

Centre No.							Paper Reference	Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						<b>4 3 7 0 / 1 F</b>		Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

**4370/1F**

# London Examinations IGCSE Geography Foundation Tier

Paper 1F

Thursday 15 November 2007 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Examiner's use only

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Team Leader's use only

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Question Number	Leave Blank
Section A	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Section B	
7	
8	
9	
Total	

Materials required for examination  
Ruler, pencil and pen

Items included with question papers  
Nil

### Instructions to Candidates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initials and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

This paper is arranged in two sections, A and B.

In **Section A**, answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.

In **Section B**, answer **ONE** question in the spaces provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (☒).

If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then indicate your new question with a cross (☒).

Some parts of questions must also be answered with a cross in a box (☒).

### Information for Candidates

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2).

There are 9 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 110.

There are 32 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

### Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL six questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows one type of waterfall.

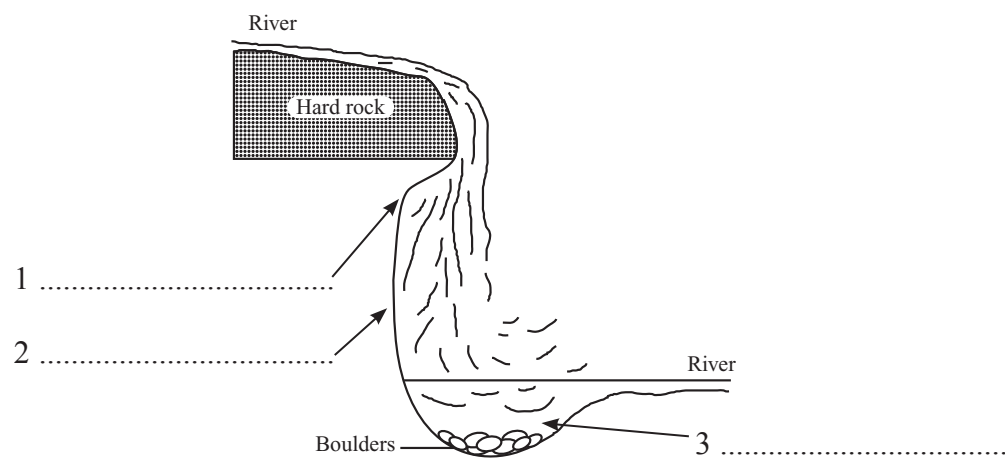


Figure 1

(i) Fill in the blank spaces 1, 2 and 3 by choosing from the following words:

- undercutting
- plunge pool
- softer rock.

(2)

(ii) What is meant by the term **hard rock**?

.....  
.....

(1)

(iii) Why did the hard rock cause a waterfall to form?

.....  
.....  
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(3)



Leave  
blank

(iv) Explain how feature 3 shown in Figure 1 was formed.

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(3)

(v) Why does undercutting occur where shown in Figure 1?

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

(2)

(b) Waterfalls can create both benefits and problems. Describe:

1. **one** benefit

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

2. **one** problem.

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

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q1

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3

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M 2 9 1 8 6 R A 0 3 3 2

2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows the area of India affected by a cyclone (tropical storm) in October 1999.

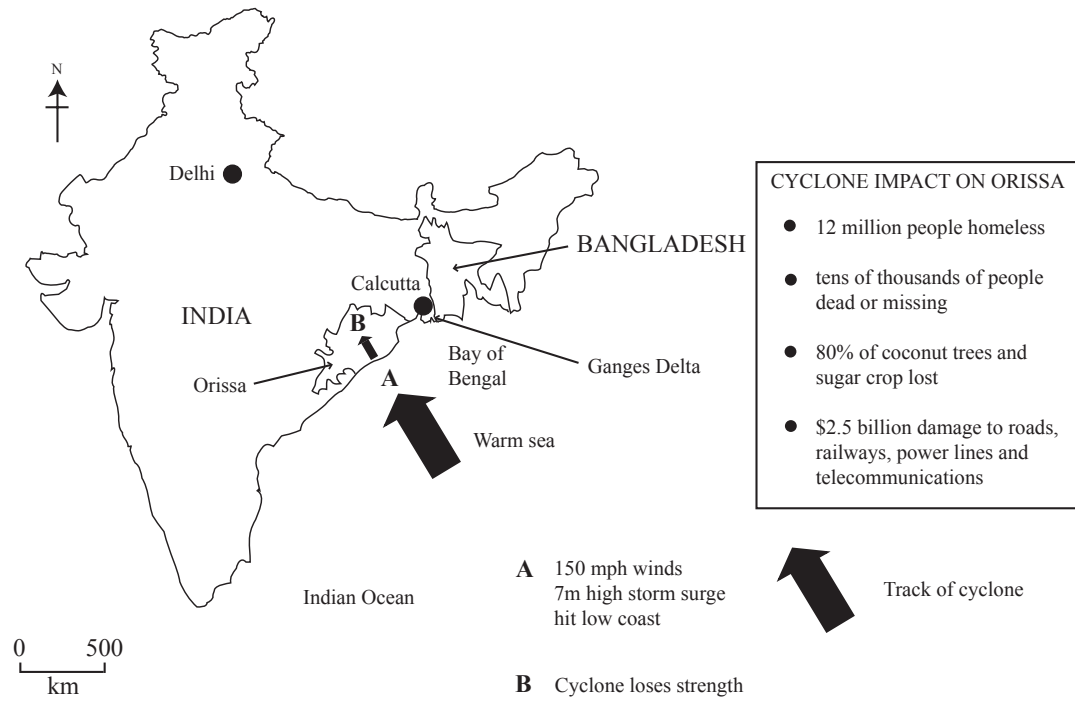


Figure 2

(i) State the impact of this cyclone in the state of Orissa on:

1. the people

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. the economy.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)



Leave blank

(ii) Suggest why the storm lost strength as it crossed the state of Orissa.

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

(2)

(iii) What is a storm surge?

.....  
.....

(1)

(b) (i) Give **one** name, other than cyclone, by which tropical storms are known.

.....

(1)

(ii) When are tropical storms most common in the Northern Hemisphere?  
Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- June and July when sea temperatures are warming
- April and May when sea temperatures are cool
- September and October when sea temperatures are warmest

(1)

(iii) Give **two** types of weather that occur with the arrival of a tropical storm.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)



(c) Referring to examples, give **two** reasons why the impact of tropical storms is greater in some areas of the world than others.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Leave  
blank

Q2



**3. Production**

(a) Study Figure 3 which shows Kia Motors' new research and development (R&D) centre close to Paris, France.



**Figure 3**

(i) Give **one** example of the work done in an R&D centre.

.....  
.....

**(1)**

(ii) To which sector of employment does R&D belong? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary

**(1)**



Leave blank

(iii) R&D in the motor car industry can be described as high-tech. Suggest why.

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

(2)

(iv) Give **two** advantages of the site shown in Figure 3 for a modern high-tech R&D centre.

1 .....

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

2 .....

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.....  
.....

(4)

(b) Kia Motors separates its R&D from its mass production which is located in Asia.

(i) What is mass production?

.....  
.....

(1)

(ii) Suggest why car manufacturers mass produce.

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

(2)





(iii) Explain why the R&D work of many transnational companies is carried out in MEDCs such as France.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Leave  
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Q3



#### 4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which is a map of Shanghai, China. Pudong is a district of Shanghai.

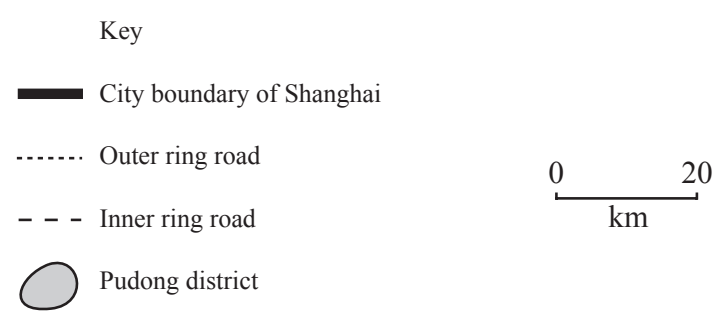
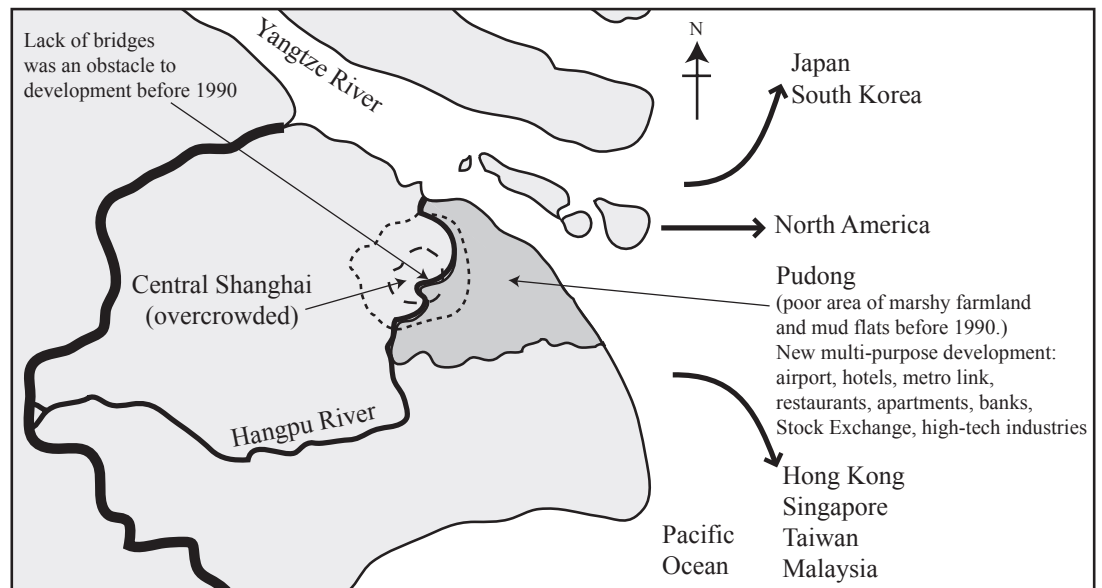


Figure 4

- (i) On which bank of the Hangpu river is Pudong located?  
..... (1)
- (ii) Give **two** factors that limited the economic development of Pudong before 1990.  
1 .....  
.....  
2 .....  
..... (2)



Leave  
blank

(iii) Suggest why the Chinese government identified Pudong as a suitable site for development after 1990.

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(3)

(b) In 2000 the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of Pudong was ten times greater than in 1990.

(i) What is Gross Domestic Product?

.....  
.....

(1)

(ii) With reference to Figure 4, identify:

1. a secondary industry that has recently located in Pudong

.....

2. a tertiary industry that has recently located in Pudong.

.....

(2)

(iii) For **one** industry you have identified in (b)(ii), suggest how it might have contributed to the rise in GDP.

Industry .....

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

(2)



(c) Suggest **two** different ways that governments such as that of China can stimulate an area in need of economic development. Examples may help your answer.

1 .....

.....

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2 .....

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Leave  
blank

(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)



**5. Migration**

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows a recent advertisement in a UK newspaper.



**Figure 5**

(i) For **each** of 1–3 below, put a cross (☒) in the box by the **one** word or phrase that best describes the type of migration advertised.

- |      |                          |   |                            |
|------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. ☒ | emigration               | ☒ | immigration                |
| 2. ☒ | economic migration       | ☒ | political migration        |
| 3. ☒ | skilled labour migration | ☒ | unskilled labour migration |

**(3)**

(ii) Give reasons why this type of migration is typical of booming economies.

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**(3)**



Leave blank

(iii) Suggest why having some personal wealth is a requirement for migration into Canada.

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(3)

(b) (i) What is a refugee?

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

(2)

(ii) Give reasons for **one** named international migration of refugees.

Named migration .....

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q5

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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6(a) which shows land use in Nairobi, Kenya.

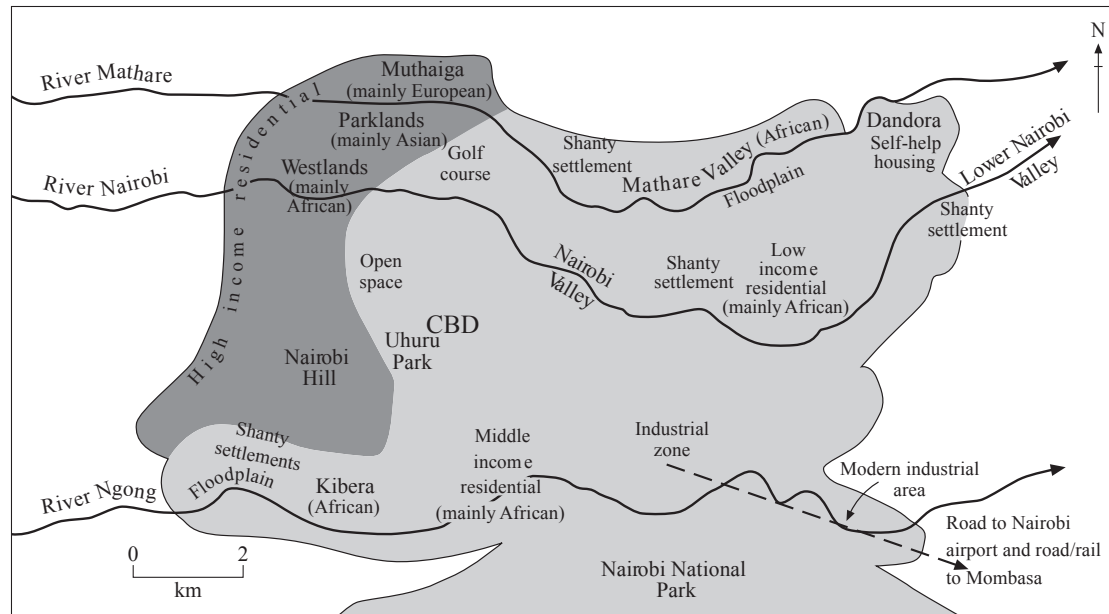


Figure 6(a)

(i) Name **two** areas of shanty settlement.

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

(2)

(ii) Give **one** typical characteristic of:

1. shanty town residents

- .....
- .....

2. shanty town housing.

- .....
- .....

(2)



Leave  
blank

(iii) What is meant by the term **self-help housing**?

.....  
.....

(1)

(iv) Describe **one** difference between self-help housing and shanty housing.

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

(2)

(v) What evidence is there on the map that the people of Nairobi live in areas according to:

1. their income

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

2. their ethnicity?

.....  
.....  
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(4)





Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 6(b) which is a photograph taken from Nairobi Hill.



**Figure 6(b)**

Using both Figures 6(a) and 6(b), suggest why the photograph shows Nairobi's Central Business District (CBD).

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(4)

Q6

(Total 15 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

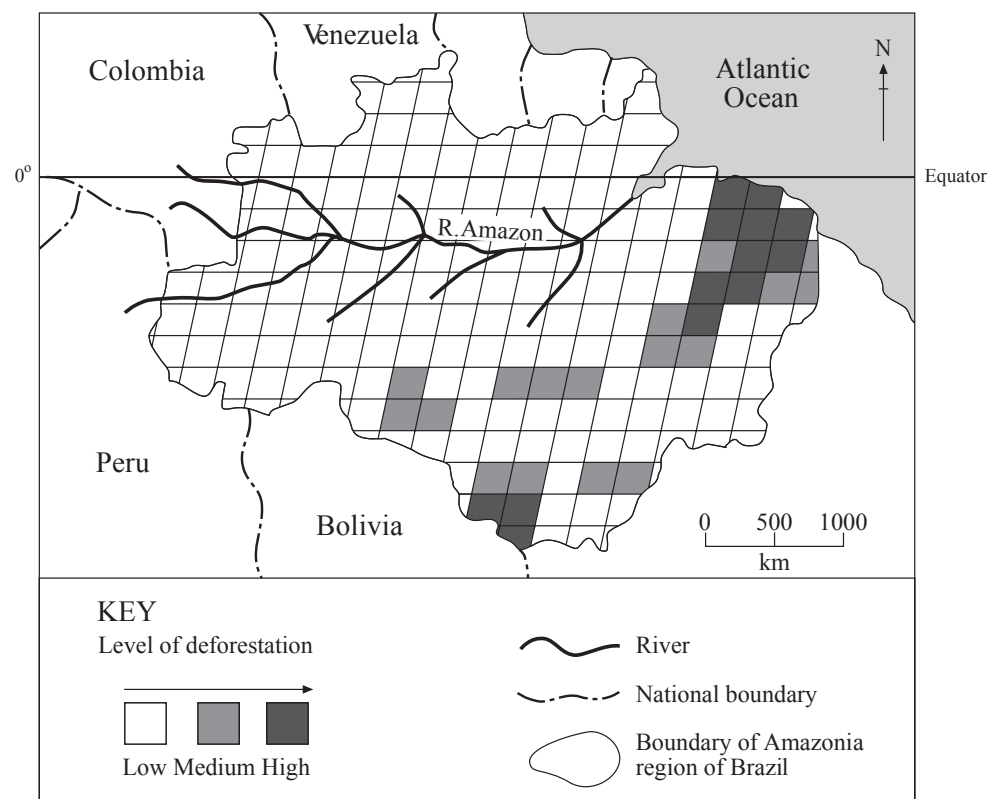
**Answer ONE question only from this section.**

**Put a cross in the box indicating the question you have chosen to answer (☒).  
If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒)  
and then put a cross in another box (☒).**

**If you answer Question 7, put a cross in this box (☒).**

**7. Fragile Environments**

(a) Study Figure 7(a) which shows how the level of deforestation varies within the Amazonia region of Brazil.



**Figure 7(a)**

(i) What is meant by the term **deforestation**?

.....  
.....

**(1)**

(ii) Approximately what percentage of Amazonia has a high level of deforestation?  
Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- 10%       20%       50%

**(1)**



Leave  
blank

(iii) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is true or false.

	True	False
1. The highest level of deforestation is in the west of Amazonia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. In most of Amazonia there has been a low level of deforestation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(2)

(b) Explain how deforestation can lead to:

(i) increased flooding of the river Amazon

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.....  
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(3)

(ii) problems for the Amazonian ecosystem and local Indians.

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(3)



Leave  
blank

(c) Some Brazilians have been keen to develop economic activities in Amazonia. Describe **two** such activities that cause major deforestation.

1 .....

.....

.....

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2 .....

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.....

(4)



Leave blank

(d) Study Figure 7(b) which shows an area of agroforestry in the Amazonian rainforest.



Figure 7(b)

Explain how agroforestry may be thought of as a sustainable form of rainforest development.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q7

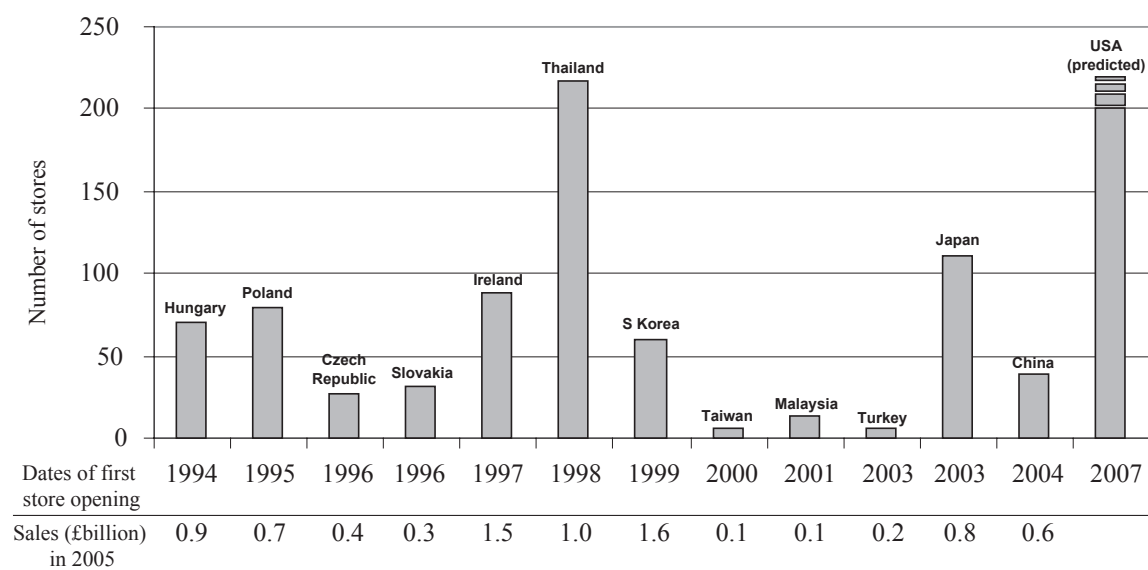
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If you answer Question 8, put a cross in this box (☒).

**8. Globalisation**

(a) Study Figure 8(a) which gives information about the overseas stores of Tesco plc, a UK supermarket company.



**Figure 8(a)**

(i) In which year did Tesco open its first store overseas?

.....  
(1)

(ii) Into which **two** Asian countries has Tesco most recently expanded?

1 .....

2 .....

(1)

(iii) In which continent does Tesco plan to open stores in 2007?

.....  
(1)





(iv) Suggest why Tesco's actions are an example of globalisation.

Leave  
blank

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**(3)**



M 2 9 1 8 6 R A 0 2 3 3 2



(b) Study Figure 8(b) which shows how the Chinese GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is predicted to change between 2003 and 2050.

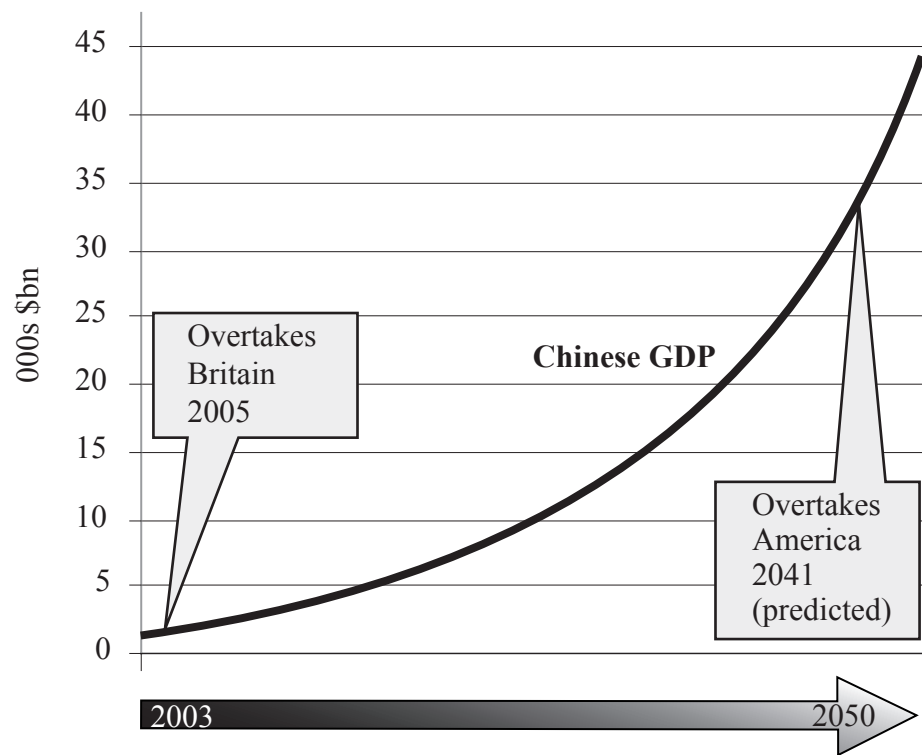


Figure 8(b)

(i) Describe how China's GDP is predicted to change up to 2050.

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

(2)

(ii) In relation to China's GDP, what is meant by the term **market**?

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

(2)





Leave blank

(iii) Suggest why Tesco are keen to open more stores in China and in the USA.

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(4)

(c) Seven items recently bought in a UK Tesco store for a three-course dinner had collectively travelled approximately 55 000 kilometres from producer to store. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of this long-distance trade.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q8

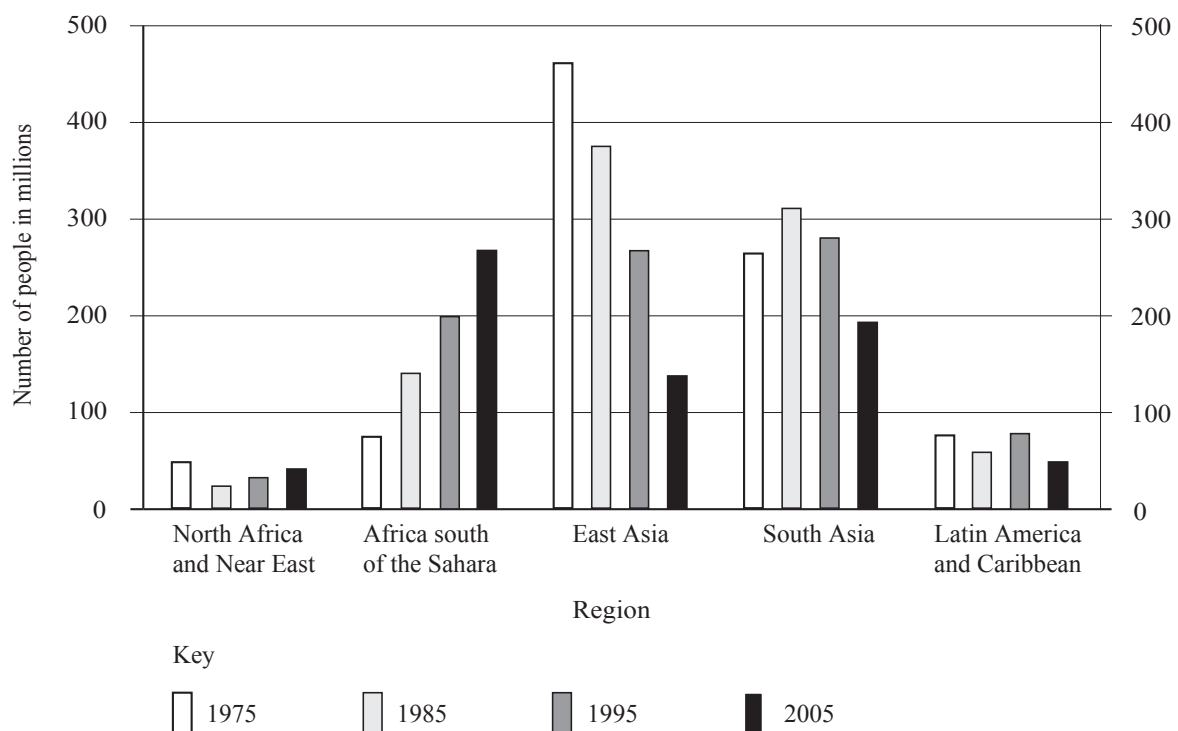


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If you answer Question 9, put a cross (☒) in this box (☒).

**9. Human Welfare**

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which shows the number of people suffering from a poor diet (malnutrition) in five areas of the world.



**Figure 9(a)**

(i) For **one** of the five regions shown, name **one** country within that region.

Region .....

Named country .....

**(1)**

(ii) Approximately how many people were malnourished in these five areas in 2005?  
Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

300 million

500 million

700 million

**(1)**



Leave  
blank

(iii) For the period 1975–2005, name **one** area in which the number of malnourished people:

1. decreased

.....

2. increased.

.....

**(2)**



(b) Study Figure 9(b) which shows how food supply and population can change in an LEDC.

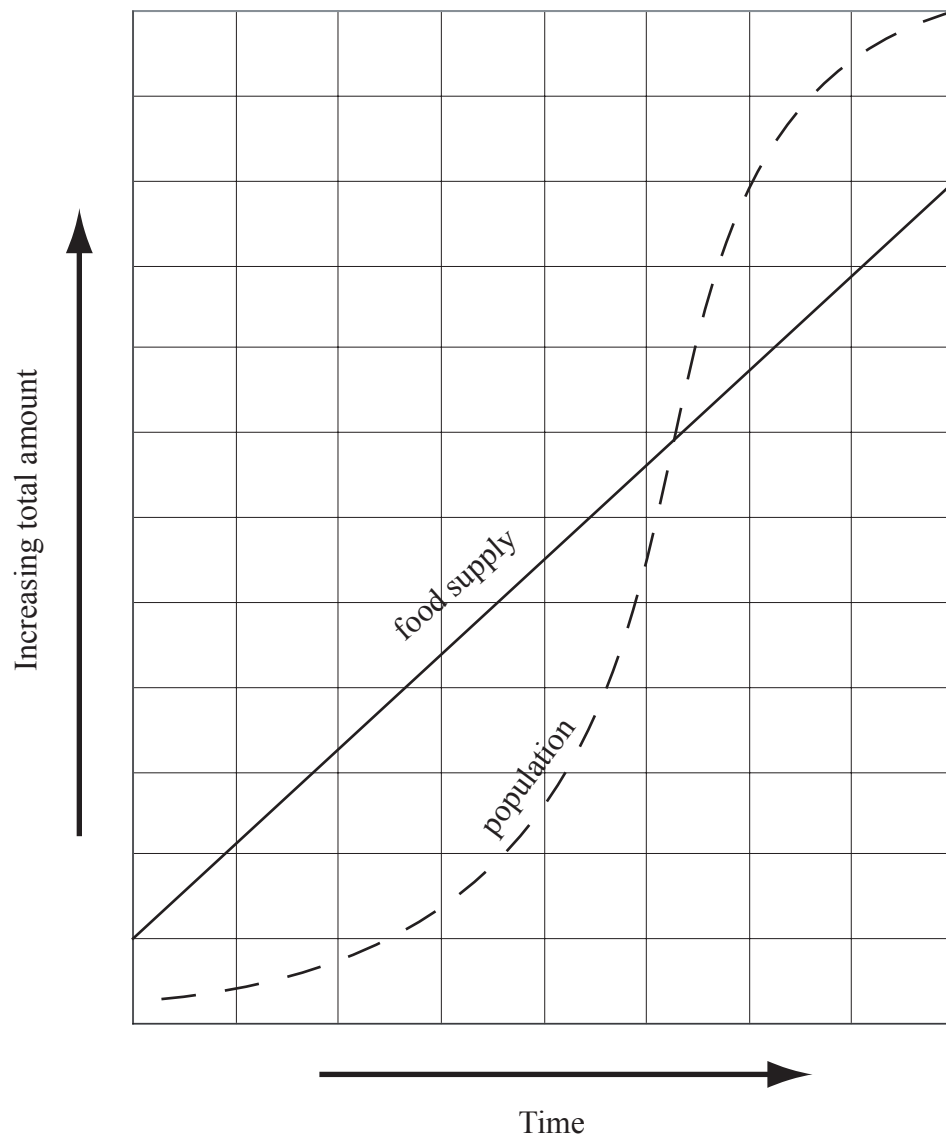


Figure 9(b)

(i) Label a period of famine on the graph.

(1)



Leave  
blank

(ii) How can overpopulation lead to famine? Figure 9(b) may help your answer.

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

(3)

(iii) Suggest **three** other causes of famine in LEDCs.

1 .....

.....  
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2 .....

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3 .....

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(6)



Leave blank

(c) Describe how some LEDCs are trying to slow down the rate of population growth. Refer to examples in named countries.

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(6)

Q9

(Total 20 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS**

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