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

Paper 1F

Foundation Tier

Tuesday 2 June 2009 – Afternoon

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 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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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows the drainage basin of the River Ganges.

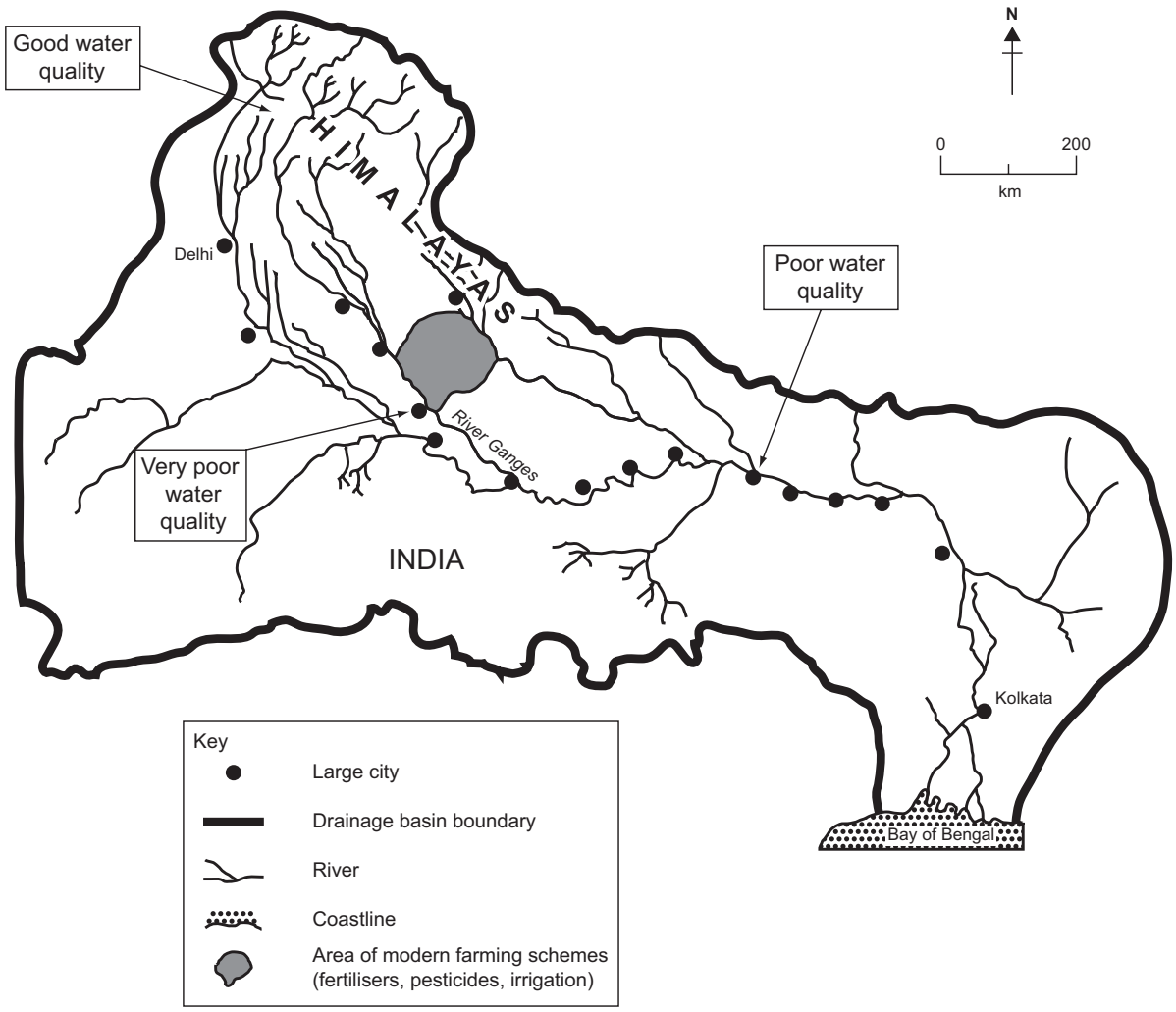

Figure 1

(i) Where is the mouth of the River Ganges? Put a cross in the correct box.

☒ Bay of Bengal

☒ Himalayas

(1)

(ii) How does the water quality of the river change between source and mouth? Put a cross in the correct box.

☒ Improves

☒ Worsens

(1)

Leave blank

(b) (i) Use the following words to complete the table below:

- Good
- Poor
- Very poor

Water quality	**Meaning**
.....	Few fish. Water needs treating before drinking.
.....	Suitable for drinking and fish.
.....	Very polluted. Serious health risk.

(2)

(ii) Referring to Figure 1, suggest why the middle course is the most polluted stretch of the River Ganges.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

(3)

(iii) Give **four other** causes of river pollution.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

(4)

Leave blank

(c) Referring to a named example, explain why rivers flood.

Named example .....

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(4)

Q1

(Total 15 marks)

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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows the damage caused by a recent tropical storm in the Caribbean.

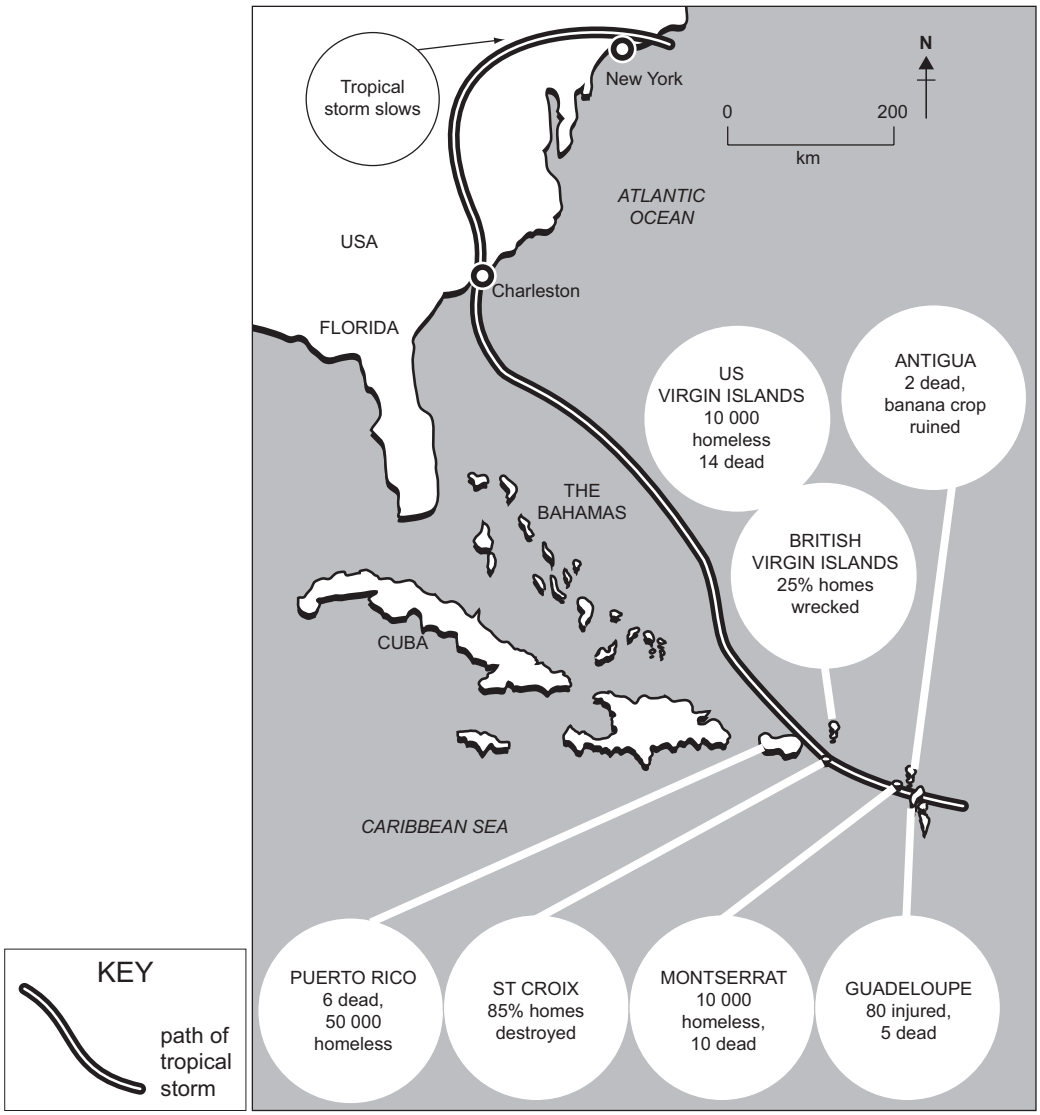

Figure 2

(i) What term is given to a tropical storm in this area?

.....

(1)

(ii) Which islands were worst affected? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(iii) State **two economic** impacts of the storm.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(iv) Name **two** weather characteristics of tropical storms.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(b) Suggest why landslides and tidal waves often result from a tropical storm.

.....

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(4)

Leave blank

(c) Describe **two** ways in which the impact of tropical storms has been reduced in some countries.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(4)

Q2

(Total 15 marks)

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3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3 which shows factors affecting farming.

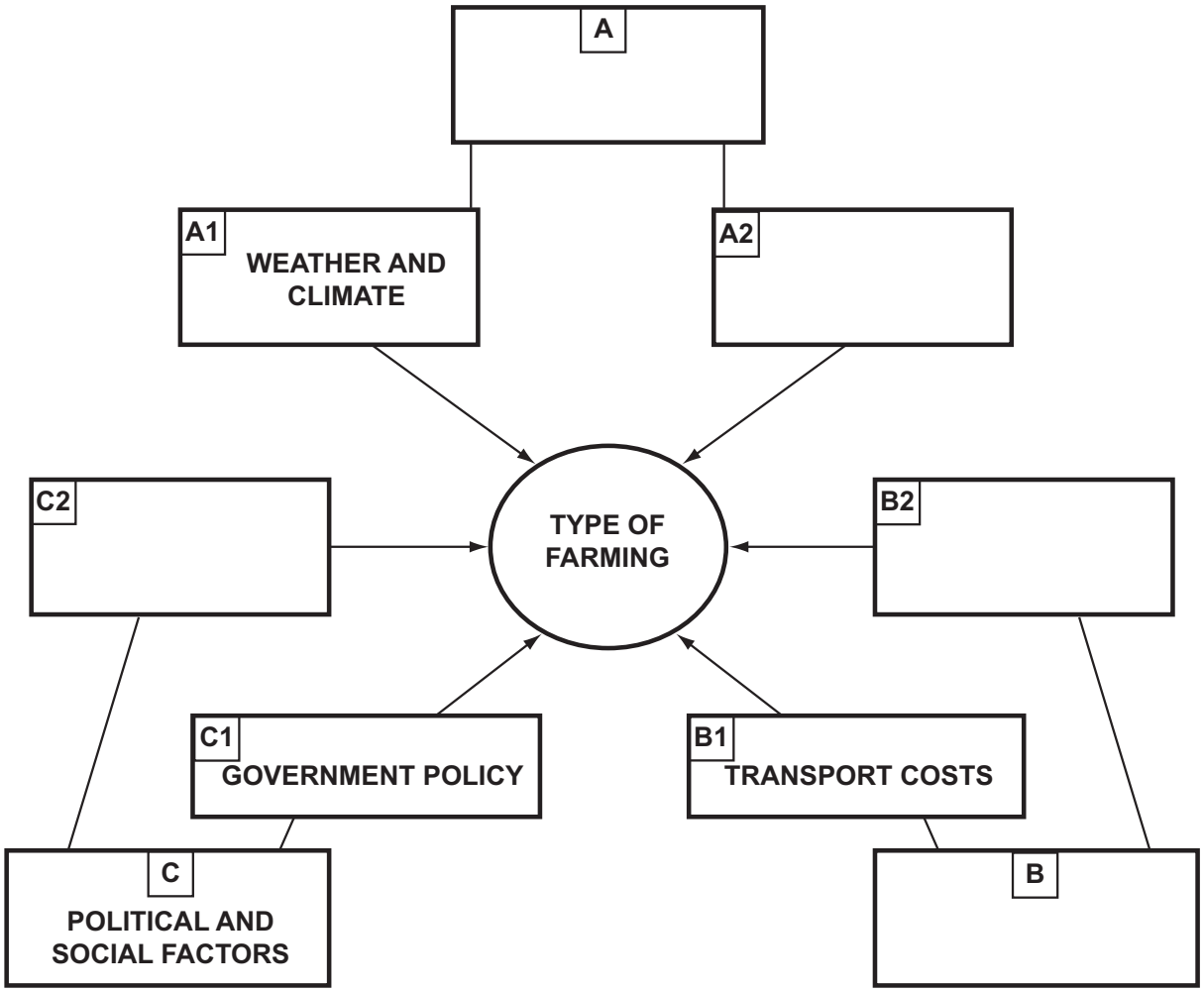

Figure 3

(i) Using the following terms, complete boxes **A** and **B** in Figure 3.

- Economic factors
- Environmental factors

(1)

(ii) Complete boxes **A2**, **B2** and **C2** by giving another example of each factor.

(3)

Leave blank

(iii) Explain how the following factors influence **one** named type of farming:

1. weather and climate
2. transport costs.

Type of farming .....

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(b) State **three** ways in which farming in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) differs from that in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs).

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

(c) Suggest why some farmland in MEDCs is no longer used for farming.

.....

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(4)

Q3

(Total 15 marks)

Leave blank

4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which shows an isolated valley in the Andes Mountains of South America.

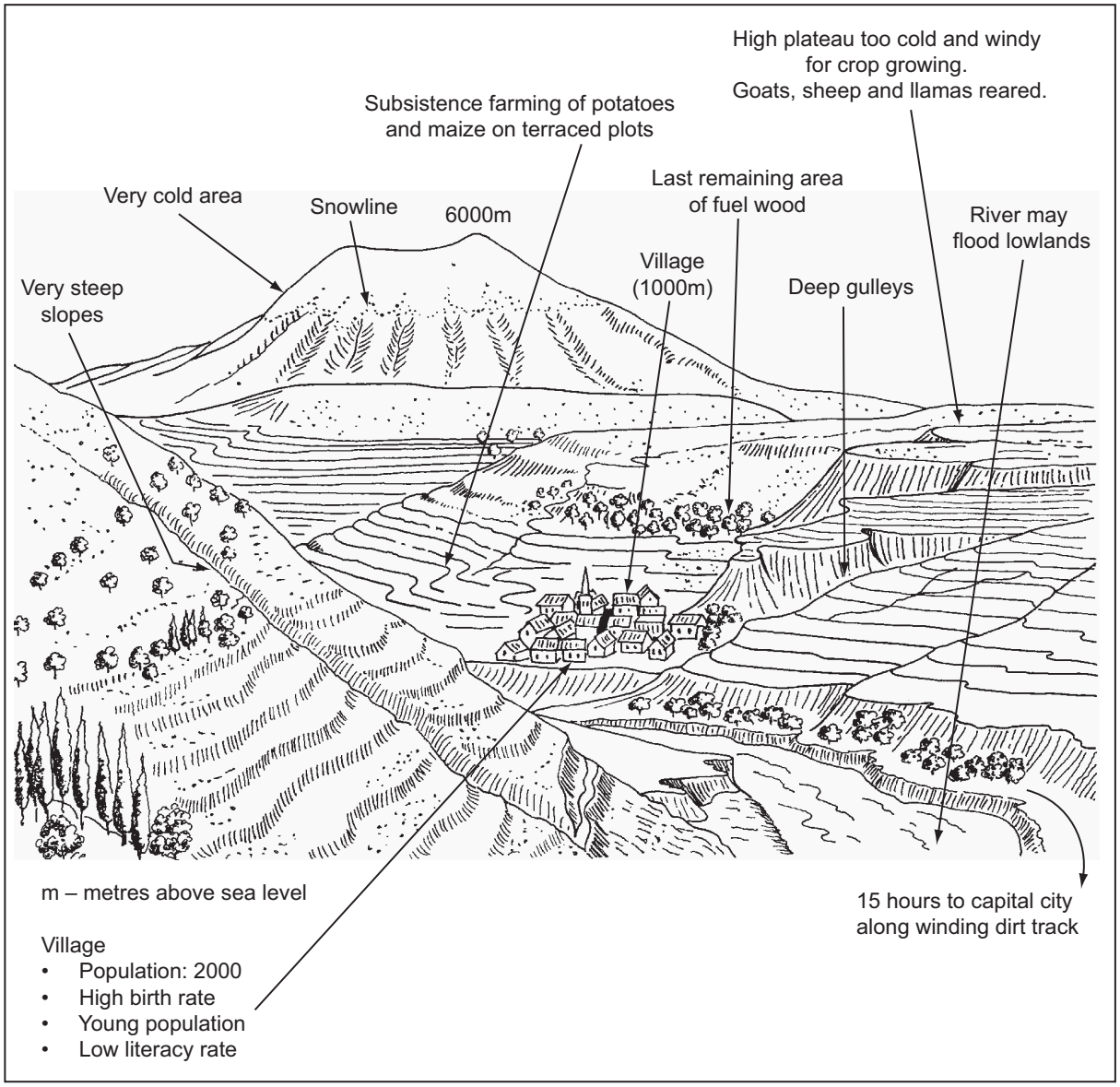

Figure 4

(i) Give **three** pieces of evidence that suggest that this area is located in a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC).

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

Leave blank

(ii) State **four** difficulties which the area faces in trying to develop its economy.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

(4)

(iii) For **two** of these difficulties, explain why each makes development difficult.

Difficulty 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

Difficulty 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

Leave blank

(b) For a named country of growing prosperity, explain the factors that have led to its recent development.

Named country .....

.....

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(4)

Q4

(Total 15 marks)

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5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows immigration into six Western European countries in 2001 and 2007.

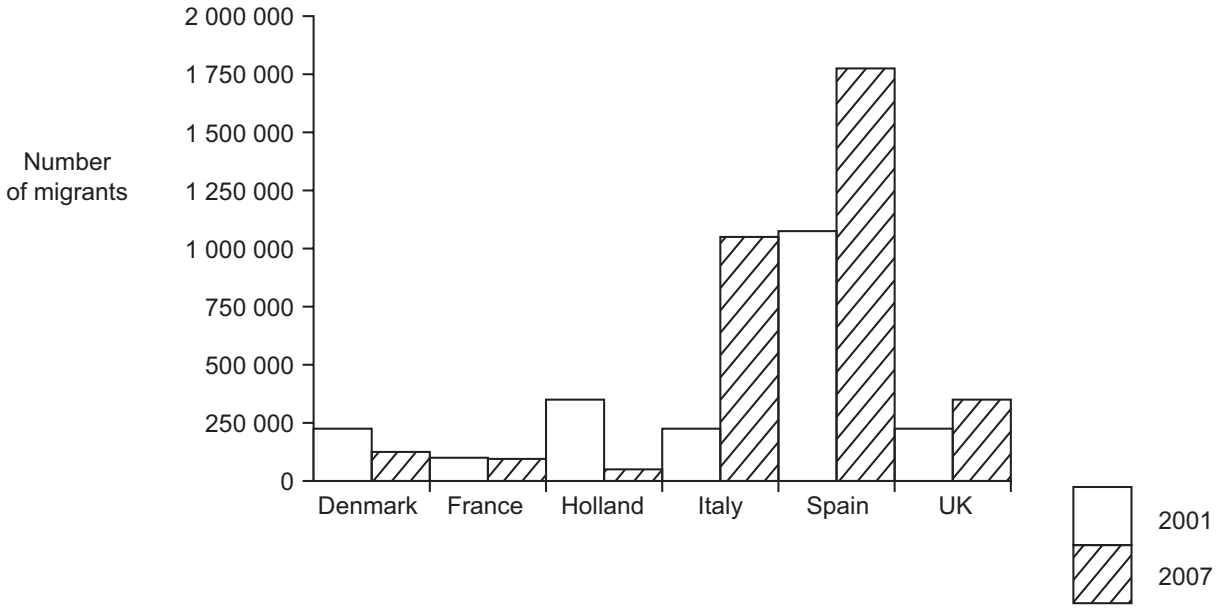

Figure 5

(i) Which **two** countries received the largest number of immigrants in 2007?

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(ii) Which country experienced the biggest fall in the number of immigrants between 2001 and 2007?

.....

(1)

(iii) What is immigration?

.....

.....

(1)

(iv) What is meant by the term **migration balance**?

.....

.....

(1)

Leave blank

(b) (i) Put each of the following factors affecting migration under the correct heading:

Drought Entertainment

Medical facilities War

Pull Factors	Push Factors

(4)

(ii) Which factors, push or pull, have a stronger influence on forced migration? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) Suggest why Western European countries are attracting immigrants.

.....

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(4)

Q5

(Total 15 marks)

Leave blank

6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which gives information about the city of Mumbai, India.

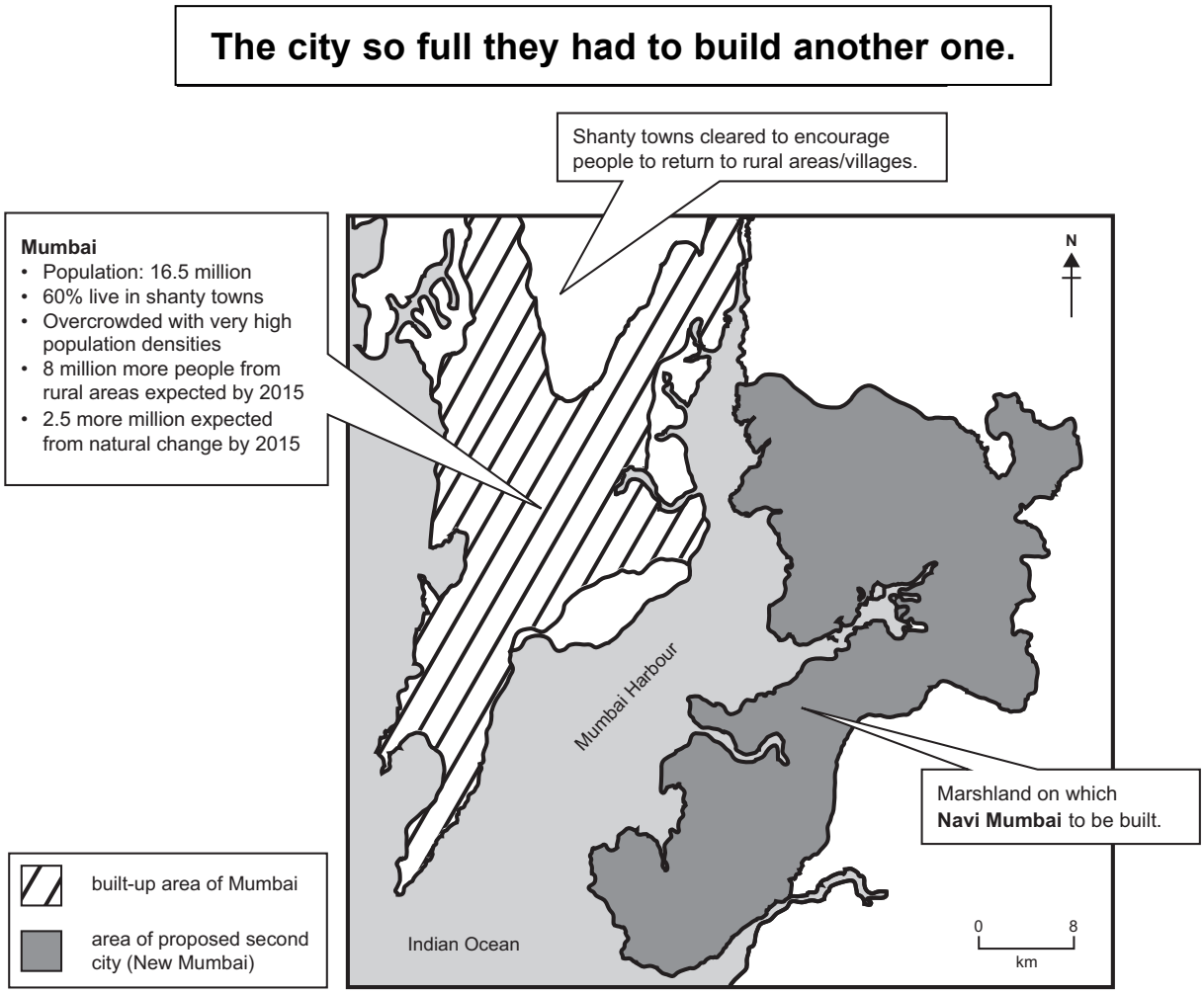

Figure 6

(i) How many more people are expected to be added to the population of Mumbai by 2015? Put a cross in the correct box.

☒ 2.5 million

☒ 8 million

☒ 10.5 million

(1)

Leave blank

(ii) Give **two** ways in which the city authorities are trying to ease the problems of population pressure on Mumbai.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(b) (i) State **four** problems caused by the rapid growth of shanty towns.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

(4)

(ii) Explain **two** advantages that shanty towns bring to cities such as Mumbai.

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

Leave blank

(c) Explain how the quality of life has been improved in a named shanty town.

Named shanty town .....

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(4)

Q6

(Total 15 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS

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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 the amounts of carbon dioxide and methane (two greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere over the last 2000 years.

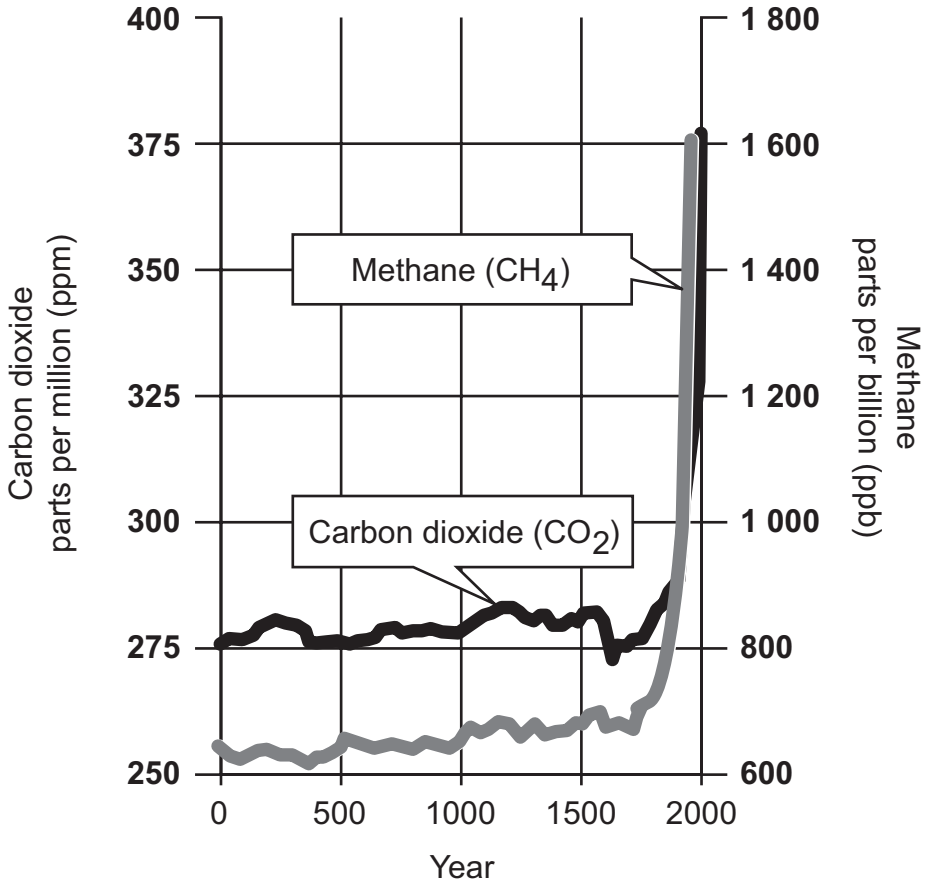

Figure 7(a)

(i) How many parts per million of carbon dioxide were there in the atmosphere in the year 2000?

.....

(1)

(ii) When did the sharp rise in the amounts of both gases start? Put a cross in the correct box.

☒ 1500

☒ 1750

☒ 1950

(1)

Leave blank

(iii) Give **two** reasons for the rise in the amount of carbon dioxide.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(iv) What is meant by a **greenhouse gas**?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 7(b) which shows the world's twenty warmest years since 1961.

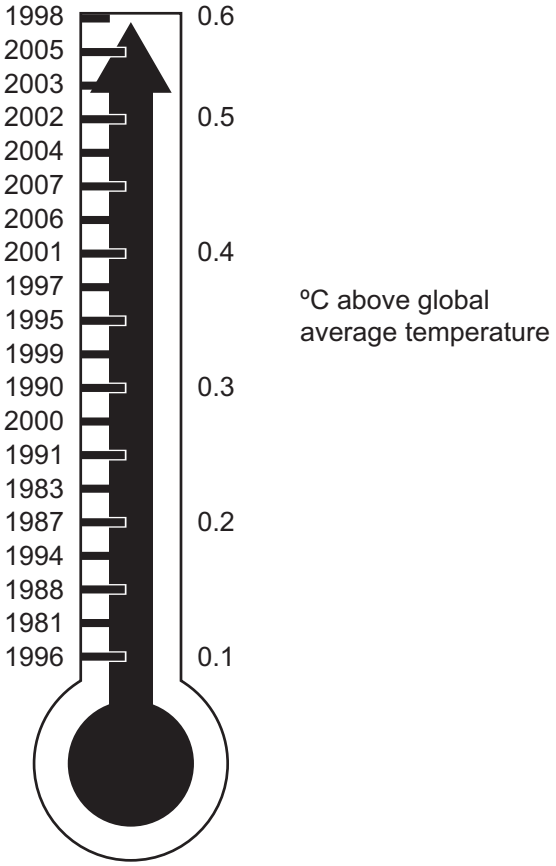

Figure 7(b)

(i) Which of the following periods was the warmest? Put a cross in the correct box.

☒ 1980–89

☒ 1990–99

☒ 2000–07

(1)

(ii) Give the term widely used to describe the trend suggested by Figure 7(b).

.....

(1)

(iii) Identify **two** consequences of this trend.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

Leave blank

(c) Explain the possible link between Figures 7(a) and 7(b).

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(4)

(d) Describe how countries are attempting to cut the amount of greenhouse gases being released into the atmosphere. Examples of agreements and schemes will help your answer.

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(6)

Q7

(Total 20 marks)

Leave blank

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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8(a) which gives information about trade between Africa and China.

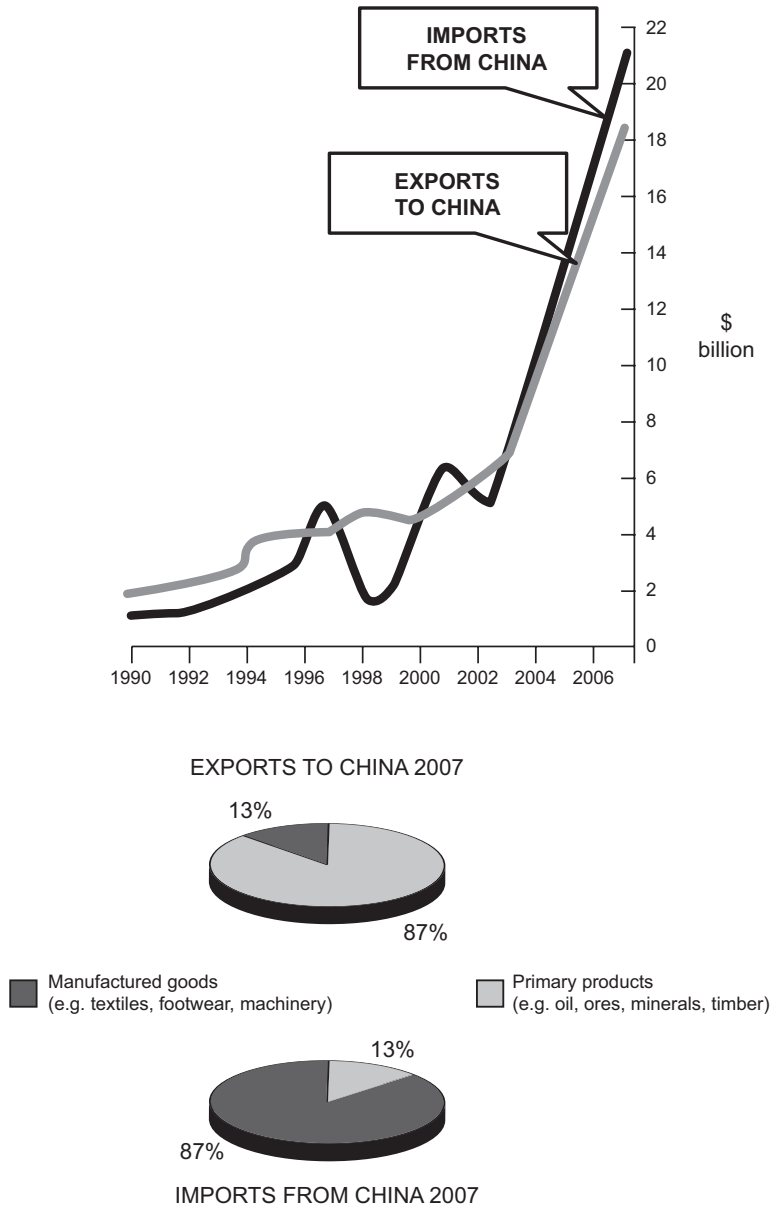

Figure 8(a)

(i) Give the approximate value of African exports to China in 2007.

.....

(1)

Leave blank

(ii) Give **two** ways in which trade between Africa and China changed from 1990 to 2007.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(iii) How do the types of commodity imported differ from the types exported?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) Why do Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs) such as China want to increase trade with African countries?

.....

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(4)

Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 8(b) which is a headline from a recent newspaper.

Chinese TNCs invade Africa

Figure 8(b)

(i) What does TNC stand for?

.....

(1)

(ii) Suggest why TNCs locate new factories or mines in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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(4)

Leave blank

(iii) With reference to a named example, describe the global operations of a TNC.

Named example .....

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(6) **Q8**

(Total 20 marks)

Leave blank

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

9. Human Welfare

(a) Study Figure 9(a) which lists the Millennium Development Goals (**A–H**) set at the United Nations in 2000.

Figure 9(a)

(i) To which of the goals (**A–H**) do the following statements relate? Complete the table below.

Statement	**Millennium Goal Letter**
1. cut death rates in under-fives	
2. reduce the numbers living on a very low income	
3. put every child in a school	
4. reverse the spread of preventable diseases	

(4)

Leave blank

(ii) What is meant by the term **environmental sustainability** (goal **G**)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iii) Suggest why two of the goals deal with the role of women and mothers (goals **C** and **E**) in improving the lives of the world's poorest.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) Name a United Nations (UN) aid agency and describe its work in improving the lives of the world's poorest.

Named UN aid agency .....

.....

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(4)

Leave blank

(b) Study Figure 9(b) which shows the amount of money provided by the UK Government as international aid between 1998/99 and 2006/07.

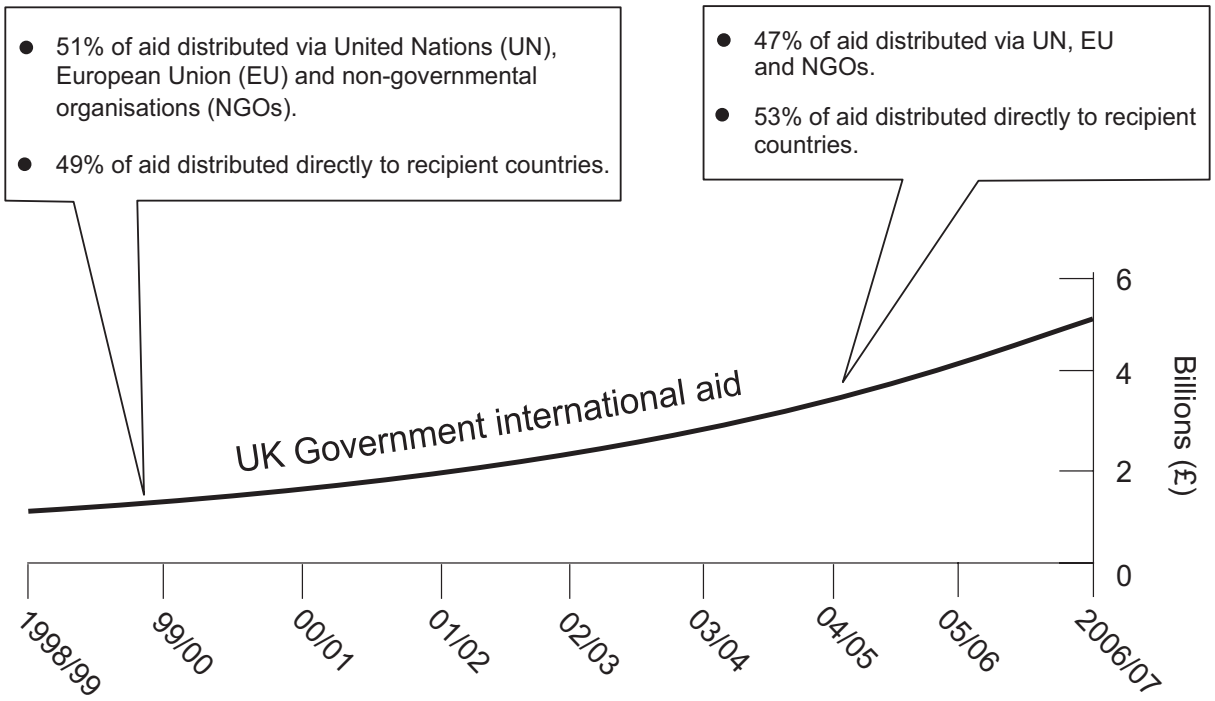

Figure 9(b)

(i) Describe the changes in foreign aid shown.

.....

.....

.....

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(2)

Leave blank

(ii) Explain how international aid can help to reduce global differences.

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(6) **Q9**

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS

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