



**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**  
**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**  
**If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .**

1. (a) Look at Figure 1a. It gives information about the destruction of the Amazon Rainforest, which is a fragile environment.

Year	Area of Amazon Rainforest cut down (square kilometres)
1980	20000
1990	14000
2000	20000
2005	25000

Cattle ranching is a major cause of the destruction of the Amazon Rainforest. Cattle ranchers cut down the rainforest to grow grass for cattle. Many important species of plants have been destroyed. The soil is easily washed away by heavy rain because it is not protected by the trees.

**Figure 1a**

- (i) How much of the rainforest was cut down in 1980?  
..... square kilometres **(1)**
- (ii) State two ways in which destroying the forest has damaged the fragile environment.
- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- ..... **(2)**



Leave  
blank

(iii) Another way that the rainforest can be damaged is by resource exploitation.

Cross out the **wrong** words in the sentences below.

Drilling for oil **will** / **will not** affect a fragile environment.

A lot of land will be used up to build the oil wells and the pipelines which carry the oil.

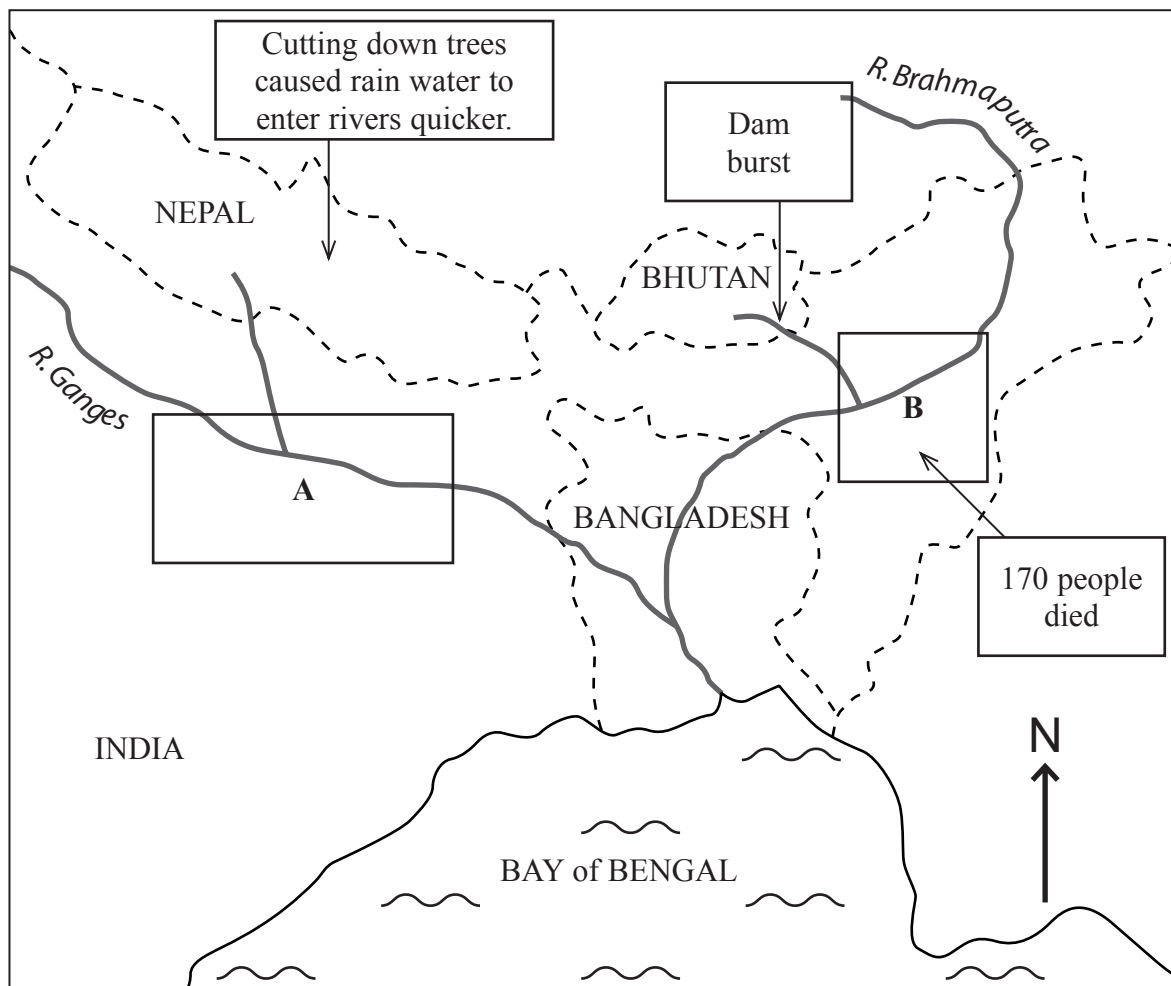
If the oil spills it could run into rivers and **pollute** / **clean** the water. This would cause many fish to die.

People who live in the rainforest will have **more** / **less** fish to eat.

(3)

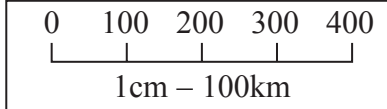


(b) Look at Figure 1b. It gives information about the effects of flooding in India in July 2004. India is an **LEDC**.



Key facts about the effects of flooding in areas A and B:

- 500 people died
- 1950 km of road destroyed
- 2000 cattle died
- 479 schools damaged
- 675000 houses damaged
- 2 million people homeless
- 11000 hectares of fertile farming land lost



**Key**

Boundaries of countries - - - - -

Sea ~~~~~

Areas affected by floods in July 2004

**Figure 1b**

(i) Which was the larger area affected by flooding, A or B?  
Circle the **correct** answer.

A                      B

(1)



(ii) How many people died in area A?  
Circle the **correct** answer.

170      330      500      670

(1)

(iii) What factor led to greater flooding in area A?  
Tick ( ✓ ) the **correct** box.

Cutting down trees	
Dam breaking	

(1)

(iv) Give **two** effects of the floods in areas A and B.

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(2)

(v) The 2004 floods caused many problems for India. Cross out the **wrong** words in the sentences below.

It will take the country a **long** / **short** time to repair the damage caused by the floods. This is because LEDC governments have a **lot of** / **little** money.

(2)

(vi) Many physical factors can cause floods like this to occur.

Name and explain **two** physical factors that cause floods.

Factor 1 name .....

Explanation .....

.....

Factor 2 name .....

Explanation .....

.....

(4)





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(c) Rivers can be managed to limit the effects of flooding.

Choose a river management scheme that you have studied.

Chosen river management scheme .....

Describe the river management techniques that have been used on your chosen river.

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(d) Choose a stretch of coastline or coastal area that you have studied where cliff recession is occurring or has occurred.

Chosen case study .....

(i) Describe the effects of this cliff recession.

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(3)

(ii) Explain the management techniques that have been used to control cliff recession in your chosen area.

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(5)

(Total 30 marks)

Q1

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Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.  
 Write your answers in the spaces provided.  
 If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. (a) Look at Figure 2a. It shows the distribution of plate boundaries, volcanoes and earthquakes in New Zealand.

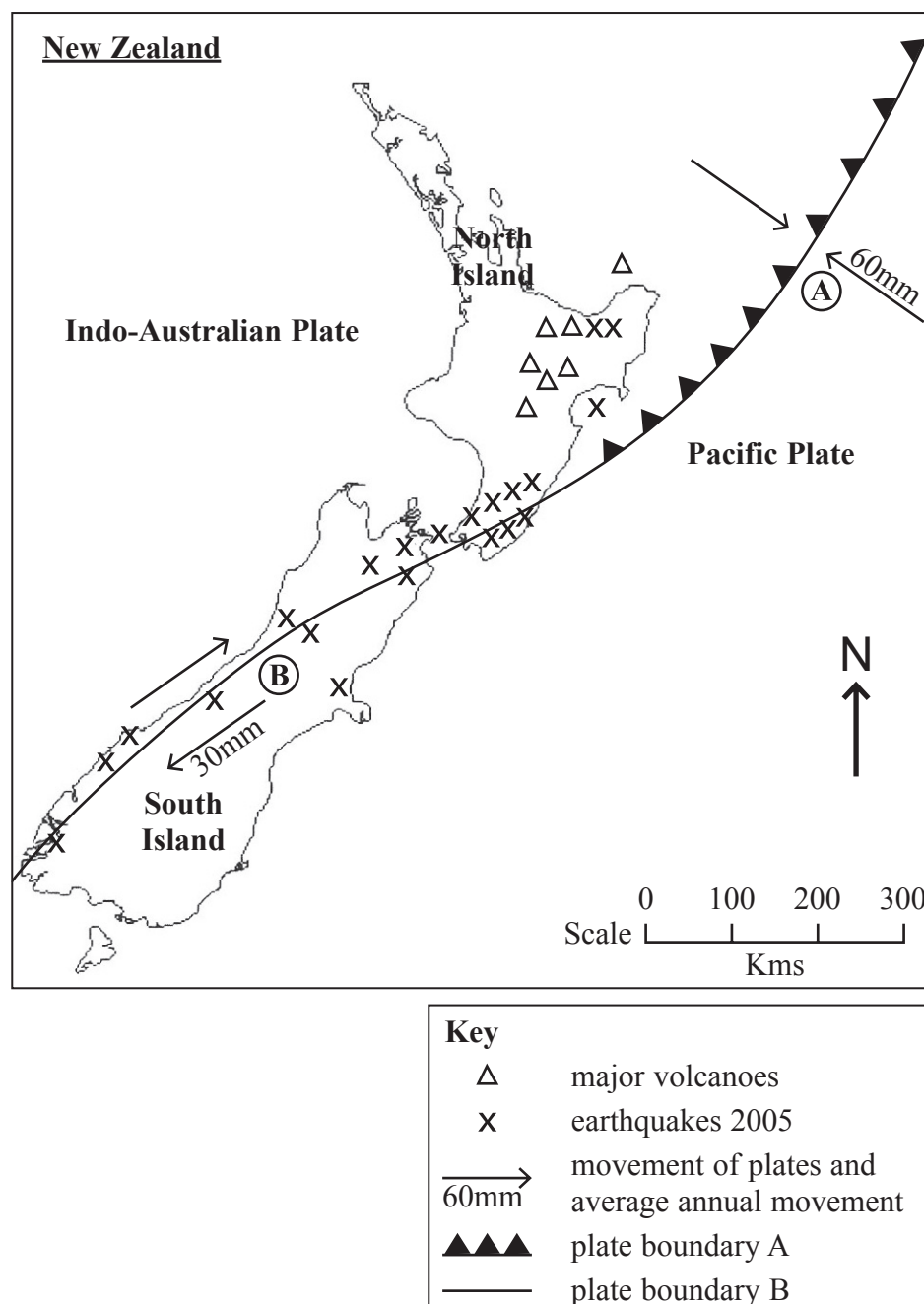


Figure 2a

- (i) Name the type of plate boundary at A.  
 Circle the **correct** answer.

constructive    destructive    conservative

(1)





(ii) Are the plates moving more quickly at A or B?

..... (1)

(iii) Complete the following paragraph which describes the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes in New Zealand.

Choose the **correct** words from the list below.  
You may only use each word once.

**more all most north less south**

..... of the earthquakes are found on the plate boundary.

All the volcanoes are found on the ..... Island.

North Island has ..... volcanoes than earthquakes. (3)

(iv) There are no volcanoes on plate boundary B.

Why?

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

(v) Buildings can be protected from the effects of earthquakes.

Name and describe **two** ways that buildings are protected.

Name 1 .....

Description .....

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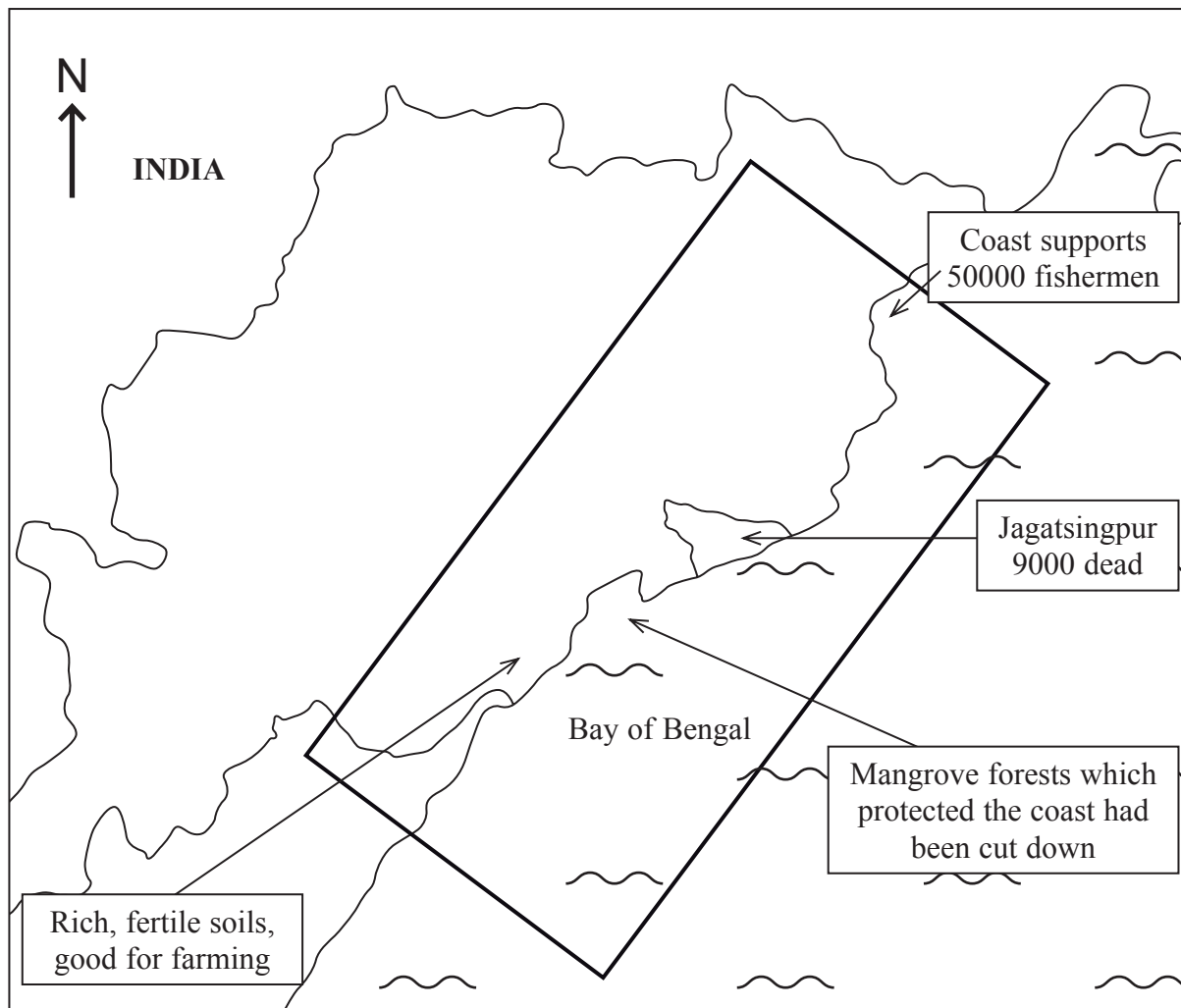
Name 2 .....

Description .....

..... (4)





(b) Look at Figure 2b. It gives information about the effects of the Orissa Cyclone on India. India is an **LEDC**.

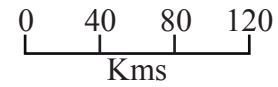


**Key facts about the area affected by the Orissa Cyclone:**

500000 cattle killed  
 10000 dead  
 7.5 million homeless  
 3 million homes damaged  
 11000 schools damaged  
 Fishermen lost 5000 boats  
 Cyclone damage 70 billion rupees

**Key**

-  area affected by Orissa Cyclone
-  Sea



**Figure 2b**



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(i) How many people died in Jagatsingpur?

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(1)

(ii) Give **two** effects of the Orissa Cyclone.

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(2)

(iii) State **two** reasons why people continue to live in the affected area.

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(2)

(iv) The Orissa Cyclone caused many problems for India. Cross out the **wrong** words in the sentences below.

It will take the country a **long** / **short** time to repair the damage caused by the flood.

This is because LEDC governments have a **lot of** / **little** money.

(2)



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(c) Tropical storms have an impact on people and the environment.

Choose a tropical storm that you have studied in an **MEDC**.

Chosen tropical storm .....

Describe the impact (effect) of the storm on the people.

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(d) Choose a volcanic eruption that you have studied

Chosen volcanic eruption .....

(i) Describe the aid given to the people affected by the eruption.

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**(3)**

(ii) Explain the long term recovery of the area affected by the volcanic eruption.

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**(5)**

**(Total 30 marks)**

**Q2**

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**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**  
**Write your answers in the spaces provided.**  
**If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box .**

3. (a) Look at Photographs A and B. They show tourists who live in the UK on holiday abroad.

There are many ways of classifying tourism.

(i) Photograph A is an example of passive tourism.

What are the tourists doing in the photograph?

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**(1)**

(ii) Why is this an example of passive tourism?

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**(1)**

(iii) Classify the holiday shown in Photograph B.

Circle the **three** most suitable words from the list below.

**passive**

**active**

**international**

**national**

**mountain**

**coastal**

**(3)**

(iv) Tourism is being made more sustainable.

Cross out the **wrong** word or words in the following sentences.

Some parts of mountain areas are being **conserved** / **exploited**. This means that people are not allowed to go into these areas.

In other areas **more** / **less** tourists are being allowed to visit so that not so much damage is caused.

Buildings are built using **local** / **imported** materials so that they don't spoil the look of the environment.

**(3)**



Leave  
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(v) The growth of tourism can lead to changes in employment.

Complete the sentences.  
Choose the **correct** words from the list below.

**waiters      farmers      more      less**

The growth in tourism in an area leads to an increase in the number of jobs in the tertiary sector such as .....

This increase in jobs means there is ..... unemployment. **(2)**



(b) Look at Figure 3. It is a pictogram which shows the growth of world tourism from 1945 to 2005.

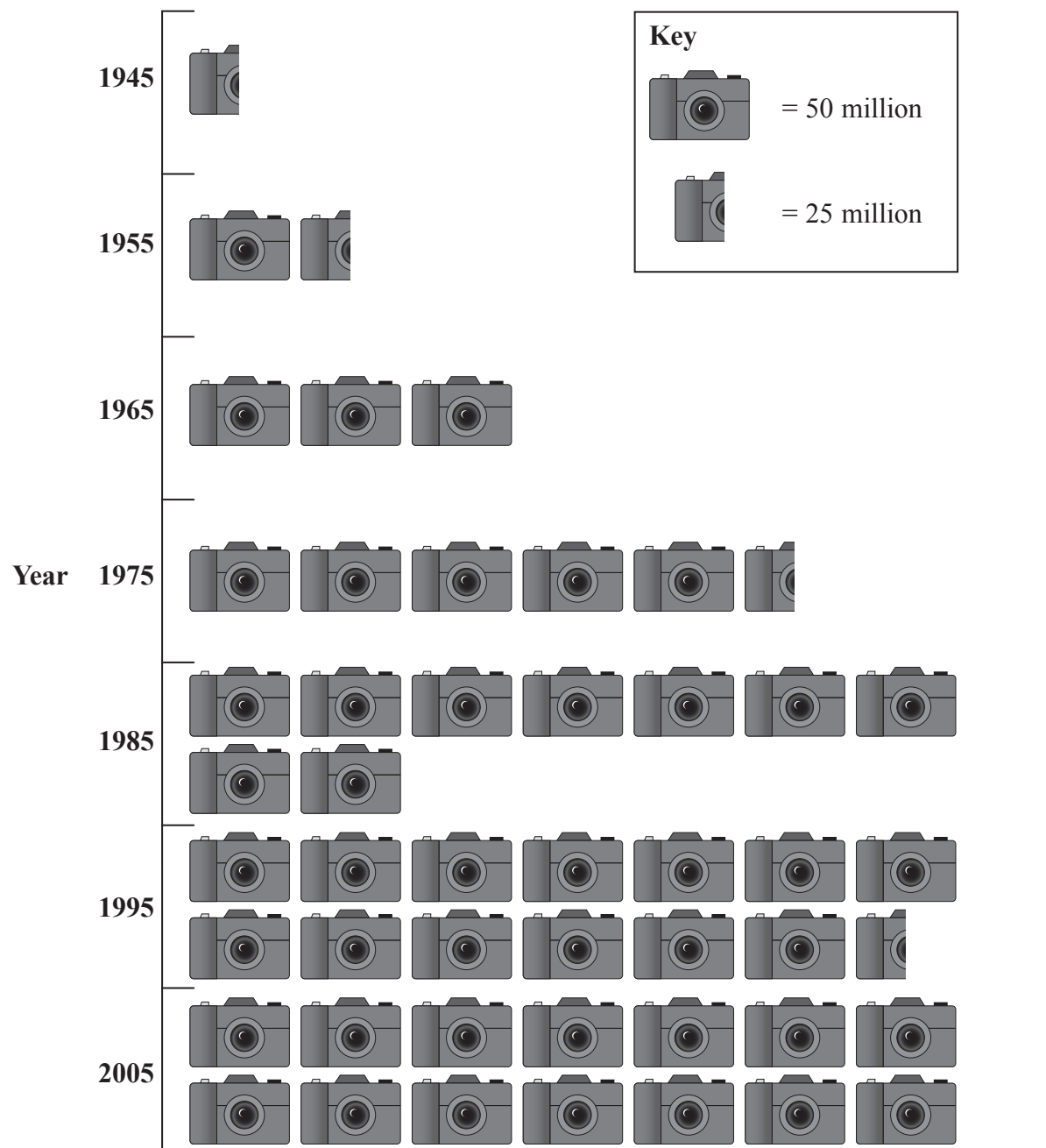


Figure 3

(i) How many tourists were there in 1965?

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(1)

(ii) Which ten year period saw the greatest growth in tourist numbers?  
Circle the correct answer.

1965–1975

1975–1985

1985–1995

(1)





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(iii) In some years the number of international tourists drops.

Suggest why this might happen.

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(1)

(iv) The following statements are about tourism.

Tick ( ✓ ) the correct box for each statement.

	True	False
International tourism has grown since 1945.		
Since 1945 people have had longer paid holidays.		
Jet aircraft have made travel quicker.		
Holiday companies have made holidays less appealing.		

(4)



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(c) Choose a mountain area you have studied which has been developed as a tourist area.

Chosen mountain area .....

Describe the physical and human attractions which have led to its development as a tourist area.

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**(5)**



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(d) Choose a coastal area that you have studied which has been developed as a tourist area.

Chosen coastal area .....

(i) Describe the **negative** impacts (effects) of tourism on the environment in your chosen area.

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(3)

(ii) What effects has tourism had on different groups of people in this area?

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(5)

(Total 30 marks)

Q3



**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.  
Write your answers in the spaces provided.  
If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box .**

4. (a) Look at Photographs C and D. They show two different zones in an urban area in an MEDC.

(i) The urban zone shown in Photograph C is the inner city.

State **three** features of the inner city that are shown in Photograph C.

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**(3)**

(ii) Areas such as the inner city are being improved.  
The following sentences show how the inner cities are being improved.

Cross out the **wrong** words in the sentences below.

Old buildings are being knocked down and new ones built.

This means they are being **renewed** / **redeveloped**.

Trees are being **cut down** / **planted** to improve the environment for people who live there.

**More** / **Less** public transport is being provided to decrease the number of cars on the road.

**(3)**

(iii) Another urban zone is shown in Photograph D.

What is the name given to this zone?

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**(1)**

(iv) Look at the list below.

Circle the **three** most likely land uses to be found in this zone.

- |                    |                 |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>golf course</b> | <b>motorway</b> | <b>department store</b> |
| <b>farmland</b>    | <b>theatre</b>  | <b>cathedral</b>        |

**(3)**



(b) Look at Figure 4. It is a pictogram which shows the percentage of the world's population living in urban areas from 1945 to 2005.

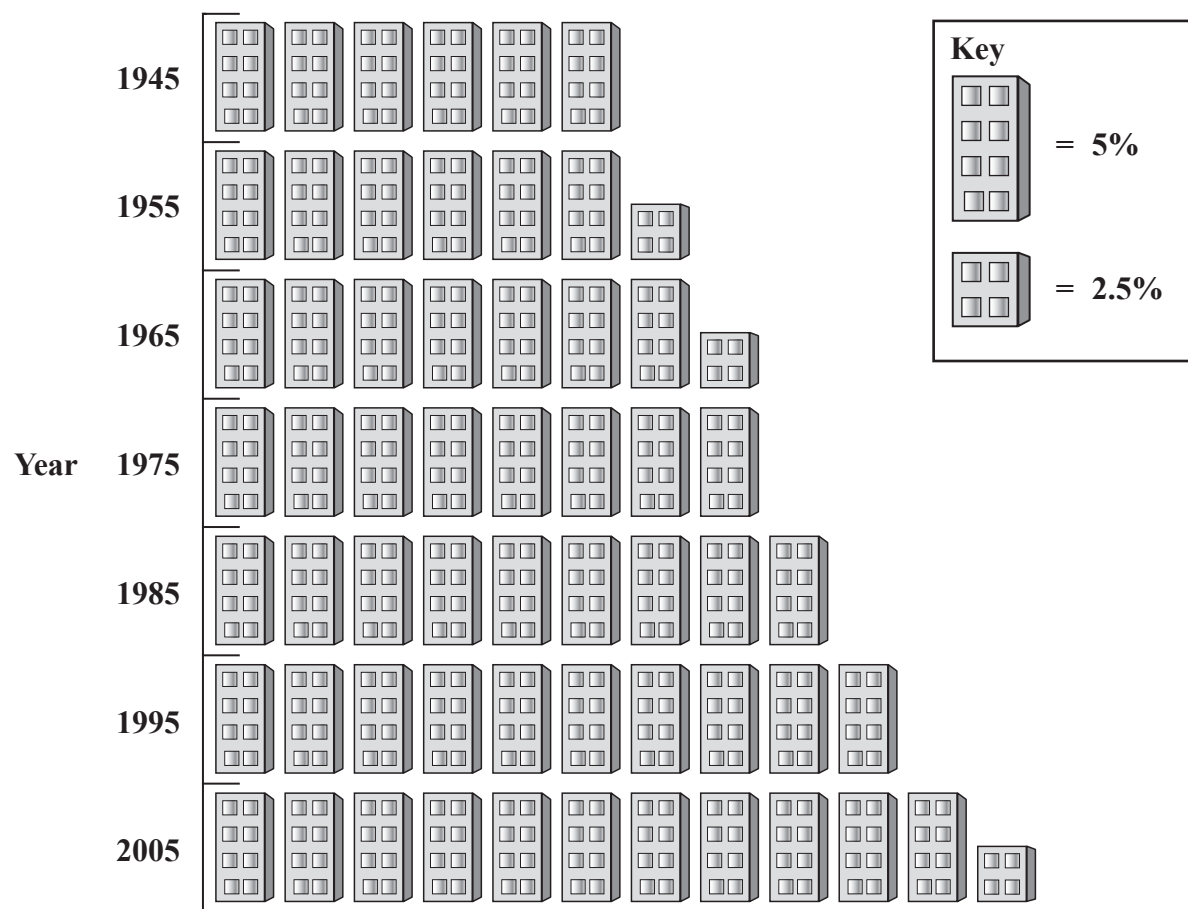


Figure 4

(i) What percentage of the world's population was living in urban areas in 1945?

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(1)

(ii) Which ten year period saw the greatest increase in population living in urban areas?

Circle the **correct** answer.

1955–1965      1975–1985      1995–2005

(1)



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(iii) The following statements are reasons for the increase in urban population in **LEDCs**.

Tick ( ✓ ) the correct box for each statement.

	<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
Health care is better in urban areas.		
People are migrating from the rural areas.		
Many jobs are being created in rural areas.		
More babies are being born than people dying.		

(4)

(iv) What is the term given for the increasing proportion of people living in urban areas?  
Circle the **correct** term.

**sprawl**      **redevelopment**      **urbanisation**

(1)



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blank

(c) Choose an urban area that has been polluted.

Chosen urban area .....

Describe the causes of pollution in the urban area.

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(d) Urban areas in **LEDCs** are undergoing rapid growth.

Choose an urban area in an **LEDC** that you have studied

Chosen urban area .....

(i) Describe the results of this rapid growth.

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(3)

(ii) Explain how growth is being managed in your chosen area.

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(5)

Q4

(Total 30 marks)

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 60 MARKS**

**END**

