

1. (a)

(i) 1700 **million** Allow 1500 - 1800  
*MUST STATE "million"*

[1]

(ii) Developing countries

[1]

(iii) **Two** reasons:

**Growth rate point** - Low birth rate/ knowledge of contraception/ have small families

**Migration point** – Less urban migration/ rural areas have services/  
counter-urbanisation/ decentralisation

**Women** – educated and have careers/ want small families/ desire for material things

*No double credit for small families*

*NO MARK for "women are educated" unless qualified.*

[2]

(iv) 2200 Allow 2000 – 2300 1 mark

**Two** reasons:

**Migration**

High birth rate and/or low death rate

Young populations

**Lack of knowledge** of birth control/ contraception

**Economic** - Can't afford contraception/ need a large family to work

**Cultural** – custom/ religious answer

*NO MARK for "women are educated" unless qualified.*

*NO MARK for "better living conditions" unless qualified 2 marks*

[3]

(b) (i) *Push* - things that make people leave  
Pull - things that attract/ draw people.

[2]

(ii) **Three problems (push factors) described:**

Lack of **employment**

**Poverty**

**Land point** - Poor/ infertile farming land/ poor harvest/ landless

**Natural disaster** / drought etc

**Facilities point** - Poor housing/ lack of electricity/ clean water

**Social point** - lack of health / education/ entertainment facilities

*NO MARK for "poor living conditions" unless explained*

*NO MARK for urban pull factors*

*MAX 2 for a list.*

[3]

(iii) Shanty towns, slums, bustees, favelas, informal settlements/ squats/ squatters/ ghettos etc.

[1]

(iv) On the edge/ outside of cities / in low lying unhealthy areas/ on steeply sloping areas/ near industry/ near rubbish dumps/ under bridges

[1]

(v) **Four points:**

Government lack of money

Other priorities

People cannot afford to pay for rents/ services

Attracts more people/ leads to increased migration

Size of problem/ rapid rate of increase in population

Residents won't cooperate/ don't want improvements/ don't understand need to take care

*Give extra credit for a well developed point.*

[4]

(c)

(i) Brazil [1]

(ii) Urban areas have cleaner water/ rural areas have worse access. [1]

(iii) **Two** reasons:

Need to please urban population/ more politically demanding

Capital cities main urban / industrial centres and more prestigious/ tourist and business visitors etc

Where rich live/ more people can afford water

Easier to supply water/ urban areas more planned/ houses closer together/ more difficult to take water to scattered rural populations

More educated population/ aware of hygiene

*Allow reverse or opposite argument for rural areas.*

*NOT water from wells/ piped water etc*

[2]

(iv) **Three** difficulties:

Lack or cost of machinery/ filtration system/ technology

Cost of chlorinating water/ chemicals

High cost/ difficulty of putting in pipelines etc.

Cost of building reservoirs

Lack of experts/ skilled operators

Hugh amounts of water required/ increasing demand

Need for sewage systems as well/ difficulty of preventing contamination by sewage etc

Problems of educating population about need to keep water pure

Capital cost/ need to borrow/ for loans/ pay interest/ debt/ not income generating.

*NOT just 'not enough money' or 'people don't pay taxes'* [3]

(d) (i) Informal sector [1]

(ii) **Three** reasons:

They don't need to be educated/ have qualifications / lack skills

They don't need much capital/ cheap/easy to set up

It can be fitted into family commitments

They can work from home

They can get help from family/community

Unemployment/ no other jobs

*NO MARK FOR SIMPLE POVERTY ANSWER.* [3]

(iii) Storm drain/ open sewer/ sewage/ drain/ gutter/ it carries rain/ storm water/ canal/  
channel

*NOT "Where you dump your rubbish".* [1]

(iv) **Three** points:

May get **full of rubbish/ dirty/ stagnant water** 1 mark

*2<sup>nd</sup> mark for cause and 3<sup>rd</sup> mark for named appropriate disease:*

→ **rats and flies** which spread → hepatitis/ cholera/ typhoid/ stomach problems etc

→ **mosquitoes** and spread → malaria.

→ **Women or goods** contaminated → customers get stomach disease/ or named  
disease

→ **Children** may fall in it/ eat it /play in it → catch named disease.

→ **May overflow into water supplies/ houses** → spread named disease

→ **It is open sewer/people may urinate in it** → spread named diseases

[3]

(vi) **Another** source of pollution:

**Cars** - send out exhaust fumes/ carbon monoxide/dioxide 1 mark

- women may breathe in fumes/ get lung problems/ asthma/ cancer 2<sup>nd</sup> mark

*or*

**Dust** - women may get lung problems etc 1 mark

- women may get skin problems etc 2<sup>nd</sup> mark

*Do not allow "heart disease".*

[2]

[35 marks]

2. (a)

(i) Primary products/ raw materials [1]

(ii) Manufactured / industrial goods  
*NOT 'Consumer goods' NOT 'finished goods'* [1]

(iii) Negative/ unbalanced/ unfavourable/unhealthy/ imports are greater than exports [1]

(iv) **Two** reasons:

Low price of export products/dependence on primary products/ climate/ instability (of world prices)/ does not export manufactured goods

High price of imported manufactured goods

Need to import essentials like oil and transport equipment not produced in the country

Spend more on imports than get for exports

[2]

(v) Invisible trade [1]

(vi) **Three** ways:

Export more primary products

Import less/ put duties on imports

Start to export manufactured goods

Diversify its exports

Increase its tourist trade

Set up import substitution industries

Semi-process raw materials (*to get higher price*).

[3]

(b) (i)

Balance of Trade is its imports and exports (including invisible exports)/ goods and services coming in and going out

1 mark

**and either:**

Balance of Payments includes all of a countries outgoings and incoming money/ money coming in and going out

1 mark

**or**

Balance of Payments includes remittances from workers overseas, and foreign investments coming in and interest and loan repayments and profits to overseas companies going out.

2 marks

[3]

(ii) **US\$ 100 million**

*Must write "million".*

[1]

(iii) **Three difficulties:**

Shortage of foreign currency/ less income

Shortage of imported goods

Debt and need to borrow money/ foreign aid/ need to call in IMF

Inability to pay interest and loan repayments

Shortage of government money for development/ education/ health/ infrastructure etc.

Political unrest/ unemployment.

Forced to devalue currency.

Inflation/ price of good go up

Less foreign investment

[3]

(c)  
(i) New/ly industrial/ised Country [1]

(ii) Brandt line/ North/South divide/ line separating developed and developing countries/ rich and poor countries.  
*NOT "first/second world"* [1]

(iii) Asia & South America. [2]

(d)

(i) Levels marking:

1 mark - Simple statement of increase 1 mark

2 mark – increased from 60% in 1970 to over 90% in 2000 (*figures and 2 dates required*)

3 marks - describing curve – (*showing trends and quoting figures and dates*)  
(e.g. slow increase 1965-70 from 58% - 64%, rapid increase 1970-75 to 88%, gradual increase to 1990 to 95%, since 1990 staying about same). [3]

(ii) Three ways:

Encouraging MNCs to invest in manufacturing industries

Cheap loans to businesses

Free trade zones/ establish trade relationships

Tax holidays

Educating the work force

Trade union restrictions

Setting up industrial zones

Investing in infrastructure/ services or named type of service (e.g electricity/ roads/ water/ ports etc) [3]

(e) (i) Multinational Companies / Transnational Companies/ company operating in many countries [1]

(ii) One named MNC. [1]

(iii) MNCs are as large/ handle/ make as much money as the countries. [1]

(iv) **Three** reasons:

They have access to capital

They have know-how and expertise

They have access to world markets

They are experts in advertising/ products sell because of name

They produce quality/ /known products

To earn foreign currency

To increase production.

[3]

(v) **Three** disadvantages:

May pay poor wages to the labour

May close down and go elsewhere

May not reinvest profits in country

May employ own experts/ expatriates/ locals don't get management positions

May put local producers out of business

May not use local raw materials

May not take care of local environment

May not employ union workers

May only consider benefits to MNC and not country.

[3]

[35 marks]