| Centre No. | | | | | | Paper Reference | | | | | | Surname | Initial(s) |
| Candidate No. | | | | | | **4** | **3** | **7** | **0** | **/** | **1 F** | Signature | |

London Examinations IGCSE

Geography

Foundation Tier

Paper 1F

Thursday 8 May 2008 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

| Examiner's use only | | |
| Team Leader's use only | | |

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

Materials required for examination	**Items included with question papers**
Ruler, pencil and pen	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.

Turn over

edexcel
advancing learning, changing lives

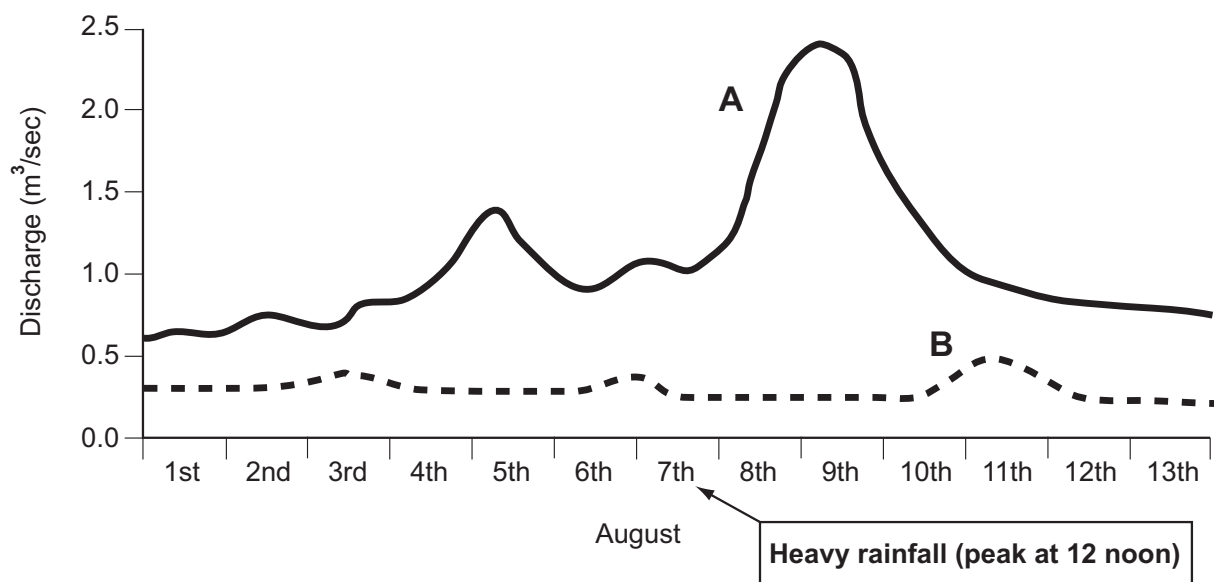## SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. **Water**

    (a) Study Figure 1 which shows hydrographs of two nearby streams in the UK.

Stream **A**   Flows on clay (impermeable rock)

Stream **B**   Flows on limestone (permeable rock)

Figure 1

   (i) Give the date of stream **A**'s peak discharge.

   ....
   (1)

   (ii) What was the lag time for stream **A** and stream **B**? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

	12 hours	24 hours	48 hours	84 hours	96 hours
stream **A**	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
stream **B**	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

   (2)

   (iii) Mark on Figure 1 the base flow of stream **A** between the 8th–10th August.

   (1)

(iv) What is the **discharge** of a stream?

....

(1)

(v) Give **two** differences in the discharges of streams **A** and **B** between 1st–13th August.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(2)

(vi) Give a reason for **each** of the differences you have identified in (a)(v).

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(4)

(b) Explain how

1. urban land use
2. vegetation

can affect the discharge of a stream.

1. urban land use ....

....

....

....

2. vegetation ....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q1

2. Hazards

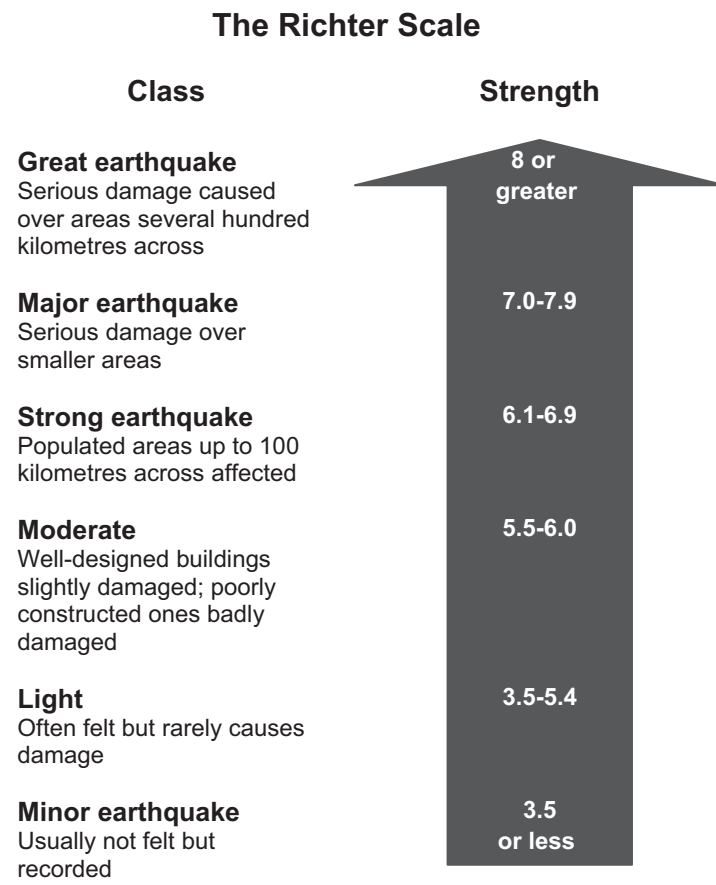(a) Study Figure 2(a) which shows six different classes of earthquake on the Richter Scale.

The Richter Scale

Class	Strength
Great earthquake Serious damage caused over areas several hundred kilometres across	8 or greater
Major earthquake Serious damage over smaller areas	7.0-7.9
Strong earthquake Populated areas up to 100 kilometres across affected	6.1-6.9
Moderate Well-designed buildings slightly damaged; poorly constructed ones badly damaged	5.5-6.0
Light Often felt but rarely causes damage	3.5-5.4
Minor earthquake Usually not felt but recorded	3.5 or less

Figure 2(a)

(i) What class of earthquake

1. occurred at Kobe in 1995 (strength 7.2)

....

2. caused the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004 (strength 9.3)?

....

(2)

(ii) What class of earthquake starts to cause damage? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ minor

☒ moderate

☒ strong

(1)

(b) Study Figure 2(b) which shows three zones of damage around the epicentre of an earthquake.
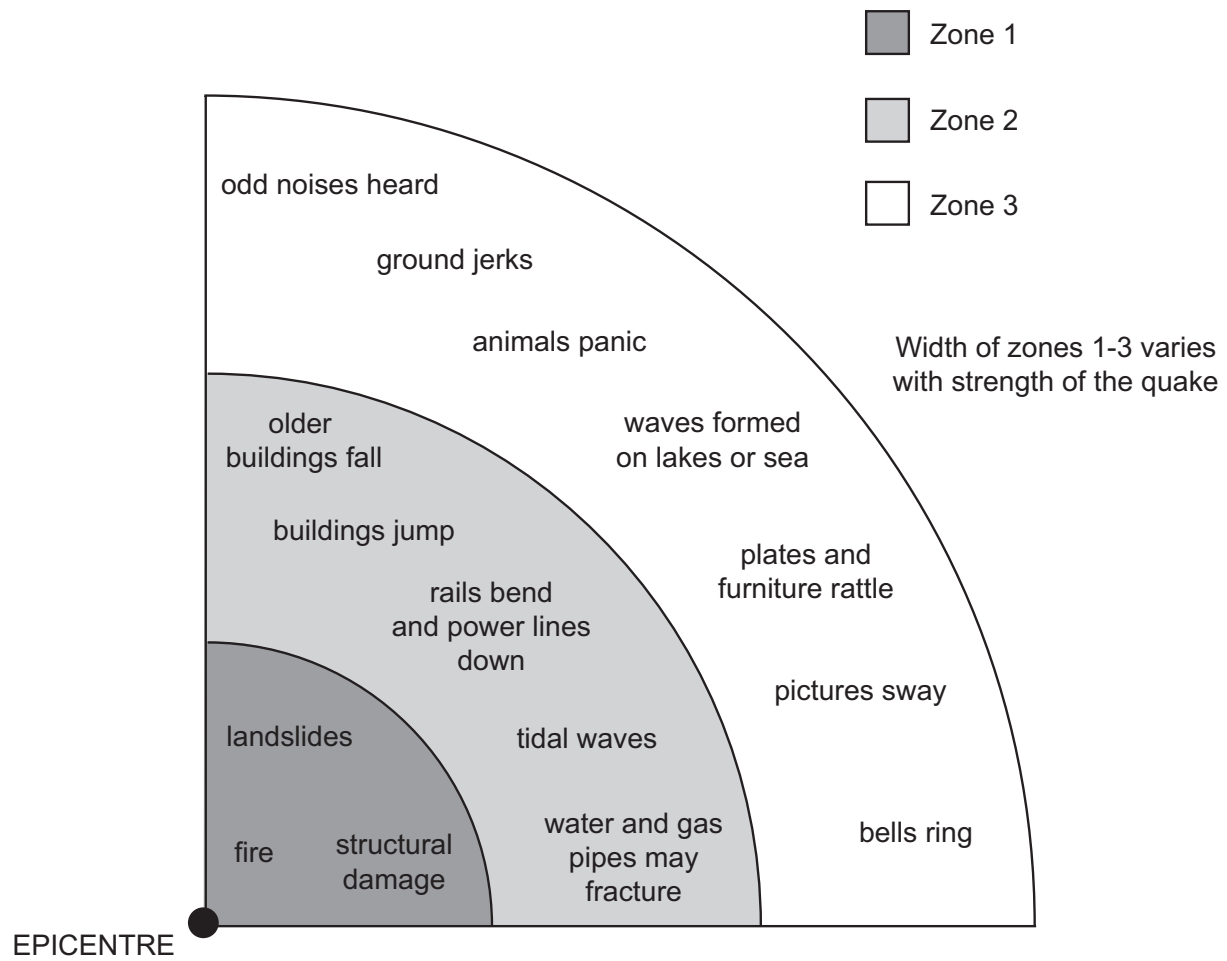
Zone 1

Zone 2

Zone 3

odd noises heard

ground jerks

animals panic

Width of zones 1-3 varies with strength of the quake

older buildings fall

waves formed on lakes or sea

buildings jump

plates and furniture rattle

rails bend and power lines down

landslides

tidal waves

pictures sway

fire   structural damage

water and gas pipes may fracture

bells ring

EPICENTRE

Figure 2(b)

(i) What is the **epicentre**?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) Suggest how the amount of damage changes with distance from the epicentre.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(c) Describe the effects that earthquakes have on buildings and transport. Use your own knowledge as well as Figures 2(a) and 2(b).

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(d) Explain how prediction and preparation can reduce the effects of an earthquake. Refer to named examples.

....

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....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q2

3. Production

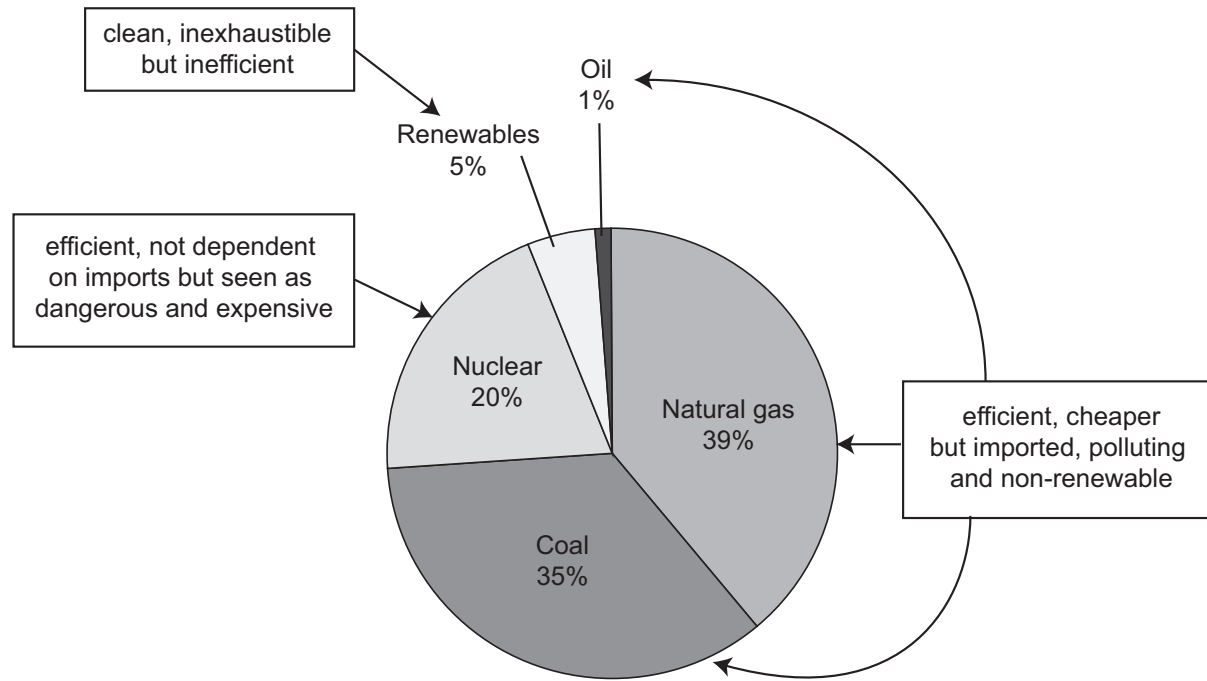(a) Study Figure 3 which shows the 'fuels' used by UK power stations to produce electricity in 2005.

clean, inexhaustible
but inefficient

efficient, not dependent
on imports but seen as
dangerous and expensive

Oil
1%

Renewables
5%

Nuclear
20%

Natural gas
39%

Coal
35%

efficient, cheaper
but imported, polluting
and non-renewable

Figure 3

(i) Which fuel was used most? Put a cross (⊠) in the correct box.

⊠ natural gas

⊠ coal

⊠ nuclear

(1)

(ii) Name **two** renewable sources of electricity generation.

1 ....

2 ....

(2)

(iii) Give **two** advantages of using renewable fuels.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(2)

(iv) Suggest why countries prefer to produce their electricity from more than one fuel source.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) (i) Name **one** form of energy other than electricity.

....

(1)

(ii) Give reasons for the rising demand for energy.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(c) Suggest why nuclear power continues to be used despite its disadvantages.

....

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....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Q3

(Total 15 marks)

4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4(a) which shows the eight largest economies by GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2005 and the predicted eight largest in 2050.

2005	2050 (predicted)
1. USA*	1. China$^+$
2. Japan*	2. USA*
3. Germany*	3. India$^+$
4. UK*	4. Japan*
5. France*	5. Brazil$^+$
6. China$^+$	6. Mexico$^+$
7. Italy*	7. Russia$^+$
8. Canada*	8. Germany*

* member of G7 (group of seven largest MEDCs)
$^+$ member of E7 (group of emerging economies)
together with Indonesia and Turkey

Figure 4(a)

(i) Which E7 country had the largest economy in 2005?

....

(1)

(ii) Name a country which is predicted to drop out of the top GDP rankings by 2050.

....

(1)

(iii) Suggest how the G7 share of world GDP is expected to change by 2050.

....

....

(1)

(iv) What does the GDP measure?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) Outline how **each** of the following can contribute to GDP growth:

1. more exports
2. increased investment (e.g. in transport or in education)
3. a young and large population

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

3 ....

....

....

....

(6)

(c) Study Figure 4(b) which shows how annual income for rural and urban Chinese has changed since 1990.
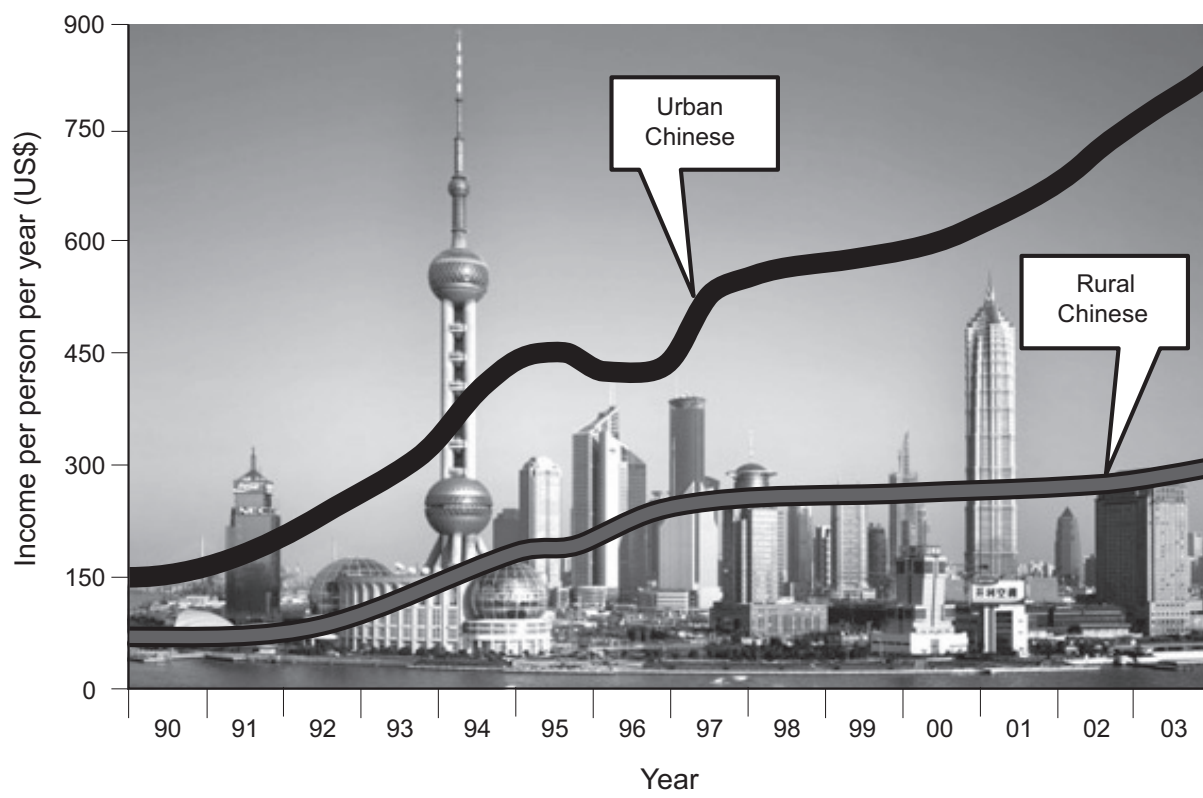

Figure 4(b)

Describe and suggest reasons why these two groups of people have benefited differently from China's recent rapid development.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

5. **Migration**

(a) Study Figure 5 which is an extract from a recent newspaper.

Canaries migrant total tops 1,000

Three more fishing boatloads of illegal African migrants landed on Spain's Canary Islands yesterday, taking the total to more than 1,000. Many of the migrants sailed 1,000 kilometres from Senegal and Mauritania.

Figure 5

(i) Complete the passage below using the following words:

Africa   Canary Islands   emigrants   immigrants

The source of these migrants is .... They try to

become .... to Spain.

(2)

(ii) Suggest **two** obstacles facing these migrants.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(2)

(iii) What is meant by the term **illegal immigrant**?

....

(1)

(b) The factors causing people to migrate to the countries of the EU (European Union) include:

- poverty
- jobs
- drought
- security
- armed conflict
- few border controls within the EU.

Choose **three** of these factors and explain how each of them is either a push or a pull factor.

Choice ....

....

....

....

....

Choice ....

....

....

....

....

Choice ....

....

....

....

....

(6)

(c) Migrants from Africa are mainly young people. Suggest how and why African governments might react to the emigration of such people.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q5

6. **Urban Environments**

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows part of an MEDC town.

Figure 6

(i) Give the name for this part of an urban settlement. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ central business district

☒ inner city

☒ rural-urban fringe

(1)

(ii) Match the following terms with the areas around **A** and **B** marked on Figure 6. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

	A	**B**
outer suburbs	☒	☒
greenfield land	☒	☒

(1)

(iii) What feature separates these two areas?

....
(1)

(iv) Suggest why the area of greenfield land has not been developed.

....

....
(2)

(v) Name **two** groups of people who are likely to be interested in developing the greenfield land shown. For each group, give a reason for your choice.

Group 1 ....

Reason ....

....

....

....

Group 2 ....

Reason ....

....

....

....
(6)

(vi) For one of the groups named in (v), explain how their development of the land might bring them into conflict with local residents and environmentalists.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(4)

Q6

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS

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Answer ONE question only from this section.

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box ☒ .

7. **Fragile Environments**

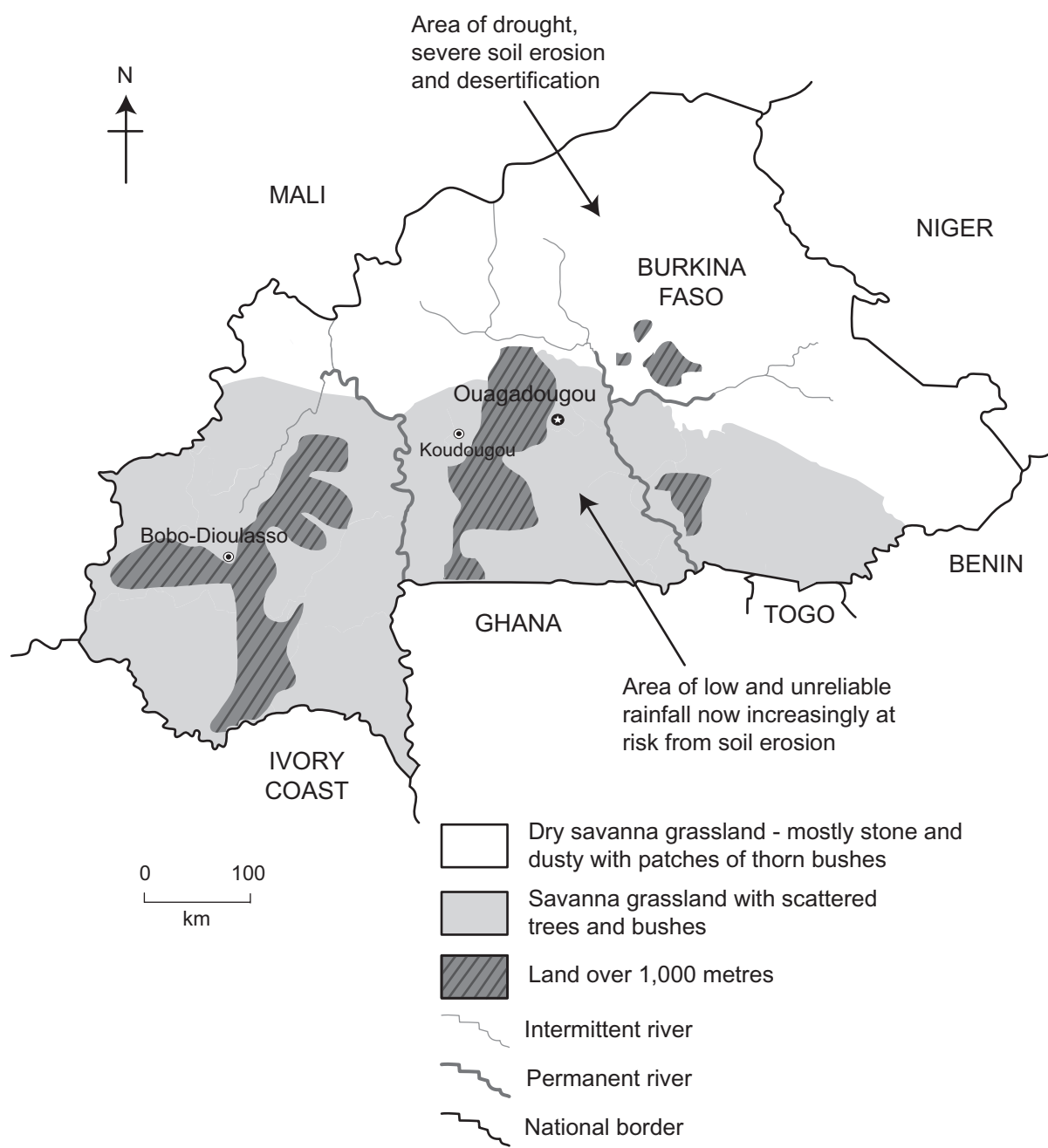(a) Study Figure 7 which is a map of Burkina Faso showing areas now experiencing desertification.

Area of drought,
severe soil erosion
and desertification

N

MALI

NIGER

BURKINA
FASO

Ouagadougou

Koudougou

Bobo-Dioulasso

BENIN

GHANA

TOGO

Area of low and unreliable
rainfall now increasingly at
risk from soil erosion

IVORY
COAST

0   100
km

Dry savanna grassland - mostly stone and
dusty with patches of thorn bushes

Savanna grassland with scattered
trees and bushes

Land over 1,000 metres

Intermittent river

Permanent river

National border

Figure 7

M31413A02032

(i) Which area of Burkina Faso is experiencing the severest soil erosion and desertification? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

north ☐   south ☐

(1)

(ii) Which of the two types of river does not flow all the time? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

permanent river ☐   intermittent river ☐

(1)

(iii) With reference to Figure 7, describe the relationship between rainfall and river type.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) (i) What is a drought?

....

(1)

(ii) Which of the following best describes the terms **soil erosion** and **desertification**? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

	soil erosion	desertification
desert-like conditions covering a smaller area	☒	☒
little vegetation now covering an area	☒	☒
the washing away or blowing away of soil	☒	☒
the watering of land by people during dry weather	☒	☒
trees being cut down	☒	☒

(2)

(iii) Give **two** reasons why drought makes soil erosion and desertification more likely.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(2)

(c) (i) Suggest **two** ways in which people contribute to desertification.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

(2)

(ii) Outline how desertification affects people.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(d) Describe the actions taken by people in **one** or **more named areas** to slow the rate of desertification.

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(6)

Q7

(Total 20 marks)

If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box ⊠.

8. **Globalisation**

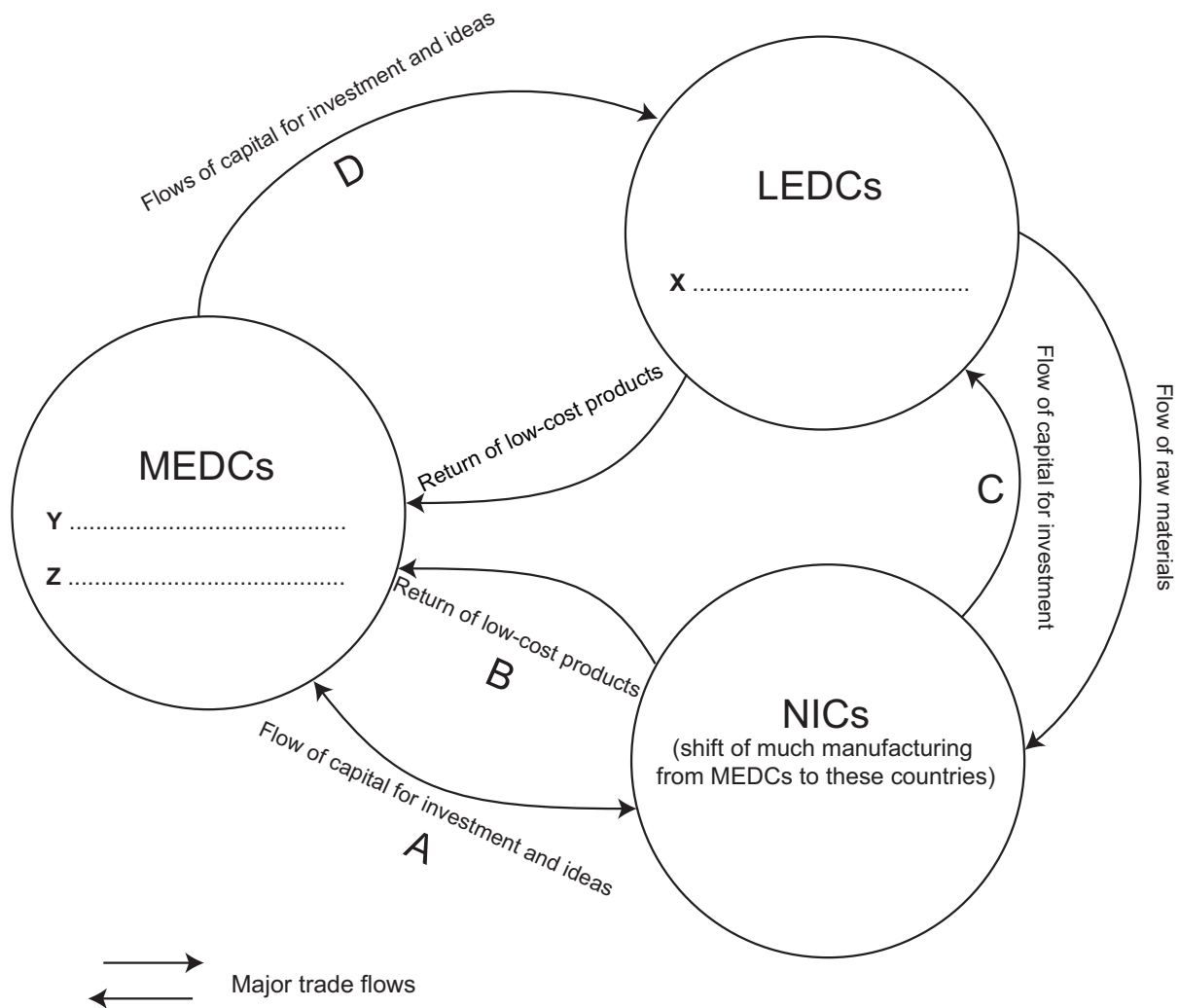   (a) Study Figure 8 which shows trade flows between three groups of countries: MEDCs, LEDCs and NICs.

Figure 8

   (i) What is the direction of raw material flow? Put a cross (⊠) in the correct box.

   ☒ LEDC → NIC

   ☒ MEDC → LEDC

   ☒ NIC → LEDC

   (1)

   (ii) At **X**, name **one** LEDC.

   (1)

   (iii) At **Y** and **Z**, name **two** MEDC countries that trade heavily with each other.

   (1)

M31413A02432

(iv) For each of the examples listed below, put a cross (⊠) in the correct box which best illustrates each of the four trade flows **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** shown in Figure 8.

Example	A	B	C	D
Chinese investment flows into Africa	⊠	⊠	⊠	⊠
UK companies transfer production to Bangladesh	⊠	⊠	⊠	⊠
South Korean companies build factories in the UK	⊠	⊠	⊠	⊠
UK shops are full of cheaper Asian goods	⊠	⊠	⊠	⊠

(4)

(v) Draw and label an arrow on Figure 8 to show **one** flow of development aid.

(1)

(vi) What term is given to the shift of manufacturing from MEDCs to NICs?

....

(1)

(b) (i) What is a transnational company?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) Explain the part they play in global trade flows.

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(c) Suggest why investing in NICs and LEDCs is often attractive to foreign investors.

....

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q8

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If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box ☒.

9. **Human Welfare**

(a) Study Figure 9 which shows the values of HDI (Human Development Index) and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per person for 30 countries.

Figure 9

(i) Which country has the highest HDI value?

....

(1)

(ii) Which country has the lowest GDP per person?

....

(1)

M31413A02832

(iii) On Figure 9, draw the trend (best-fit) line.

(1)

(iv) State the general relationship between the HDI and GDP per person shown on Figure 9.

....

....

(1)

(v) Name **one** LEDC which has a HDI value greater than 0.7.

....

(1)

(vi) Suggest why

1. MEDCs have high HDI values

2. some LEDCs have higher HDI values than others.

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(4)

(vii) What is meant by the term **life expectancy**?

....

....

(1)

(b) Describe **two** ways of measuring levels of deprivation.

1 ....

....

....

....

2 ....

....

....

....

(4)

(c) Give reasons for the differences in human welfare between the areas of **one** named city.

Named city ....

....

....

....

....

....

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....

....

(6)

Q9

(Total 20 marks)

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

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