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

Paper Reference(s)

4370/1F

London Examinations IGCSE

Geography

Foundation Tier

Paper 1F

Tuesday 11 November 2008 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials required for examination
Ruler, pencil and pen

Items included with question papers
Nil

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	

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 28 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 questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows the rivers in the Sheffield area (UK). It also gives some information about rainfall in the area.

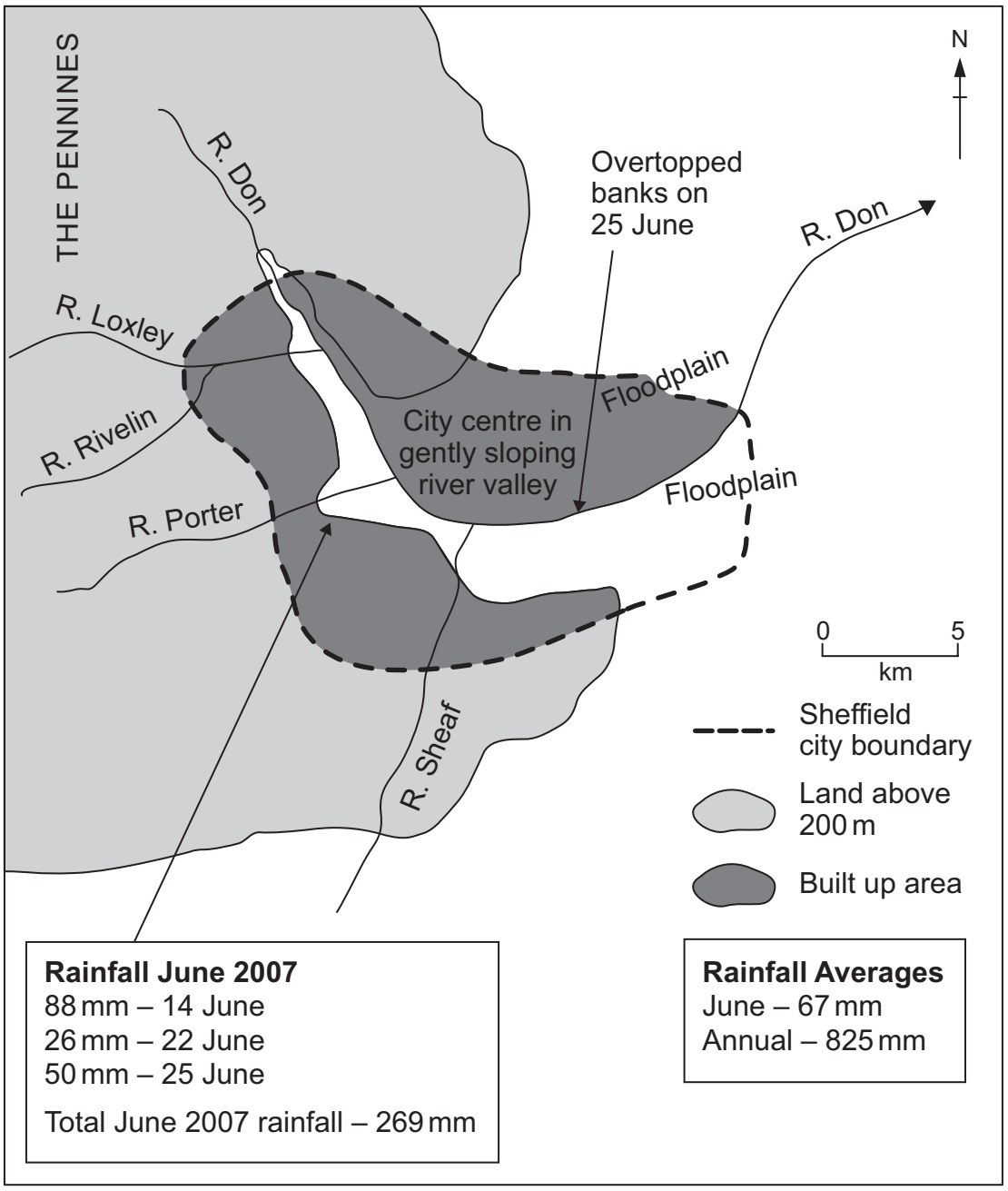

Figure 1

Leave blank

(i) Choose the correct words from the box below to complete the sentences. You should refer to the rainfall information in Figure 1.

fifth	four	less	more	quarter
similar	third	three	two	

June 2007 was ..... times wetter than an average June in Sheffield with about a ..... of the annual average falling in the month. Roughly a ..... of the annual average fell during three days – 14, 22 and 25 June. ..... rain fell on 14 June than falls on average during the whole month.

(4)

(ii) On which date did the River Don flood?

.....

(1)

(iii) Outline how the following helped to cause this flooding:

1. Rainfall on 14 and 22 June
2. The relief of the Sheffield area
3. Urban land use

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

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3 .....

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(6)

Leave blank

(b) Describe the hydrograph of a river during a storm. Your answer can be in the form of an annotated diagram.

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(4) **Q1**

(Total 15 marks)

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 4 2 8

Leave blank

2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which is a newspaper cutting about a typhoon (tropical storm) in South East Asia in May 2007.

600,000 flee typhoon's path

More than 600,000 people were evacuated from southern China yesterday as Typhoon Chanchu turned towards the coastal province of Guangdong. More than 58,000 fishing boats and other vessels were ordered to port and 55 flights were cancelled in Hong Kong, where beaches closed and ferry services were suspended. The storm, which killed 41 people in the Philippines, is the strongest on record in the region in the month of May.

Figure 2

(i) With reference to Typhoon Chanchu, give **one** example of:

1. economic disruption

.....

2. human suffering.

.....

(2)

(ii) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to show **one** other region that experiences tropical storms.

☒ The Caribbean

☒ The Mediterranean

☒ The North Sea

(1)

Leave blank

(iii) Give **two** weather features of a tropical storm.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(b) Suggest why tropical storms are:

1. most common along coastlines with high sea temperatures

.....

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.....

2. so damaging in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

.....

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(6)

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 6 2 8

Leave blank

(c) Describe **two** ways in which good management can reduce the impact of **ONE** of the following.

- tropical storms
- earthquakes
- volcanic eruptions

Choice .....

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4) **Q2**

(Total 15 marks)

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 7 2 8

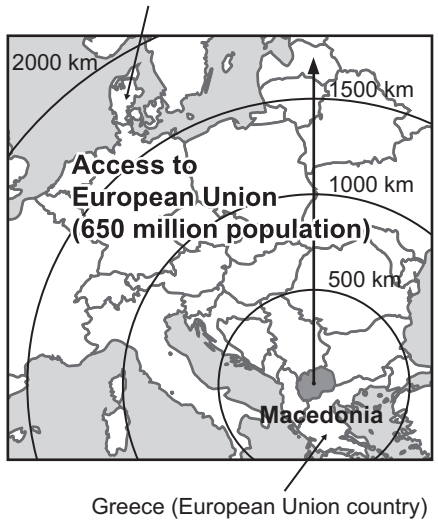
Leave blank

3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3(a) which is part of a newspaper advertisement to attract transnational companies (TNCs) to two 'free economy zones' (FEZs) in Macedonia.

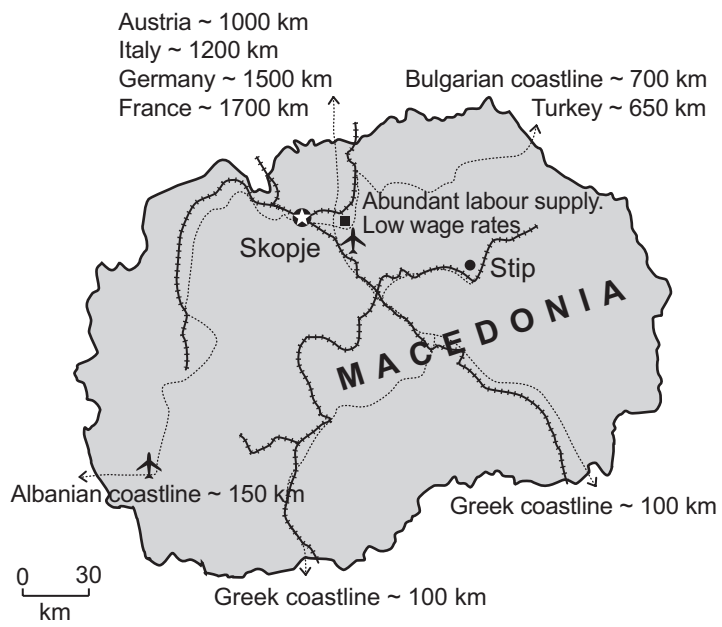
INVEST IN MACEDONIA

New Business Heaven in Europe



* Free Economy Zones (FEZs) are new industrial sites, such as technology parks, where businesses are offered incentives (e.g. no tax on profits; grants for training programmes) if they locate there.

Figure 3(a)



FREE ECONOMY ZONES

- FEZ – Skopje (10 km from Skopje city centre)
- FEZ – Stip (75 km from Skopje city centre)

Figure 3(b)

(i) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to complete the following statement:

'Almost all European Union countries are within ..... km of Macedonia.'

☒ 500 ☒ 1000 ☒ 2000

(1)

(ii) Name a country within 500 km of Macedonia.

.....

(1)

Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 3(b) in the newspaper advertisement.

(i) Give **two** facts about the location of FEZ Skopje.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(ii) State **three** advantages that Macedonia believes it offers TNCs.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

(iii) For **two** of the advantages given in (b)(ii) above, explain why each advantage may be a reason for a TNC choosing Macedonia.

Advantage 1 .....

.....

.....

.....

Advantage 2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

Leave blank

(c) For **one** named high-tech industry, describe its location and development.

Named high-tech industry .....

.....

.....

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.....

(4)

Q3

(Total 15 marks)

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 1 0 2 8

Leave blank

4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which gives information about regional differences within three countries.

Indicators of Regional Difference	Japan	Mexico	UK
Number of times GDP per person in **richest** region greater than national average GDP per person	Twice	Three	Four
Amount of GDP per person in **poorest** region compared with national average GDP per person	Three-quarters	Half	Half
Rate of GDP growth in **fastest-growing** region (%)	2	6.5	9.6
Rate of GDP growth in **slowest-growing** region (%)	–0.5	0.4	–1.2

Figure 4

(i) By how many times are people in Japan's richest region better off than the Japanese national average? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ Twice ☒ Three ☒ Four

(1)

(ii) Identify which country shows the smallest difference between its richest and poorest regions. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ Japan ☒ Mexico ☒ UK

(1)

(iii) Identify the country in which all regions experienced a growth in GDP per person. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ Japan ☒ Mexico ☒ UK

(1)

Leave blank

(iv) Make **two** statements about how regional differences in Japan compare with those in the UK.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(v) South East England is the UK's richest and fastest-growing region. If this trend continues, suggest what this will mean for regional differences in the UK.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) (i) What does GDP measure?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Explain why unemployment is often low in regions where GDP is growing.

.....

.....

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.....

(3)

Leave blank

(c) For **one** named country, describe **two** attempts made by the government to reduce regional differences.

Named country .....

1 .....

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.....

.....

2 .....

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(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)

Leave blank

5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows the main sea routes taken by illegal immigrants into Europe.

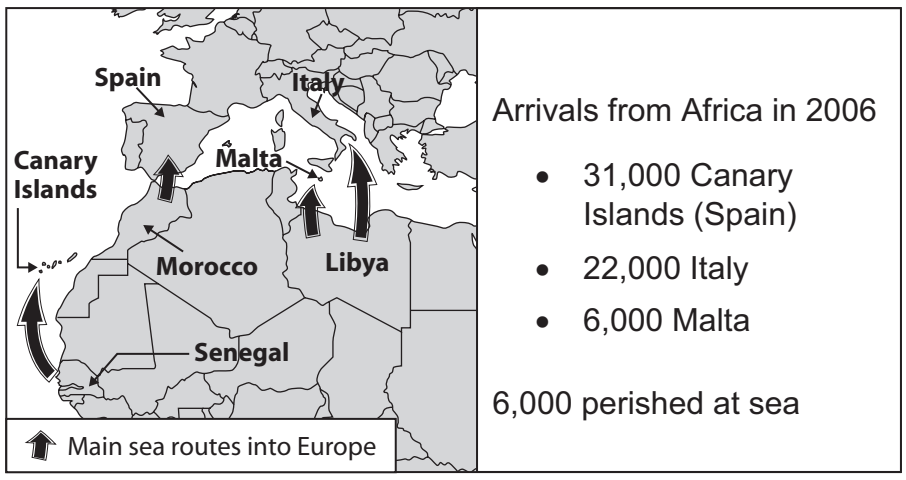

Figure 5

(i) Which continent was the source of the migration?

.....

(1)

(ii) Which country was the major destination in 2006?

.....

(1)

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

.....

.....

(1)

(iv) Suggest **two** obstacles faced by these illegal immigrants before they enter Europe.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(b) (i) Explain what a migration **push** factor is, and give an example.

.....

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(3)

(ii) Explain what a migration **pull** factor is, and give an example.

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(3)

(c) Explain how immigration can benefit the economy of a country. Examples will help your answer.

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(4)

Q5

(Total 15 marks)

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 1 5 2 8

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6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows the distribution of the main ethnic group in six neighbourhoods of a US city.

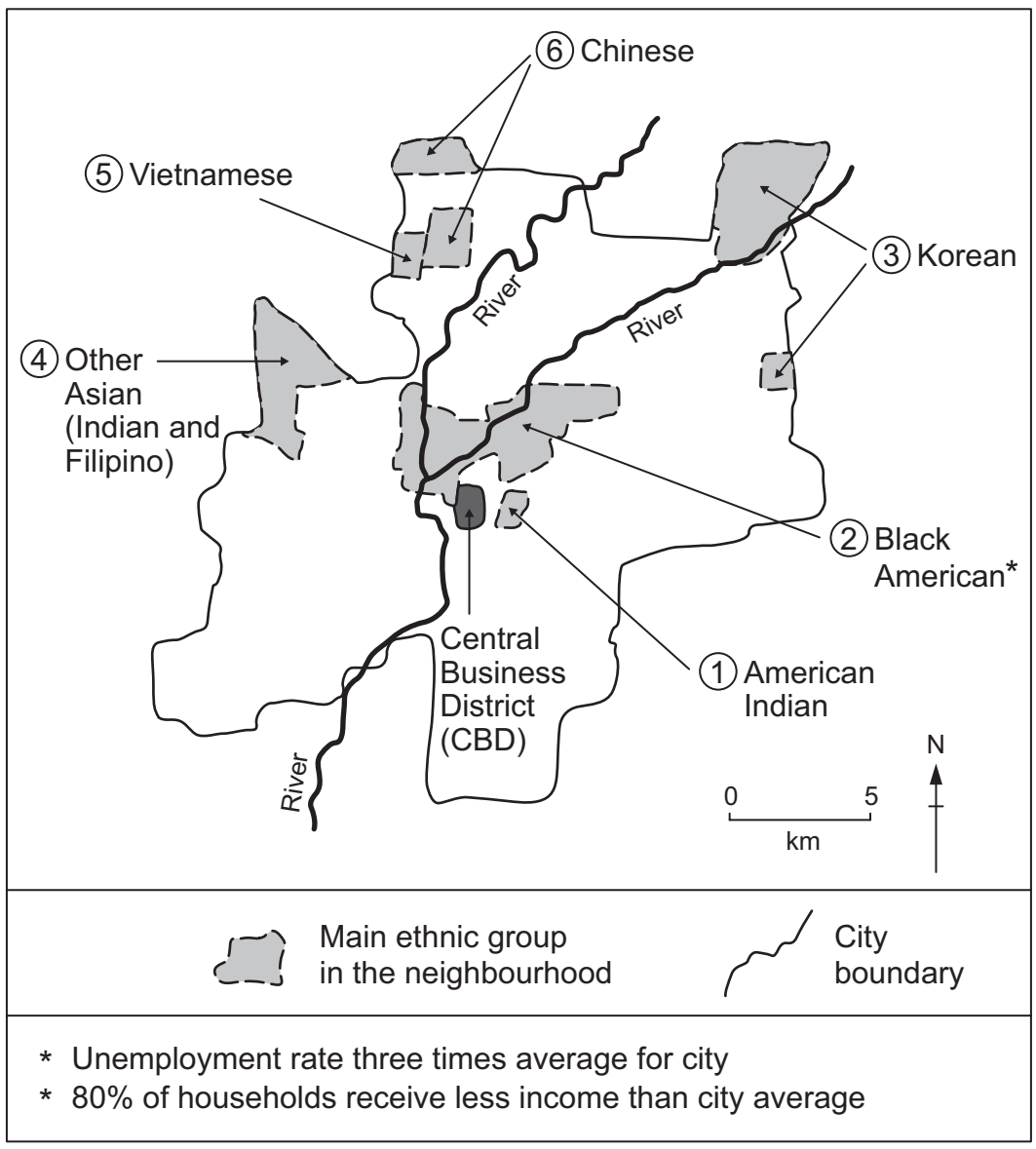

Figure 6

(i) How do the locations of neighbourhoods 1 and 2 differ from the rest?

.....

.....

(1)

Leave blank

(ii) Give the evidence which suggests that deprivation might be a problem in neighbourhood 2.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(iii) What term is used to describe deprived **ethnic** neighbourhoods in large cities?

.....

.....

(1)

(iv) Suggest **two** reasons for the concentrations of these ethnic groups.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(b) (i) Name **two** features typical of central business districts (CBDs).

1 .....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(ii) For **one** of these named features, explain why it is typical of CBDs.

.....

.....

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(2)

Leave blank

(c) For an area of social deprivation in a named city, describe the attempts that have been made to improve living conditions for residents.

Named city .....

.....

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(4) **Q6**

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 1 8 2 8

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Leave blank

SECTION B

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 shows a sequence of desertification.

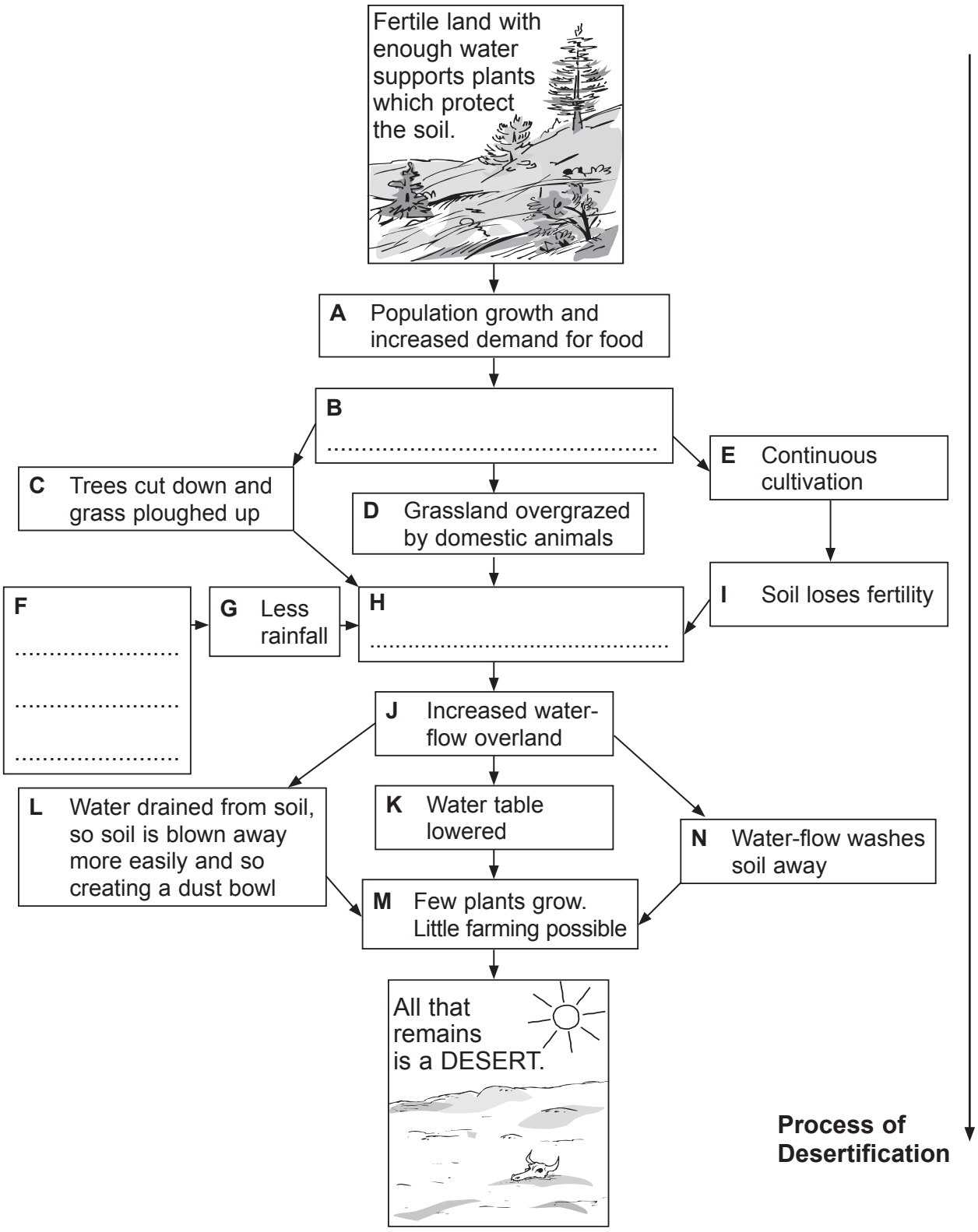

Figure 7

Leave blank

(i) State **two** human activities which can lead to desertification.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(ii) On Figure 7 write three of the following labels in the correct empty boxes – **B**, **F** or **H**.

Farmers try to increase food supply	Bare soil
High inputs of fertiliser	Climate change

(3)

(iii) What is meant by the term **soil erosion**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) Name **three** physical processes contributing to soil erosion and desertification.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

Leave blank

(b) ‘A stronger greenhouse effect is causing global warming and this in turn is encouraging desertification.’ What is meant by:

1. a stronger greenhouse effect

2. global warming?

1 .....

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2 .....

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(4)

(c) Describe the measures taken by some countries to slow down the rate of global warming. Examples may help your answer.

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q7

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 2 2 2 8

Leave blank

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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which shows the distribution of Japanese foreign direct investment (FDI) between 1960 and 2005.

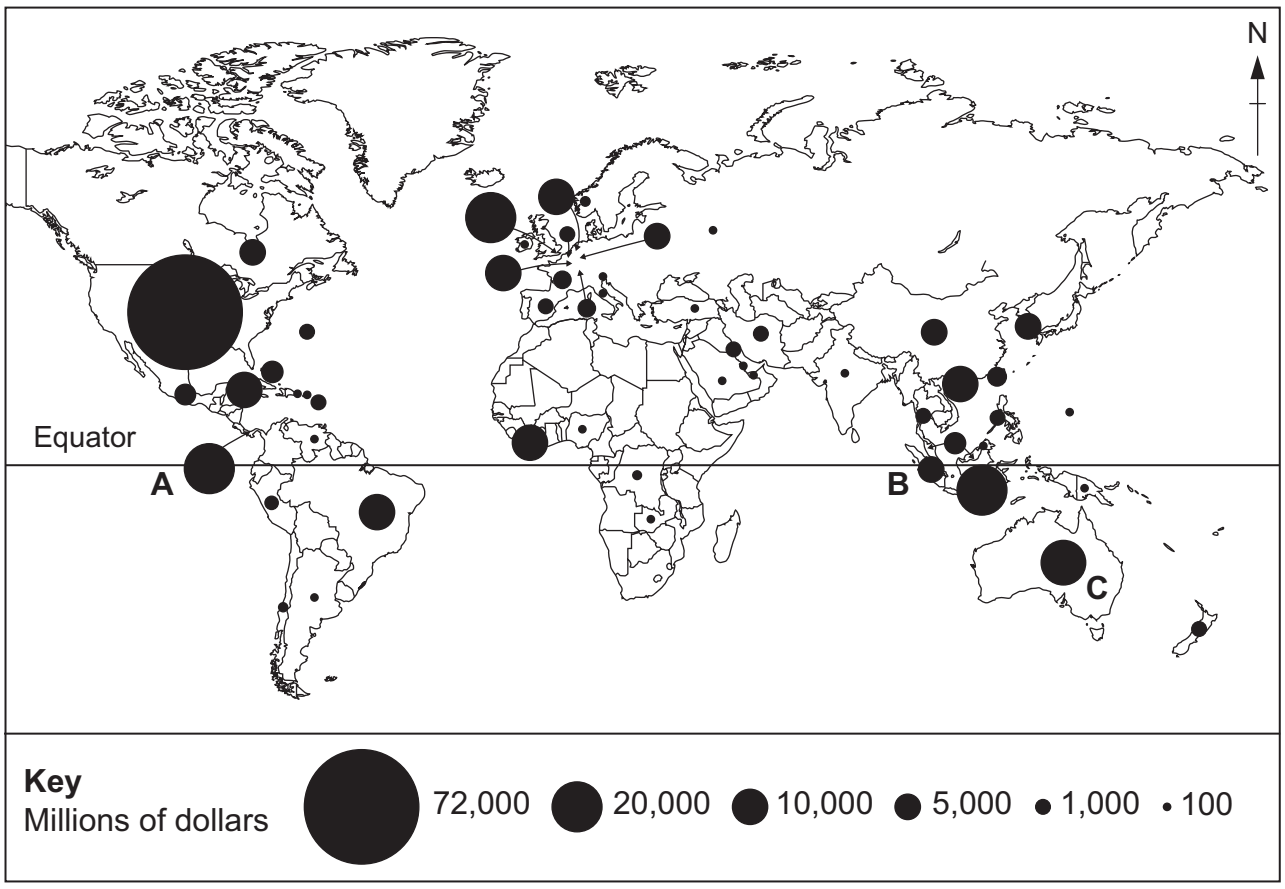

Figure 8

(i) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to identify the country which received the least FDI.

☒ **A** ☒ **B** ☒ **C**

(1)

(ii) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to indicate which country is Australia.

☒ **A** ☒ **B** ☒ **C**

(1)

Leave blank

(iii) How much Japanese FDI was received by:

1. the UK

.....

2. the USA?

.....

(2)

(iv) Put a cross (☒) in the correct box to identify which statement best describes Japanese FDI.

☒ Japanese businesses importing foreign goods

☒ Japanese companies opening factories abroad

☒ Japanese sportsman playing in teams abroad

(1)

(v) Suggest **three** reasons why there is more Japanese FDI in the USA than in the whole of Africa.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

(3)

(vi) Describe **one** possible advantage for Japan of investing in Africa.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(b) Ecotourism is becoming important in many parts of the world.

(i) Describe **two** ways in which ecotourism differs from mass tourism.

.....

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(4)

(ii) For **one** named Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC), describe features of the natural environment that attract ecotourists.

Named country .....

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q8

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 2 5 2 8

Leave blank

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

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which gives information about two groups of countries.

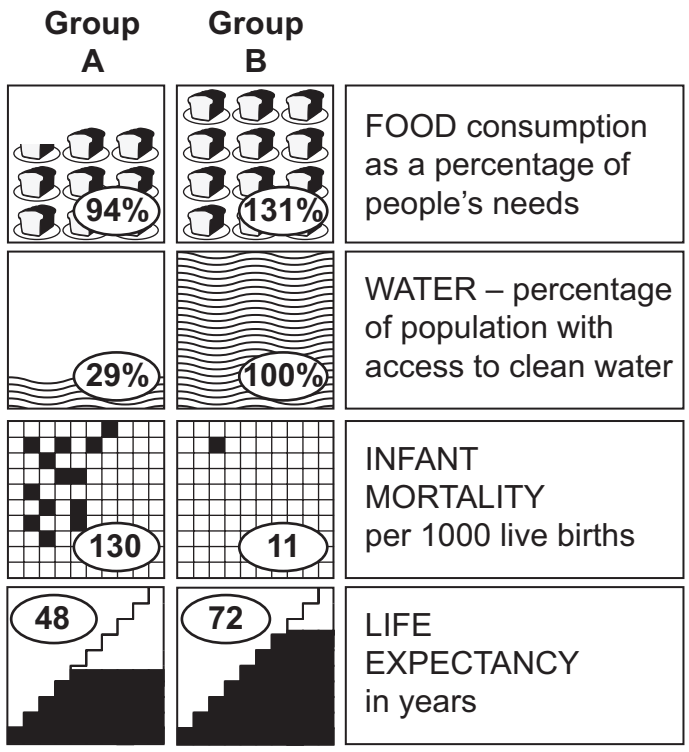

Figure 9(a)

(i) In which group is infant mortality lower?

.....

(1)

(ii) Complete the blank spaces in the following paragraph.

People in Group B countries can expect to live ..... years longer than those in Group A countries where disease can be caused by ..... water supply and ..... diet.

(3)

(iii) Which of the two groups represents the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)?

.....

(1)

Leave blank

(iv) Give **two** reasons for your choice in (a)(iii).

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(v) Suggest **two** indicators, **not** shown in Figure 9(a), that are good for measuring the differences in human welfare between Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and MEDCs.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(b) Study Figure 9(b) which gives information about water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of LEDCs in 1990 and 2005.

	Year	
Rural Areas	**1990**	**2005**
Percentage of rural population with **satisfactory water supply**	14%	30%
Percentage of rural population with **satisfactory sanitation provision**	11%	14%

	Year	
Urban Areas	**1990**	**2005**
Percentage of urban population with **satisfactory water supply**	70%	67%
Percentage of urban population with **satisfactory sanitation provision**	71%	50%

Figure 9(b)

(i) State the general differences between rural areas and urban areas in terms of:

1. water supply

.....

.....

2. sanitation.

.....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(ii) Give **three** reasons for differences you have identified in (b)(i).

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

(3)

(iii) Suggest why water supply and sanitation worsened in LEDC urban areas between 1990 and 2005.

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(6)

Q9

(Total 20 marks)

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

END

M 3 2 0 5 7 A 0 2 8 2 8