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SECTION A

Answer all six questions

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1. It shows the percentage of the population of some countries with access to clean drinking water.

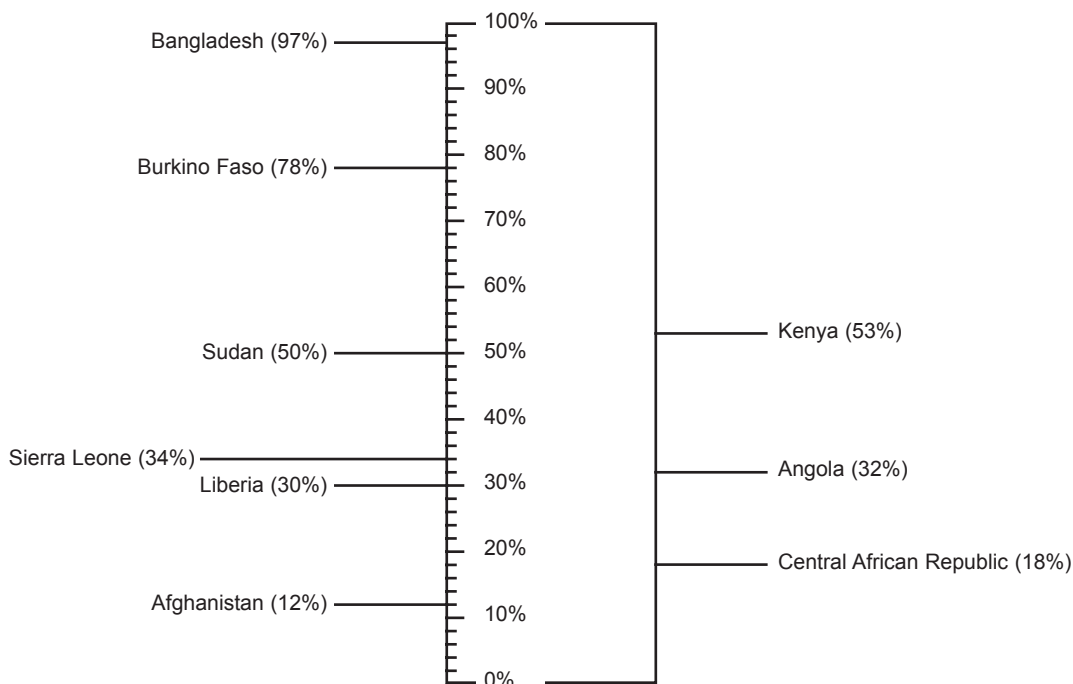


Figure 1

(i) On Figure 1 plot the following information.

Iran 83 per cent
 Nepal 44 per cent

(2)

(ii) Which country has the lowest water quality?

..... **(1)**

(iii) In how many countries do more than 50% of people not have clean drinking water?

..... **(1)**

(iv) Give two reasons why water quality is low in some countries.

1.
 2. **(2)**



Leave blank

(b) (i) Water is used for drinking. Name two other uses of water.

1.

2.

(2)

(ii) Explain why the use of water increases as countries develop.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

(3)

(c) How do countries collect and supply clean water?

.....

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(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)

Two empty boxes for marking.



Leave blank

2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2. It is an emergency appeal from a newspaper.



Figure 2

(i) What are tropical storms called in the Caribbean?

..... (1)

(ii) Name one other area of the world that is severely affected by tropical storms.

..... (1)

(iii) For **either** the Caribbean **or** the area named in (ii),

1. identify where the storms start

.....

2. describe the general path they follow.

.....

..... (3)



Leave blank

(b) (i) Give two weather features associated with the passage of a tropical storm.

1.

2.

(2)

(ii) Explain why coastal areas are more hazardous than inland areas during the passage of a tropical storm.

.....

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(4)

(c) Suggest how a country's level of economic development might influence the effects that storms have on people.

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(4)

Q2

(Total 15 marks)



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3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3. It shows Malaysia's main exports in 1975 and 2000.

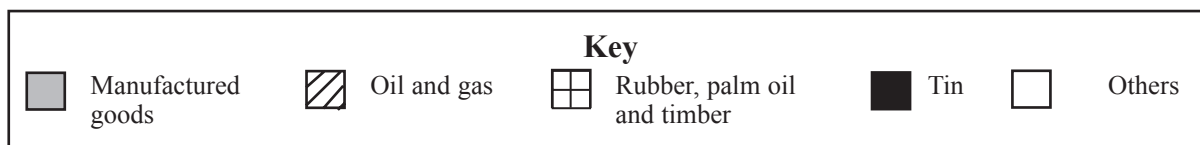
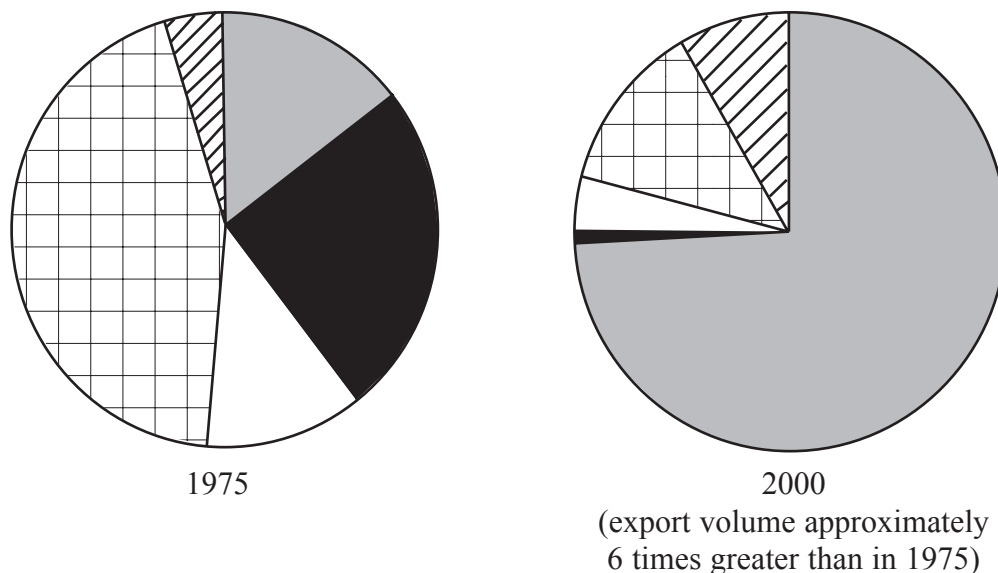


Figure 3

(i) Name an export that increased in importance.

..... (1)

(ii) Name an export that decreased in importance.

..... (1)

(iii) Are oil and gas renewable or non-renewable sources of energy?

..... (1)

(iv) Which economic sector – primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary – produced the most exports

1. in 1975?

2. in 2000?

(2)



Leave blank

(b) Some farmers in Malaysia specialise in producing rubber and palm oil.

(i) Give two physical factors that encourage farmers to specialise in particular crops.

1.

2.

(2)

(ii) Name one recent development in farming.

.....

Explain how this has given farmers greater choice about what they produce.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(c) The growth of manufacturing industry in Malaysia has turned it into an RIC (Recently Industrialising Country).

(i) Name one type of manufacturing industry that has grown rapidly in RICs.

.....

(1)

(ii) Give two reasons for the recent growth of manufacturing in RICs.

1.

.....

2.

.....

(4)

Q3

(Total 15 marks)

Two empty boxes for marking.



Leave blank

4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4. It shows regions of differing levels of wealth in western Europe.

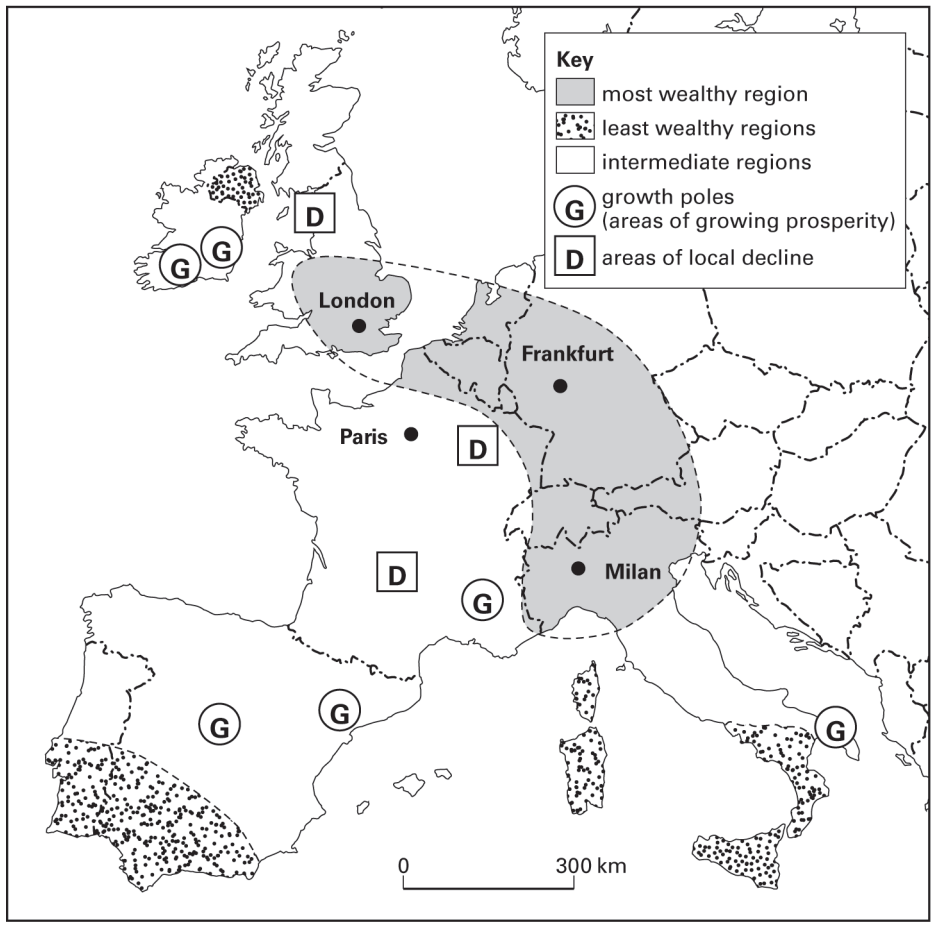


Figure 4

(i) Underline the term which best describes western Europe.

- LEDC
- LLEDC
- MEDC
- NIC

(1)



Leave blank

(ii) 1. What is the approximate size of western Europe's most wealthy region?
Tick (✓) the correct box.

100 000 sq kms

300 000 sq kms

600 000 sq kms

2. Describe its location.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)

(iii) Give **one fact** about the location of the least wealthy regions.

.....
.....

(1)

(iv) Give three different indicators of an area of local decline.

1. Economic indicator

.....

2. Population indicator

.....

3. Social indicator

.....

(3)

Question 4 continues on the next page



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blank

(b) Give two reasons why a region may be growing in wealth.

1.

.....

2.

.....

(2)

(c) Explain how governments set up growth poles away from the most wealthy regions.

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(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)



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5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5. It shows recent population migrations into and within the USA.

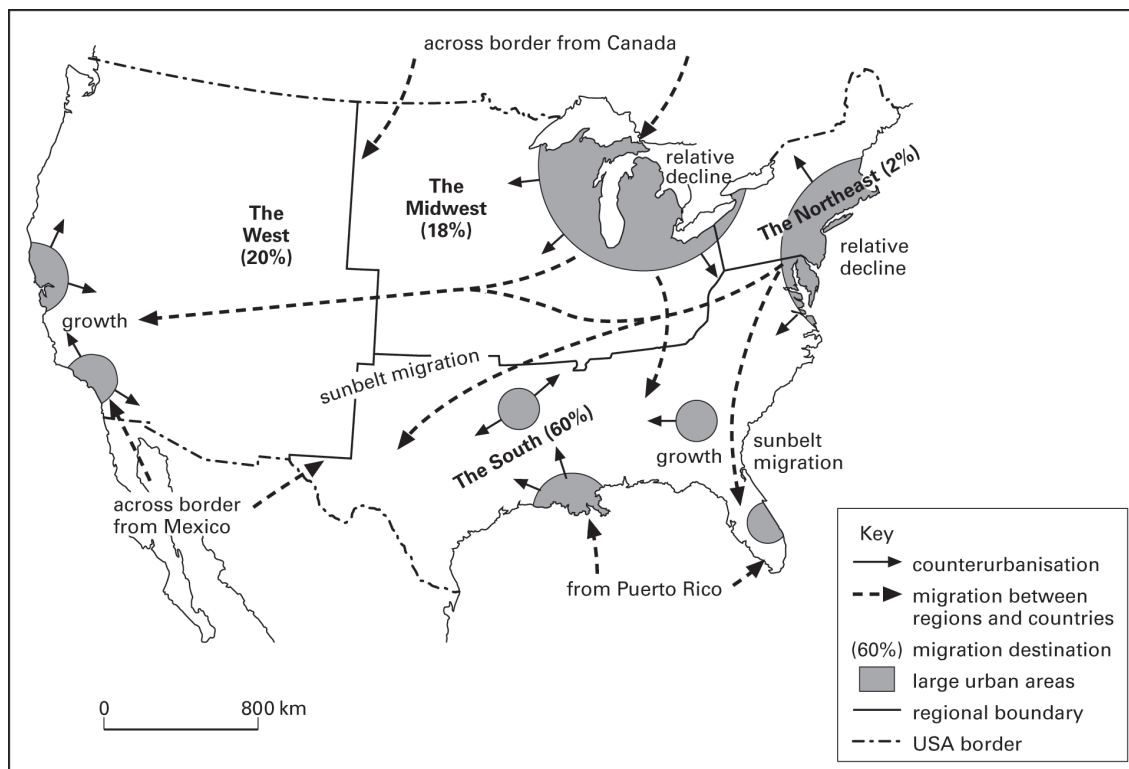


Figure 5

(i) How many regions of the USA are shown?

..... (1)

(ii) Name a region which lost population through migration.

..... (1)

(iii) Which region gained most population from migration?

..... (1)

(iv) Suggest two reasons for the migrations within the USA.

1.
 2.
- (2)



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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6. It gives information about the built-up area of an LEDC city.

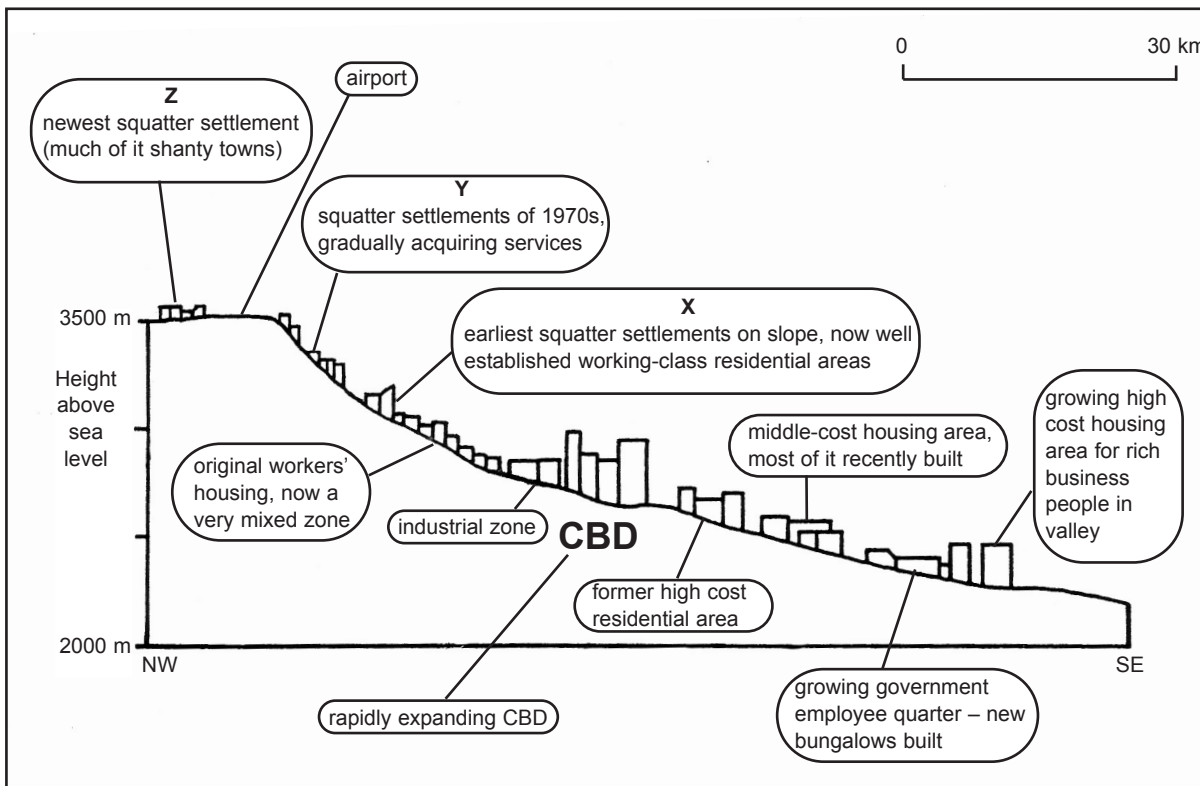


Figure 6

(i) All the squatter settlements are on the same side of the city. Give two other features of the location of these settlements.

1.
 2.
- (2)**

(ii) Give three ways in which squatter settlements X, Y and Z differ.

1.
 2.
 3.
- (3)**



Leave blank

(iii) Suggest reasons for one of these differences.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

(b) (i) What do the letters **CBD** stand for?

.....

(1)

(ii) State three features of a CBD.

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
.....

(3)

(c) Give reasons for the development of mega-cities.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q6

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS



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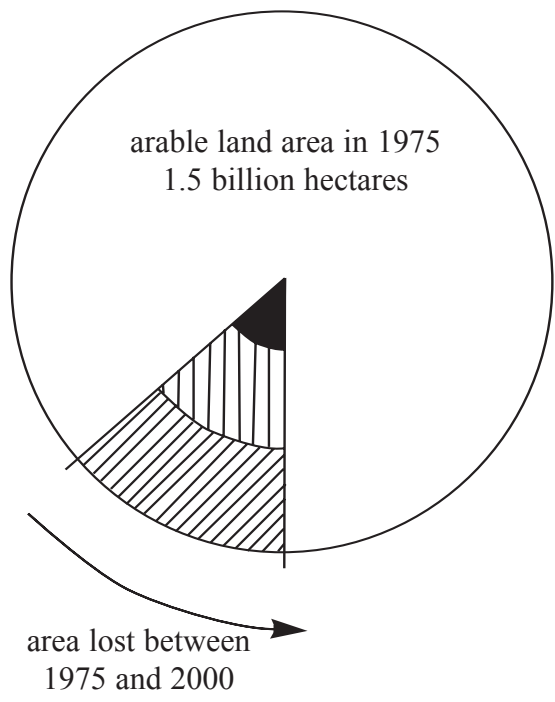
SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section

EITHER

7. Fragile Environments

(a) Study Figure 7a. It shows the percentage of the world's arable land area lost between 1975 and 2000.



- Losses due to
- pollution (25 million hectares)
 - desertification and erosion (100 million hectares)
 - increase in non-agricultural uses (150 million hectares)

Figure 7a

(i) What percentage of the arable land area was lost? Tick (✓) the correct box.

- 8%
- 12%
- 15%

(1)



Leave blank

(ii) What was the main cause of this loss?

.....
.....

(1)

(iii) What does **desertification** mean?

.....
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.....
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(2)

Question 7 continues on the next page



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(b) Study Figure 7b. It shows how a tropical savanna area changes if it is misused by subsistence farmers.

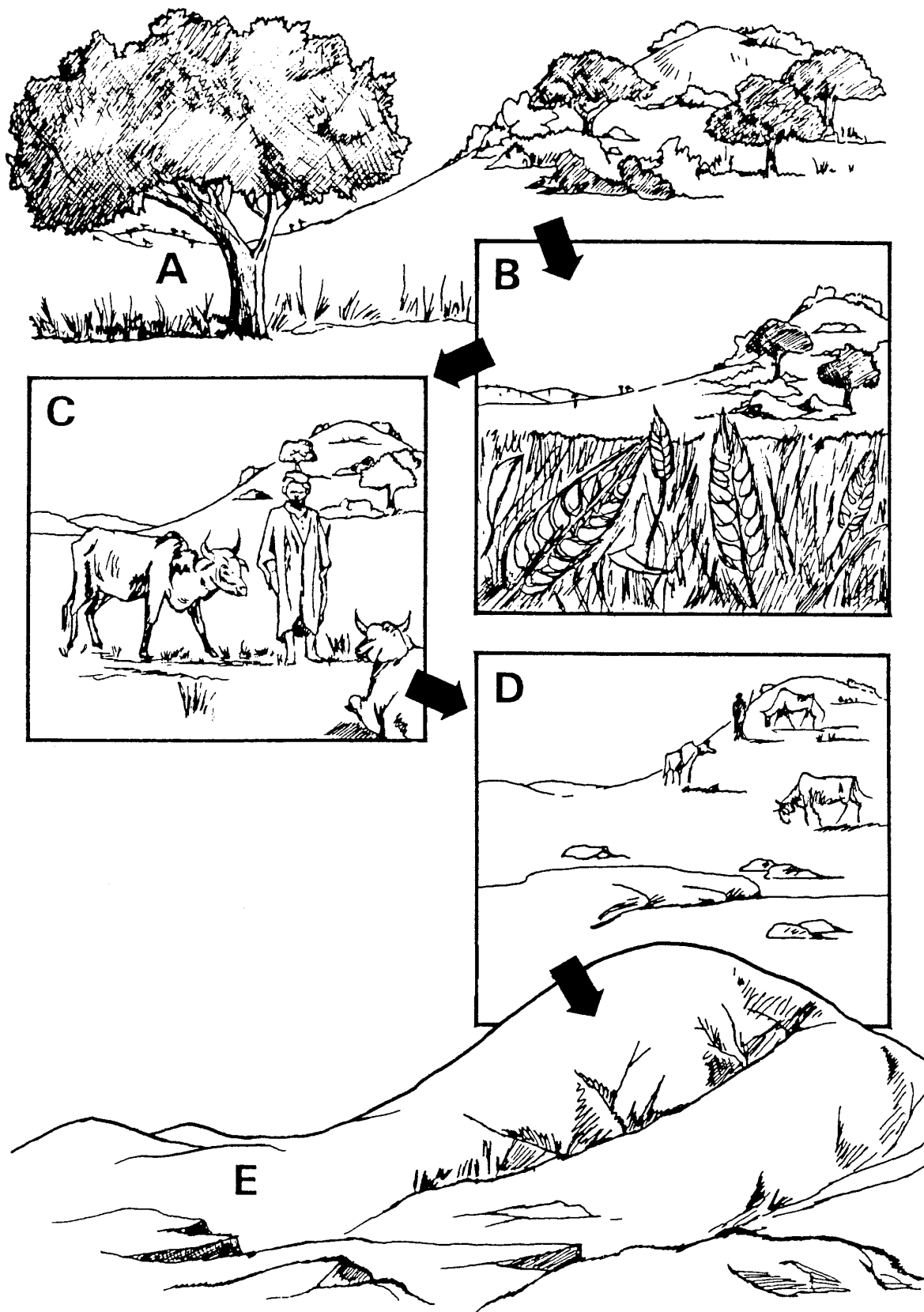


Figure 7b



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(i) What results of this misuse are shown in sketch **E**?

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.....
.....

(2)

(ii) What has led to these results?

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(4)

(iii) Suggest two other causes of desertification.

1.
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2.
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(4)

Question 7 continues on the next page



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M 2 3 0 6 1 R X A 0 2 1 2 8

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OR

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8. It shows events in London and Kenya during a 30 hour period.

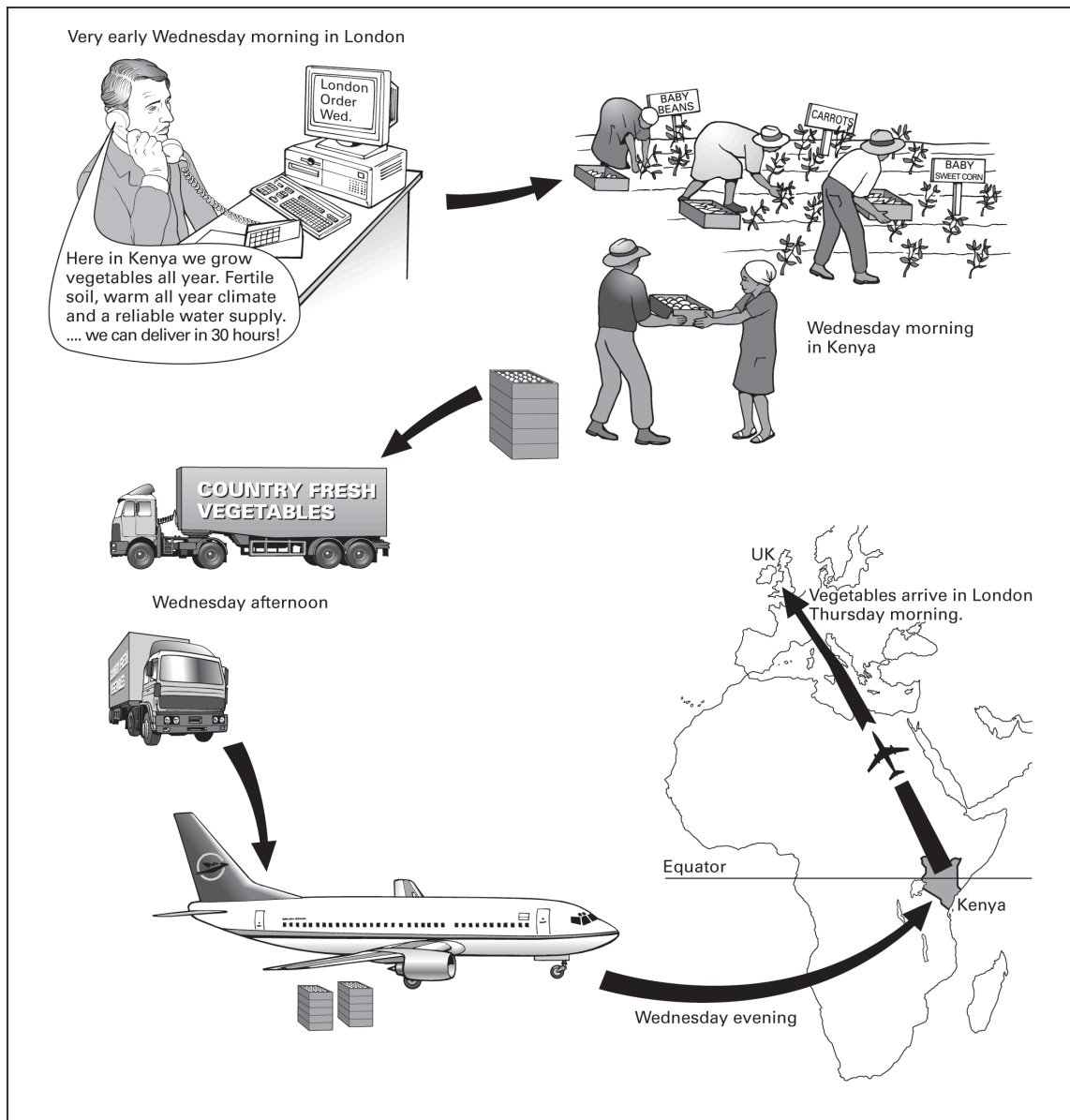


Figure 8



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(i) Give two reasons why farmers in Kenya can grow vegetables throughout the year.

- 1.
.....
- 2.
.....

(2)

(ii) Suggest how each of the following contributes to this trade in fresh vegetables:

- 1. modern transport and technology
- 2. high UK living standards
- 3. low Kenyan labour costs.

- 1.
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- 2.
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- 3.
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(6)

Question 8 continues on the next page



Leave blank

(iii) The supply of fresh vegetables is global. Name **one** way the Kenyan farmers might lose the UK market.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

(b) Some LEDCs in Africa earn income from tourism as well as from growing food crops.

(i) Give two reasons why increasing numbers of tourists are visiting LEDCs.

1.
.....
2.
.....

(2)

(ii) Suggest why LEDCs such as Kenya are keen to attract tourists.

.....
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(2)



Leave blank

OR

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9. It gives information about the population of South Africa.

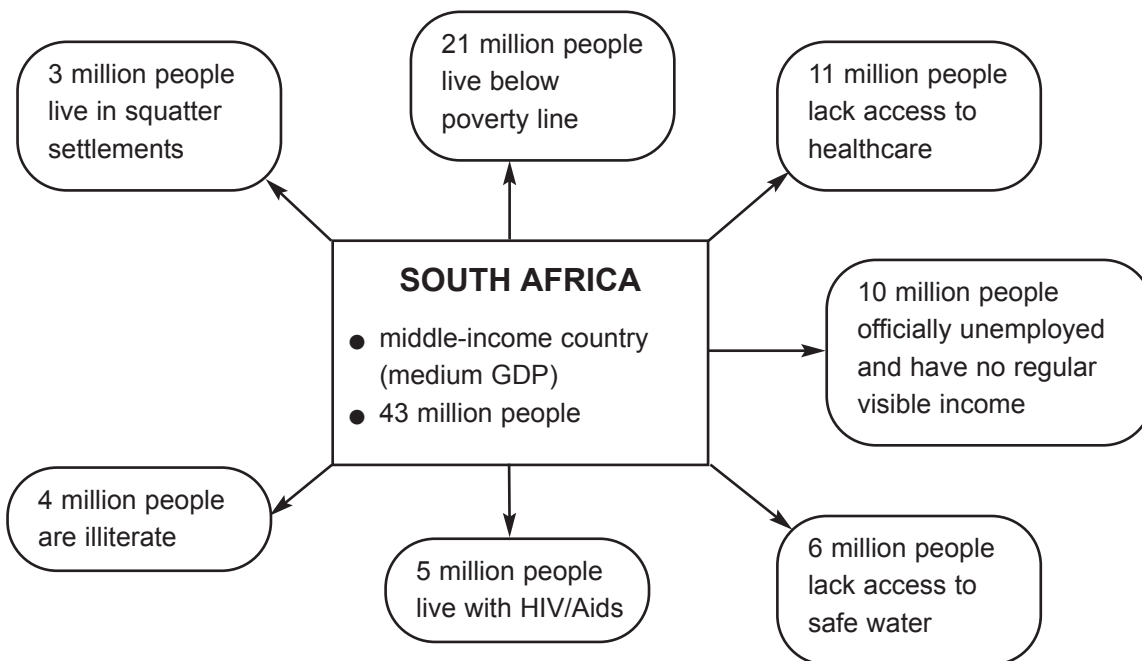


Figure 9

(i) Give three facts which suggest some South Africans have a poor quality of life.

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- (3)**

(ii) What is meant by the **poverty line**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)



Leave blank

(iii) Suggest why illiteracy may be a cause of South Africa's unemployment problem.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

(iv) There are a large number of South Africans with HIV/Aids. As in some other countries, this is linked with:

- 1. low and falling life expectancy
- 2. declining population
- 3. falling GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

For each, explain the link to HIV/Aids.

1.
.....
.....
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2.
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3.
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(6)

Question 9 continues on the next page



