

SECTION A

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Planning for Change

A1. (a) An increase in the amount of road traffic causes problems.

Look at Figure 1. It shows problems **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

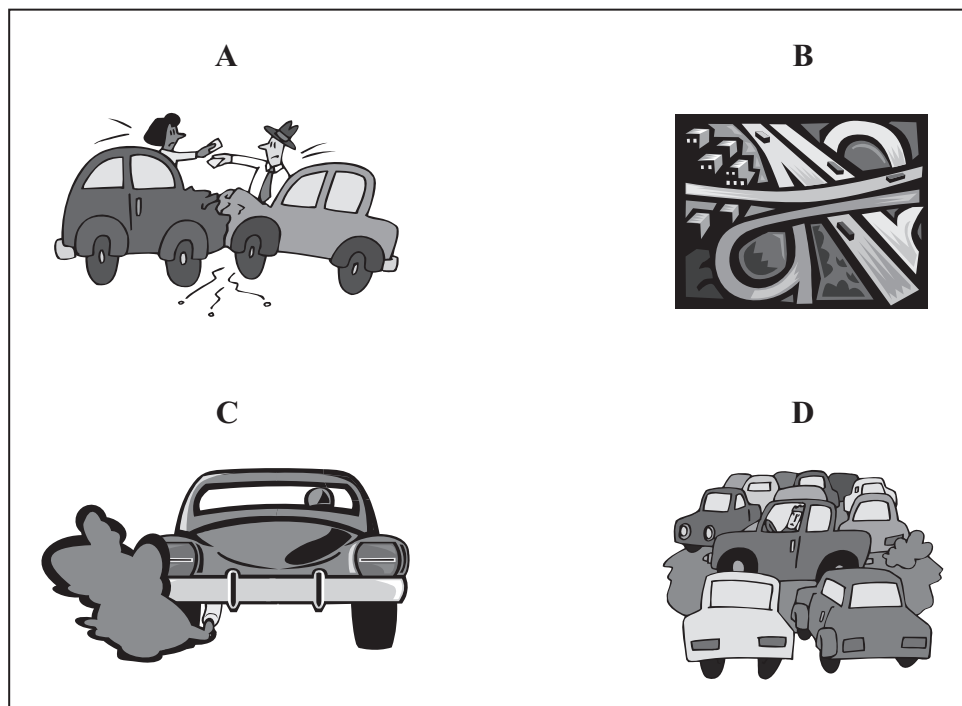


Figure 1

Identify each problem.

Write the letters A, B, C and D in the correct boxes in the table below.

	Letter
Loss of land	
Congestion	
Air pollution	
Accidents	

(3)



(b) Look at Figure 2. It gives information about transport in Delhi, a city in India.



Delhi builds a metro to ease pollution

Delhi is very polluted. Road traffic causes two-thirds of its air pollution. There are 10,000 extra cars on the roads of the city every month.

Delhi is building a metro (electric train system) to reduce its traffic jams and air pollution.

Some metro journeys only cost 6 rupees (7 p). The trains are never late and they run every 4 minutes at peak times.

Some of the metro is underground. It will have 250 km of track and 225 air-conditioned stations when it is completed in 2010.

Figure 2

(i) How much of Delhi's air pollution is caused by road traffic?

..... (1)

(ii) Delhi's metro will be completed in 2010.
How long will its track be?

..... (1)

(iii) Describe the metro train service.
Put a cross against the **two** correct answers.
Use evidence from Figure 2 only.

frequent expensive slow cheap fast (2)



Leave
blank

(c) (i) Delhi's metro will help reduce **road congestion**.
Explain how.

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(2)

(ii) Delhi's metro will also help reduce **traffic pollution**.
Explain how.

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(2)



(d) Look at Figure 3. It shows how a UK city deals with its household waste.

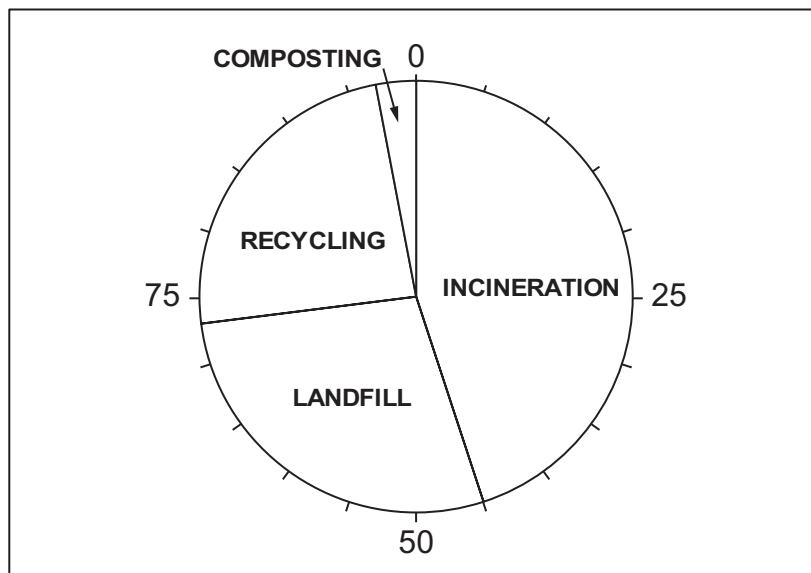


Figure 3

(i) Name the two methods which deal with the largest percentages of this city's household waste.

1

2

(1)

(ii) Composting deals with some of the city's waste. How much?

..... %

(1)

(e) (i) What does **landfill** mean? Put a cross in the correct box in the table below.

Waste that is decomposed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste that is buried in the ground	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste that is dumped at sea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(1)



(ii) Give one **advantage** of landfill as a method of waste disposal.

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(1)

(iii) Give two **disadvantages** of landfill as a method of waste disposal.

1

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2

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(2)

(iv) What does **incineration** mean?

Put a cross in the correct box in the table below.

Burying waste in the sea bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shredding waste	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burning waste	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1)

(v) Give two **advantages** of incineration.

1

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2

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(2)

(vi) Give two **disadvantages** of incineration.

1

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2

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(2)



(f) Look at Figure 4. It is a poster about sustainable waste management.



Figure 4

(i) What does **sustainable** waste management mean?
Put a cross in the correct box in the table below.

Waste management that is done by a town council	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste management that is done by a private company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste management that is free of charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste management that is environmentally friendly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste management that is high-tech and modern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(1)



Leave
blank

(ii) **Reusing** waste is **not** the same as recycling it.

Look at the products in the table below.
Are they examples of reusing or recycling?
Put a cross in the correct boxes.

Product	Reusing	Recycling
Refillable printer cartridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steel made from scrap metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glue made from animal bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Returnable milk bottle made of glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2)

(iii) **Reducing** waste is **not** the same as reusing or recycling it.

Manufacturers of goods can **reduce** waste in a number of ways.
Give **one** way.

.....
.....

(1)



Leave
blank

(g) Some groups of people campaign (protest) against unfair work situations.

Choose a campaign you have studied that is against **either** child labour
or unfair trade

Put a cross against your choice below.

Child Labour

Unfair Trade

Name of campaign or group

(i) Describe the **problems** that the group campaigns against.

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(ii) Describe **how** the group campaigns against these problems.

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(4)

QA1

(Total 30 marks)



Coping with Environmental Change

A2. (a) Look at the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Exmouth in southern England.

Find the town of Exmouth.

The following diagram gives three tourist attractions in Exmouth.

Draw an arrow to match each attraction with its correct grid reference.

Tourist Attraction	Grid Reference
East Devon Way footpath	000807
Museum	998825
Tourist information centre	002812

(2)

(b) Dawlish Warren is a spit. It lies in the grid squares shown in Figure 5 below.

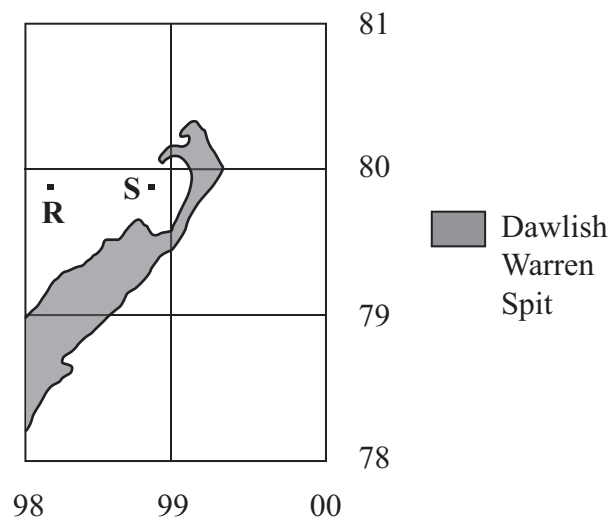


Figure 5

(i) Find Dawlish Warren on the OS map.
Give **two** land uses on Dawlish Warren spit.
Use evidence from the OS map.

1

2

(2)



(ii) Points **R** and **S** are marked on Figure 5.
 What are the beaches made of at these two places?
 Use evidence from the OS map.

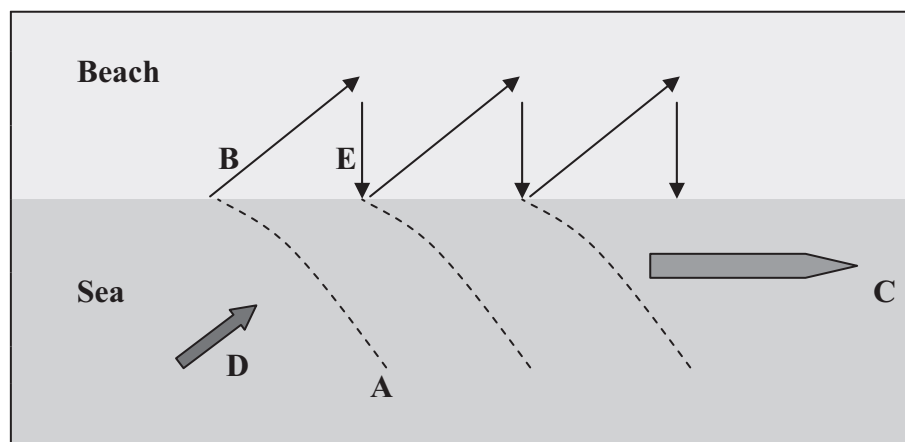
R

S

(2)

(c) Dawlish Warren spit was formed by **longshore drift**.

The sketch map below shows how longshore drift is caused.
 Some features of the process are shown by the letters **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.



Write the letters **A**, **B**, **D** and **E** in the correct boxes in the key below.
C has been done for you.

Key	
C	Direction of longshore drift
	Wave
	Movement of sand with the backwash (retreating water)
	Direction of wind
	Movement of sand with the swash (advancing water)

(3)



(d) Find Dawlish Warren spit on the OS map again.

(i) Dawlish Warren spit is located at the mouth of a large river.
Name the river.

.....
(1)

(ii) Find the settlement of Eastdon in grid square 9779.

People living in Eastdon benefit from the location of Dawlish Warren spit.
Suggest **how** they may benefit.
Use evidence from the OS map.

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(2)

(e) Look at Figure 6. It gives information about Dawlish Warren spit.

Dawlish Warren Spit

- There is an important nature reserve on Dawlish Warren spit.
- Thousands of migrating birds spend the winter on it. Other birds live there all year.
- Habitats include woodland, dune grassland, ponds, saltmarsh and mudflats.
- Most of the nature reserve is open to the public but camping and barbecues are not allowed.
- Dogs must be kept on a lead. They are not allowed on some of the beaches.

Figure 6

(i) A **nature reserve** is an area where wildlife and plants are protected.

Suggest why Dawlish Warren spit is protected.
Give one piece of evidence from Figure 6.

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(1)



(ii) Barbecues are not allowed at Dawlish Warren.
Suggest **why**.

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(1)

(iii) Dogs must be kept on a lead and they are not allowed on some of the beaches.
Suggest **why**.

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(2)

(f) Look at Photograph A in the Resource Booklet. It shows the coast near Dawlish Warren.

(i) Two types of coastal defence are labelled **Y** and **Z** in Photograph A.

What are the names of these coastal defences?

Write the letters Y and Z in the **two** correct boxes in the table below.

	Letter
Groyne	
Rock armour (rip-rap)	
Beach recharge (beach nourishment)	
Sea wall	

(2)



(ii) Give **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of **coastal defence Y**.
Use evidence from Photograph A.

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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Disadvantage 1

.....

Disadvantage 2

.....

(4)

(iii) Groynes are designed to control a coastal process.
Which process?
Put a cross in the correct box.

mass movement **hydraulic action** **longshore drift** **attrition**

(1)

(iv) What sort of coastal defence is beach recharge (beach nourishment)?
Put a cross in the correct box.

hard engineering **electrical engineering** **soft engineering**

(1)



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(g) Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are tectonic hazards.

Choose an earthquake or volcanic eruption that you have studied.
Put a cross against your choice below.

Earthquake

Volcanic eruption

Name of earthquake or volcano

(i) Describe the effects of this hazard.

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(ii) Describe how people coped afterwards.

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(6)

QA2

(Total 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 MARKS



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) Look at Map 1 in the Resource Booklet. It shows water availability per person.

- (i) What is the water availability per person in Australia?
Use information from Map 1.

.....
(1)

- (ii) What is the water availability per person in India?
Use information from Map 1.

.....
(1)

- (iii) Rainfall and population affect the pattern of water availability shown on Map 1.

The sentences below explain how.
Put a cross in the **correct** boxes.

High yearly rainfall will $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{decrease}}$ the water availability per person.

A high population density will $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{decrease}}$ the water availability per person.
(2)



(b) Look at Figure 7. It shows how some countries use their water.

Country	Water Use %		
	Domestic	Agricultural	Industrial
Afghanistan	1	99	0
Canada	12	8	80
India	5	92	3
USA	12	42	46

Figure 7

- (i) A word in Figure 7 means **in the home**.
Which word?
Put a cross in the correct box.

domestic agricultural industrial

(1)

- (ii) Afghanistan is an **LEDC**.
Explain how we can tell this **from Figure 7**.

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(2)



(iii) Canada uses much less of its water for **agriculture** than the USA does.

Give two possible reasons why.
Put a cross against the **two** correct reasons in the table below.

Canada has a much smaller area of farmland than the USA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The USA imports (buys) a lot of farm produce from other countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
People in the USA generally eat more than people in Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canada has more land which is too cold for farming	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2)

(c) Look at Figure 8. It shows the number of people in Africa without clean water.

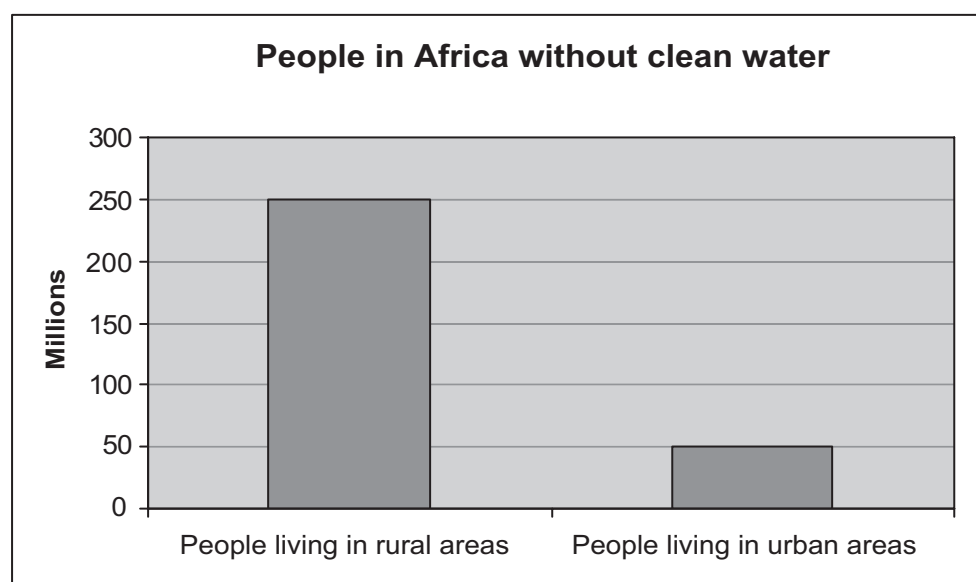


Figure 8

(i) How many people in Africa do not have clean water?
Put a cross in the correct box.

50 million 250 million 300 million 350 million

(1)



Leave
blank

(ii) Suggest **two** problems for people if they do not have clean water.

1

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(2)

(iii) People living in urban areas of Africa are more likely to have clean water than people living in rural areas.
Suggest **why**.

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(2)



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blank

(d) Some countries build large scale river management schemes to improve their supply of water.

Choose an example that you have studied.

Name of scheme Country

Explain how this scheme has affected **people** and the **environment**.

People

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Environment

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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) Look at Map 2 in the Resource Booklet. It shows some possible problems caused by global warming by 2050.

(i) Give **one** problem that global warming may cause in Australia.
Use information from Map 2 only.

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(1)

(ii) Give **one** problem that global warming may cause in South America.
Use information from Map 2 only.

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(1)

(iii) Map 2 shows that stronger tropical storms may happen in some areas.
The sentences below explain why.
Put a cross in the **correct** boxes.

Tropical seas will

increase	<input type="checkbox"/>
decrease	<input type="checkbox"/>

 in temperature, so

more	<input type="checkbox"/>
less	<input type="checkbox"/>

 water will evaporate.

Therefore there will be

more	<input type="checkbox"/>
less	<input type="checkbox"/>

 energy in the atmosphere for tropical storms.
(3)

(b) (i) Global warming may also cause other problems.

Give **two** possible problems of global warming that are **not shown on Map 2**.

1

2

(2)



(ii) Global warming may also bring **advantages** to some areas.

Explain how global warming may bring advantages.
You should refer to a named area or areas in your answer.

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(3)

(c) Look at Figure 9. It shows the carbon emissions (air pollution) from some areas in 2001 and 2025.

Area	Carbon emissions (million tonnes per year)	
	2001	2025 (predicted)
Africa	840	1,900
India	920	2,150
USA	5,700	8,620
Western Europe	3,470	4,240

Figure 9



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(i) Which area had the highest carbon emissions (air pollution) in 2001?

..... (1)

(ii) Africa had very low carbon emissions (air pollution) in 2001.
Suggest **why**.

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..... (2)

(iii) Figure 9 shows how India's carbon emissions are predicted to change between 2001 and 2025.

This change in India's carbon emissions may cause an increase in global warming.
Explain **why**.

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..... (3)



Leave blank

(d) People also change weather and climate in other ways.
Choose one of the following changes.
Put a cross against your choice.

Acid Rain

Urban Climate

Name an area you have studied with this change

Explain how human activities have caused this change in your chosen area.

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(4)

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) Look at Photograph B in the Resource Booklet. It is an aerial photograph of a farming area in the Libyan Desert, Africa.

- (i) Identify the features labelled **P, Q, S, T** and **U** on the photograph.
Write the letters in the correct boxes in the key below.
R has been done for you.

Letter	Feature
R	Bare soil
	Palm tree
	Bare sand
	Crop
	Field boundary
	Woodland

(3)

- (ii) Crops can only be grown in this area by using irrigation.

What does irrigation mean?

.....
.....

(1)



(b) Look at Photograph C in the Resource Booklet. It shows desertification in Chad, an LEDC in Africa.

(i) What process is causing desertification in the area in the photograph?
Put a cross in the correct box below.

Over-grazing

Over-cultivation

(1)

(ii) Choose one of these processes.
Put a cross against your choice.

Over-grazing

Over-cultivation

Explain how this process causes desertification.

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(3)



(c) Look at Figure 10. It gives information about a hill farm in the Yorkshire Dales, England, in 2006.

Hillview Farm

- Hillview Farm is an organic farm. It has 20 cattle and 525 sheep.
- Rare wild flowers grow in the farm's fields. Many wild birds can also be seen.
- The farmer used to get Environmentally Sensitive Area grants from the EU. He now gets Stewardship grants.
- He has put a fence round some rough grassland to keep his animals off it. He wants heather to grow there.
- He uses local stone to build new farm buildings.
- He has planted birch and ash trees in a valley on the farm.

Figure 10

(i) What does **organic** farming mean?

.....
.....

(1)

(ii) What animals are kept on Hillview Farm?
Use evidence from Figure 10.

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(1)

(iii) Government help has been given to protect wildlife on Hillview Farm.
What help?

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(2)



Leave
blank

(iv) The farmer makes new habitats for wild birds on Hillview Farm.
Give **two** examples of how the farmer does this.

1

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2

.....

(2)

(v) The farmer uses **local stone** to build new farm buildings.
Suggest why.

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(2)



Leave blank

(d) Modern farming methods (e.g. using chemicals and large machinery) can damage the environment.

Choose a farming region that you have studied in the EU.

Name of region Country

Explain how modern farming methods in that region have damaged **two** of the following features of the environment:

Natural vegetation **Water** **Soil**

Environmental feature 1

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Environmental feature 2

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(4)

QC5

(Total 20 marks)



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

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Recreation and Tourism)

C6. (a) Look at Photograph D in the Resource Booklet.
It shows the Xpu-Ha Palace tourist resort in Mexico.

Identify the features labelled **U**, **V**, **W**, **X** and **Y** on the photograph.
Write the letters in the correct boxes in the key below.
Z has been done for you.

Letter	Feature
Z	Sheltered area for snorkelling
	Forest
	Rocky coastline
	Apartments
	Sandy beach
	Jetty for boats

(3)



(b) Look at Figure 11. It is an advert for holidays at the tourist resort shown in Photograph D.

HAVE A DREAM HOLIDAY AT XPU-HA PALACE

- See beautiful rivers, swamps and tropical jungle.
- Watch wild birds, animals and fish. Alligators and flamingos have separate pools. Leopards, snakes and deer have their own cages.
- Learn about jungle plants with local guides.
- Enjoy water sports. Canoes, pedalos and aqua bikes are all free to use.
- Stay in one of the 464 apartments. They all have TV, a jacuzzi and air-conditioning.
- Eat at the Mexican, Italian and American restaurants. All drinks and meals are included in the price of the holiday.
- Travel free of charge in the park by electric cart or bike. Cars are not allowed.
- Go sightseeing on guided boat and coach trips.

Figure 11

(i) How many apartments are there at Xpu-Ha Palace tourist resort?

..... (1)



Leave
blank

(ii) The owners of Xpu-Ha Palace tourist resort say it is **environmentally friendly**.

Give **three** features of holidays at Xpu-Ha Palace that support this opinion.
In each case **explain why** the feature is environmentally friendly.
Use evidence from Figure 11.

1

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2

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3

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(3)

(iii) Some people say Xpu-Ha Palace tourist resort is **not** environmentally friendly.

Give **three** features of holidays at Xpu-Ha Palace that support this opinion.
In each case **explain why** the feature is not environmentally friendly.
Use evidence from Figure 11.

1

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2

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3

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(3)



(c) Some tourists cause problems when they visit national parks.

Look at Figure 12. It shows two signs in a national park in England. The signs warn people not to cause damage.

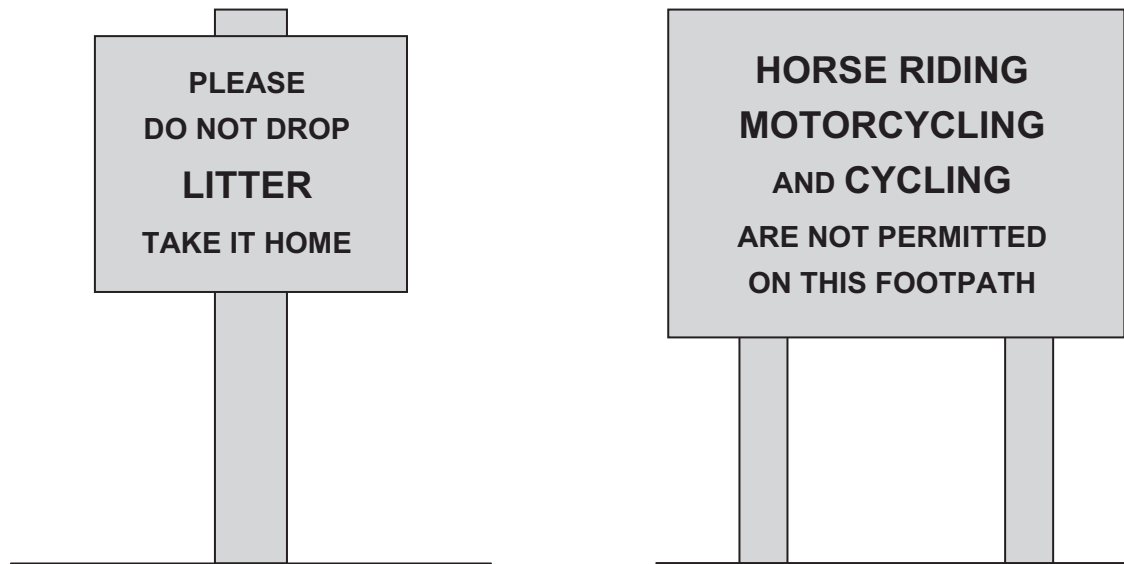


Figure 12

Explain how these actions can cause damage in national parks.

Dropping litter

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Riding on footpaths

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(4)



Leave
blank

(d) The accessibility of a rural area affects the number of visitors it gets.

(i) What do the terms **rural area** and **accessibility** mean?

Rural area

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Accessibility

.....

(2)

(ii) Choose a national park that you have studied in an EU country.

Name of national park Country

1. Where do that national park's visitors mainly come from?

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2. **Why** do the national park's visitors mainly come **from those places**?

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(4)

QC6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

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