



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

**Providing for population change**

**A1. (a)** Study Figure 1. It gives population data for four different countries.

Country	A	B	C	D
Total Population (millions)	59.6	12.0	127.4	148.0
Birth Rate (Per 1000 per year)	9.5	49.6	8.1	40.1
Death Rate (Per 1000 per year)	9.5	16.5	8.9	13.7
Life Expectancy (years)	79.8	49.5	81.2	47.0

**Figure 1**

- (i) Two of the countries in Figure 1 are **MEDCs**.  
 Which two?  
 Put a cross (☒) in two of the boxes to indicate your choices.

- Country A
- Country B
- Country C
- Country D

**(2)**

- (ii) For one of your chosen countries give **two** pieces of evidence from Figure 1 that show it is an MEDC.

Chosen country .....

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**(2)**



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(iii) Which country has the highest rate of natural increase?  
Put a cross (☒) in the box to indicate your choice.

Country A

Country B

Country C

Country D

(1)

(iv) Explain **why** this country has a large rate of natural increase.  
You should **only** use information given in Figure 1.

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(2)

(b) Death rates in MEDCs are different to those in LEDCs.

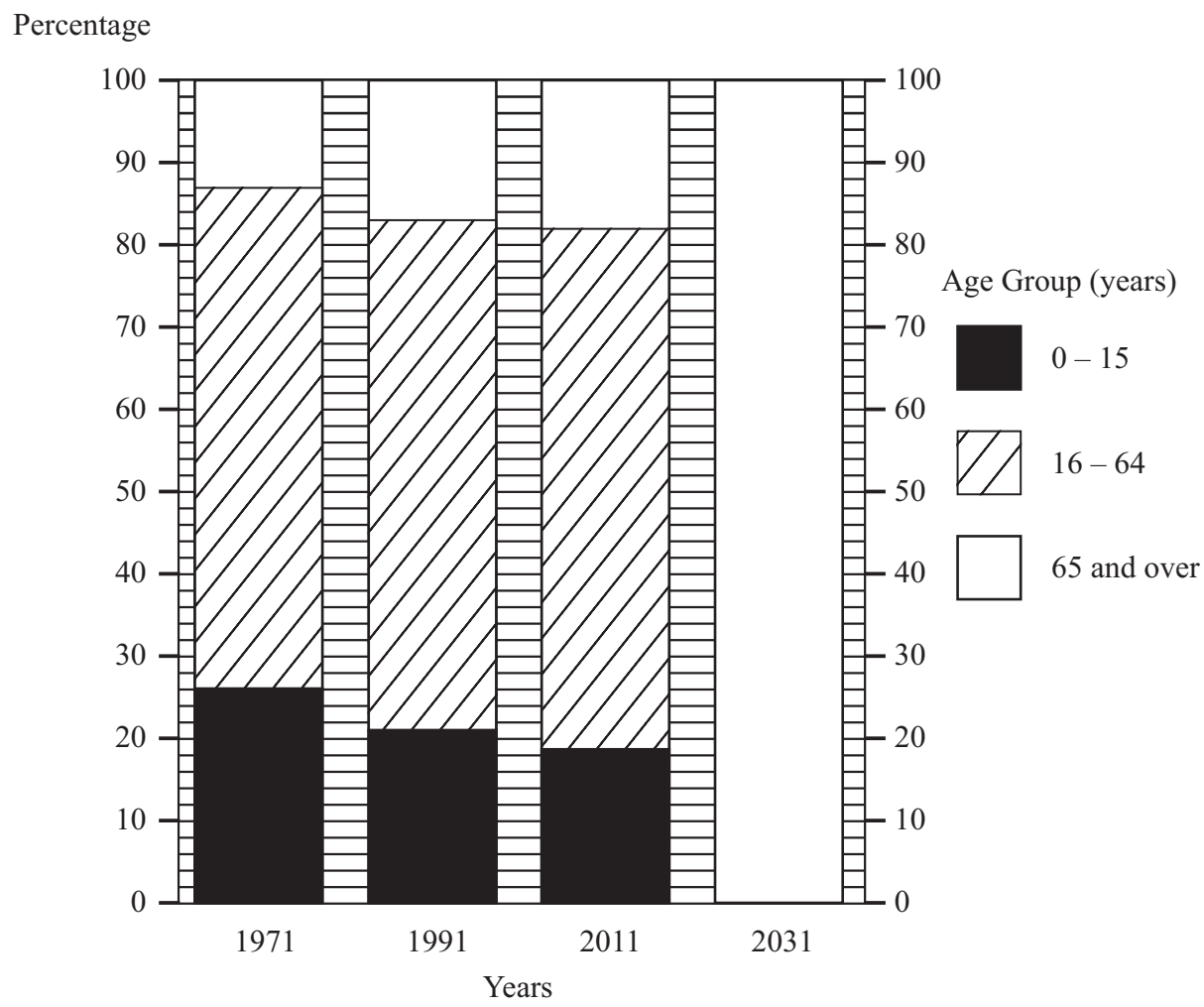
Explain **why**.

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(3)



(c) Study Figure 2.  
It shows the percentage of people in the UK in different age groups.



**Figure 2**

(i) In 2031, it is predicted that the percentages of population in each age group will be as follows:

Age group	0 – 15	16 – 64	65 and over
Percentage	18	60	22

**Complete** Figure 2 for the year 2031, using the information in the table above.

**(2)**



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(ii) Figure 2 shows that the percentage of people in the UK aged 65 and over is gradually increasing.

What problems might this increase cause for the UK?

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**(3)**

(iii) There are advantages of having more people aged 65 and over in the UK. Give **two** of these advantages.

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**(2)**



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(d) An increasing population can mean a greater demand for resources.  
Some resources are renewable, others are non-renewable.

(i) What does the term **renewable** mean?

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(1)

(ii) Give one example of a renewable resource.

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(1)

(iii) What are the advantages of using renewable resources?

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**Coping with environmental change**

**A2.** (a) Study Figure 3. It is a news report about an earthquake in China in May 2008.

**Search for China earthquake survivors**

A massive search and rescue operation is under way in south-western China after one of the most powerful earthquakes in decades. The earthquake, measuring magnitude 7.9 on the Richter scale, struck on Monday at 14:28 local time and was felt as much as 1500 kms away. It is estimated that 80% of the buildings in Wenchuan county, at the epicentre of the earthquake, have collapsed. Officials say that almost five million people have been left homeless and over 200,000 have been injured.

Wenchuan has been largely cut off by the earthquake and heavy rain is hampering rescue operations. Boulders and landslides are blocking roads in the worst-hit areas and helicopters have been unable to land because of the bad weather.

Frantic efforts are being made everywhere to reach an estimated 25,000 people trapped under the rubble. So far over 40,000 deaths have been confirmed and this total looks set to rise. The health ministry has made an urgent appeal for people to give blood to help the injured.

**Figure 3**

(i) Give **two** effects that the earthquake had **on the people** living in the area.

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**(2)**

(ii) Give **two** reasons why it was difficult to deal with the effects of the earthquake.

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(iii) Suggest **two** ways in which the effects of future earthquakes in the area could be managed.

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(2)

(iv) People often continue to live in areas which are at risk from hazards such as earthquakes.

Suggest **why**.

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- (b) Earthquakes often occur near plate boundaries.  
These boundaries can be **constructive**, **destructive** or **conservative**.

Explain the difference between a **constructive** and a **destructive** plate boundary.  
You may use diagrams to help your answer.

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(2)

- (c) Study the Ordnance Survey map extract of Hayle and Marazion in south west England.

- (i) The coastal area in grid square 5728 is used for settlement and recreation.  
Describe the **recreational** uses of the coast in this area.  
Use only map evidence in your answer.

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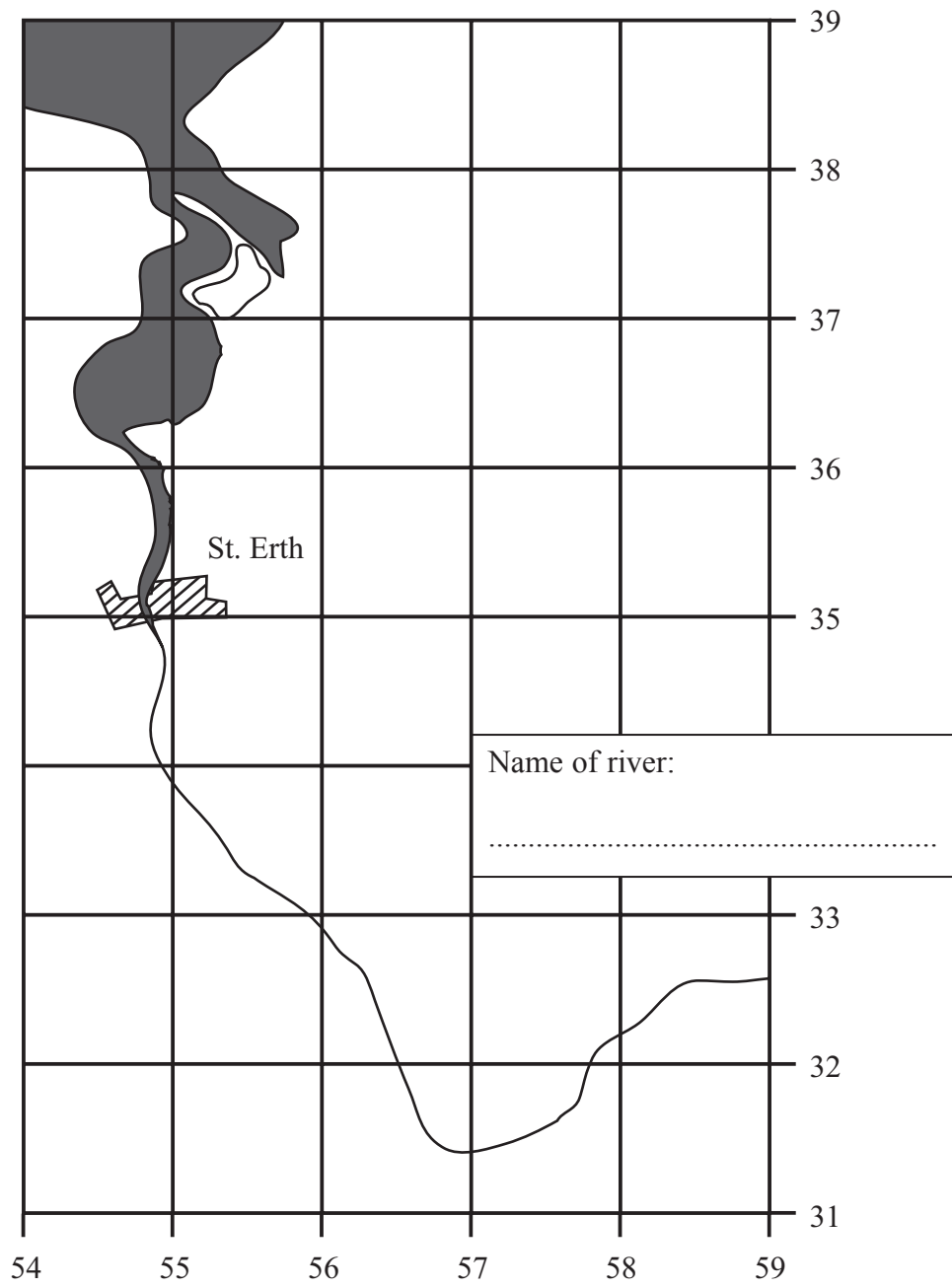
(3)



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(ii) Look again at the Ordnance Survey map extract.

Find the village of St. Erth in grid squares 5435 and 5535.  
Look also at the sketch map below.



Complete the box on the sketch map with the name of the river which flows through St. Erth.

(1)



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(iii) There is a risk of flooding in St. Erth.  
**Why?**

Use map evidence.

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**(2)**



(d) Physical processes have impacts (effects) on coasts.

Look at Figure 4. It shows a cliff in 1980 and again in 2010.

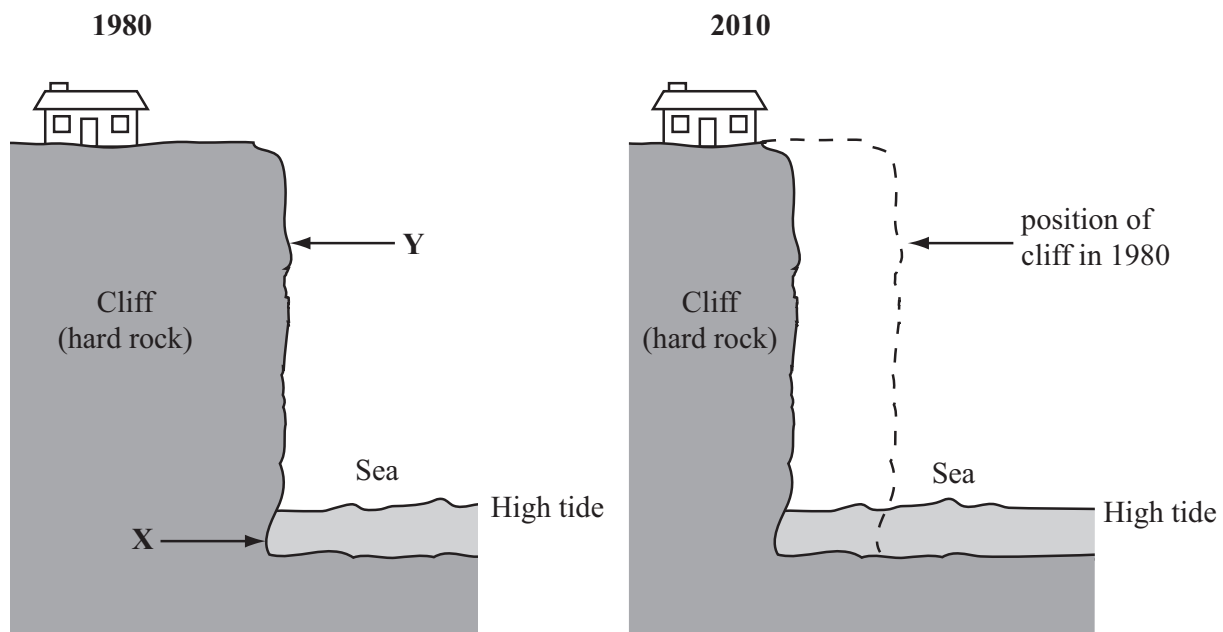


Figure 4

(i) Give a physical process that is likely to be happening at X.

..... (1)

(ii) Give a physical process that is likely to be happening at Y.

..... (1)

(iii) Between 1980 and 2010 the cliff retreated.  
Explain **how** the cliff retreated.

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<p><b>TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 MARKS</b></p>			





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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4.**

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

**Use and abuse of the environment (Water)**

**B3. (a)** Study Map 1 in the Resource Booklet. It shows yearly rainfall totals.

The wettest areas have over 2000mm of rain per year.  
Describe the distribution of these areas.

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**(2)**

(b) (i) Rainfall is part of the water cycle. The water cycle has stores of fresh water.  
Name **two** fresh water stores.

1 .....

2 .....

**(2)**

(ii) Water is transferred between these stores.  
Name **two** water transfers (apart from rainfall).

1 .....

2 .....

**(2)**



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(c) Water is used for different purposes.

Describe **one** way in which water is used for **each** of the following purposes.

(i) agriculture .....

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(ii) industry .....

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(iii) domestic .....

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(iv) leisure .....

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**(4)**



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(d) River management schemes such as dams and reservoirs can have advantages and disadvantages.

(i) One advantage is that they can help to increase water supplies.

Describe one **other** advantage of river management schemes.

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**(1)**

(ii) River management schemes can also have disadvantages.

Describe these **disadvantages**.

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Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4.

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

**Use and abuse of the environment (Weather and Climate)**

**B4.** (a) Study Map 2 in the Resource Booklet. It shows yearly amounts of sunshine.

The sunniest areas have over 2000 hours of sunshine per year.  
Describe the distribution of these areas.

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**(2)**

(b) Wind can be used to produce power.  
Describe the weather and site conditions needed to produce power from **wind**.

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- (c) Water can be used to produce Hydro-Electric Power.  
Describe the climate and site conditions needed to produce Hydro-Electric Power.

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(3)

- (d) The weather can be modified by human activity.

Study the table below. It gives weather data for two sites on a day in January.

Site	Maximum Temperature (°C)	Minimum Temperature (°C)	Average Wind Speed (kph)
Town Centre	7.8	3.7	4.5
Nearby countryside	7.0	1.2	9.0

- (i) Describe the differences in temperature between the town centre and the nearby countryside.  
**Use data** in your answer.

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(ii) Explain the differences you have identified in (i).

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(2)

(iii) The wind speed is higher in the nearby countryside than in the town centre.

Suggest **one** reason why.

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(1)







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**SECTION C**

**Answer EITHER Question C5 OR Question C6.**

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

**Use and abuse of the environment (Farming)**

**C5. (a)** Study Photographs A and B in the Resource Booklet.  
They show different farming landscapes.

**Compare** the farming landscape and types of farming shown on the two photographs.

Use **only** evidence from the photographs.

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**(4)**



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(b) Study Photograph C in the Resource Booklet.  
It shows some modern farming methods being used.

(i) Give **two** modern farming methods shown in Photograph C.

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(2)

(ii) Describe the effects that these farming methods could have **on the environment**.

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(c) Genetically Modified (GM) crops are now grown in some areas.

(i) What are Genetically Modified (GM) crops?

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(1)

(ii) The growing of GM crops can have **advantages** and **disadvantages**.

Describe these advantages and disadvantages.

**Advantages:** .....

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**Disadvantages:** .....

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Answer EITHER Question C5 OR Question C6.

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

**Use and abuse of the environment (Recreation and Tourism)**

**C6. (a)** Study Photographs D and E in the Resource Booklet. They show different landscapes which attract tourists.

**Compare** the attractions of the landscapes shown on the two photographs for tourists.

Use **only** evidence from the photographs.

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**(b)** Look again at Photograph E in the Resource Booklet. Tourists might damage the scenic attractions in this area.

Describe the ways in which tourists might damage the **scenic attractions** in the area shown in Photograph E.

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(c) The number of tourists visiting the countryside in the UK is increasing.

This is because of      i) greater wealth  
   ii) increased mobility  
   and iii) increased leisure time.

Choose **two** of these reasons, and explain how they cause **more** tourists to visit the countryside.

Choice 1: .....

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Choice 2: .....

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**(4)**

(d) Some residents in the countryside might benefit from more tourists.  
Describe **how** they might benefit.

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