

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. (a) Look at Figure 1a. It is a fact file for The Gambia, an LEDC.

Total Population		1 642 000
Age structure	0–15 16–64 65+	50% 47% 3%
Birth rate		40 per thousand
Death rate		13 per thousand
Ethnic groups	Mandinka Fula Wolof Jola Other	42% 18% 16% 10% 14%
Occupational structure	Primary Secondary Tertiary	75% 19% 6%

Figure 1a

(i) Which ethnic group has the highest percentage of population in The Gambia?

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(1)

(ii) Give **two** facts from Figure 1a to show that The Gambia is an LEDC. Use data in your answer.

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(2)



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- (iii) The age structure of The Gambia can cause problems.
Complete the sentences below to explain these problems.
Choose from the words below.

literacy care homes youthful schools ageing

The Gambia has a population. This means that there
are not enough hospitals and There are not enough
doctors to cure common diseases. There are not enough teachers to educate
children. This means that there is a low level of
(3)



(b) Look at the Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract. Also look at Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.
It is a sketch map of part of the OS map.

(i) Name the village in grid square 2483.

..... (1)

(ii) What is the shape of this village?
Put a cross in the correct box.

nucleated dispersed (1)

(iii) Find the road on Figure 1b which is marked with an R. Now find this road on the OS map.
What is the number of this road?

..... (1)

(iv) Look at Photograph A in the Resource Booklet. It shows a public house.
Four public houses are marked on Figure 1b.
Give the six figure grid reference for the public house in Photograph A.
Put a cross in the correct box.

238877 265849 213836 292878 (1)

(v) Look at Photograph B in the Resource Booklet.
It was taken from grid reference 301864. This point is marked on Figure 1b.
Find X on Photograph B. It is the church in the village of Uffington. This church is also marked on Figure 1b.
How far away is the church from the point where the photograph was taken?

..... km (1)

(vi) In which direction was the camera pointing when Photograph B was taken?

..... (1)



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(c) Describe the distribution of the villages shown on Figure 1b.
Use evidence from Figure 1b and the OS map.

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(3)

(d) Choose an urban area you have studied in an LEDC.

Chosen urban area

Describe and explain the characteristics of its residential zones.

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(5)

(Total 20 marks)

Q1

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2. (a) Look again at the OS map extract and Photograph B in the Resource Booklet.

(i) The photograph shows both pastoral and arable farming. Complete the sentences. Choose from the words below.

arable	large	intensive	small
extensive	commercial	pastoral	subsistence

Sheep farming is a type of farming because there are only animals on the farm.

Sheep farming is farming because the farmer sells the sheep and makes a profit.

Sheep farming is farming, because the sheep have a area of land to live on.

(4)

(ii) Some farmers choose to farm sheep rather than grow crops. Why?

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(2)

(b) Look at Photograph C in the Resource Booklet. It shows tertiary industry in The Gambia, an LEDC.

(i) Complete the sentences. Choose from the words below.

little	do not	informal	formal	do	a lot of
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The people in the photograph are selling fruit and nuts. The people are employed in the sector. They pay taxes.

They need money to set up their industry.

(3)



(ii) Governments prefer people to be employed in the formal sector.
Why?

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.....

(1)

(c) Look at Photograph D in the Resource Booklet and Figure 2. They show the location of a steelworks, a secondary industry.

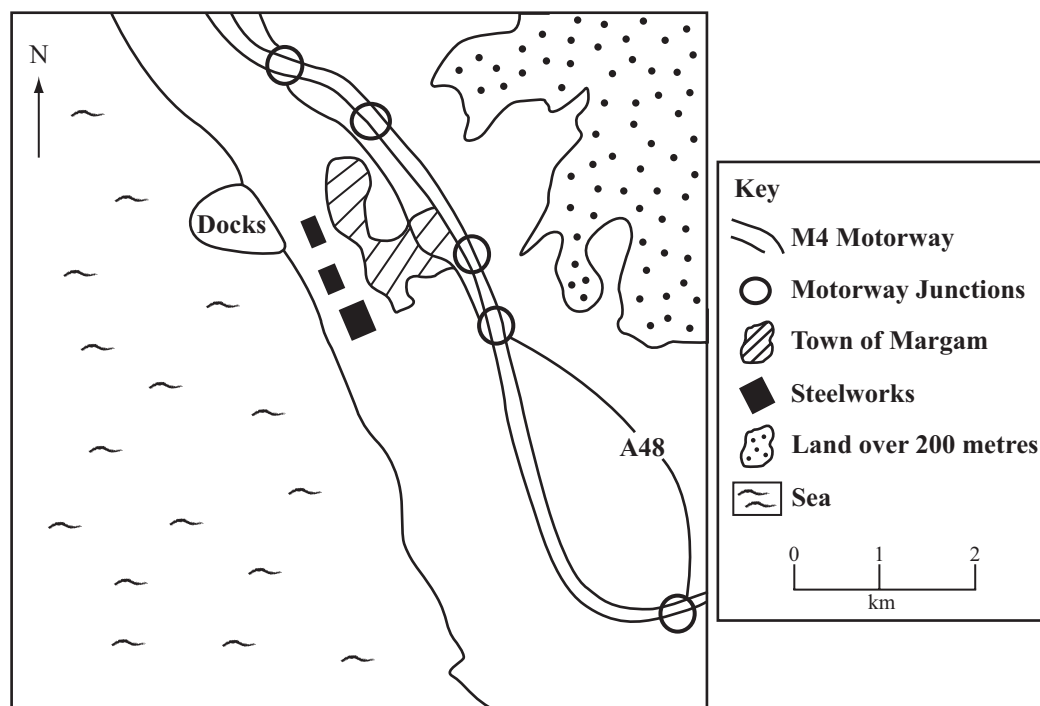


Figure 2

(i) Give three reasons for the location of the steelworks.
Use only information from Figure 2 and Photograph D.

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(3)



Leave blank

(ii) There are two other factors that affect the location of secondary industry.
Tick the **two** correct answers.

government policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
price of houses	<input type="checkbox"/>
nearness to markets	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2)

(d) Choose a farm or farming system you have studied in the EU.

Chosen farm or farming system

Describe and explain the changes that have occurred.

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(5)

Q2

(Total 20 marks)



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3. (a) Look at Figure 3a. It shows a depression over the British Isles.

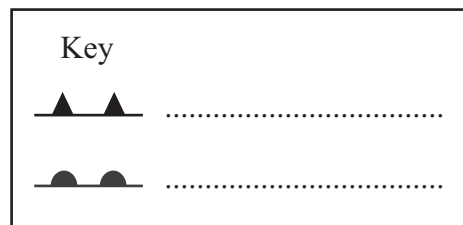
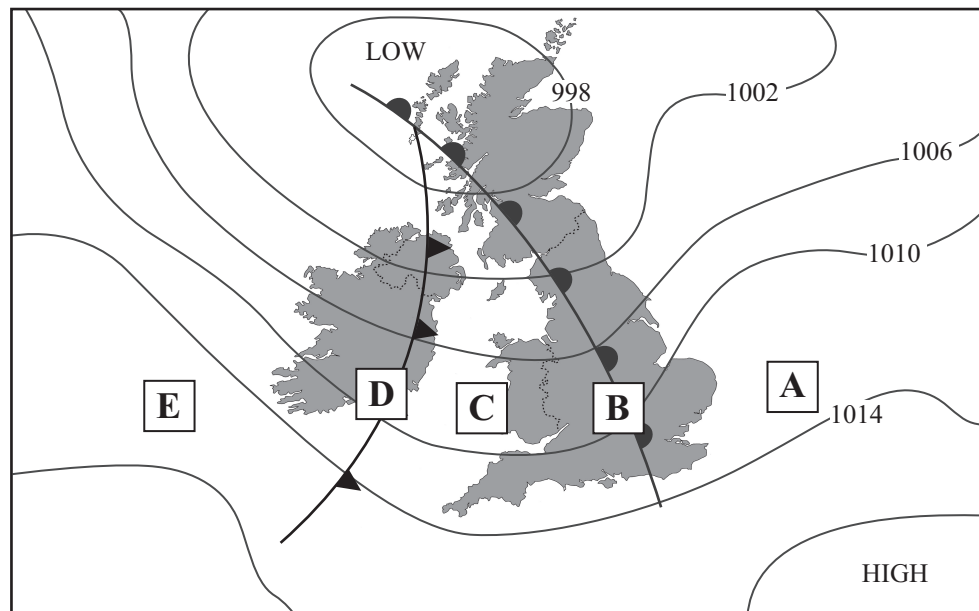


Figure 3a

(i) Complete the key by naming the warm front and the cold front. (2)

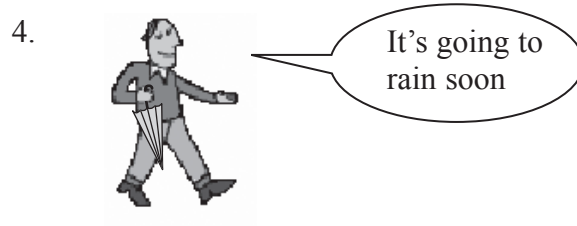
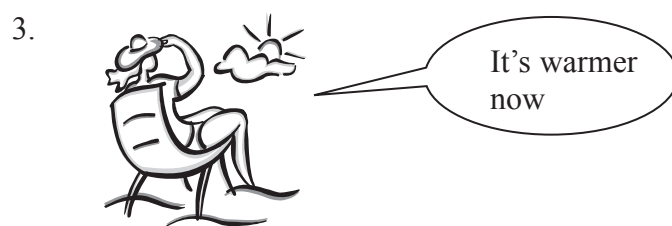
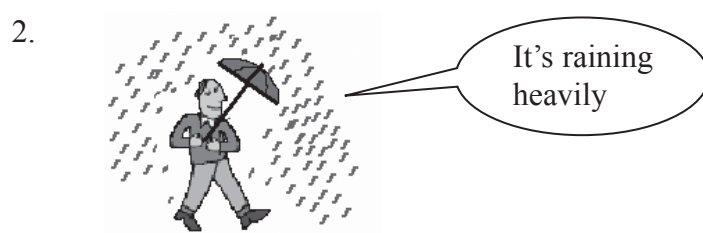
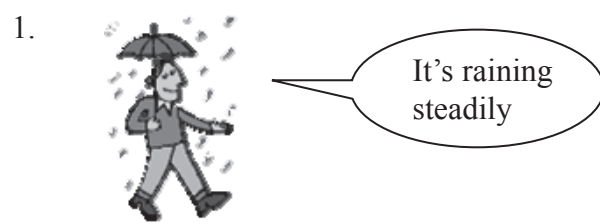
(ii) What is the lowest pressure shown on the map?
..... millibars (1)

(iii) Depressions form over the Atlantic Ocean where a Polar Maritime air mass meets a warmer Tropical Maritime air mass.
State **two** characteristics of a Polar Maritime air mass.
1
2 (2)



(iv) Find the positions marked A, B, C, D and E on Figure 3a. Match the pictures below to their most likely positions. Complete the table. Two have been done for you.

Position on Figure 3a	Picture
A	
B	1
C	
D	
E	5



(3)



(b) Figure 3b shows the temperature and rainfall figures for Prague.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
°C	-2	-1	4	8	13	16	19	18	14	8	3	1	
mm	25	20	30	35	65	70	80	70	50	30	30	20	525

Figure 3b

(i) Which month has the lowest temperature?

.....

(1)

(ii) The temperature range is the difference between the highest and lowest temperatures.

What is the temperature range for Prague?

..... °C

(1)

(iii) What is the rainfall for July?

..... millimetres

(1)

(iv) In which season does Prague have the most rainfall?

Put a cross in the correct box.

Summer (June to August)

Winter (December to February)

(1)

(c) Trees have adapted to their natural environment.

For which forests are the following adaptations correct?

Put a cross in the correct boxes.

Adaptation	Temperate Coniferous Forest	Tropical Rainforest
some leaves have drip tips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
the leaves are needle shaped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tall trees have buttress roots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3)



4. (a) Look at Figures 4a and 4b. They show two diagrams of a glacier.

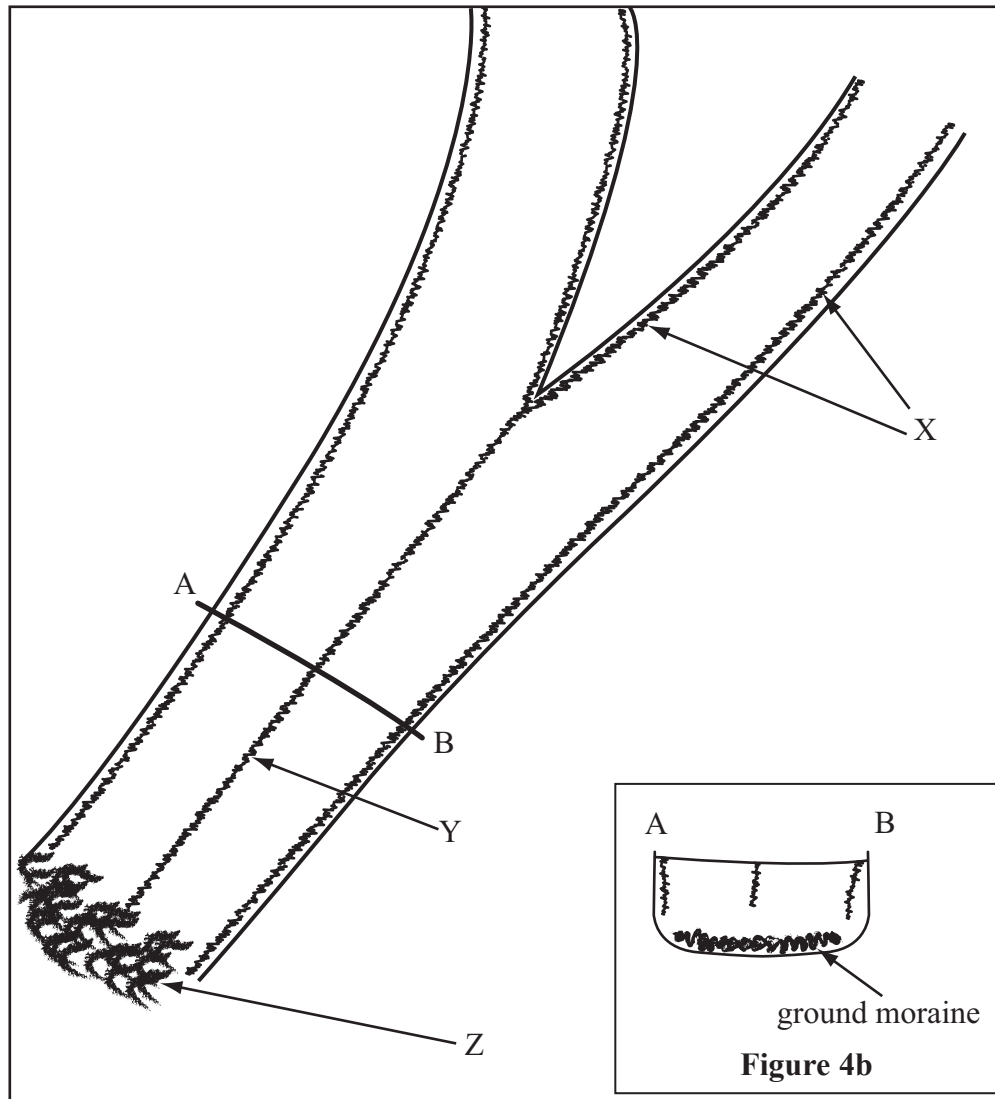


Figure 4a

(i) Draw an arrow on Figure 4a to show the direction in which the glacier is moving. (1)

(ii) Three types of moraine are labelled X, Y and Z on Figure 4a. Name them in the table below. Choose from the following list.

terminal	lateral	medial
----------	---------	--------

Letter	Type of moraine
X	
Y	
Z	

(3)



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(iii) Figure 4b is a cross-section of the glacier from A to B.
Ground moraine is named on the diagram.
Put a cross in the correct box in the sentences below.

The glacier uses ground moraine to erode the valley by

the process of abrasion .
plucking .

Erosion by the glacier will cause the valley to become V shaped .
U shaped .

(2)

(b) Look at Figure 4c. It is a sketch of the coast.
Several factors can change the shape of the coast.
One of these factors is slumping.

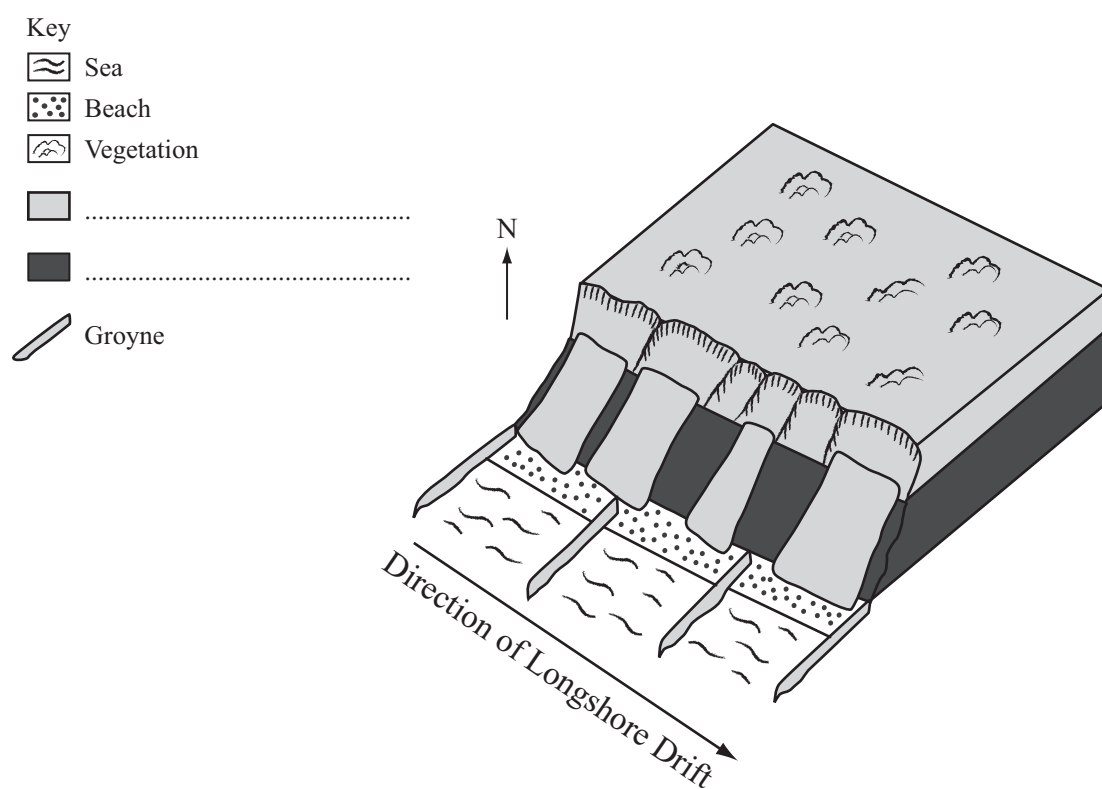


Figure 4c

(i) Mark with an S on Figure 4c **one** area where there is slumping.

(ii) Complete the key on Figure 4c.

Write the words permeable rock and impermeable rock in the correct place on the key.

(iii) In the future the beach will change shape.

Add to the diagram to show what will happen to the beach.

(3)



(c) Look at Figure 4d. It is the drainage basin of the River Thames.

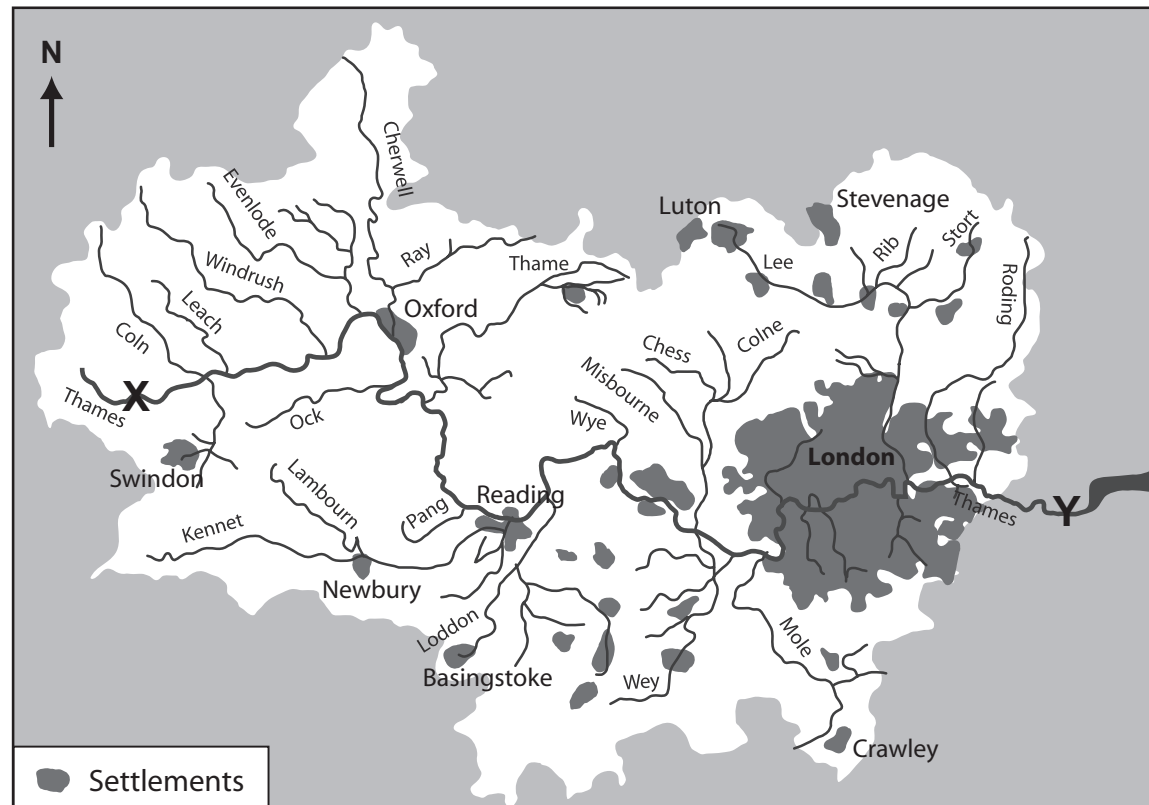


Figure 4d

- (i) A tributary is a small river that joins a main river.
One tributary of the River Thames has its source in Luton.
Name this tributary.

..... (1)

- (ii) Find X and Y on Figure 4d. The River Thames flows from X to Y.
How are the following likely to change between point X and point Y?

Width of the river

.....

Discharge of the river

.....

Gradient of the river

..... (3)



(iii) The velocity of the river will change as it flows from its source to its mouth.
Put a cross in the correct box in the sentences below.

The velocity of the river will be greater at $\frac{\text{point X}}{\text{point Y}}$.

This is because there will be $\frac{\text{less}}{\text{more}}$ friction at point Y.

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blank

(2)



(d) (i) Look at Figure 4e. It is a diagram of a waterfall.

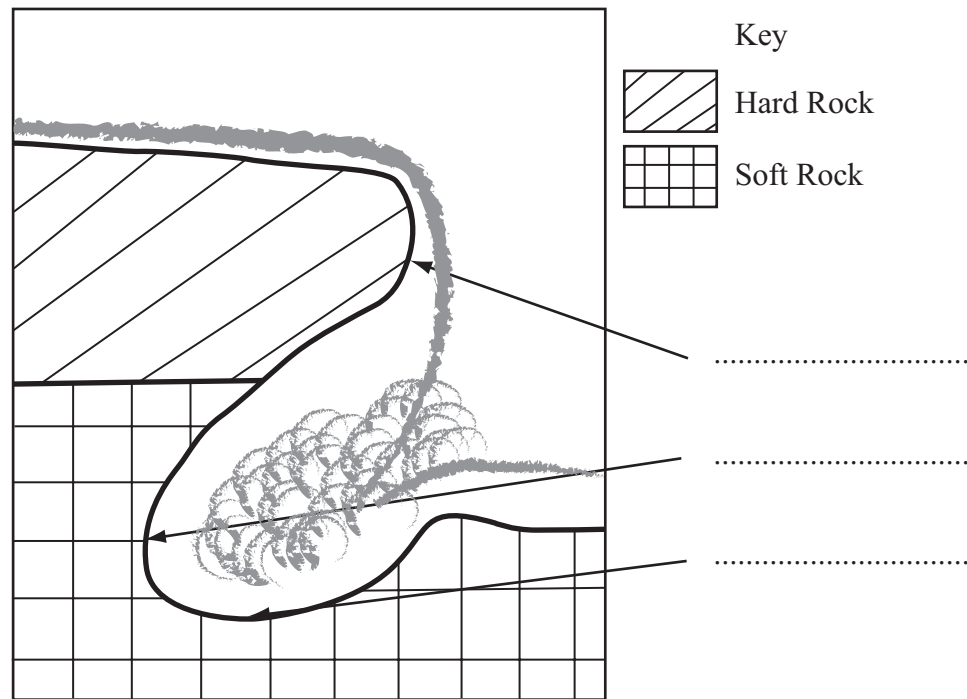


Figure 4e

Label Figure 4e in the spaces provided.
Use the following words to label Figure 4e.

plunge pool undercutting overhang

(2)

(ii) Complete the following sentences to explain how a waterfall is formed.
Choose the correct words from the list below.

gorge gravity stack corrasion undercut attrition

Waterfalls are formed where a river flows over hard and soft rock. The soft rock is eroded by and hydraulic action.

The softer rock is worn away until the weight of hard rock becomes too heavy and falls due to

This continues and over time the waterfall retreats to leave a

(3)

Q4

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 80 MARKS

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