

SECTION A

Answer BOTH questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Providing for Population Change

A1. (a) Study Map 1 in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It is a world map showing average annual population change 2000–2005.

(i) The sentences below describe some population changes shown on Map 1.

Complete the blanks in the sentences by choosing the three correct continents from the box.

Africa Asia Europe North America South America

The population of most countries in increased by 2% or more.

The population of most countries in increased by 1 to 1.9%.

The population of most countries in increased by less than 1%.

(3)

(ii) Describe how Russia’s population changed.

Use data from Map 1 in your answer.

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(1)

(iii) Which countries had the highest rate of population increase, LEDCs or MEDCs?

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(1)



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(b) Study Figure 1 below. It gives information about the population of two countries in 2005.

	Country A	Country B
Birth Rate (per 1000)	12	40
Death Rate (per 1000)	9	18

Figure 1

(i) What is the **natural increase** in Country B?

..... per 1000

(1)

(ii) Which country is an **LEDC**, A or B?

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(1)

(iii) Use evidence from Figure 1 to explain your answer to (b) (ii).

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(2)



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(c) Birth rates fall when there is:

- health care
- education for girls.

Choose **one** of these, and **explain why** it helps to lower the birth rate.

Tick (✓) your choice below.

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Health care	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education for girls	<input type="checkbox"/>

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(3)



(d) Study Figure 2 below. It gives information about the world's population and use of energy resources.

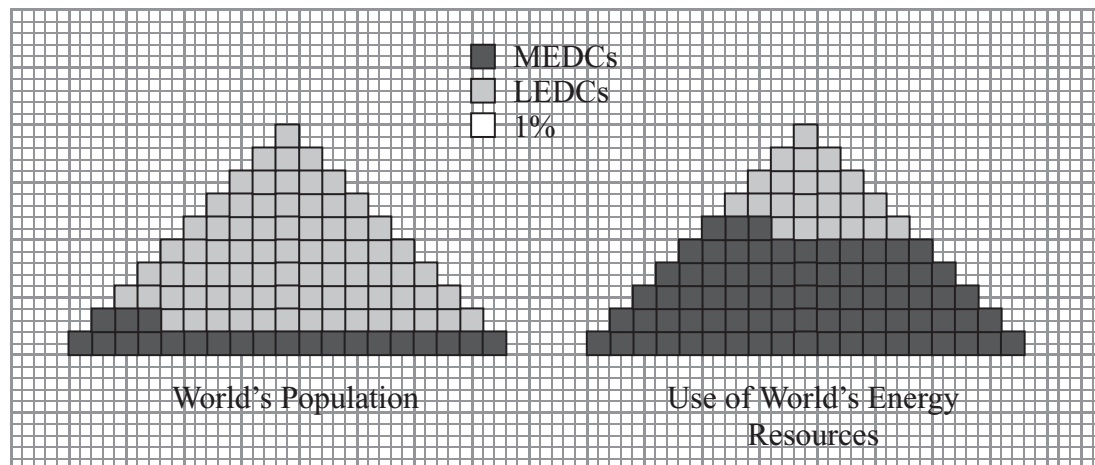


Figure 2

(i) **Complete** the following sentence.

MEDCs have% of the world's population, but use% of its energy resources.

(2)

(ii) **Explain** the difference in energy use between MEDCs and LEDCs.

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(2)



(e) Study Figure 3 below. It shows when some of the world's resources will run out, as predicted in 1970.

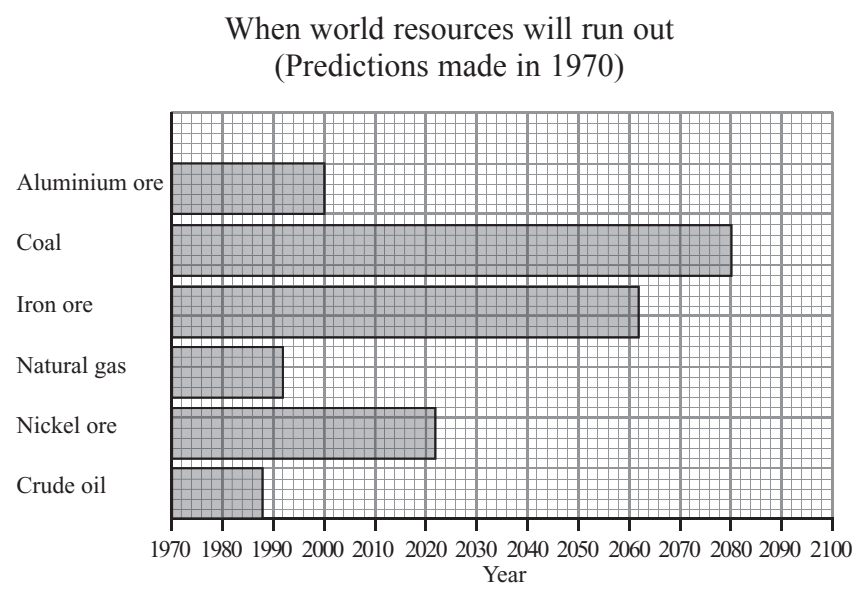


Figure 3

(i) What does **resource** mean?

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(1)

(ii) All the resources shown on Figure 3 will eventually run out. Explain why.

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(1)

(iii) When does Figure 3 suggest that **iron ore** will run out?

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(1)



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(iv) The predictions made in 1970 have not come true.
Aluminium ore, natural gas and crude oil have **not** run out yet.

Suggest **why** these resources have not run out yet.

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(3)

(f) Choose a **small-scale** renewable energy project that you have studied in an **LEDC**
(e.g. biogas, solar, wind, hydro-electricity).

Type of renewable energy Name of **LEDC**

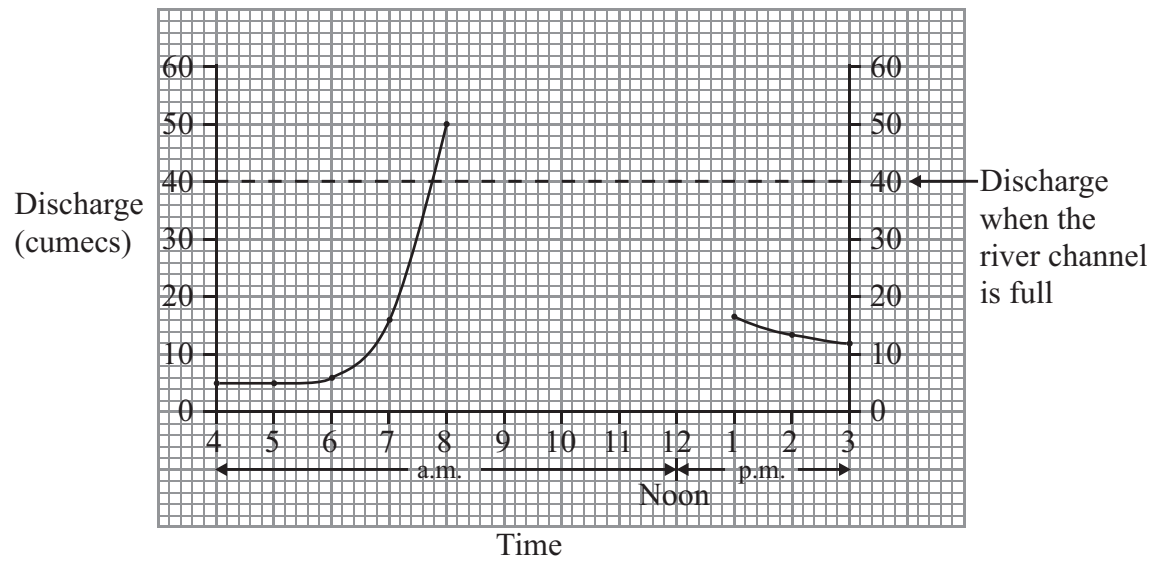
(i) Describe the **location** of the renewable energy project.
(You may draw a sketch map if you wish.)

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Coping with Environmental Change

A2. (a) Study Figure 4 below. It is an incomplete graph for a river in Ireland in June 2005. It shows how the discharge (flow of water) in a river changed following heavy rain.



The storm (heavy rain) started at 5a.m. and lasted for 20 minutes.

Figure 4

(i) **Complete the graph**, using data from the table below.

Time	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 noon
Discharge (cumecs)	46	40	30	22

(3)

(ii) What was the peak discharge?

..... cumecs.

(1)

(b) (i) At what time did the river shown in Figure 4 **start** to flood?

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(1)

(ii) Explain how you can tell this from Figure 4.

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(1)



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(c) Study Photographs A and B in the Resource Booklet. They were taken in Boscastle, Cornwall after a river flood in August 2004.

Describe and **explain** the flood damage shown in each photograph.

Photograph A

Description

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Explanation

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Photograph B

Description

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Explanation

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(4)

(d) Study Diagram 1 in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It gives more information about the flood in Boscastle.

Explain in detail why the river flooded.
Use information from Diagram 1 to help you.

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(5)

(e) Building **levees** and **dams** are two methods of reducing the risk of a river flooding.

Explain how each of these methods reduces the flood risk.

Building levees

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Building a dam

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(4)



(f) Study Figure 5 below. It shows the view of an environmentalist.

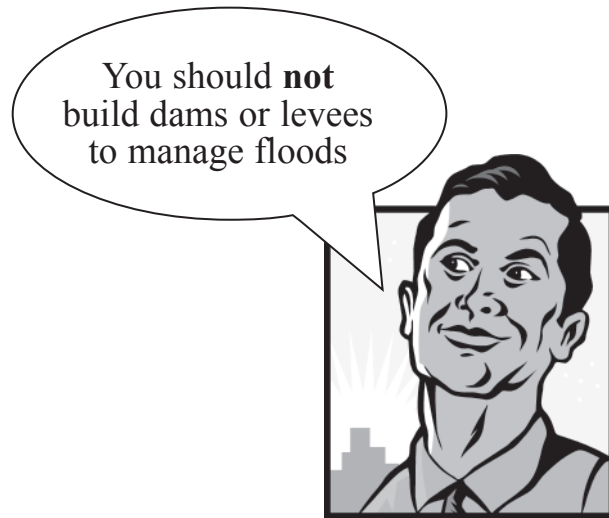


Figure 5

(i) Suggest **why** he is against these methods of flood management.

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(2)

(ii) Suggest **one** method of flood management that he would prefer.

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(1)



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SECTION B

**Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4.
Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

If you answer Question B3, put a cross in this box .

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Water)

B3. (a) Study the 1:50, 000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract of Penistone in northern England.

Find Ingbirchworth Reservoir in grid squares 2105 and 2106.

(i) **Complete the blanks** in the following sentences.

Ingbirchworth Reservoir is located on land that is about metres high.

The boundary of a National Park is km away to the south-west of the reservoir.

(2)

(ii) The area in grid squares 2105 and 2106 is a good **location** for a reservoir.

Explain why. Use map evidence.

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(4)



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- (b) Some people objected to the building of Ingbirchworth Reservoir.
Suggest why.

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(3)

- (c) Ingbirchworth Reservoir supplies drinking water to nearby villages and towns.
The company that owns Ingbirchworth Reservoir recently discovered farm pesticides
(chemicals) in the water.

- (i) Suggest how the pesticides got into the water.

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(1)

- (ii) Pesticides in the water are a problem for the company.

Explain why.

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(2)

- (iii) Suggest how the problem could be **prevented** in the future.

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(2)



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(d) The demand for water is **increasing** in many **LEDCs** and **MEDCs**.

(i) Using your own knowledge, **explain why**.

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(ii) Briefly comment on the problems that increasing demand may cause.

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(6)

QB3

(Total 20 marks)



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If you answer Question B4, put a cross in this box .

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Weather and Climate)

B4. (a) People can use weather and climate to provide energy. One example is energy from the sun.

Study Figure 6. It shows the climate of Kuwait, a country in Asia.

	Months											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average rainfall (mm)	23	23	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	28
Average temperature (°C)	13	14	18	24	29	32	35	35	32	28	20	15

Average annual rainfall: 125mm
Average annual temperature: 25°C

Figure 6

(i) Using evidence from Figure 6, describe the **summer** in Kuwait.

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cool and dry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cool and wet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hot and dry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hot and wet	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1)

(ii) Kuwait has a good climate for harnessing the energy of the sun.

Explain why. Use evidence from Figure 6.

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(3)



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(d) Many people say global warming is happening and is caused by human activity.

(i) Using your own knowledge, describe the **evidence** for global warming.

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(ii) Briefly comment on the reliability of the evidence.

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QB4

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question C5 OR Question C6.
Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Question C5, put a cross in this box .

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Farming)

C5. (a) Study Figure 7 below. It is an article about deforestation in the Brazilian rainforest.

**More deforestation in the
Brazilian rainforest**

The Brazilian rainforest plays a major role in the world's climate, and has enormous biodiversity. Its plants can provide cures for many human diseases.

Recent satellite images show a big increase in deforestation in Brazil. In 2004 26,000 square kilometres of forest were cleared, the second largest amount ever recorded in one year.

Cattle ranchers, logging companies and especially soya bean farmers were responsible. The Brazilian government gives incentives to increase soya bean production, and Brazil is now the world's second largest producer of this profitable crop. European countries and China import most of it.

30% of land cleared by logging companies in Brazil is left empty afterwards. If soya beans were planted on this land in future, then more rainforest trees would be saved.

Figure 7

(i) What does **deforestation** mean?

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(1)

(ii) Explain why a lot of soya beans are now being grown in Brazil.
Use evidence from Figure 7.

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(1)



(iii) Environmentalists say Brazil should preserve more of its rainforest.

Suggest **why**.
Use evidence **from Figure 7 only**.

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(2)

(b) Study Photograph C in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It shows an area in India where deforestation has taken place.

(i) Describe the vegetation (plant life) in the **background** of the photograph.

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(2)

(ii) Describe the **relief** of the land in the **foreground** of the photograph.

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(1)

(iii) This relief was caused by **erosion**.
Which agent of erosion probably caused it?

Circle the **correct** answer.

wind **running water** **temperature changes** **ice**

(1)



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- (c) (i) The erosion in Photograph C happened soon after the area had been deforested.
Explain how deforestation leads on to erosion.

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(3)

- (ii) The erosion in Photograph C caused problems for local farmers.
Suggest some of the problems **for farmers**.

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(3)



If you answer Question C6, put a cross in this box ☒.

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Recreation and Tourism)

C6 (a) Study Figure 8. It is a fact-file about a planned tourist resort in India.

Tourist resort for the Sundarbans

The Sundarbans on the coast of India are marshy mangrove forests. They provide a home for wild animals including monkeys, crocodiles and endangered species such as tigers and dolphins. The interior of the Sundarbans has been made into a conservation area. Everyone must have a permit to enter this area.

People from nearby villages make a living by fishing or collecting wood and honey from the forests.

A company wants to build a tourist resort in the Sundarbans. The plan for the new resort includes:

- Seven luxury hotels for 1500 tourists
- Electricity from solar power plants
- Creation of beaches
- Restaurants, casino, golf course, craft museum
- Sun bathing, scuba diving
- Wildlife-observation from raised walkways in the forest
- Construction of new waterways
- Speedboat trips to the interior of the Sundarbans
- A tiger breeding centre.

Figure 8

(i) What does **conservation** mean?

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(1)

(ii) People must have a permit to enter the conservation area of the Sundarbans.

Suggest **why** the Indian Government made this law.
Use evidence from Figure 8.

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(1)



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- (b) (i) The company planning the tourist resort say it would be an **eco-tourism** scheme.

What evidence in Figure 8 supports the company's point of view?

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(2)

- (ii) Many **environmentalist** groups are still **against** the planned tourist resort. Suggest why they are against it.

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(3)



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(c) Study Photograph D in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It shows people fishing in the Sundarbans.

(i) Describe the vegetation (plant life).

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(2)

(ii) Describe the fishing boat.

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(2)

(iii) Local fishing people will be affected if the tourist resort described in Figure 8 is built.
Suggest how.

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(3)



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(d) There are often land use conflicts in **National Parks** in EU countries.

(i) Describe the conflicts there may be between different groups of people (e.g. farmers, tourists, villagers) that use the land in a National Park.
You may refer to a named EU National Park if you wish.

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(ii) Describe how planners can try to solve these conflicts.

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(6)

QC6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

