

SECTION A

Answer ALL six questions in this section.

1. Water

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

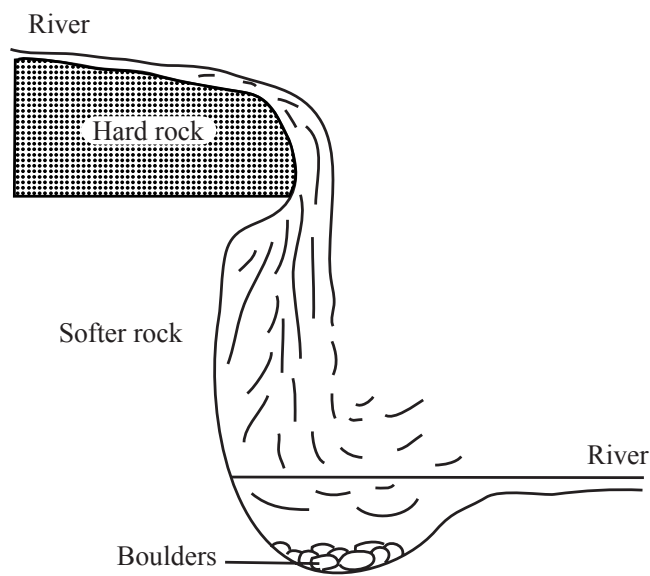


Figure 1(a)

(i) What is the cap rock?

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(1)

(ii) Explain why the waterfall has formed.

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(4)



(iii) Explain the formation of the plunge pool.

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(3)

(b) Study Figure 1(b) which shows another type of waterfall.

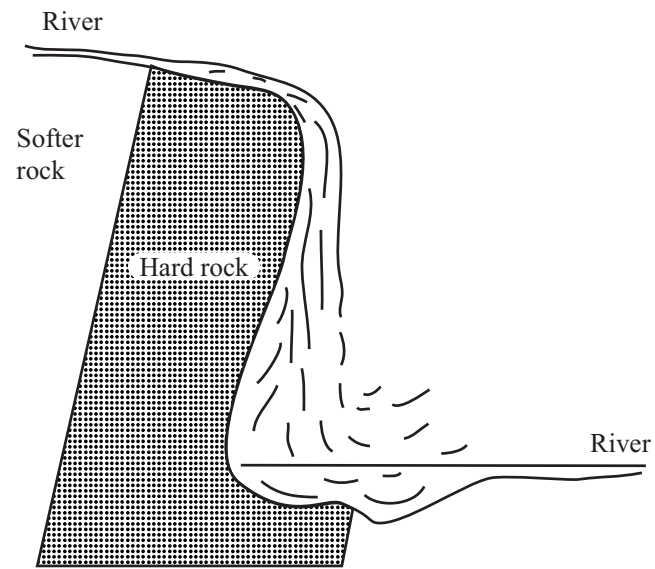


Figure 1(b)

Waterfalls retreat. Suggest why this waterfall is likely to retreat more slowly than the one shown in Figure 1(a).

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(2)



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

1. **one** benefit

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2. **one** problem.

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(4)

(d) Explain why waterfalls are usually found in the upper and middle courses of rivers and rarely in their lower courses. Named examples may help your answer.

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(Total 20 marks)

Q1



2. Hazards

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

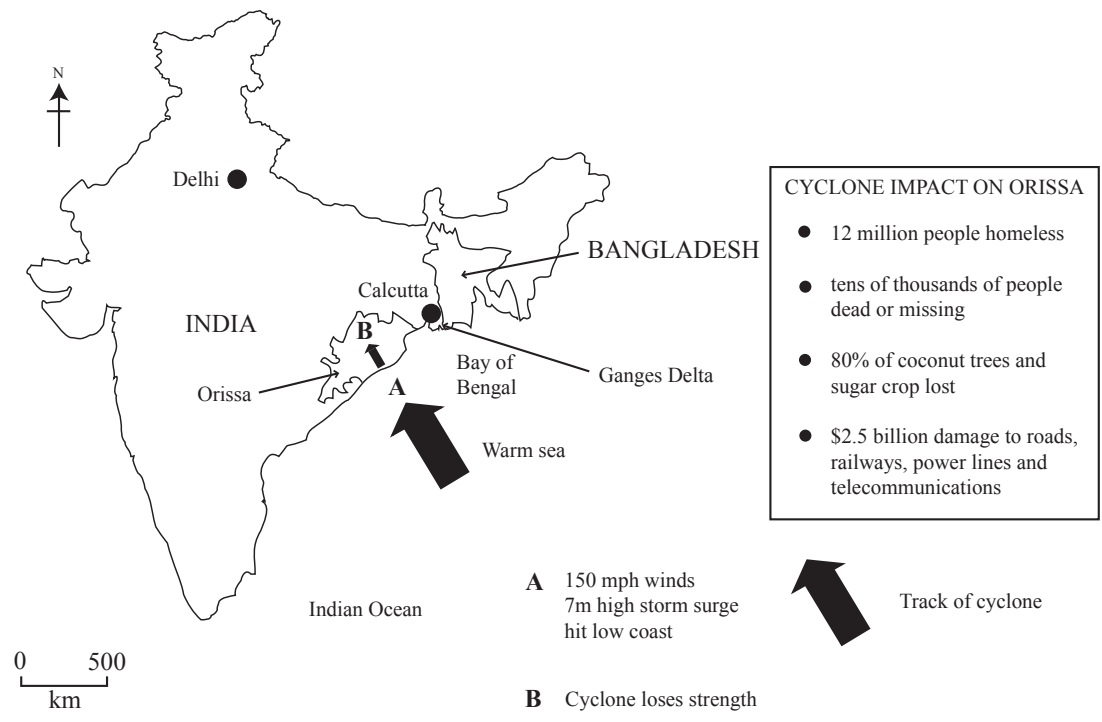


Figure 2(a)

(i) What evidence is there to suggest that this was a particularly strong storm?

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

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(iii) A storm surge flooded part of Orissa. Explain why.

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(3)

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

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(1)

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

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(4)



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 **two** advantages of the site for a modern high-tech R&D centre.

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(4)



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(ii) R&D is important in high-tech industries such as car manufacturing. Suggest why.

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(4)

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

(i) How do R&D and mass production fit into separate sectors of employment?

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(2)

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

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(4)



4. Development

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

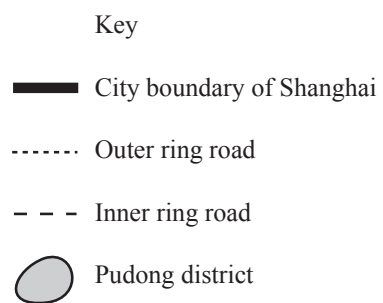
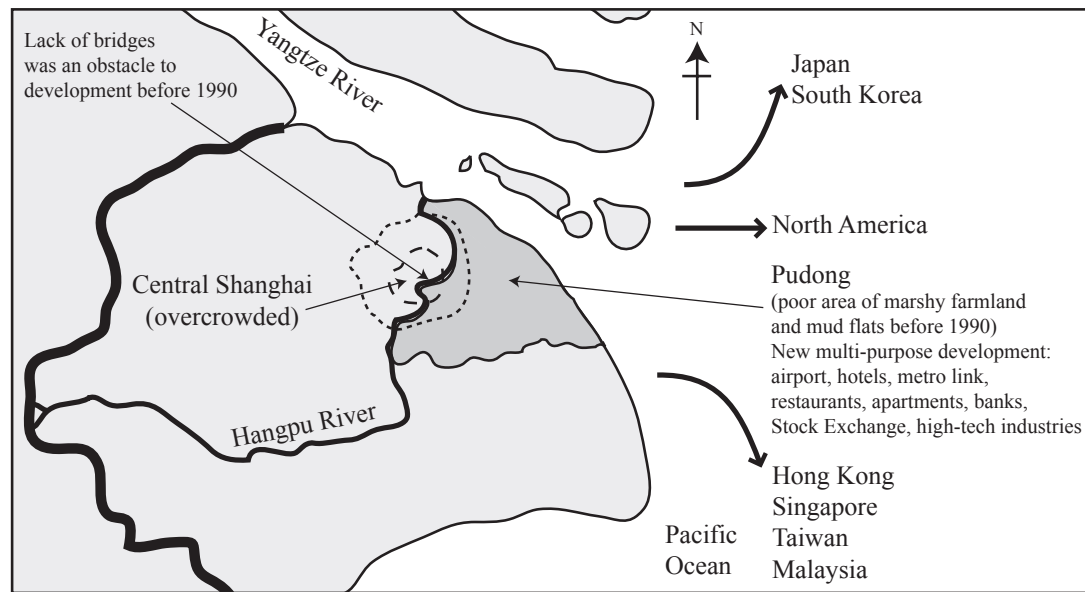


Figure 4

(i) Suggest why the government of China preferred to develop Pudong rather than redevelop any other area of Shanghai.

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(4)



(ii) State **two** schemes that would have had to be put in place before any development occurred.

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(2)

(b) Multi-purpose development has transformed Pudong and given it growing prosperity. Describe the changes that have occurred in Pudong **or** in another named area of growing prosperity.

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(4)

(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.

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(4)



5. Migration

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



Figure 5

(i) Describe the **type** of migration that the advertisement encourages.

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(3)

(ii) Explain why such migrants are being sought.

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(4)



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(b) (i) State **three** characteristics of refugees.

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(3)

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

Named migration

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(4)



6. Urban Environments

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

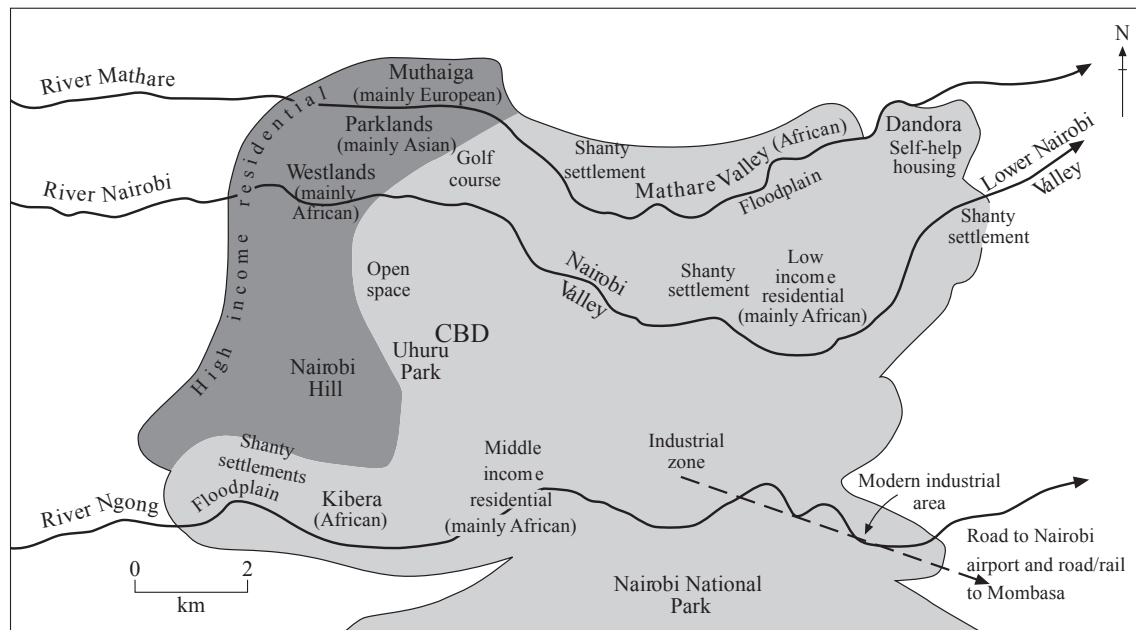


Figure 6(a)

(i) Suggest why people chose the locations they did for shanty settlements.

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(ii) Dardora in the Mathare Valley is a self-help housing scheme. Describe how self-help housing schemes work.

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(3)

(iii) Describe how the population of Nairobi is segregated according to income and ethnicity.

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(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)



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 the box (☒).

7. Fragile Environments

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

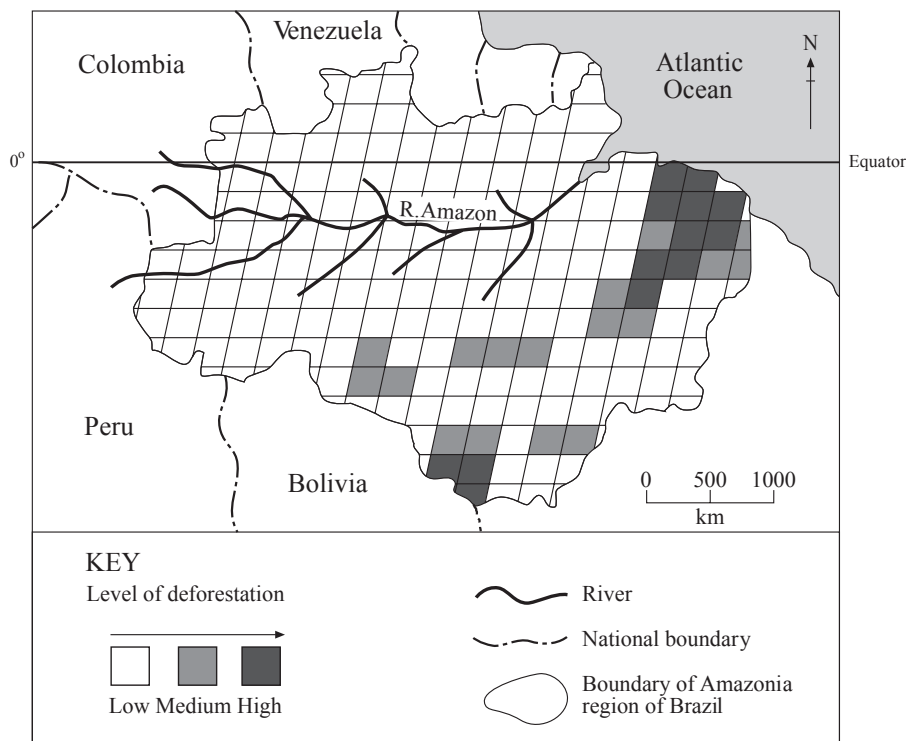


Figure 7(a)

Describe the distribution of different levels of deforestation within Amazonia.

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(3)



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(b) Explain how deforestation can lead to:

(i) increased flooding of the river Amazon

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(3)

(ii) problems for the Amazonian ecosystem and local Indians

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(3)

(iii) world climate change.

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(3)





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(c) Explain why some Brazilians are keen for economic activities such as farming and logging to be developed in the Amazonian rainforest.

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(3)



M 2 9 1 8 7 A 0 2 3 3 6



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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which gives information about the overseas stores of Tesco plc, a UK supermarket company. In 2005, Tesco's 1,879 stores in the UK had sales of £29.5 billion.

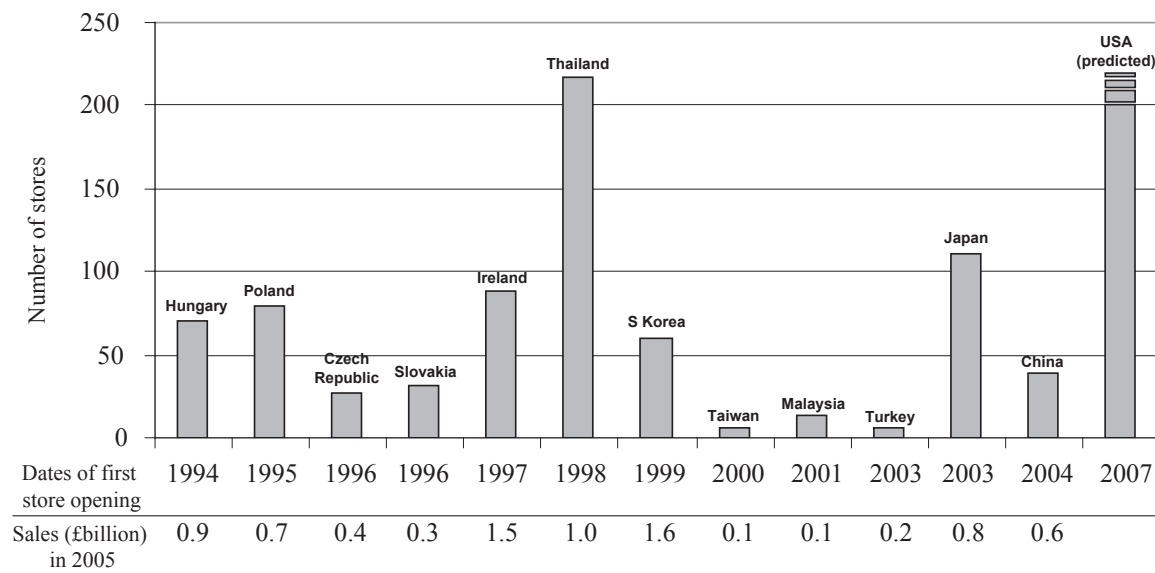


Figure 8

(i) Name **two** continents that will not have Tesco stores after 2007.

1

2

(2)

(ii) Outline how Tesco has expanded its business overseas since 1994.

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(3)



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blank

(iii) Approximately what percentage of Tesco's sales came from its overseas stores in 2005? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

10 25 50 75

(1)

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

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(3)

(b) Read the information below:

- USA grocery market worth £343 billion in 2005 and expected to grow 40% by 2010
- Chinese economic miracle continues: GDP (Gross Domestic Product) to be equal to USA by 2041.

Suggest how this explains Tesco's investment in those two countries.

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If you answer Question 9, put a cross in the 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.

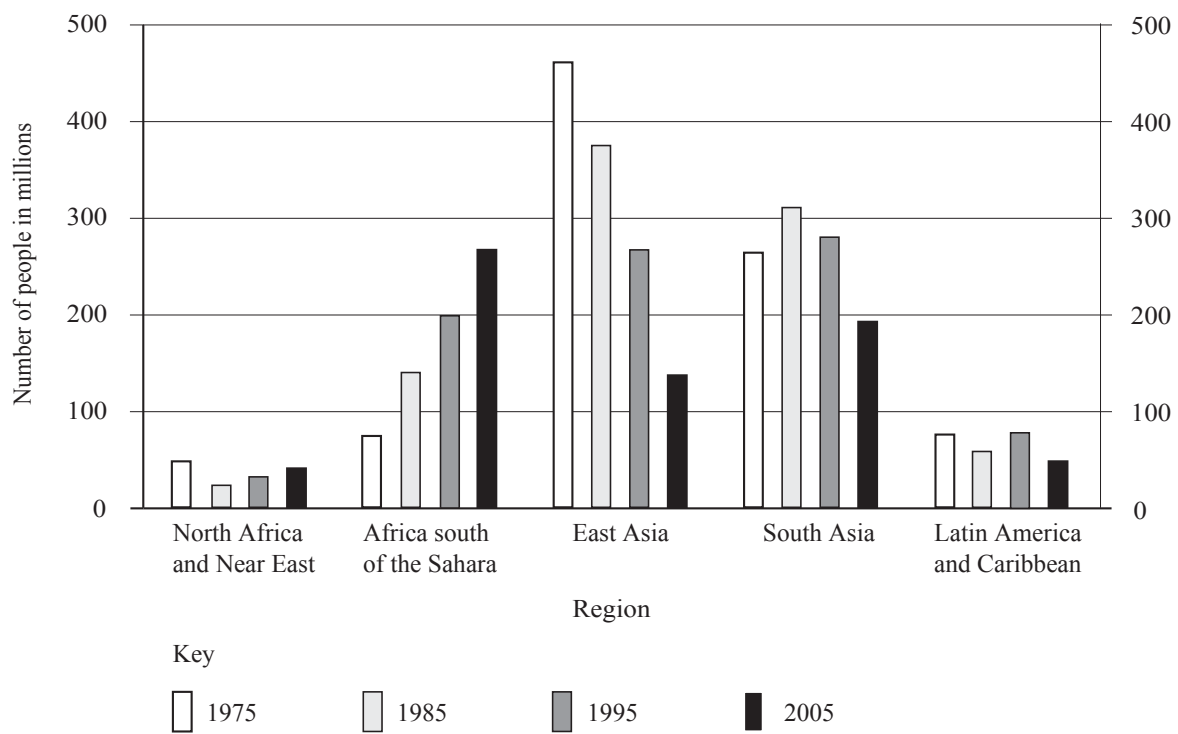


Figure 9(a)

(i) In which area did malnutrition become less of a problem throughout the period 1975–2005?

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 (1)

(ii) What suggests that Africa south of the Sahara has the most serious malnutrition problem?

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 (3)



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

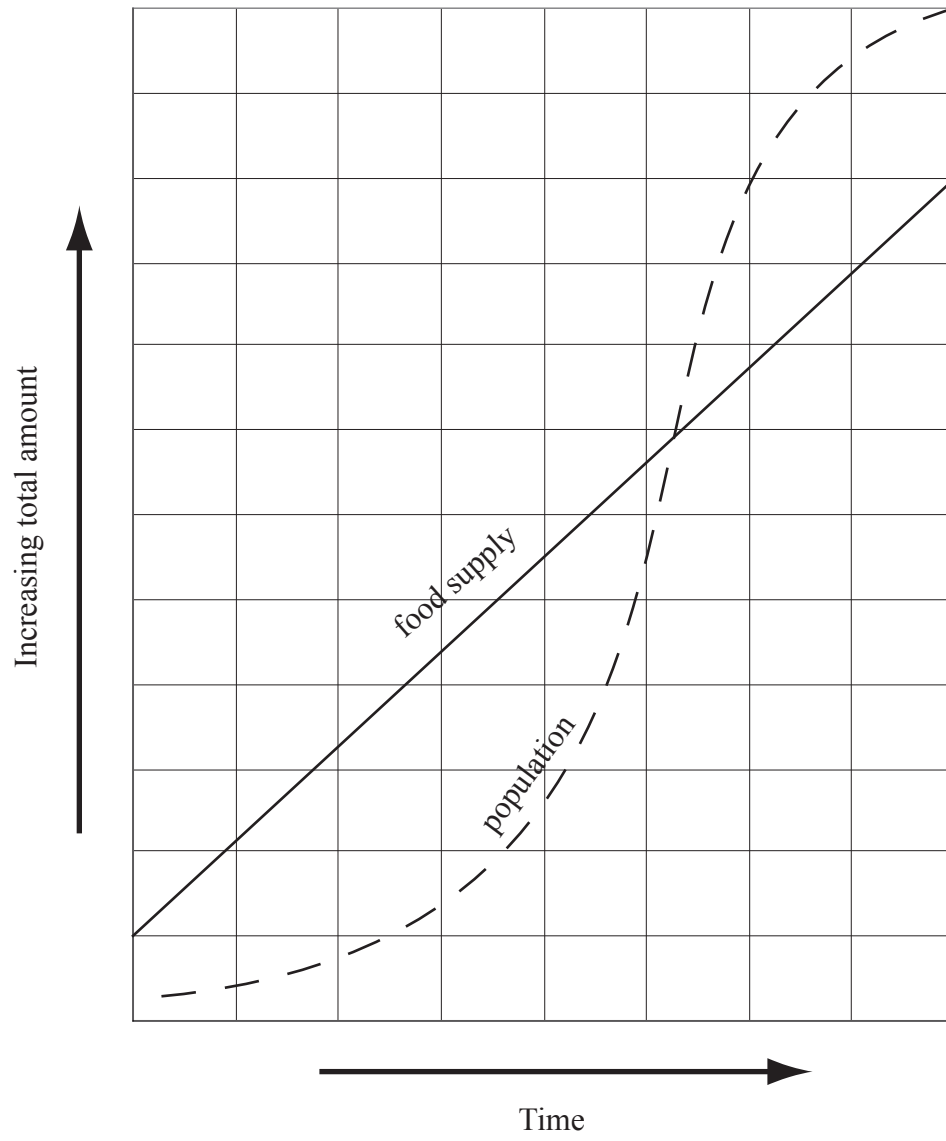


Figure 9(b)

(i) What is a famine?

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(2)



Leave blank

(ii) Explain how the graph shows a cause of famine.

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(3)

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

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(6)



(d) Study Figure 9(c) which shows cycles of poverty typical of some areas in LEDCs.

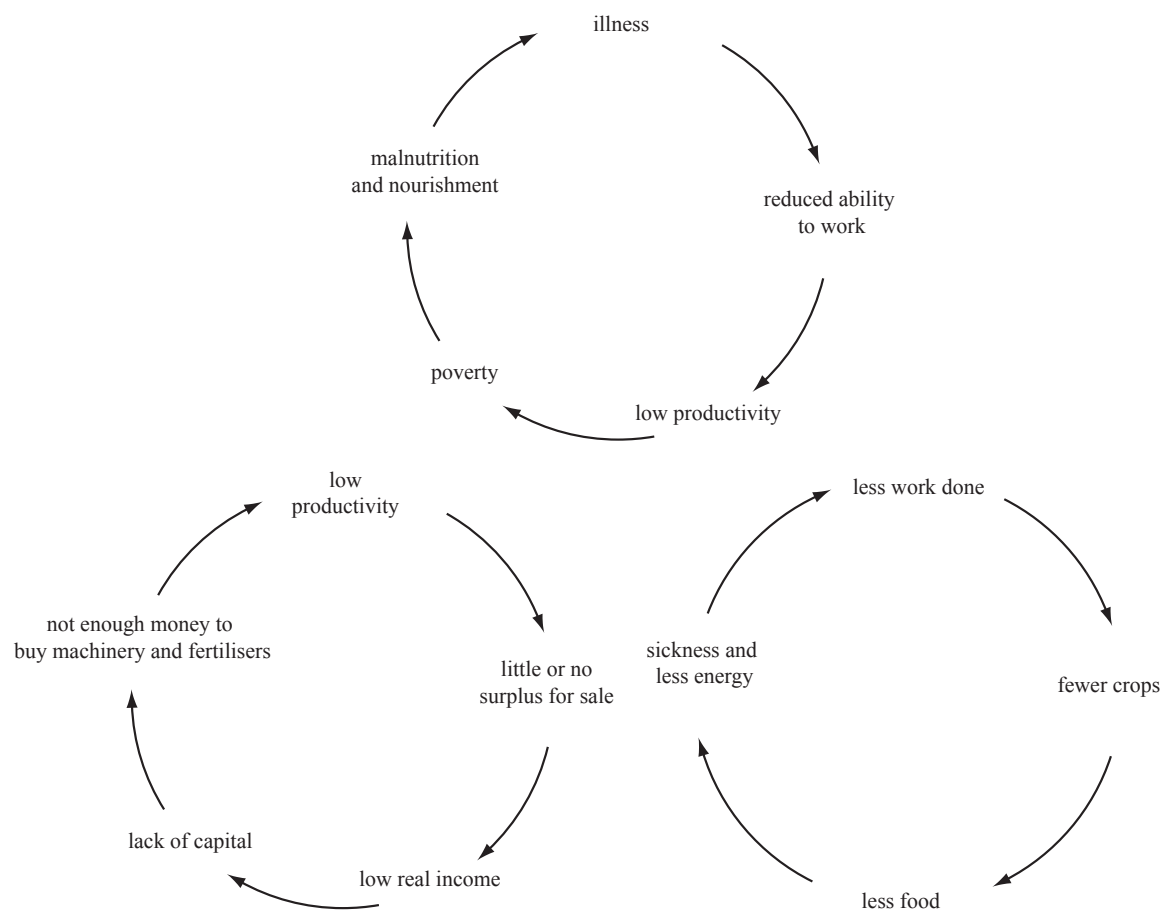


Figure 9(c)



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