Centre No.						Paper Reference							Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.						4	3	7	0	/	2	H	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

4370/2H

London Examinations IGCSE

Geography

Higher Tier

Paper 2H

Tuesday 11 November 2008 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 30 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 150.
There are 36 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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M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 3 6

Turn over

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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.

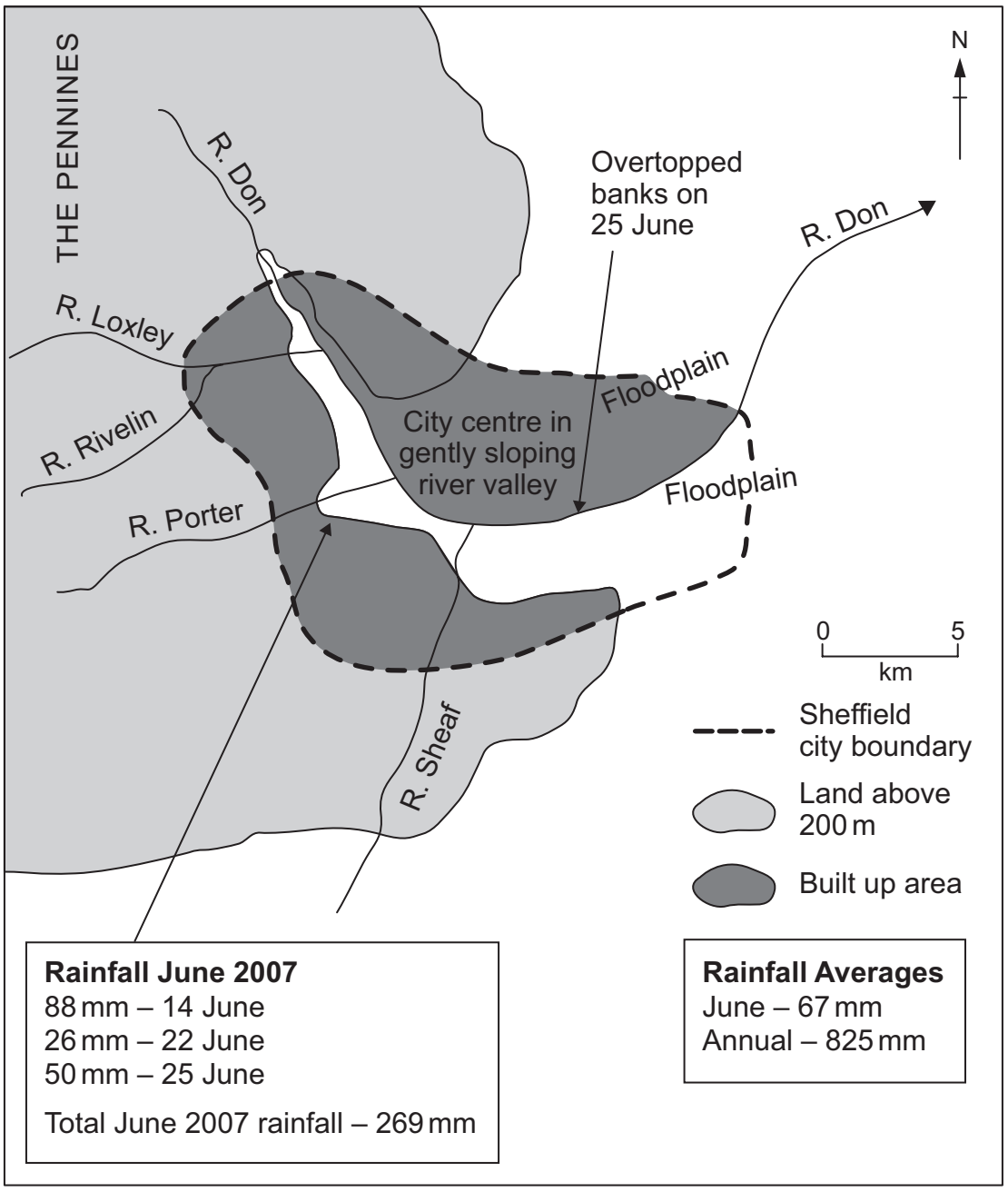

Figure 1

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 2 3 6

Leave blank

(i) State **three** ways in which the amount and distribution of rainfall in the Sheffield area in June 2007 was unusual.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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(3)

(ii) Where is the water table during flooding?

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(1)

(iii) Give **three** reasons why Sheffield is more likely to flood than many other urban areas.

1 .....

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2 .....

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3 .....

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(3)

(iv) Suggest how rainfall on 14 and 22 June helped cause the flooding on 25 June.

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(3)

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)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 4 3 6

Leave blank

(c) Describe the ways in which the risk of flooding is reduced in some urban areas. Examples may help your answer.

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(6) **Q1**

(Total 20 marks)

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) Suggest the weather characteristics that would make this storm the 'strongest on record'.

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(2)

Leave blank

(ii) Give the conditions in which tropical storms form.

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(4)

(b) Outline ways in which tropical storms restrict the development of Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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(4)

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 .....

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2 .....

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(4)

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(d) With reference to examples, give reasons why people continue to live in areas prone to natural hazards.

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(6) **Q2**

(Total 20 marks)

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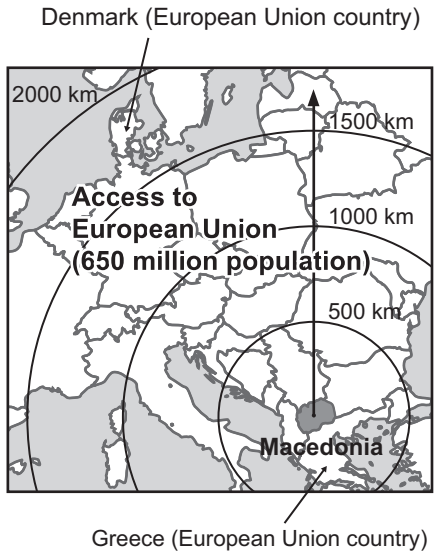
3. Production

(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)

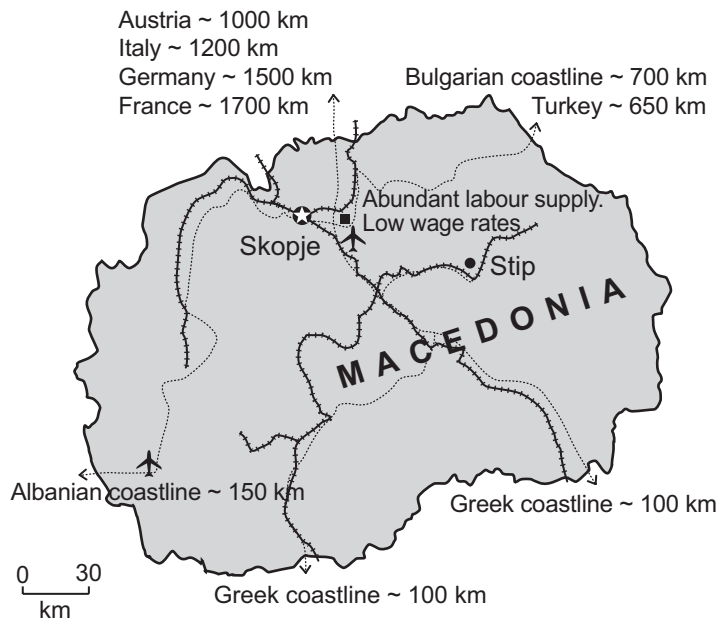


Figure 3(b)

Suggest what Figure 3(a) shows about the location of Macedonia in relation to the European Union.

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(1)

Leave blank

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

(i) Compare the locations of the two FEZs in Macedonia.

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(3)

(ii) Explain why each of the following is likely to attract a TNC to a country such as Macedonia.

1. abundant labour supply

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2. modern transport facilities

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3. tax incentives.

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(6)

Leave blank

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

Named high-tech industry .....

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(4)

(d) 'Raw materials and energy remain important factors in the location of modern manufacturing.'

Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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(6)

Q3

(Total 20 marks)

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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) 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)

(ii) Compare Japan and the UK in terms of their regional differences.

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(3)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 3 3 6

Leave blank

(b) (i) What does GDP measure?

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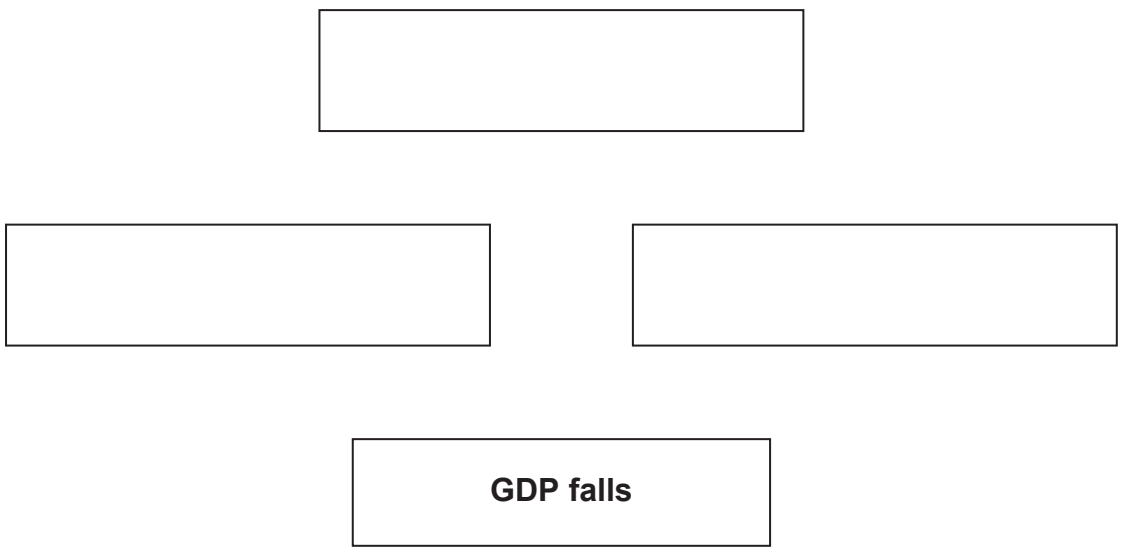
(2)

(ii) Complete the **vicious cycle diagram** to show what happens to a region in which GDP is falling.



(4)

(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)

Leave blank

(d) Describe the problems experienced by:

1. a **region** where GDP is growing

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2. a **country** with large regional disparities.

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(6)

Q4

(Total 20 marks)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 5 3 6

Leave blank

5. Migration

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

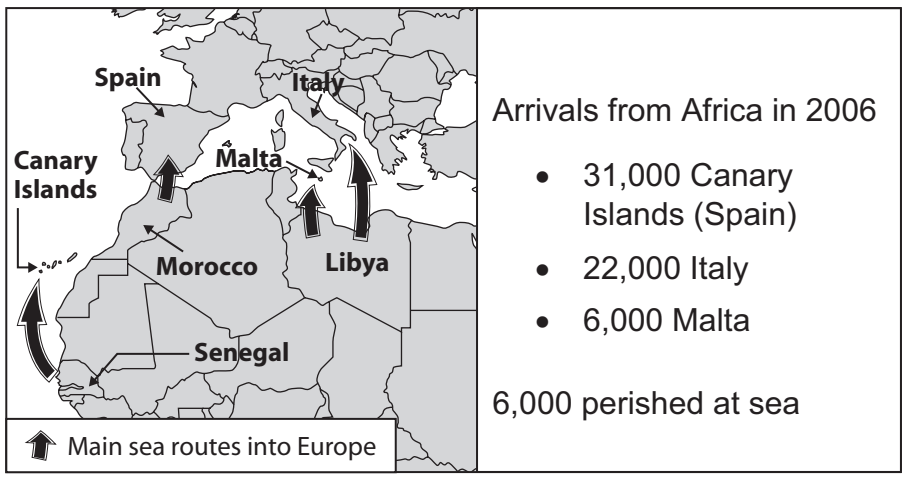

Figure 5

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

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(1)

(ii) With reference to Figure 5, describe this migration in terms of its source, obstacles and destination.

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(3)

Leave blank

(b) For a named example, show how both **push** and **pull** factors encourage international migration.

Named example .....

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(6)

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

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(d) Describe the disadvantages of immigration for destination countries, and explain how these can outweigh any economic benefits.

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(6) **Q5**

(Total 20 marks)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 1 8 3 6

Leave blank

6. Urban Environments

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

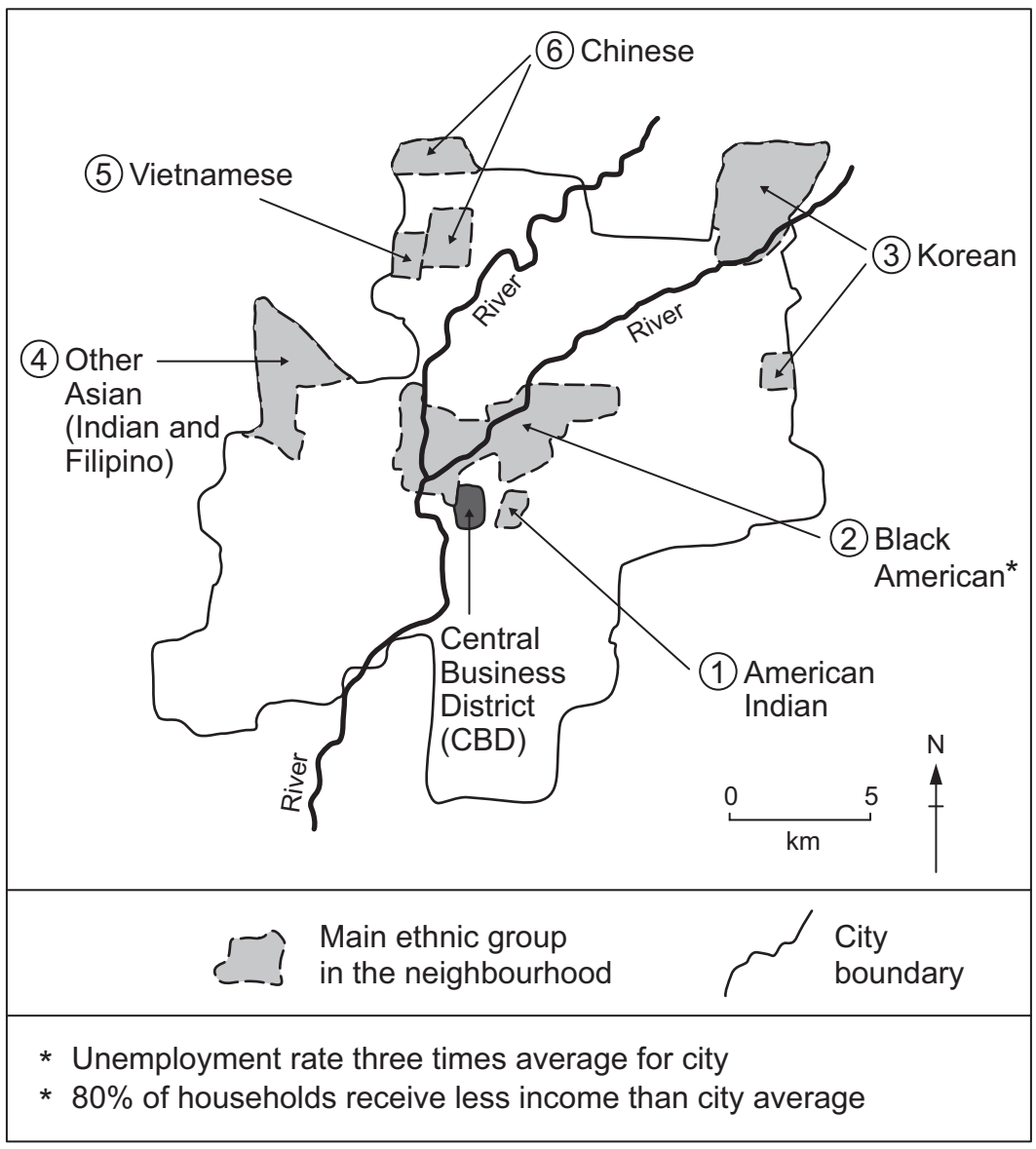

Figure 6

(i) Describe the distribution of the six neighbourhoods shown.

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(2)

Leave blank

(ii) State **one** indicator of deprivation on Figure 6.

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(1)

(iii) Suggest how the cycle of deprivation in neighbourhood 2 might be broken.

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(3)

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

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(1)

(ii) Explain why ghettos develop in large cities.

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(3)

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)

(d) Describe the possible causes of tension and injustice in a city. Examples may help your answer.

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(6)

Q6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 120 MARKS

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(a) which shows a sequence of desertification.

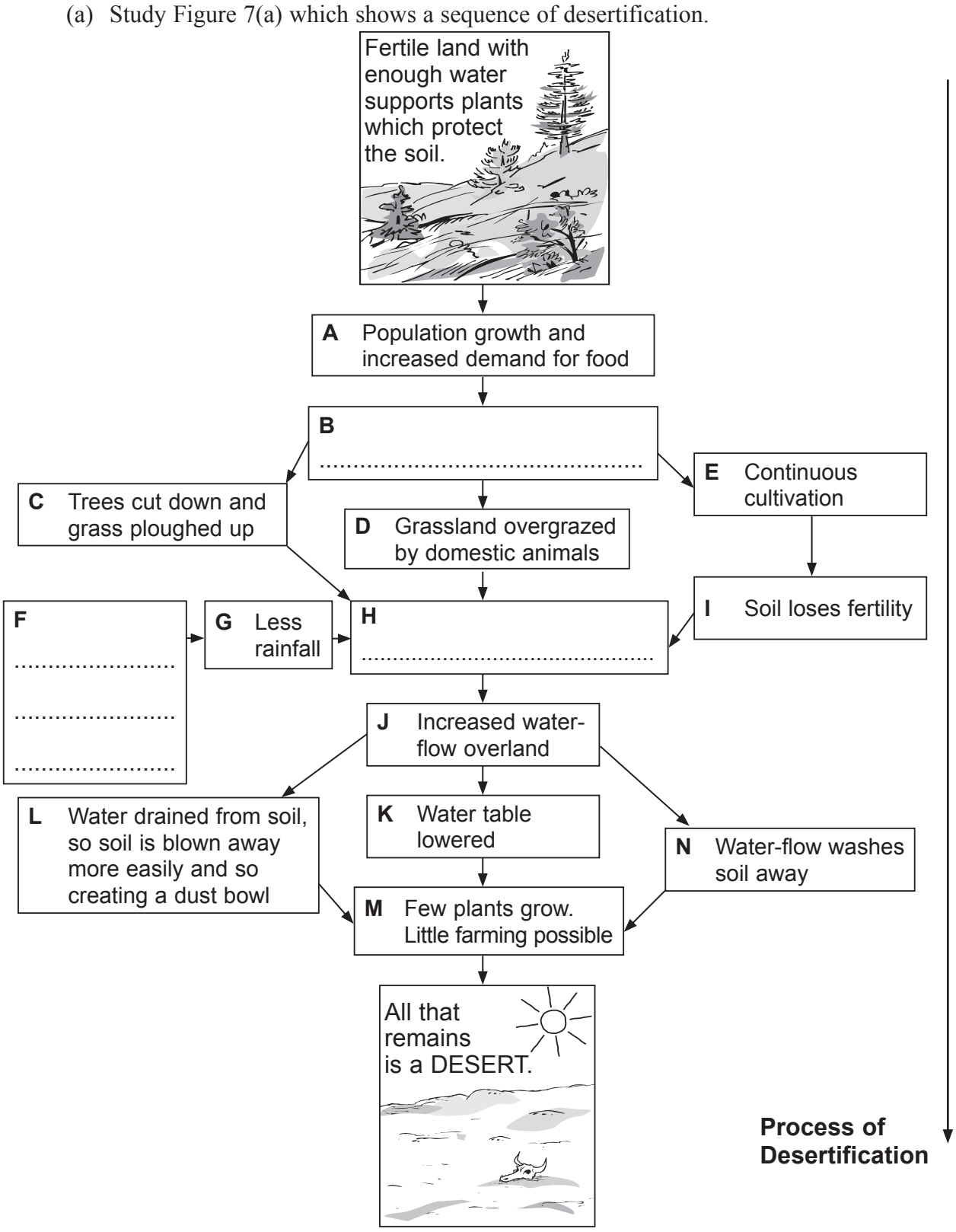

Figure 7(a)

Leave blank

(i) On Figure 7(a) 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)

(ii) State **two** human activities which can lead to bare soil.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(iii) Give **two** reasons why bare soil makes soil erosion more likely.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 2 3 3 6

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(b) Study Figure 7(b) which shows areas of Africa affected by long-term drought.

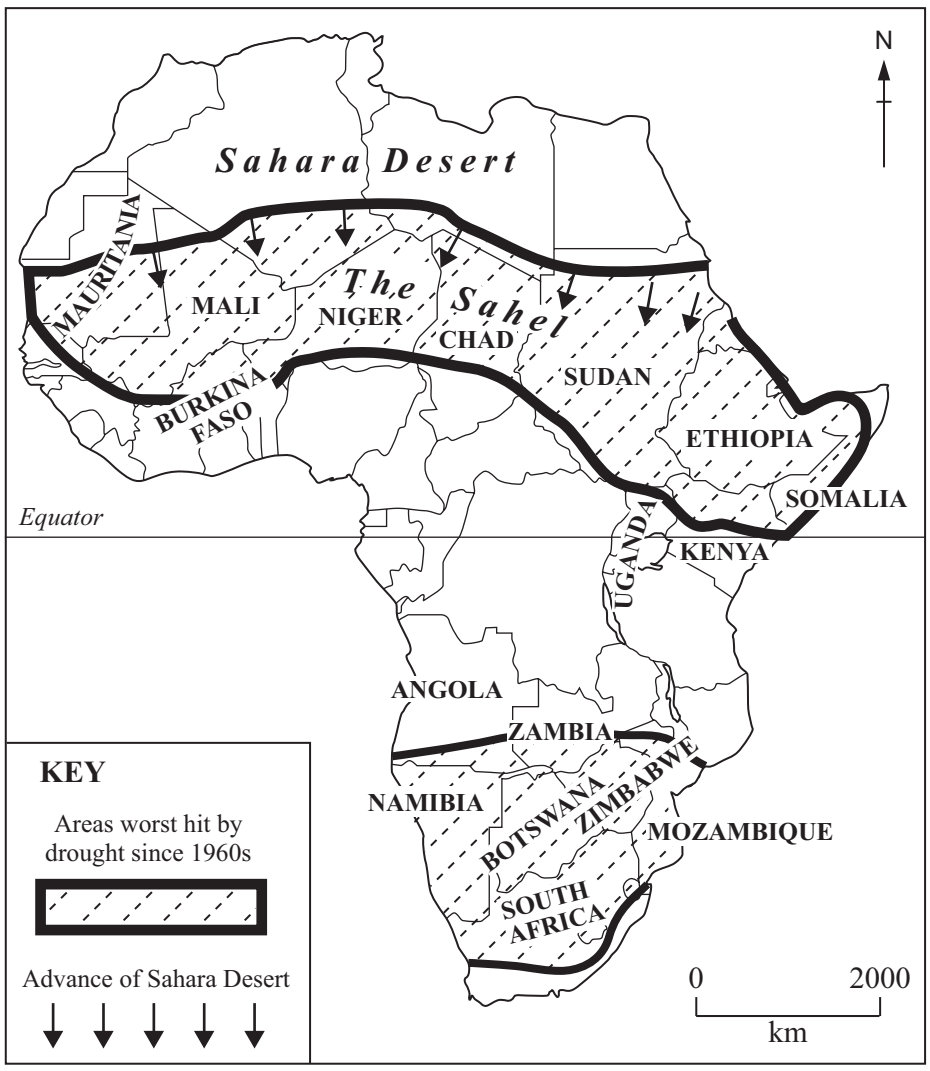

Figure 7(b)

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

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(2)

(ii) What evidence is there on Figure 7(b) to suggest that there is a link between drought and desertification?

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(2)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 2 4 3 6

Leave blank

(iii) ‘Drought may be due to a stronger greenhouse effect and global warming.’

Explain what is meant by this statement.

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(4)

(c) (i) 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)

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(ii) What are the consequences of failing to slow down the rate of global warming?

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(9)

Q7

(Total 30 marks)

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.

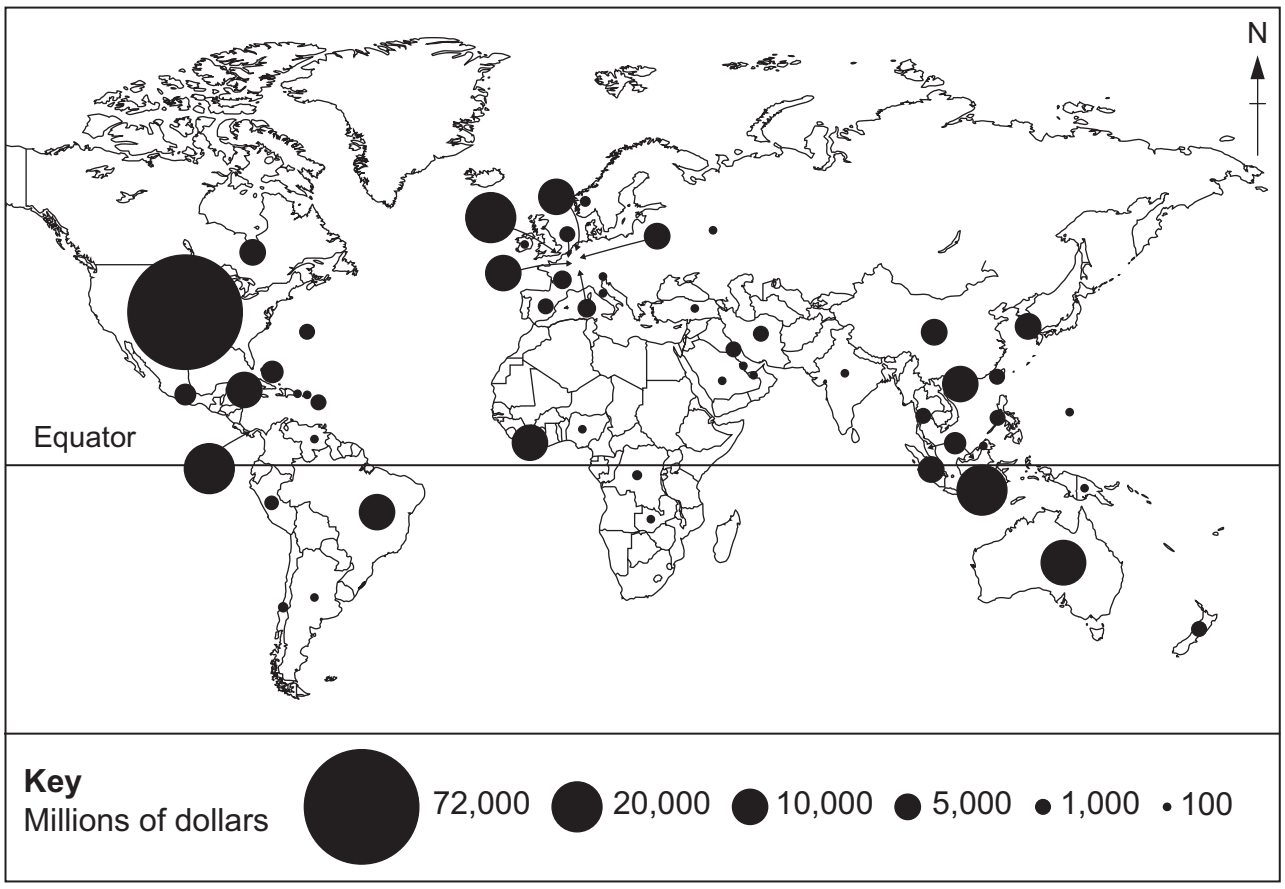

Figure 8

(i) Describe the global distribution of Japanese FDI.

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(3)

Leave blank

(ii) Give a located example of Japanese FDI.

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(2)

(iii) Suggest why:

1. a few countries, such as the USA, receive most of Japan's FDI

2. Africa might attract more Japanese FDI in the future.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(6)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 2 8 3 6

Leave blank

(iv) Transnational companies (TNCs) are heavily involved in FDI.

Give **two** other features of a TNC.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

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

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

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(2)

Leave blank

(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)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 3 0 3 6

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(iii) Explain why ecotourism is being increasingly encouraged in preference to mass tourism. Examples may help your answer.

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(9)

Q8

(Total 30 marks)

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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.

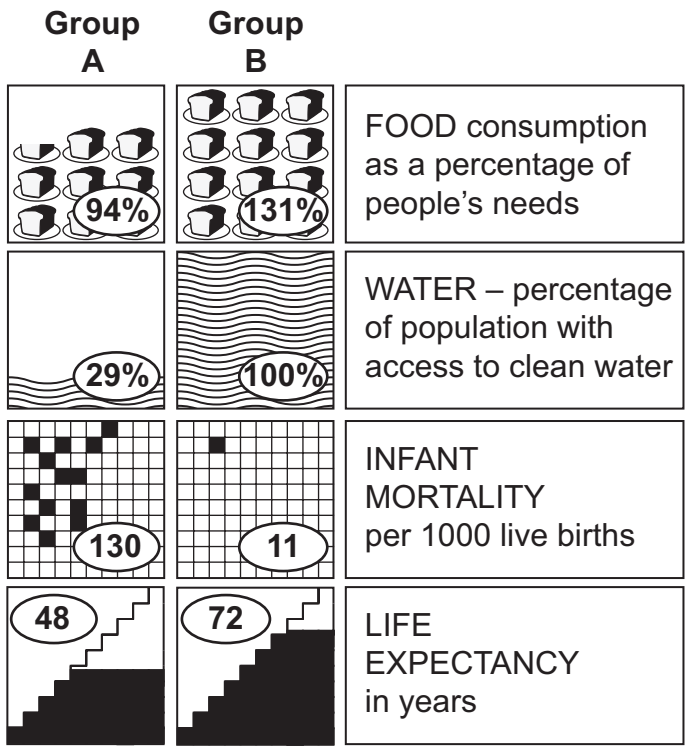

Figure 9(a)

(i) In which group is there a greater chance of babies dying before their first birthday?

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(1)

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

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(2)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 3 2 3 6

Leave blank

(iii) Suggest how each of the following can cause life expectancy to vary from country to country:

1. water supply quality

2. food supply quantity.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(4)

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

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(1)

(v) Give reasons for your choice in (a)(iv).

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(3)

Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 9(b) which gives information about water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of Less Economically Developed Countries (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) Suggest how this information supports the idea that there is serious poverty in rural areas in LEDCs.

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(4)

M 3 2 0 6 5 A 0 3 4 3 6

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

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(6)

Leave blank

(iii) 'The human welfare problems of LEDC cities are more than just poor water supply and sanitation.'

Describe these other problems and suggest how they can be best managed.

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