Paper Reference(s)

4370/1F

London Examinations
IGCSE

Geography

Foundation Tier

Paper 1F

Monday 9 November 2009 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials required for examination
Ruler, pencil and pen

Items included with question papers
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 36 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.
The following abbreviations are used throughout this paper:
MEDC: More Economically Developed Country
LEDC: Less Economically Developed Country

Advice to Candidates

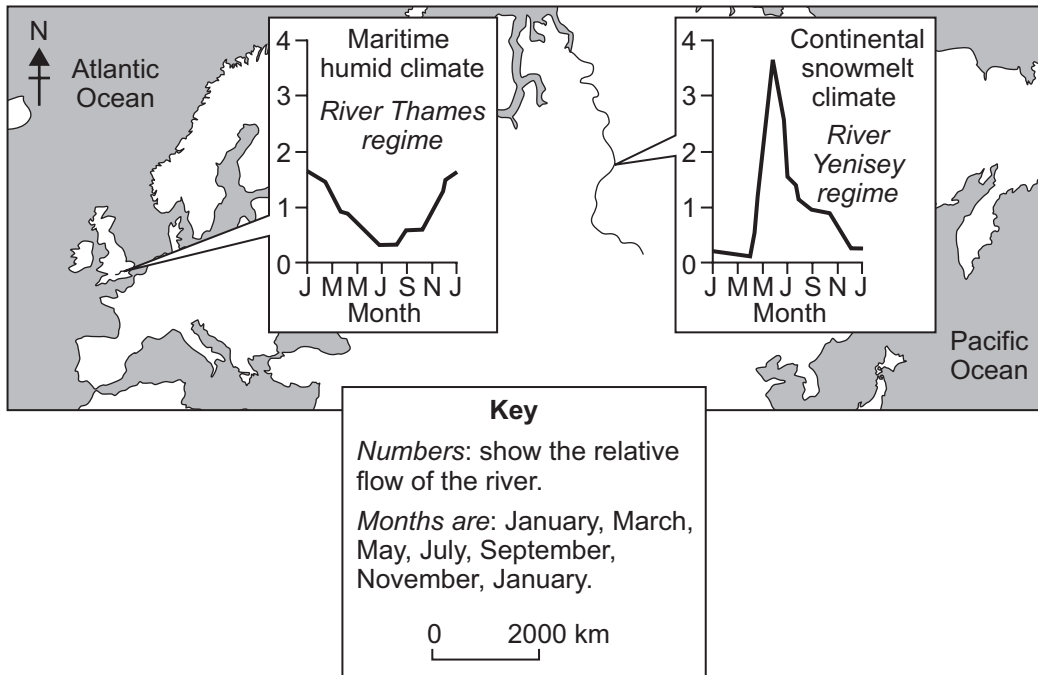Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Turn over

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. **Water**

   (a) Study Figure 1 which shows the regimes of two rivers in northern Europe: the Thames and the Yenisey.

   Figure 1

   (i) Which of the rivers has the more even regime? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

   ☒ Thames

   ☒ Yenisey

   (1)

   (ii) 1. Which of the rivers has the higher summer flow?

   ....

   2. Why is this flow so high?

   ....

   ....

   ....

   ....

   (3)

(iii) What term is used to describe the volume of water at a particular point in a river?

....

(1)

(iv) Climate is the main factor influencing the regime of a river. Identify and describe **two other** factors.

1 ....

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....

....

2 ....

....

....

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(4)

(v) What is a **hydrograph**?

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....

....

....

(2)

(b) Draw and label a sketch diagram to show the key features of a river in its upper (upland) course.

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

4

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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows the Irrawaddy delta in southern Myanmar one week after a strong tropical storm struck the area.
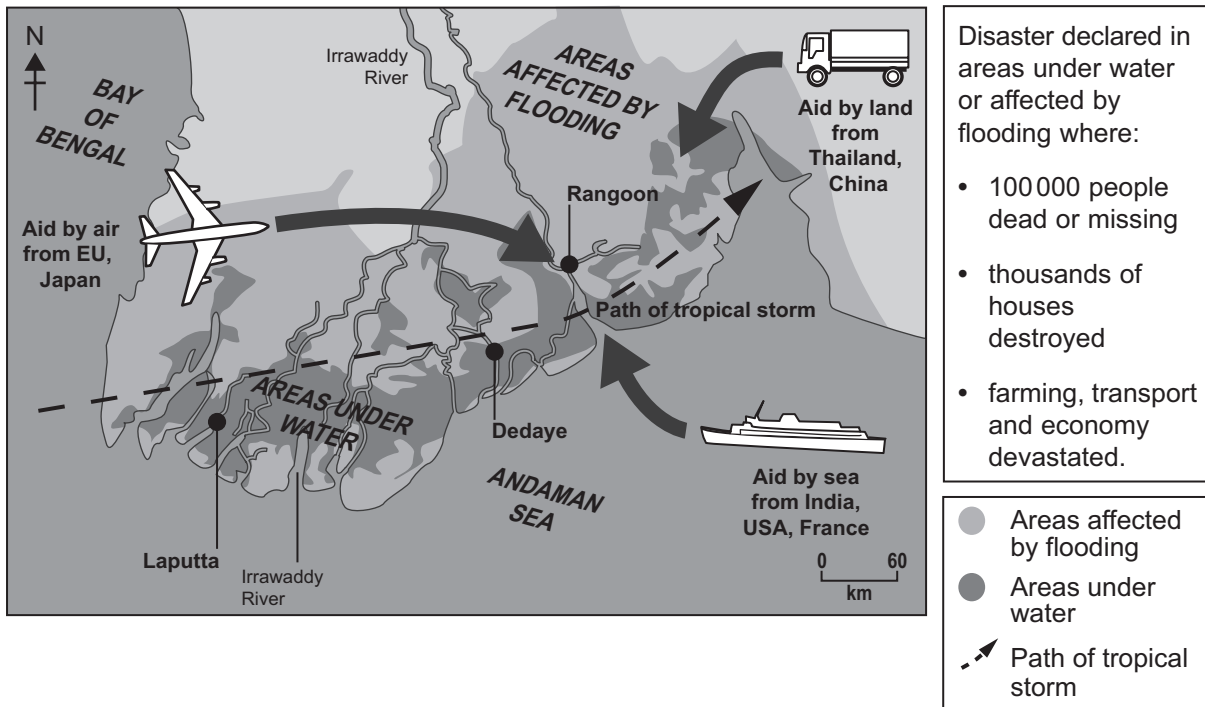

Figure 2

(i) Name a city under water.

....

(1)

(ii) Suggest **three** reasons why the tropical storm caused so much flooding.

1 ....

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2 ....

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3 ....

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(3)

N 3 4 9 2 8 A 0 6 3 6

(iii) What evidence is there that this tropical storm was a major disaster?

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(3)

(iv) Suggest why aid arrived more easily by air and sea than by land.

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....

(2)

(v) Give **two** types of aid that are likely to have arrived in the first week after the tropical storm struck.

1 ....

....

2 ....

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(2)

(b) Describe the measures taken by some countries to reduce the damage caused by tropical storms.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q2

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3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3 which shows inputs and outputs of a car factory.

Supply of components

Raw materials

Energy supplies

Water supply

Capital and technology

Labour supply

Access to transport

Finished products

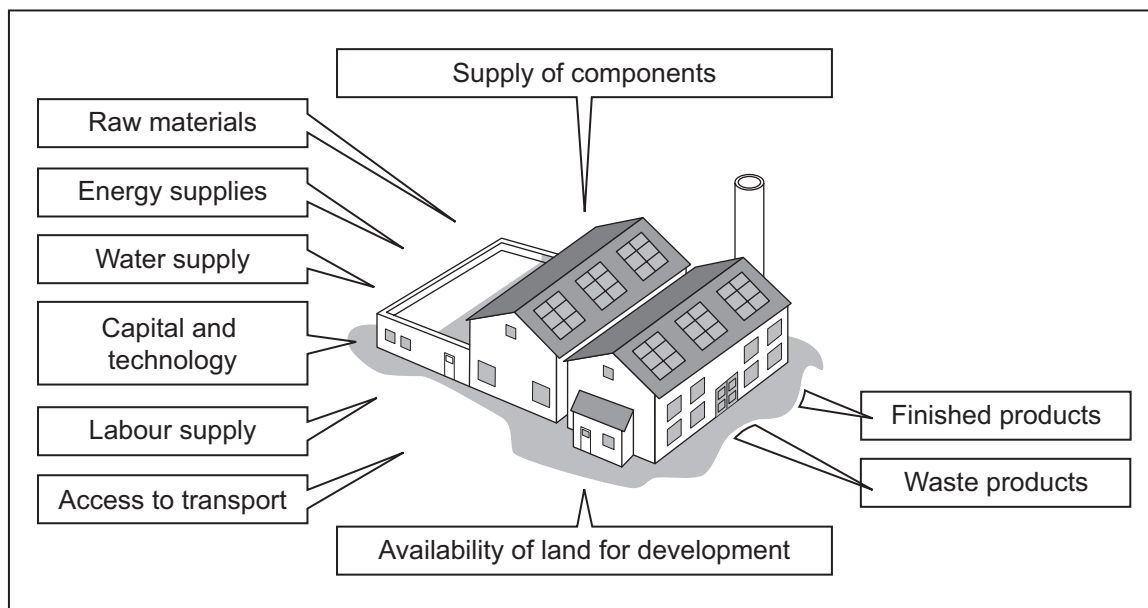Waste products

Availability of land for development

Figure 3

(i) To which economic (employment) sector does this factory belong?
Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ Primary

☒ Secondary

☒ Tertiary

☒ Quaternary

(1)

(ii) Name **one** of the outputs shown.

....

(1)

(iii) Give an example of the following inputs:

1. a raw material

....

2. a component.

....

(2)

(iv) Explain how **one** of the inputs in Figure 3 might lead to a factory changing its location.

Name of input ....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(3)

(b) Factories bring advantages and disadvantages to a local community.

Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage.

Advantage: ....

....

....

....

Disadvantage: ....

....

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(4)

(c) Referring to examples, describe the characteristics of informal employment.

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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q3

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4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which is an annotated map of part of the Middle East focusing on Qatar, a country which is currently experiencing an economic boom.
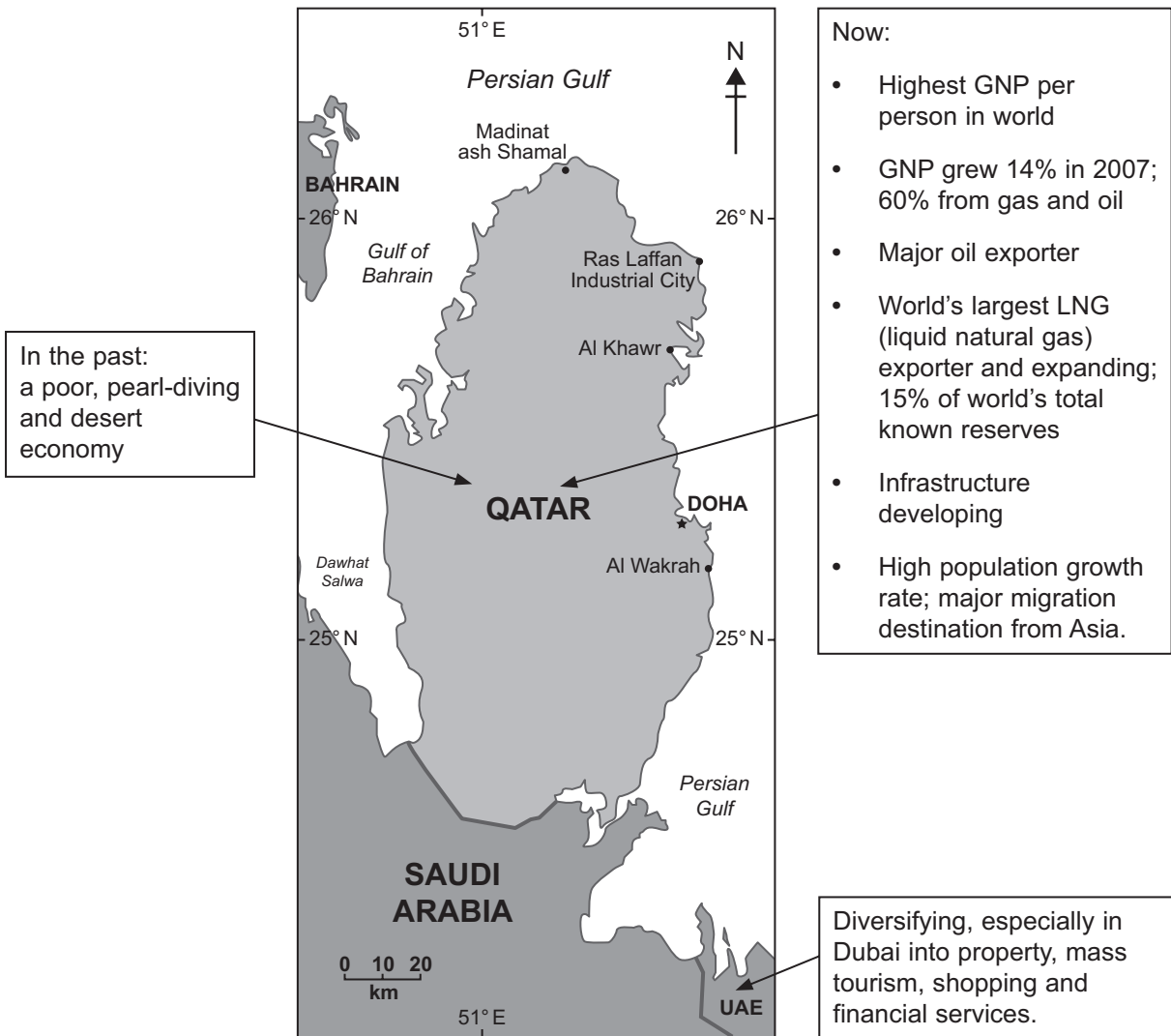
Now:

- Highest GNP per person in world

- GNP grew 14% in 2007; 60% from gas and oil

- Major oil exporter

- World's largest LNG (liquid natural gas) exporter and expanding; 15% of world's total known reserves

- Infrastructure developing

- High population growth rate; major migration destination from Asia.

In the past: a poor, pearl-diving and desert economy

Diversifying, especially in Dubai into property, mass tourism, shopping and financial services.

Figure 4

(i) Describe the location of Qatar.

....

....

....

....

(2)

(ii) What is meant by the term **GNP per person**?

....

....

....

....

(2)

(iii) What is the main source of Qatar's GNP?

....

....

(1)

(iv) Suggest how this source has affected the economy of Qatar.

....

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(3)

(v) Why does Qatar need to find other sources of GNP?

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(3)

(b) Describe how people benefit from rising GNP.

....
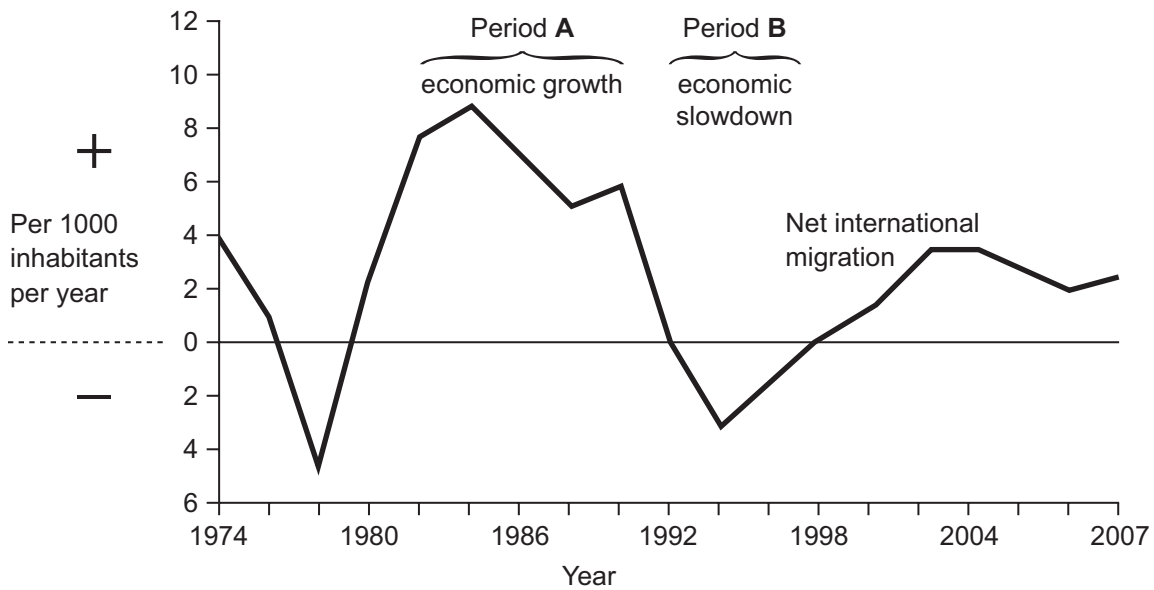
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(4)

(Total 15 marks)

Q4

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5. **Migration**

    (a) Study Figure 5 which shows net international migration for the United Kingdom between 1974 and 2007.

Figure 5

    (i) What was the rate of net international migration for the United Kingdom in 2004?

    ....

    (1)

    (ii) Complete the paragraph below by using the following:

A	B	less	greater

    Positive (+) net international migration occurs when immigration is

    .... than emigration, as in Period .... When

    immigration is .... than emigration then net international

    migration is negative (–) as in Period ....

    (4)

    (iii) Outline **one** reason for the high level of net international migration in Period **A**.

    ....

    ....

    ....

    ....

    (2)

(b) Describe **two push** factors encouraging international migration.

1 ....

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....

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2 ....

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(4)

(c) Urban-to-rural migration is a feature of the United Kingdom and other MEDCs today.

Explain **two pull** factors behind this type of internal migration.

1 ....

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....

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2 ....

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(4)

Q5

(Total 15 marks)

6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which lists the world's six largest cities in 1970 and in 2007, and the six largest predicted for 2025.

1970		2007		2025 (prediction)	
City	Population (millions)	City	Population (millions)	City	Population (millions)
New York	16.5	Tokyo	35.2	Tokyo	36.4
Tokyo	13.4	Mexico City	19.2	Mumbai	26.4
London	10.5	New York	18.6	Delhi	22.5
Shanghai	10.0	Sao Paulo	18.3	Dhaka	22.0
Mexico City	8.6	Mumbai	18.2	Sao Paulo	21.4
Los Angeles	8.4	Delhi	15.0	Mexico City	21.0

Figure 6

(i) Name **one** city which is shown as being in the top six throughout the period 1970 to 2025.

....

(1)

(ii) Which of the following statements is true? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ The number of Asian cities in these lists grew throughout the period.

☒ The number of European cities in these lists grew throughout the period.

(1)

(iii) Describe how the number of LEDC cities in these lists changes between 1970 and 2025.

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....

....

(2)

(iv) Describe how the populations of the world's largest cities change between 1970 and 2025.

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(3)

(b) (i) Give **two** reasons for the development of mega-cities.

1 ....

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2 ....

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(4)

N 3 4 9 2 8 A 0 2 1 3 6

(ii) Describe **two** problems associated with the development of mega-cities.

1 ....

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2 ....

....

....

....

(4)

(Total 15 marks)

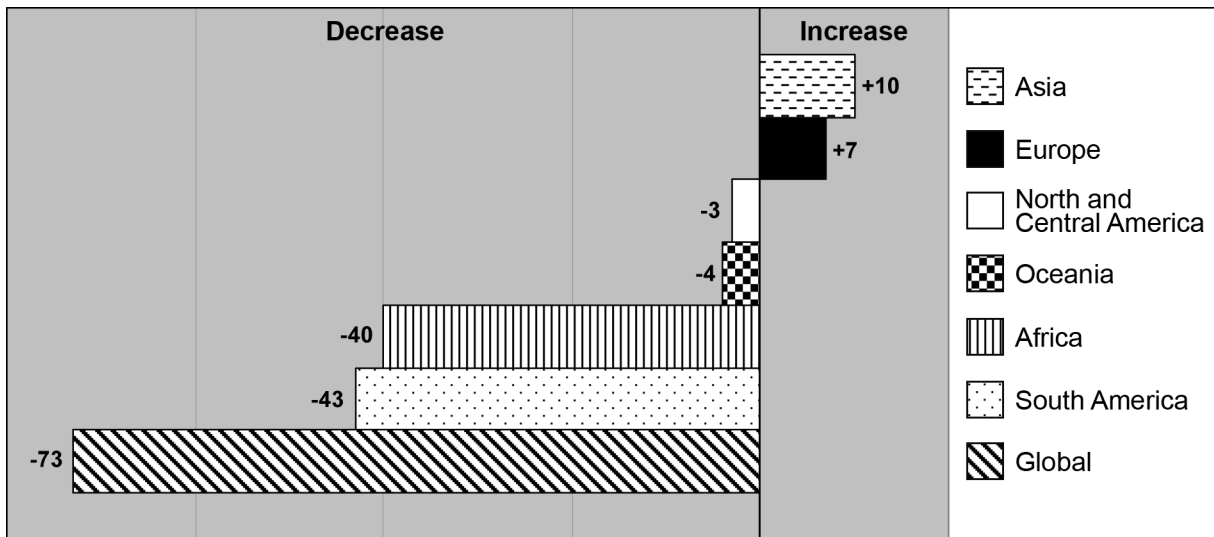**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 90 MARKS**

Q6

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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 which shows how the forested areas of the world are predicted to change between 2000 and 2025.

Numbers are 000km^2 (average annual change in forested area, 2000–2025)

Figure 7

    (i) Which continent is predicted to lose the greatest area of forest?

    ....
    (1)

    (ii) Which of the following statements is true? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

    ☒ Asia lost more forest than Oceania.

    ☒ Oceania lost less forest than Africa.

    (1)

    (iii) What term is used to describe the loss of forest?

    ....
    (1)

(iv) What evidence is there to support the idea that the loss of forest is a global issue?

....

....

(1)

(b) Explain how cutting down forests can lead to:

1. increased flooding

....

....

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....

....

....

2. problems for the ecosystem.

....

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(6)

N 3 4 9 2 8 A 0 2 5 3 6

(c) Describe **two** ways in which forests can be managed more sustainably.

1 ....

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2 ....

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(4)

(d) With reference to examples, give reasons for the loss of forests.

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(6)

Q7

(Total 20 marks)

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

8. **Globalisation**

(a) Study Figure 8 which shows the locations of Samsung's headquarters, offices and factories. Samsung is a transnational company (TNC) making electrical and electronic goods.
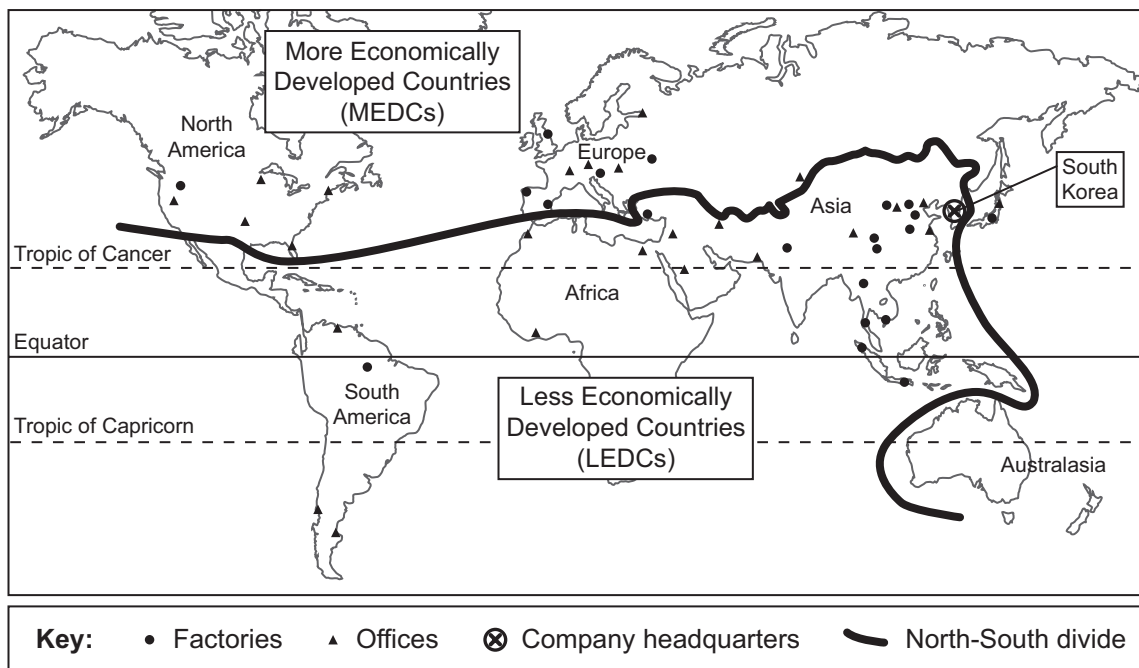
Figure 8

(i) In which country are Samsung's headquarters located?

....

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the following continents has the most factories and offices? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

☒ Europe

☒ North America

☒ South America

(1)

(iii) Give **three** characteristics of a transnational company (TNC).

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

3 ....

....

(3)

(iv) Suggest why most Samsung factories are located in Asia but its offices are globally distributed.

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(5)

N 3 4 9 2 8 A 0 2 9 3 6

(b) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage to a LEDC when a TNC locates a factory within the country.

Advantage: ....

....

....

....

Disadvantage: ....

....

....

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(4)

(c) Explain the factors (including TNCs) that are helping to create the modern global economy.

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(6)

Q8

(Total 20 marks)

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

9. **Human Welfare**

    (a) Study Figure 9 which shows life expectancy in six African countries in 2007 and predicted changes by 2010.

Country	Life expectancy in years (2007)	Predicted change by 2010 (in years)
Botswana	50.7	+2.1
Kenya	54.1	+1.7
Mozambique	42.1	–0.8
South Africa	49.3	–2.0
Swaziland	39.6	–1.7
Zambia	42.3	+1.4

Figure 9

(i) Which country had the lowest life expectancy in 2007?

....
(1)

(ii) What is life expectancy in Kenya predicted to be by 2010?

....
(1)

(iii) Name a country in which life expectancy is predicted to decrease between 2007 and 2010.

....
(1)

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

....

....

....

....
(2)

(v) State **three** factors that help life expectancy to increase.

1 ....

....

2 ....

....

3 ....

....

(3)

(vi) For **one** of the factors stated in (v), explain how it helps to increase life expectancy.

Named factor ....

....

....

....

....

(2)

(b) (i) Give **two** indicators, other than life expectancy, that are used to measure the level of human welfare.

1 ....

2 ....

(2)

(ii) Why are they good human welfare indicators?

....

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(2)

(c) Referring to examples, describe how international aid can improve the welfare of some people in LEDCs.

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(6)

Q9

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 110 MARKS

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