

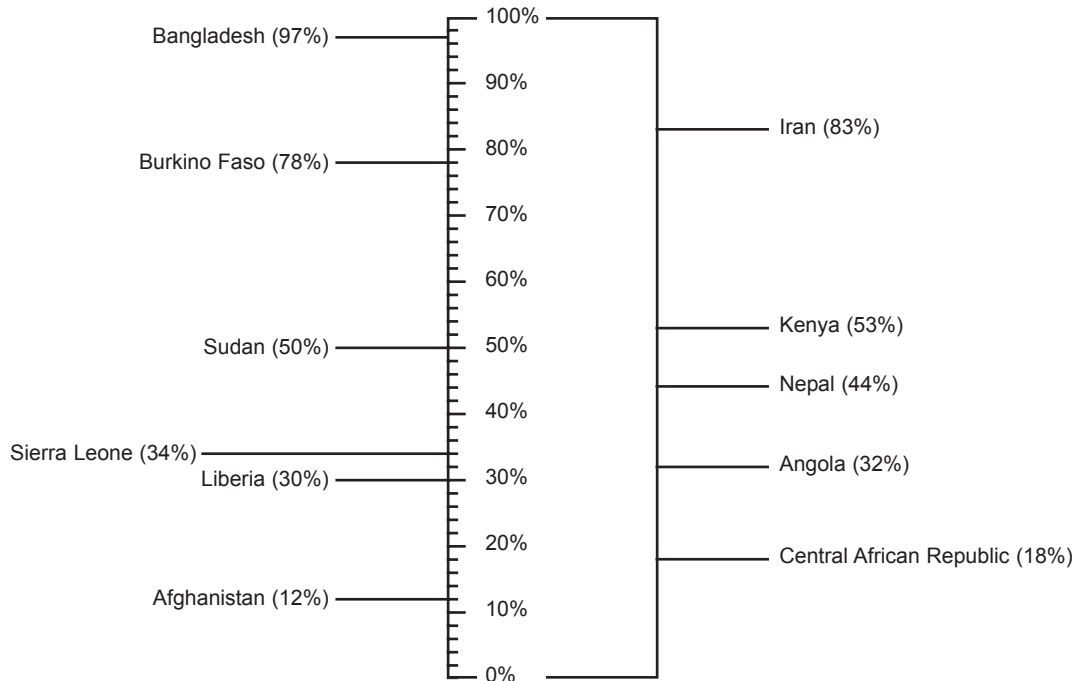


**SECTION A**

**Answer all six questions**

**1. Water**

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



**Figure 1**

(i) Explain what is meant by the phrase **access to clean water**.

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**(2)**

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

1. ....

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2. ....

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**(2)**





(d) Explain how using a river for water supply can affect its regime.

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(6)

Q1

(Total 20 marks)

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**2. Hazards**

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



**CARIBBEAN  
EMERGENCY APPEAL**  
Haiti Grenada Jamaica Cayman Islands

The Caribbean has been devastated by hurricanes – some of the worst in fifty years. The storms are leaving a trail of destruction in their wake. Many people have died or been injured and tens of thousands have lost their homes. In Haiti alone, over 1,000 people have died and many more are homeless.

People urgently need water, food and shelter. Once the floodwaters subside, they will also need support to rebuild their lives and homes.

**Please, give whatever you can today.**

**Figure 2**

(i) Name an area severely affected by tropical storms.

..... (1)

(ii) Identify the source of these storms and the general path they take.

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..... (3)

**Question 2 continues on the next page**



(b) (i) Describe the weather associated with the passage of a tropical storm.

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**(4)**

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

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**(4)**



(c) (i) Name two environmental impacts of a tropical storm.

1. ....

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2. ....

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**(2)**

(ii) Explain how a country's level of development might influence the effects that storms have on people. Give examples.

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**Q2**

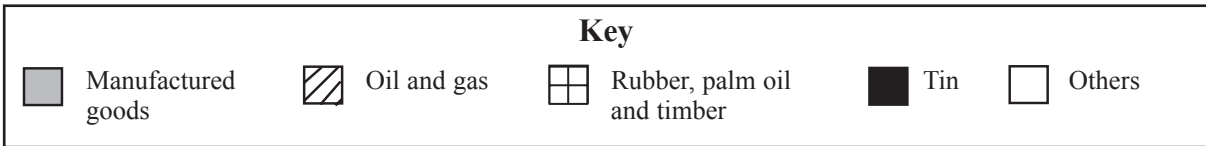
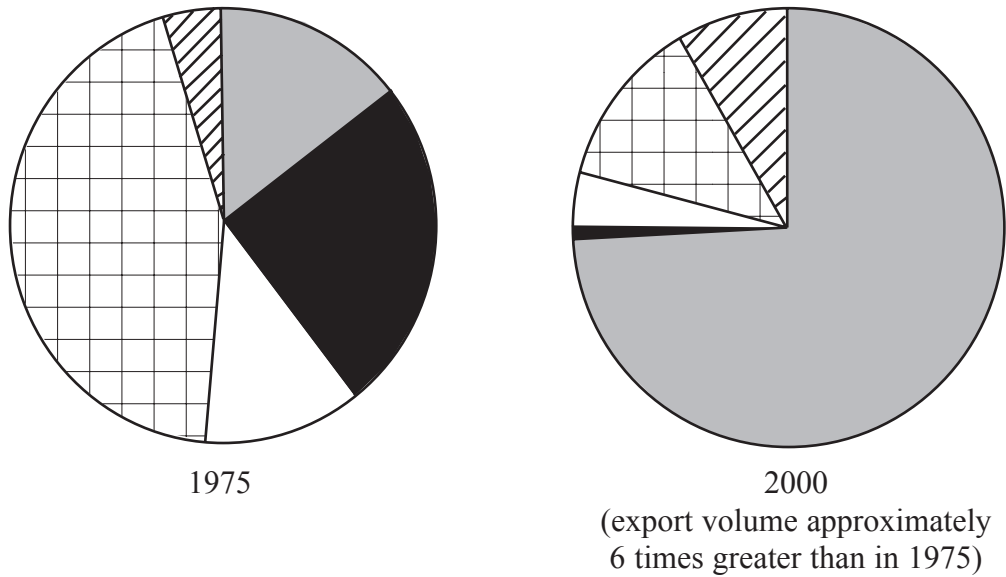
**(Total 20 marks)**

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**3. Production**

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



**Figure 3**

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

1. in 1975? .....
2. in 2000? ..... (2)

(ii) Name two tertiary sector activities.

1. ....
2. .... (2)

(iii) Describe what happens to the tertiary sector as countries like Malaysia develop.

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..... (2)





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

(i) Name and explain two physical factors which encourage farmers to specialise in particular crops.

1. ....  
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2. ....  
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(4)

(ii) Name one recent development in farming.

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

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(3)

**Question 3 continues on the next page**





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### 4. Development

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

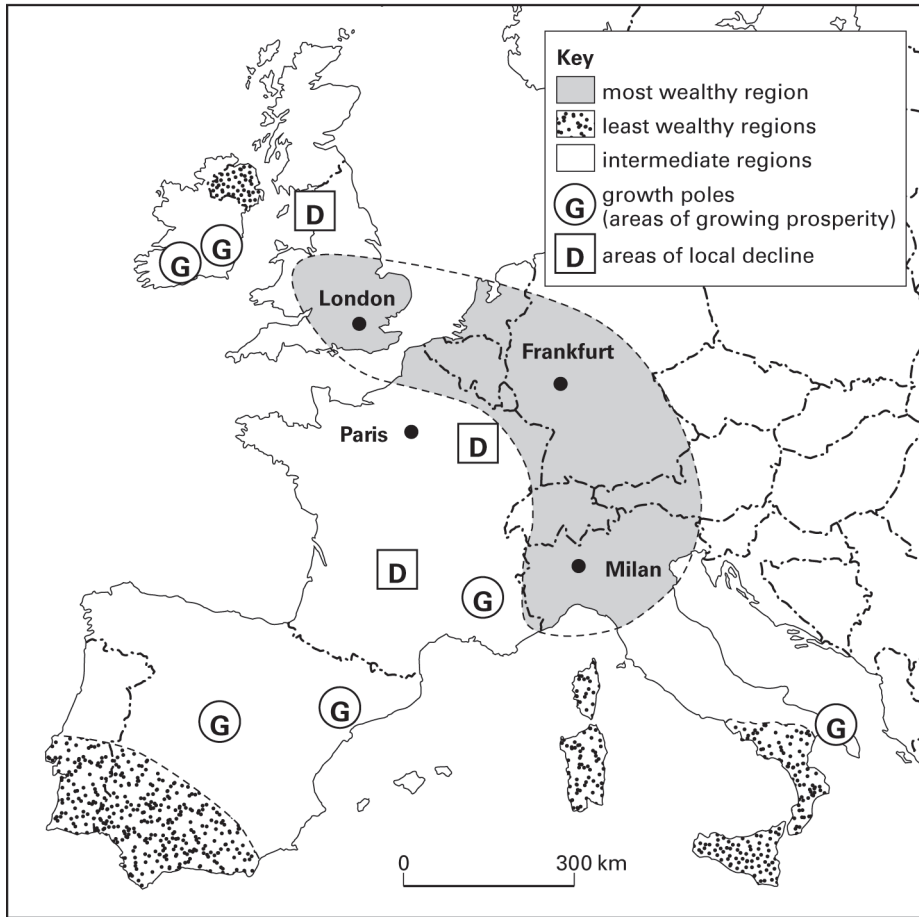


Figure 4

(i) Describe the location of western Europe's most wealthy region.

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(3)



(ii) Suggest why the term ‘Europe’s hot banana’ has been used to describe this region.

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(2)

(iii) Give two facts about the location of the least wealthy regions.

1. ....  
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2. ....  
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(2)

(b) (i) State three indicators of an area of local decline.

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

(3)

(ii) Explain why a region may be growing in wealth. An example may help your answer.

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(4)

**Question 4 continues on the next page**





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### 5. Migration

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

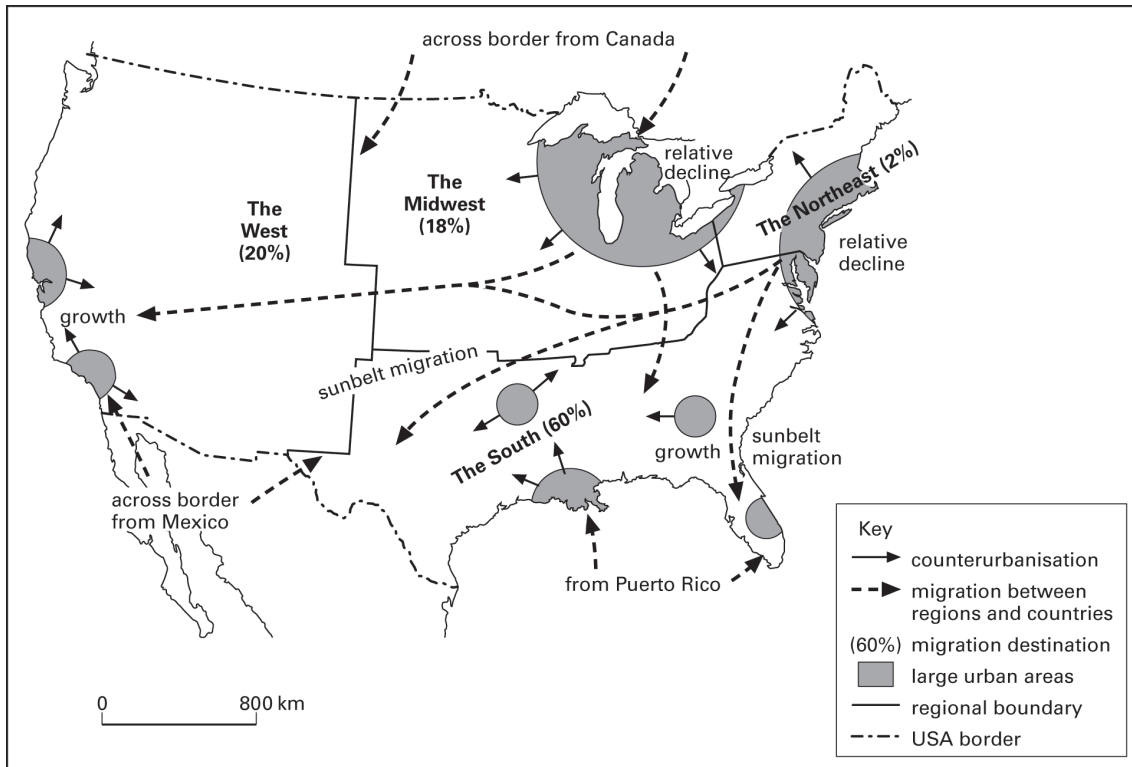


Figure 5

(i) Describe the patterns of migration shown.

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(4)





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

1. ....

2. ....

(2)

(b) (i) What is meant by the term **counterurbanisation**?

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(2)

(ii) Use the push-pull idea to explain why counterurbanisation is taking place in many MEDCs.

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(6)

**Question 5 continues on the next page**





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## 6. Urban Environments

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

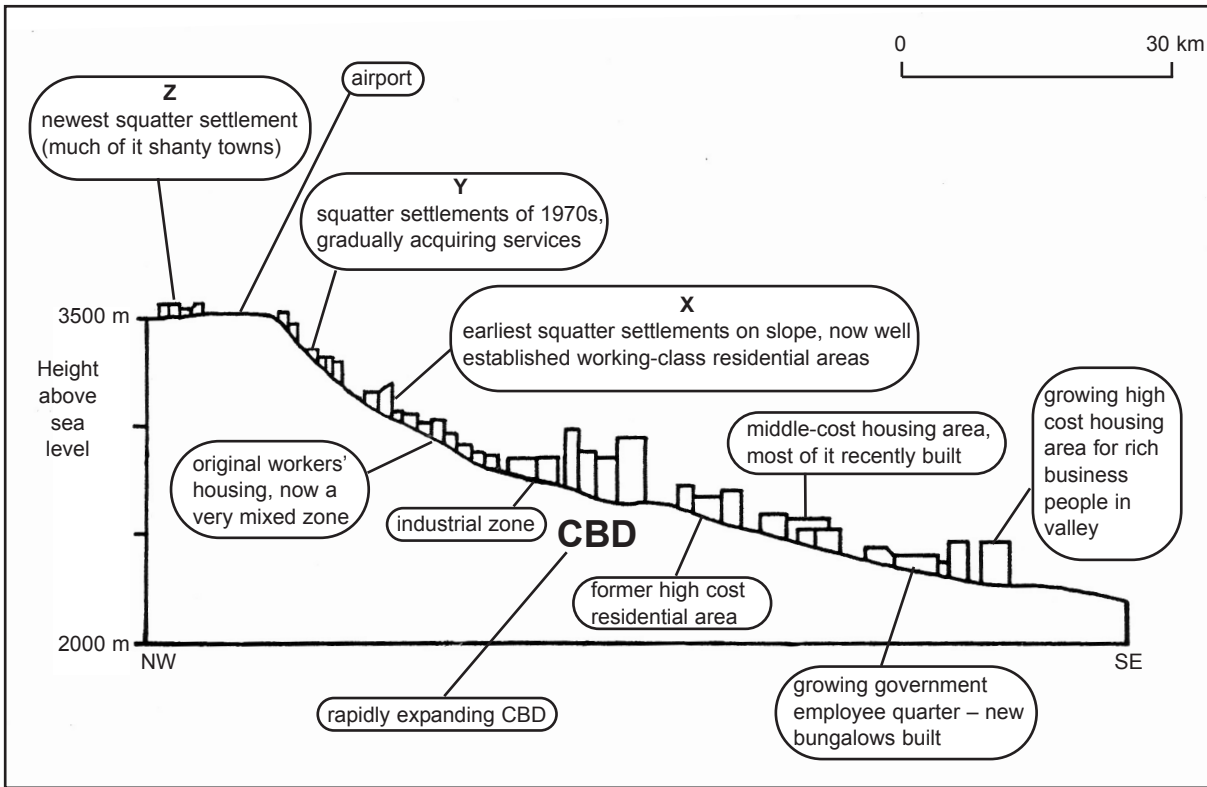


Figure 6

(i) Describe the differences between the three areas of squatter settlement, X, Y and Z.

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(3)



(ii) Suggest reasons for these differences.

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**(3)**

(b) (i) Which area of the city shown in Figure 6 has the highest quality of life?

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**(1)**

(ii) Give reasons for your answer.

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**(3)**

**Question 6 continues on the next page**



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

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(4)

(d) Why are there zones of land use within a city? An example may help your answer.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q6

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 120 MARKS**



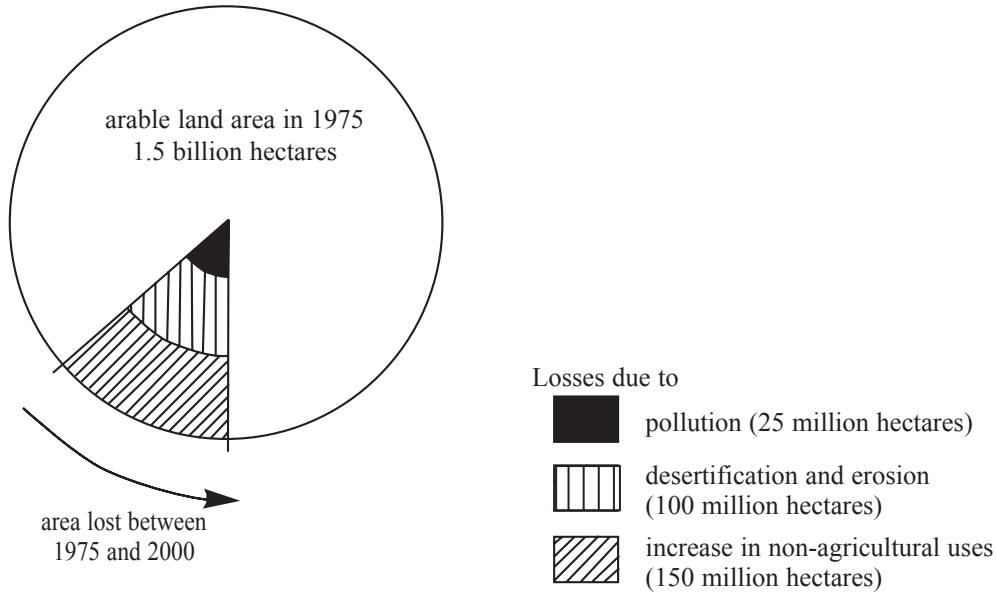
**SECTION B**

**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.



**Figure 7a**

(i) Give two facts about the loss of arable land.

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

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

- .....
- .....
- .....
- (2)**



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

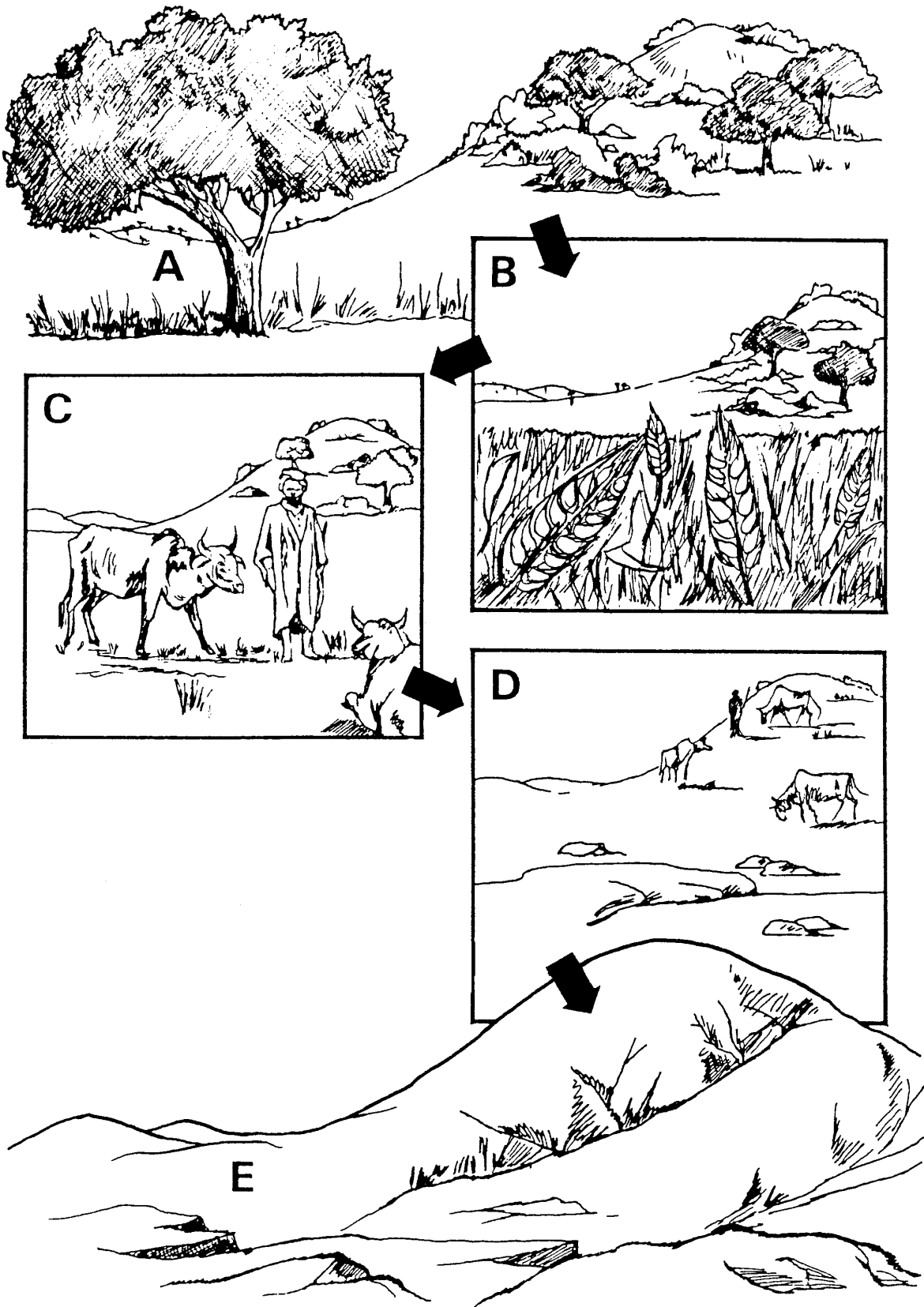


Figure 7b





(i) What evidence suggests that this area is a fragile environment?

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(2)

(ii) Explain why savanna areas may eventually become deserts.

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(5)

(iii) Suggest two other causes of desertification.

1. ....  
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2. ....  
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(4)





(d) Name one fragile environment.

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Explain how its resources can be developed in a sustainable way.

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(9)

Q7

(Total 30 marks)

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OR

### 8. Globalisation

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

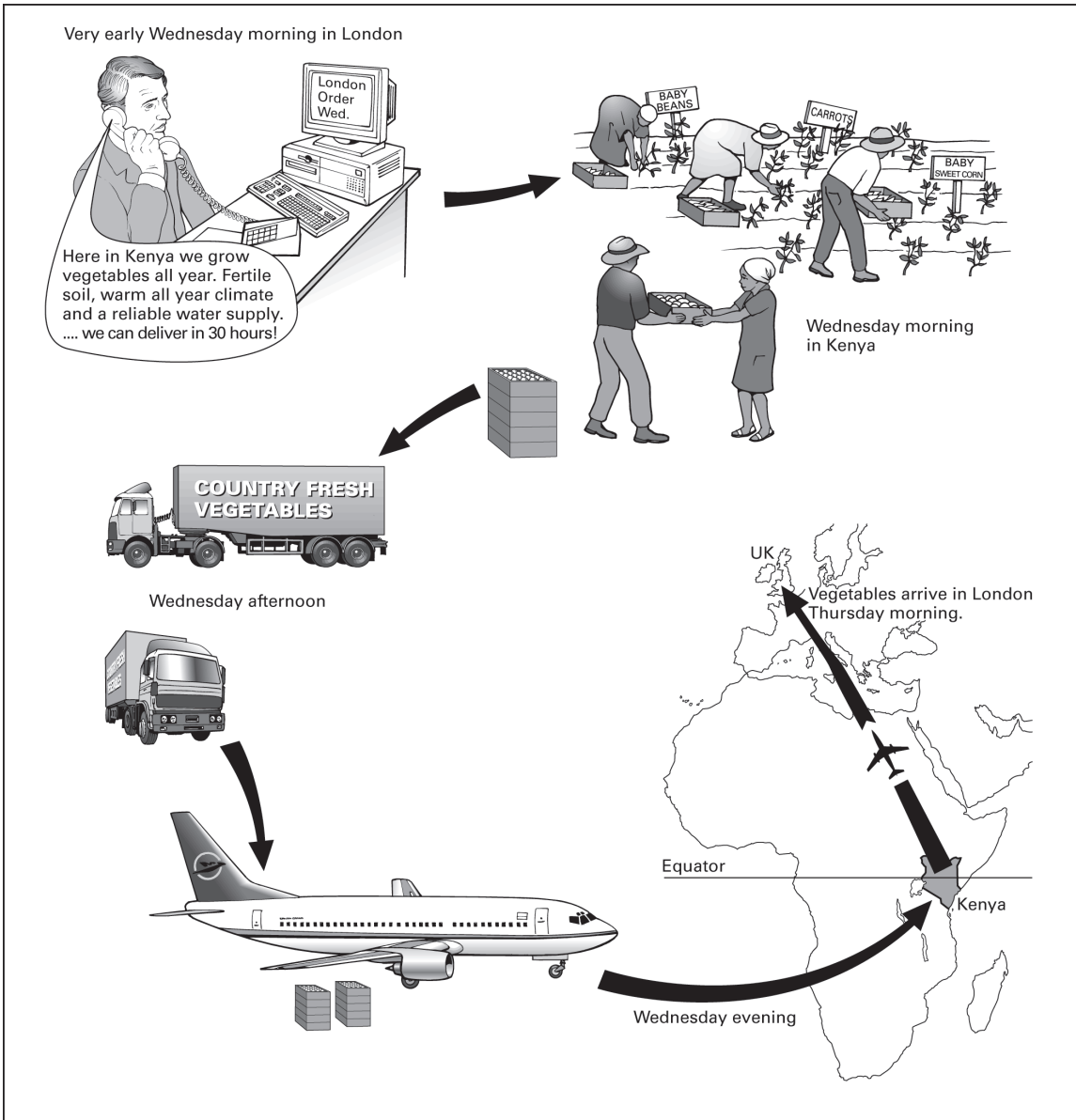


Figure 8



(i) Explain why farmers in Kenya can grow vegetables throughout the year.

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**(3)**

(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)**



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

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**(2)**

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

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**(4)**

(ii) Describe an example of sustainable tourism.

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OR

9. Human Welfare

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

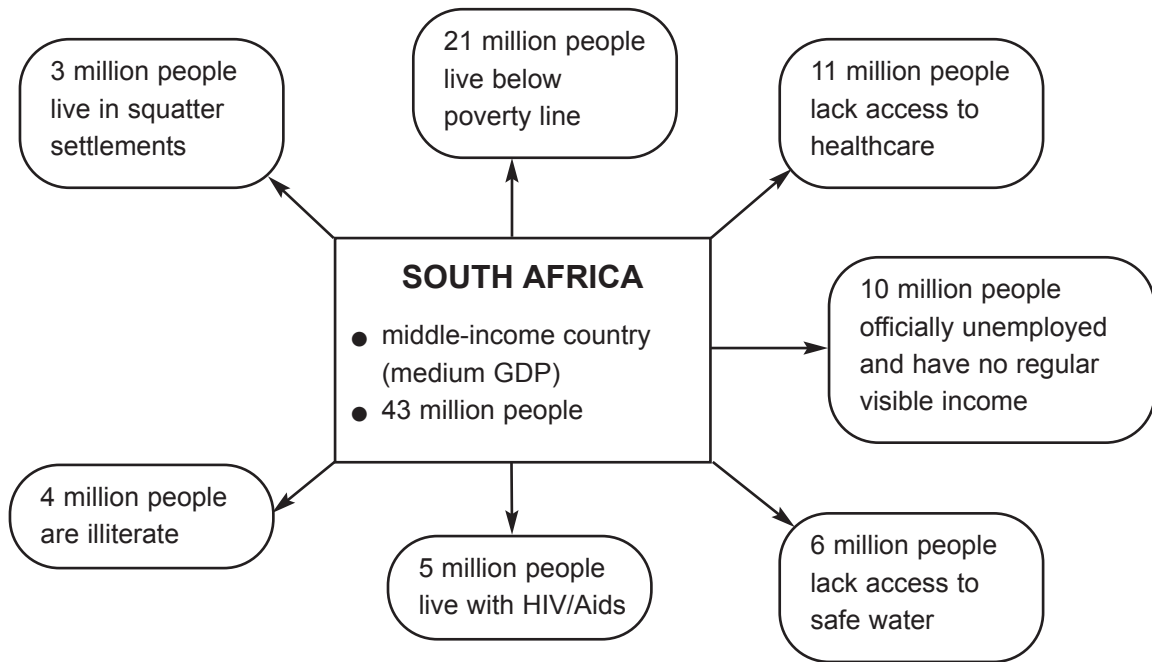


Figure 9

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

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(2)

(ii) What evidence is there that nearly 50 per cent of South Africans live below this line?

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(2)





(iii) South Africa is said to be a very divided country. What evidence is there for this in Figure 9?

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(2)

(iv) Suggest why the least well-off in South Africa are likely to remain so for some time.

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(3)

**Question 9 continues on the next page**



(v) 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)**

(b) The United Nations recommends that MEDCs allocate at least 0.7% of their GDP to international aid. Using examples, describe the type of aid that can best help LEDCs.

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**(6)**

(c) With named examples, describe other ways in which governments can raise the quality of life of people below the poverty line.

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**You can continue your answer on the next page**



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(9)

Q9

(Total 30 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 30 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 150 MARKS**

**END**

