study Fig. 1, which shows the population structure of Zambia in 1980 and 2006.
		With reference to Fig. 1, compare the population structure of Zambia in 1980 with that of 2006.
		[6]
	(b)	The average life expectancy at birth in Zambia in 2006 was 37 years.
		State and explain <b>one</b> possible reason for Zambia's low life expectancy.
	(c)	Study Fig. 2, which shows the crude birth rates of selected countries in 2006.
	(-)	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why the crude birth rates of LEDCs are higher than those of MEDCs.

(d)	With reference to <b>one or more</b> examples, explain the causes of international migration.
	[10]
	[Total: 25]

### **Rural Settlement**

	udy Fig. 3, which shows the relationship between total population and total number of shops d services for rural settlements in East Suffolk, 2006.
(i)	What is meant by the term 'the range of a good or service'?
	[2]
(ii)	Describe the relationship shown in Fig. 3.
	[2]
(iii)	Suggest reasons for this relationship.
	[4]
<b>(b)</b> Sta	ate and explain <b>two</b> reasons for counterurbanisation in MEDCs.
	[6]
	(ii) (iii) (b) Sta

(c)	Explain the disadvantages that population change can bring to rural areas in MEDCs. Refer to <b>one or more</b> examples in your answer.							
	[10]							
	[Total: 24]							

### **Urban Settlement**

(a)	a) What is meant by the term 'urbanisation'?										
<b>(</b> b)		dy Fig. 4, which shows the population growth of Movice City 1005 2005									
(D)		udy Fig. 4, which shows the population growth of Mexico City, 1905 – 2005.  With specific reference to Fig. 4, describe the population growth shown.									
	(1)	with specific reference to rig. 4, describe the population growth shown.									
	(ii)	State and explain <b>two</b> possible reasons for this population growth.									
	(")	otate and explain two possible reasons for this population growth.									

(C)	Pop	ulation growth presents many problems for urban authorities in LEDCs.	
	Exp	lain why it is difficult to provide <b>housing and jobs</b> in urban areas in LEDCs.	
	(i)	Housing	
			[4]
	(ii)	Jobs	
			[4]
(d)	Stat	e and explain <b>two</b> environmental problems arising from urban growth in LEDCs.	
			[6]
		Ітс	otal: 26



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