



### SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

#### 1. Water

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

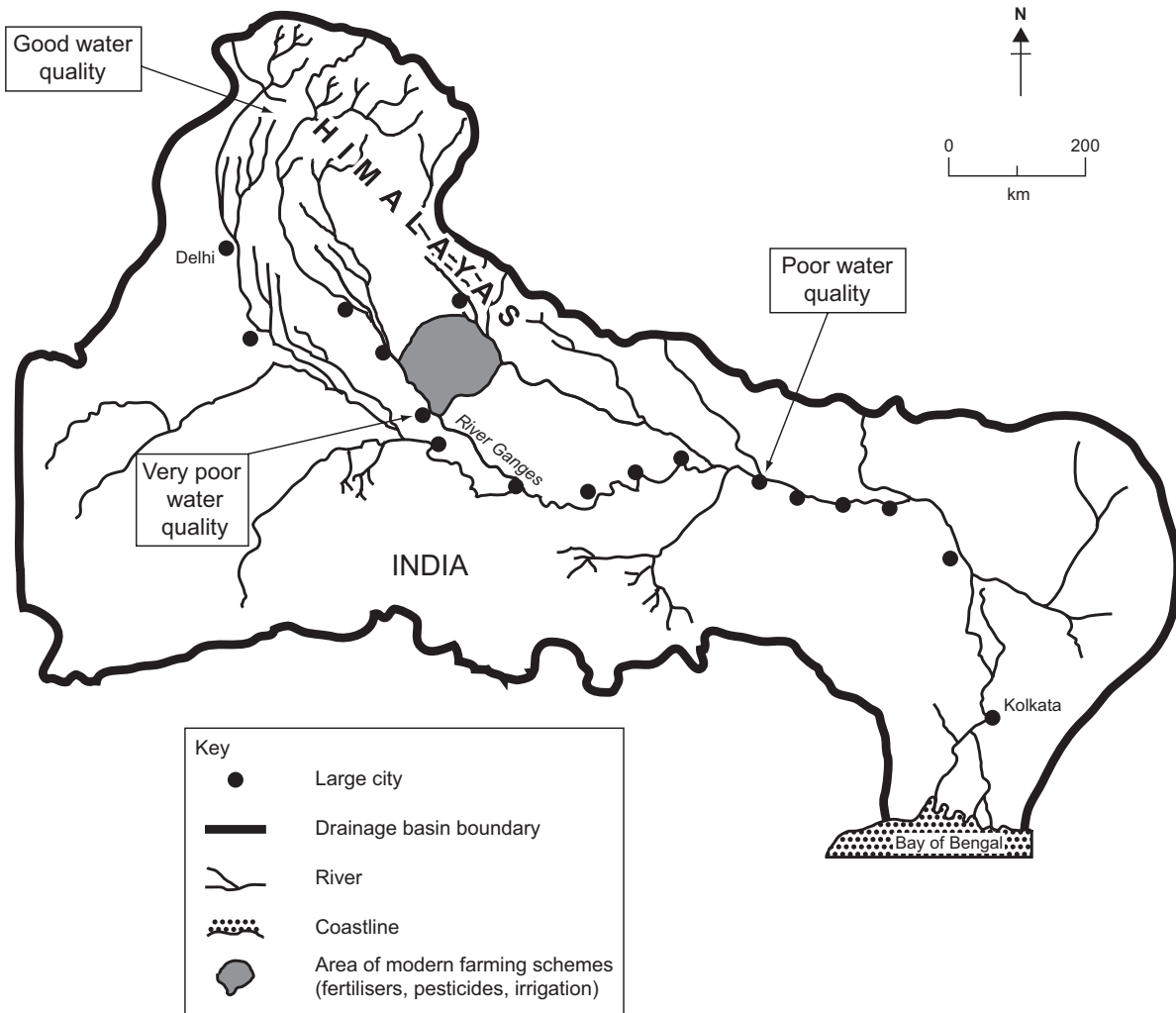


Figure 1

(i) Describe how the water quality of the river changes between source and mouth.

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(2)



(ii) Suggest **two** indicators of good water quality.

1 .....

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2 .....

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**(2)**

(iii) What is meant by the term **drainage basin**?

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**(1)**

(iv) What term is used to describe the boundary of a drainage basin?

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**(1)**

(v) Suggest why the water quality of the River Ganges is mostly either poor or very poor.

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**(4)**



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

Named example .....

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(4)

(c) With reference to a named example, describe how the risk of flooding has been reduced.

Named example .....

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q1

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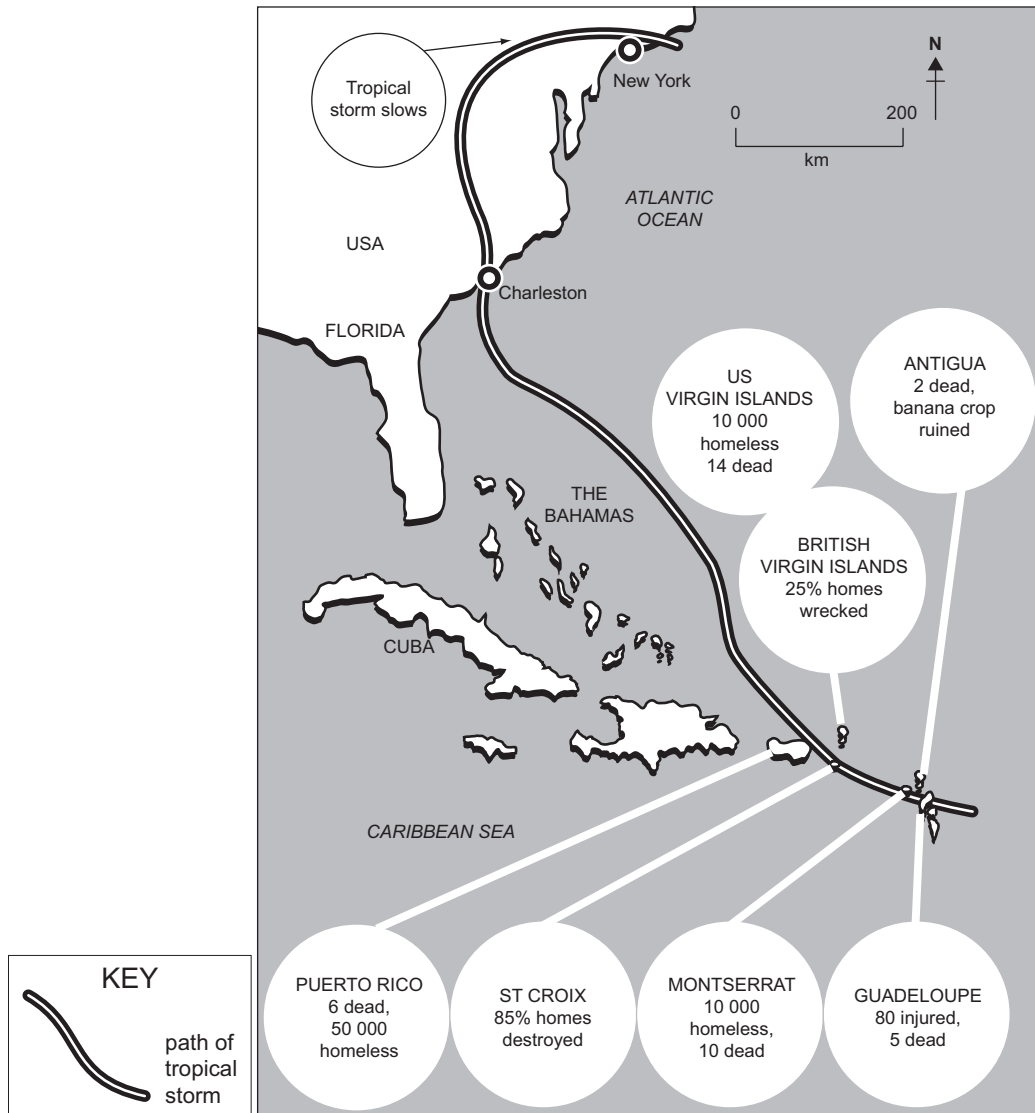


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## 2. Hazards

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



**Figure 2**

(i) Describe **two economic** impacts of the storm.

- 1 .....
- .....
- 2 .....
- .....

(4)



(ii) Describe the weather associated with the passage of a tropical storm.

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(4)

(iii) Suggest why the storm weakened as it passed over the USA.

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(2)

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

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(4)



(c) Suggest why people continue to live in areas at risk from tropical storms.

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Q2

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### 3. Production

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

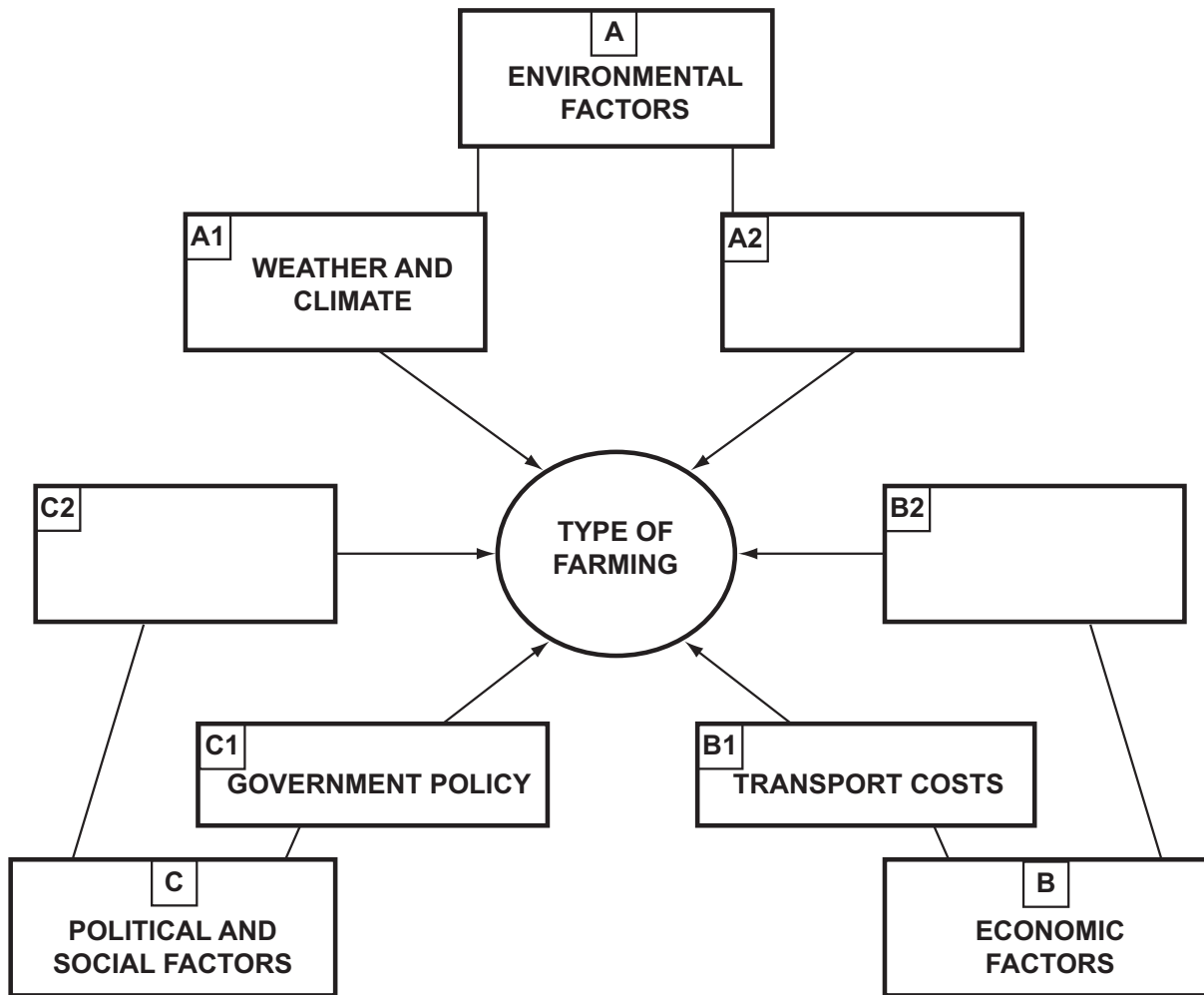


Figure 3

(i) Complete boxes **A2**, **B2** and **C2** by giving a second example of each type of factor.

(3)



(ii) Explain the factors which have particularly affected **one** named type of farming.

Type of farming .....

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**(6)**

(b) (i) What are **GM crops**?

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**(1)**

(ii) Suggest why some farmland in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) is no longer used for farming.

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**(4)**



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(c) Explain why farming in some Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) is becoming more productive. Reference to examples may help your answer.

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**(6)**

**Q3**

**(Total 20 marks)**



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#### 4. Development

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

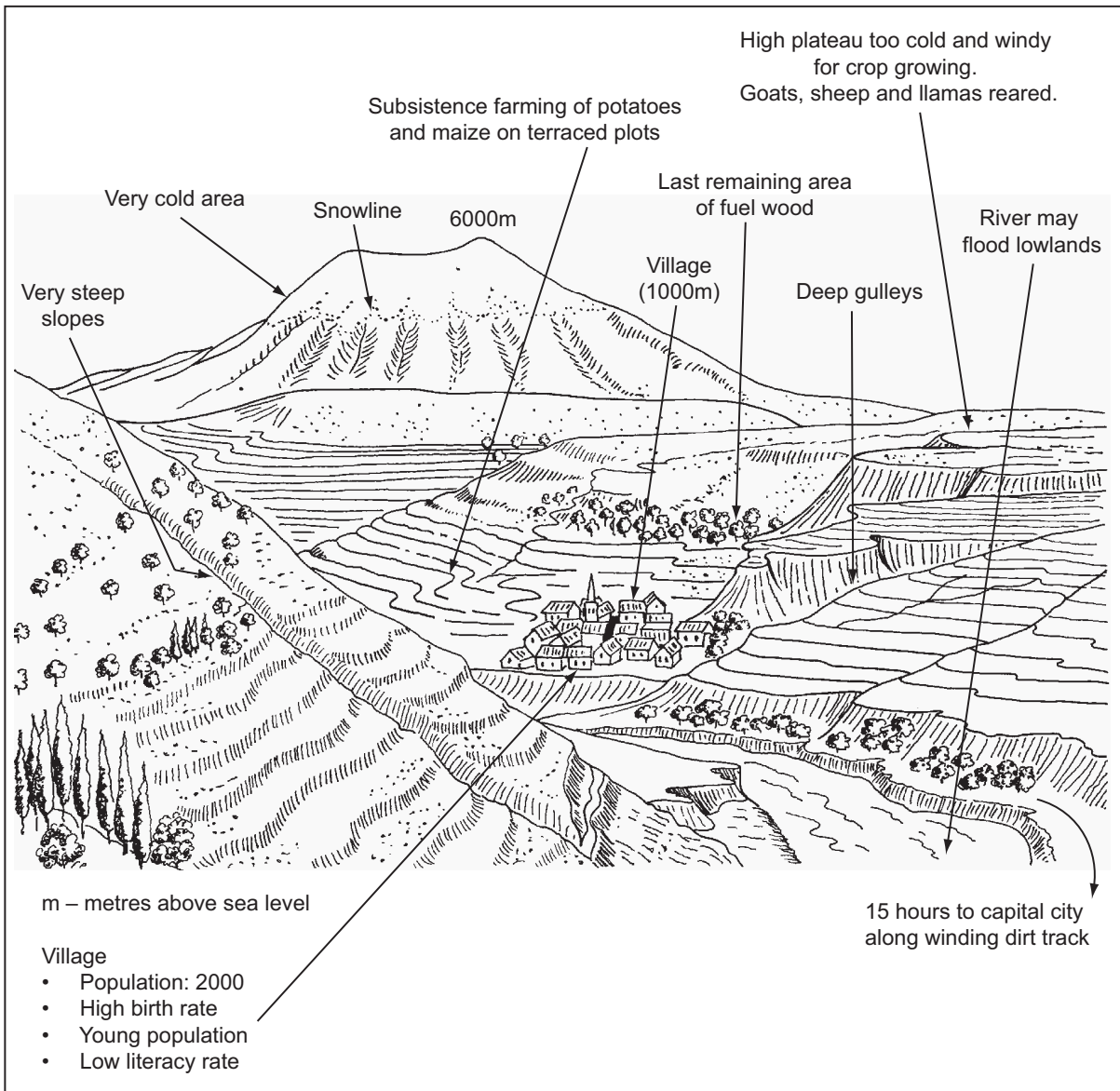


Figure 4

(i) What is meant by a low literacy rate?

(1)



(ii) Why might a low literacy rate make economic development in this area difficult?

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**(3)**

(iii) State **three other** difficulties which this area faces in trying to develop its economy.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**(3)**

(iv) For **one** of these difficulties, explain why it makes development difficult.

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**(3)**



(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)**

(c) Explain what is meant by the global North–South divide and describe how it is changing.

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**Q4**

**(Total 20 marks)**

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### 5. Migration

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

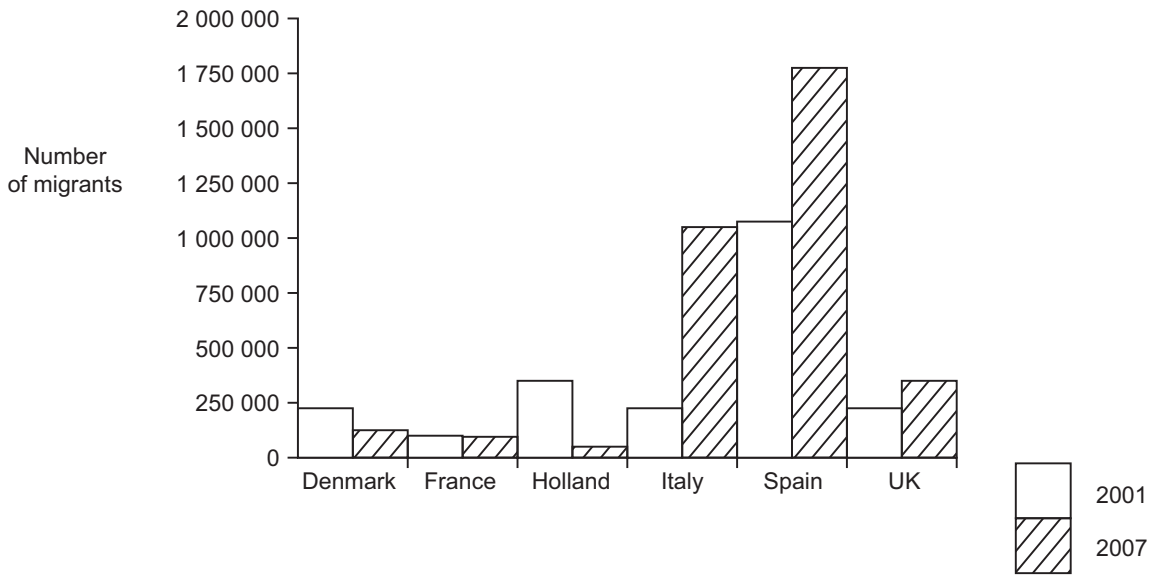


Figure 5

(i) Identify **two** trends which took place between 2001 and 2007. Use evidence from Figure 5 to support your answer.

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(4)

(ii) Explain the difference between the terms **immigration** and **migration balance**.

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(2)



(b) Explain the difference between **forced** and **voluntary** migration in terms of push and pull factors.

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**(4)**

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

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**(4)**



(d) Describe the effects that **one** named migration has had on both its source and destination areas.

Named migration .....

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Q5

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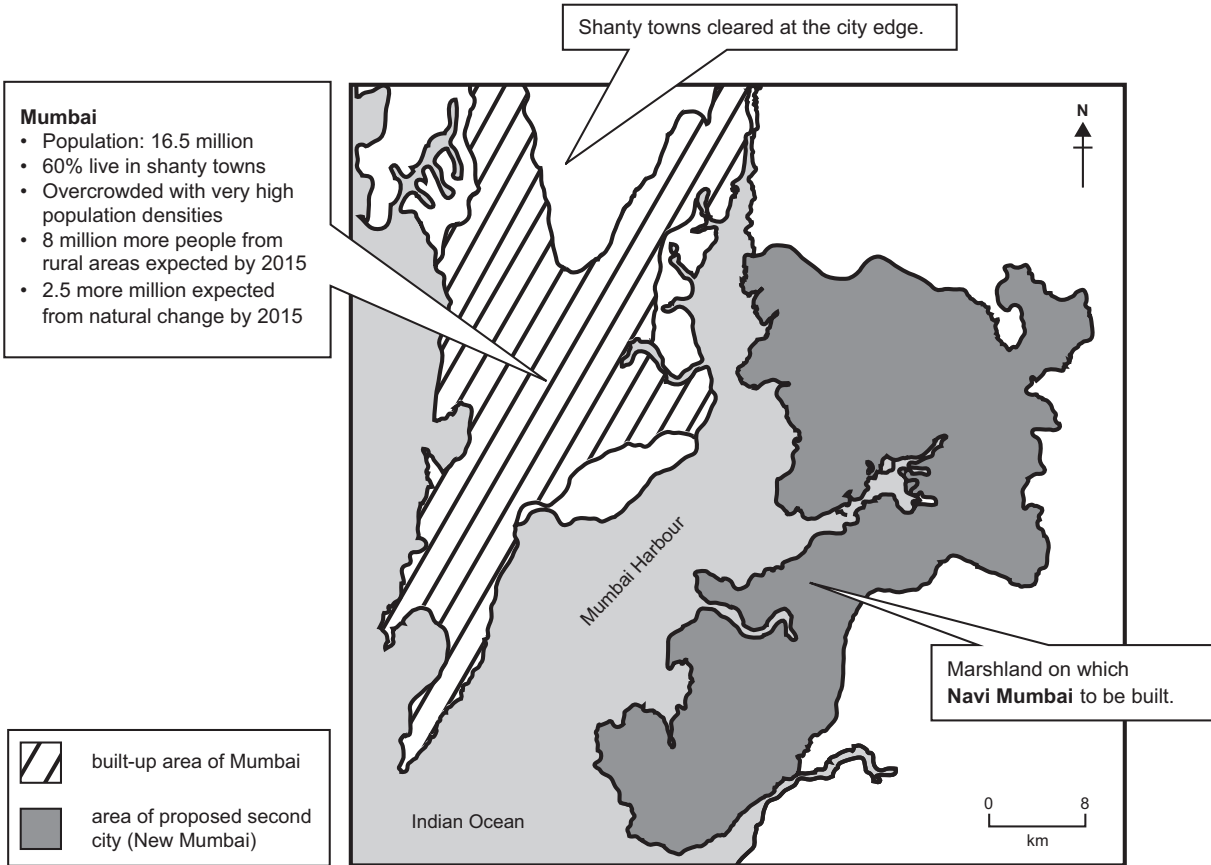
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### 6. Urban Environments

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

**The city so full they had to build another one.**



**Figure 6**

(i) Give the evidence on Figure 6 that Mumbai faces population pressures.

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**(3)**



(ii) Suggest why some shanty towns have been cleared.

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**(3)**

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

Named shanty town .....

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**(4)**



(c) Describe the problems caused by rapid urban population growth.

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**(4)**

(d) What factors would urban managers need to consider when planning new developments? Examples will help your answer.

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**(Total 20 marks)**

**Q6**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 120 MARKS**





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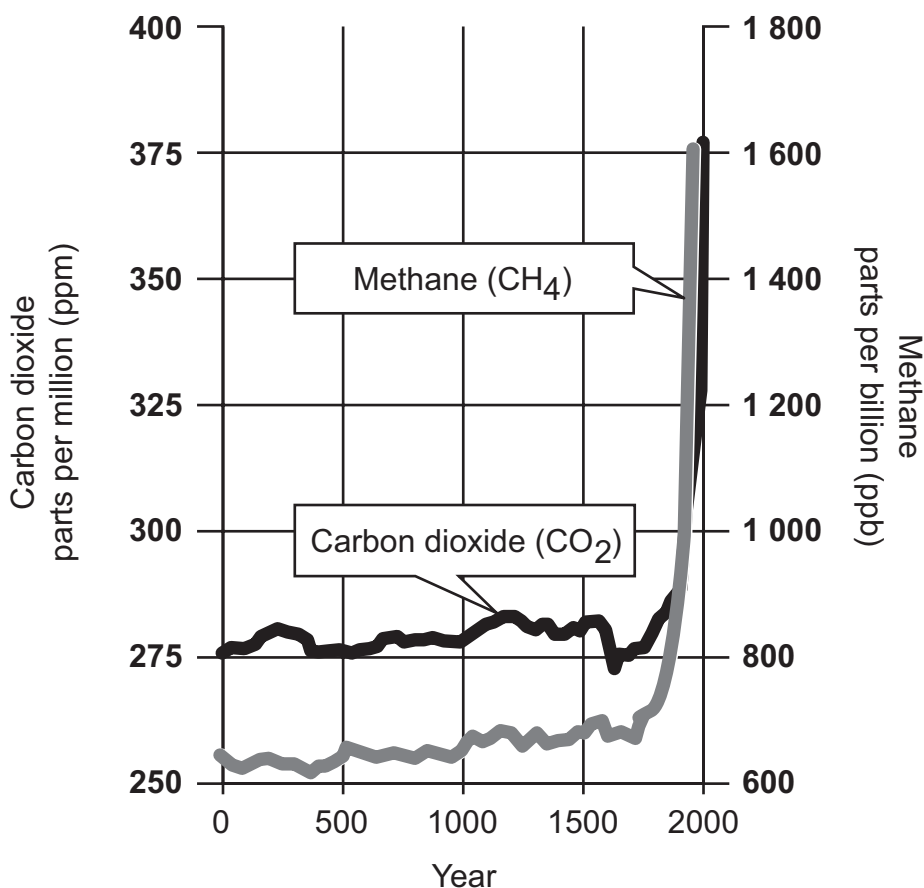
**SECTION B**

**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) Identify the changes shown by the graph.

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**(2)**



(ii) Give **two** reasons for the changes shown.

1 .....

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2 .....

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**(4)**

(iii) What is meant by the term **greenhouse gas**?

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**(2)**



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

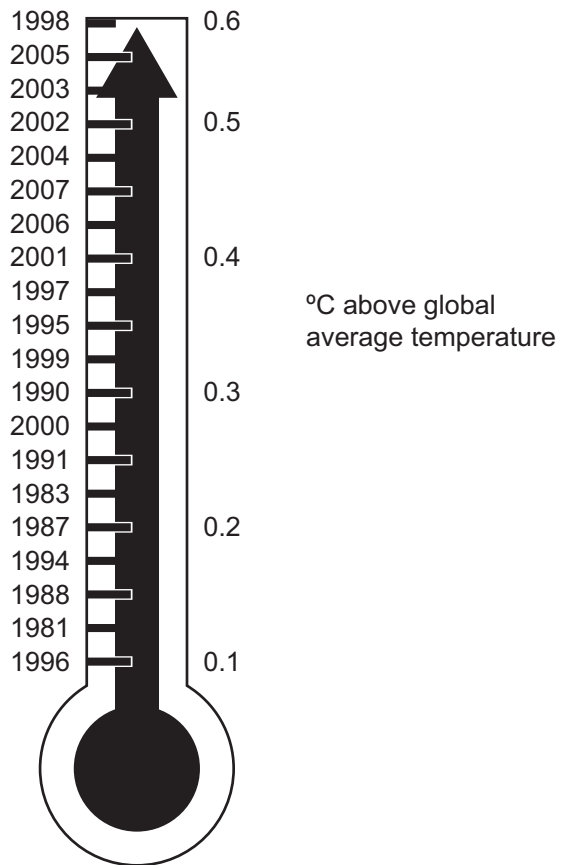


Figure 7(b)

(i) Describe and name the trend shown by Figure 7(b).

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(3)



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

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**(4)**

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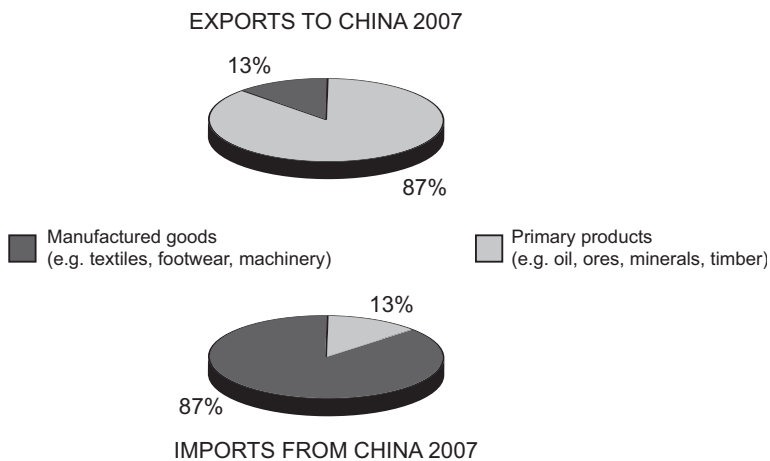
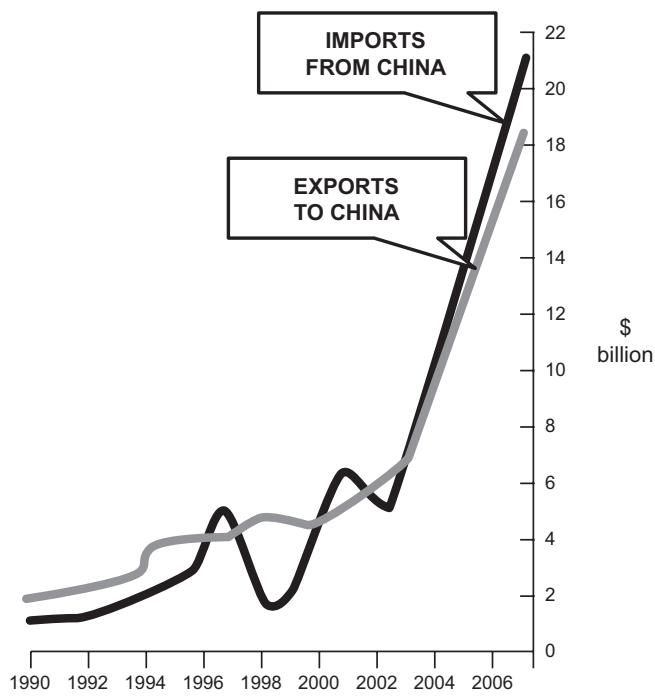
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If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box  .

**8. Globalisation**

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



**Figure 8(a)**

(i) Complete the blanks in the following passage.

Trade (exports and imports) between African countries and China had a value of \$3 billion in 1990 and ..... in 2007. It is expected to reach \$100 billion by 2010, which is half of the current value between African and European Union countries, i.e. \$ ..... billion.

**(2)**





(ii) Describe how trade between Africa and China changed from 1990 to 2007.

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**(3)**

(iii) Compare the nature of the imports to and exports from China shown on Figure 8(a).

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**(2)**

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

**Chinese TNCs invade Africa**

**Figure 8(b)**

(i) Describe the benefits for Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs), such as China, of trading with Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

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**(4)**







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.

- A** Remove extreme poverty and hunger
- B** Achieve universal primary education
- C** Promote gender equality and women’s rights
- D** Reduce child mortality
- E** Improve mothers’ health
- F** Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases
- G** Ensure environmental sustainability
- H** Develop a global partnership for development

**Millennium goals agreed by all the world’s governments and development agencies.**

**Target date for achievement: 2015**

**Figure 9(a)**

(i) Give an example of:

1. an anti-poverty goal

Letter .....

2. a health care and educational improvement goal.

Letter .....

**(2)**



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

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**(2)**

(iii) There is a focus on meeting the needs of women and children (e.g. goals **B** to **E**). Suggest why that is so.

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**(4)**

(iv) Which do you think is the most important goal? Justify your answer.

Most important goal .....

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**(4)**



(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.

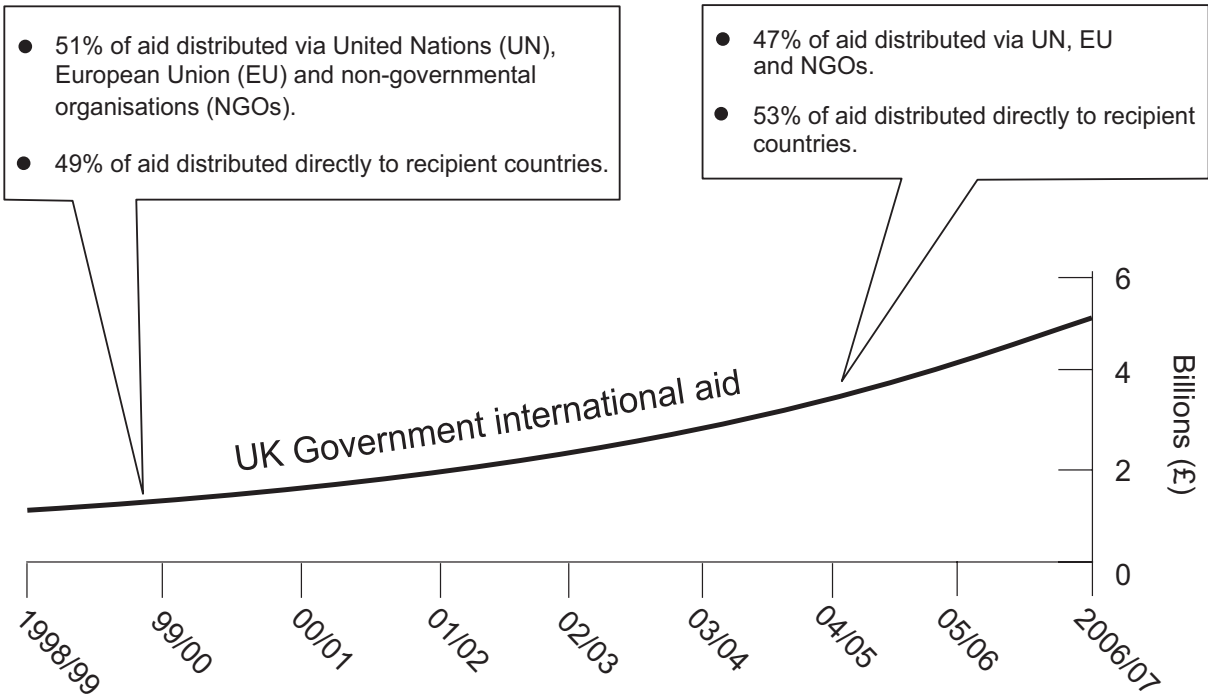


Figure 9(b)

(i) Describe the work of a non-governmental organisation (NGO).

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(3)



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

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**(6)**



