

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Water

(a) Study Figure 1 which shows changes in the amount of freshwater used in the six continents.

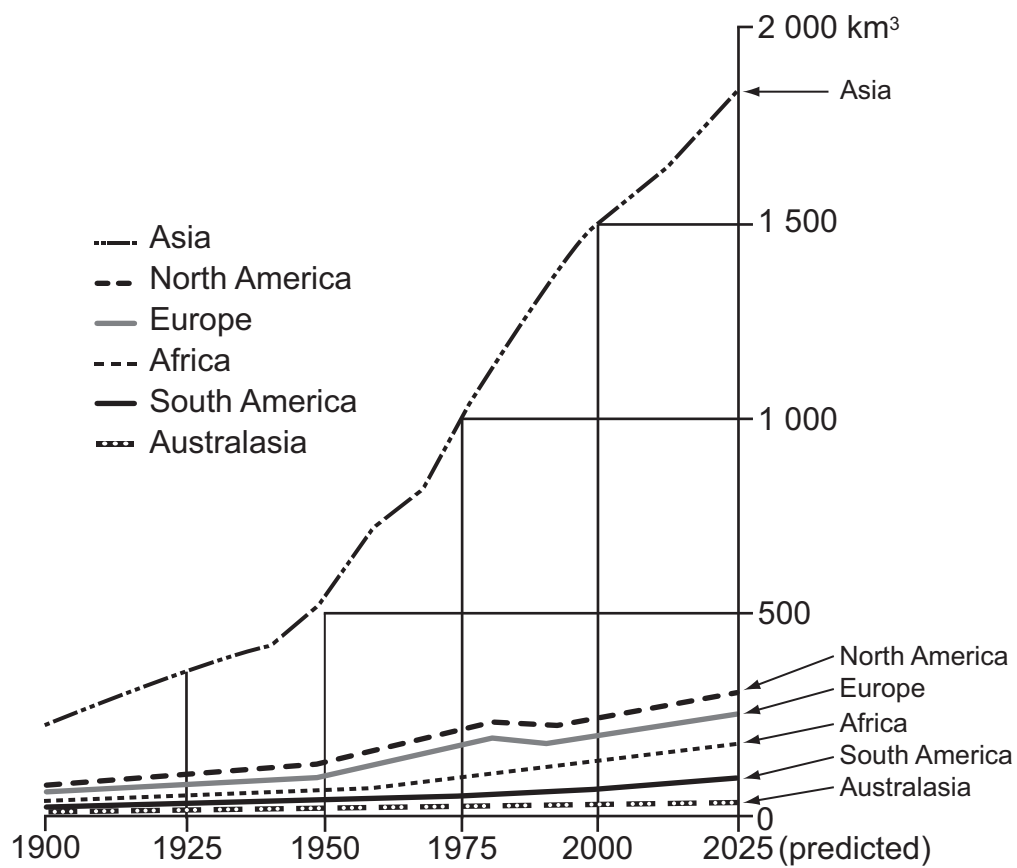


Figure 1

(i) Describe the main changes shown in Figure 1.

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(ii) Suggest why the amount of freshwater used in Asia has changed.

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(3)

(iii) Rivers are a natural source of freshwater. Name **one** other natural source.

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(1)

(b) Suggest why a shortage of freshwater:

1. can slow down an area's development

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2. is becoming a global issue.

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(4)



(c) (i) Draw and label the main features of a river drainage basin.

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2. Hazards

(a) Study Figure 2 which shows an erupting volcano.

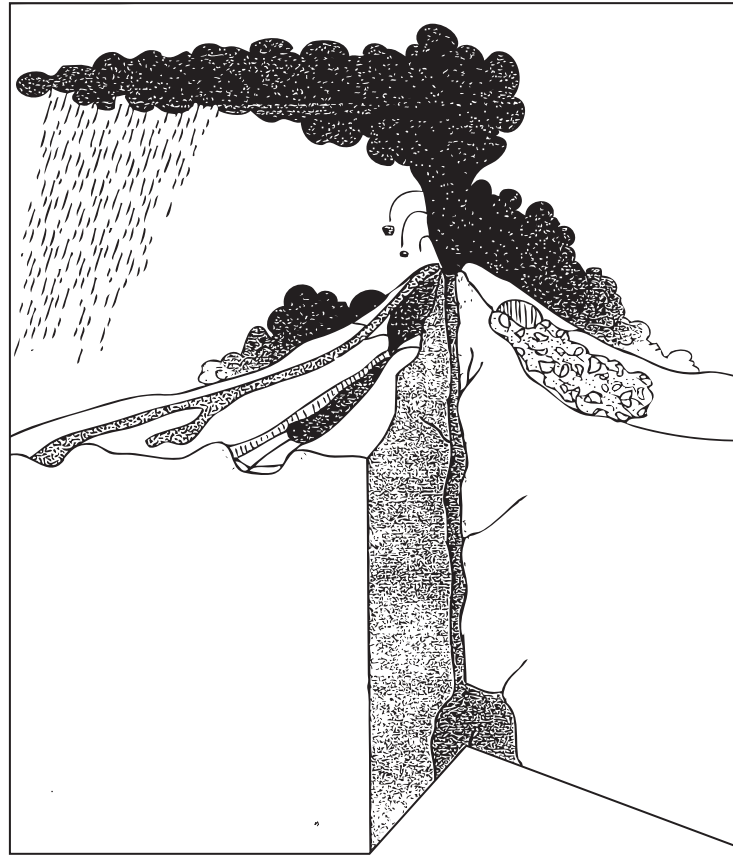


Figure 2

(i) Mark and label the following features on Figure 2:

- crater
- magma chamber
- vent.

(3)



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(ii) Name and describe **three** types of material ejected during a volcanic eruption.

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(6)

(b) Describe **two** ways of reducing the effects of a volcanic eruption.

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(c) (i) Define the term **plate margin**.

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(1)

(ii) Explain why volcanoes are found at plate margins. Annotated diagrams may help your answer.

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Q2

(Total 20 marks)



3. Production

(a) Study Figure 3. **A**, **B** and **C** are three groups of factors affecting farming. **A1**, **B1** and **C1** are examples of each of the three groups.

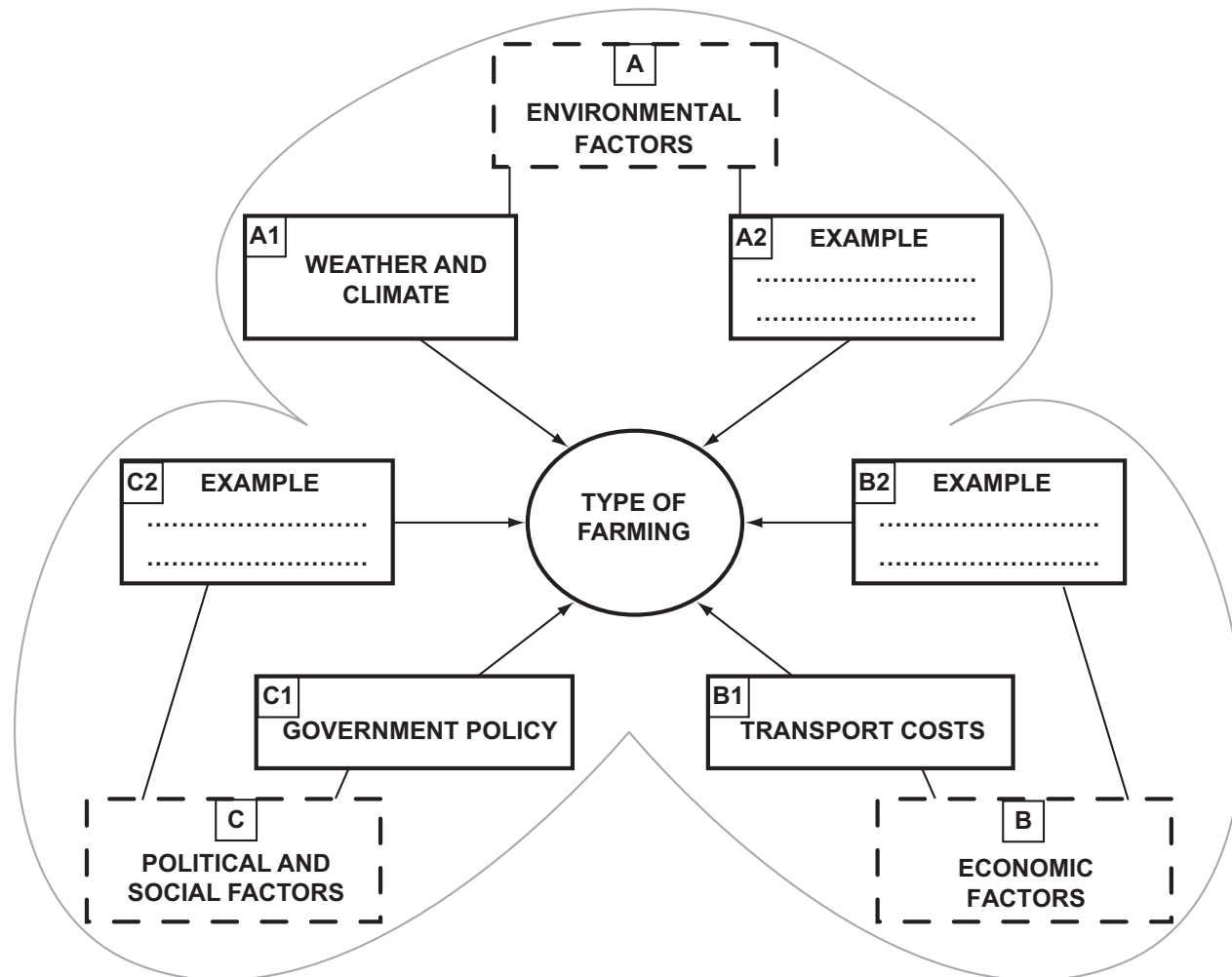


Figure 3

(i) Complete boxes **A2**, **B2** and **C2** by giving another example of each of the factors.

(3)



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(ii) For **one** named type of farming (e.g. arable farming), describe the main factors affecting it.

Name of type of farming

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(b) (i) What are **GM** (genetically-modified) **crops**?

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

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

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(6)

(Total 20 marks)

Q3



4. Development

(a) Study Figure 4 which gives information about the population and economy of the city of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) in 2007.

- 75% of population male.
- 20% of population Emirati Arab.
- Huge pay differences: some very wealthy people, but some migrant workers in the construction sector earn very low pay.

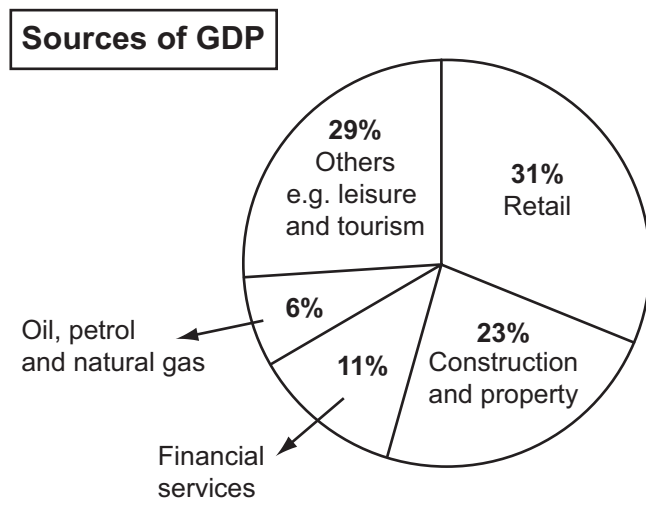


Figure 4

(i) In the past, oil, petrol and natural gas made a much larger contribution to Dubai's GDP.

1. Which activity made the largest contribution to Dubai's GDP in 2007?

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2. Suggest why this change has happened.

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(ii) Explain how each of the following helps the development of a country:

1. oil and natural gas resources
2. immigration.

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(6)

(b) Sustaining development can be a problem for any rapidly developing area. Give reasons why.

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(c) Define the term **GDP** and describe other ways in which differences in development can be measured.

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Q4

(Total 20 marks)



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5. Migration

(a) Study Figure 5 which shows the flows of three different types of migrant into an MEDC between 1950 and 2005.

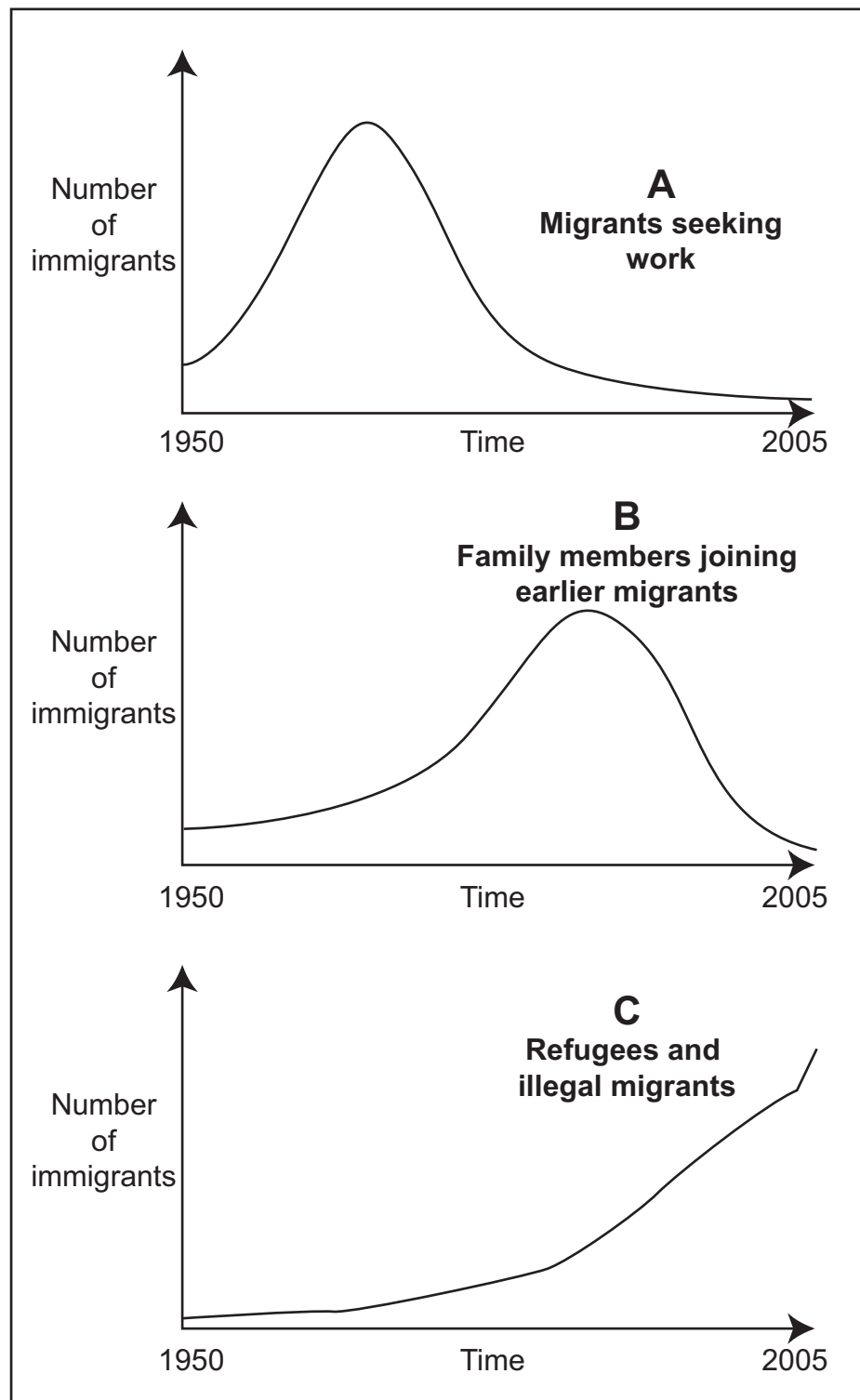


Figure 5



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(i) Describe how immigration on Figure 5 changed between 1950 and 2005.

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(3)

(ii) Suggest a reason for **one** of the changes you have described in (i).

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(2)

(iii) Explain the difference between a refugee and an illegal migrant.

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(2)



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(b) Describe **one** issue that large-scale immigration creates for a named country.

Name of country

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(3)

(c) Give **two** reasons why more people are migrating today than ever before.

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(d) Describe and explain **one** named refugee migration.

Name of refugee migration

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Q5

(Total 20 marks)



6. Urban Environments

(a) Study Figure 6 which shows the predicted populations of the world's seven largest cities in 2015. Their actual populations in 1975 are shown in brackets.

Rank Order in 2015	Predicted population in 2015 millions
1. Tokyo	36.2 (26.6)
2. Mumbai	22.6 (7.3)
3. Delhi	20.9 (4.4)
4. Mexico City	20.6 (10.7)
5. Sao Paulo	20.0 (9.6)
6. New York	19.7 (15.9)
7. Dhaka	17.9 (2.2)

Figure 6

(i) What term is used to describe these very large cities?

..... **(1)**

(ii) Describe the changes shown under the following headings:

1. changes in population size

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2. changes in rank order.

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(b) (i) Describe **two** problems found in very large cities.

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(ii) Describe how these problems are being managed. Examples may help your answer.

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(c) Explain why rural-to-urban migration has played a large part in the growth of very large cities.

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Q6

(Total 20 marks)

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 which shows a sequence of events leading to the formation of a desert.

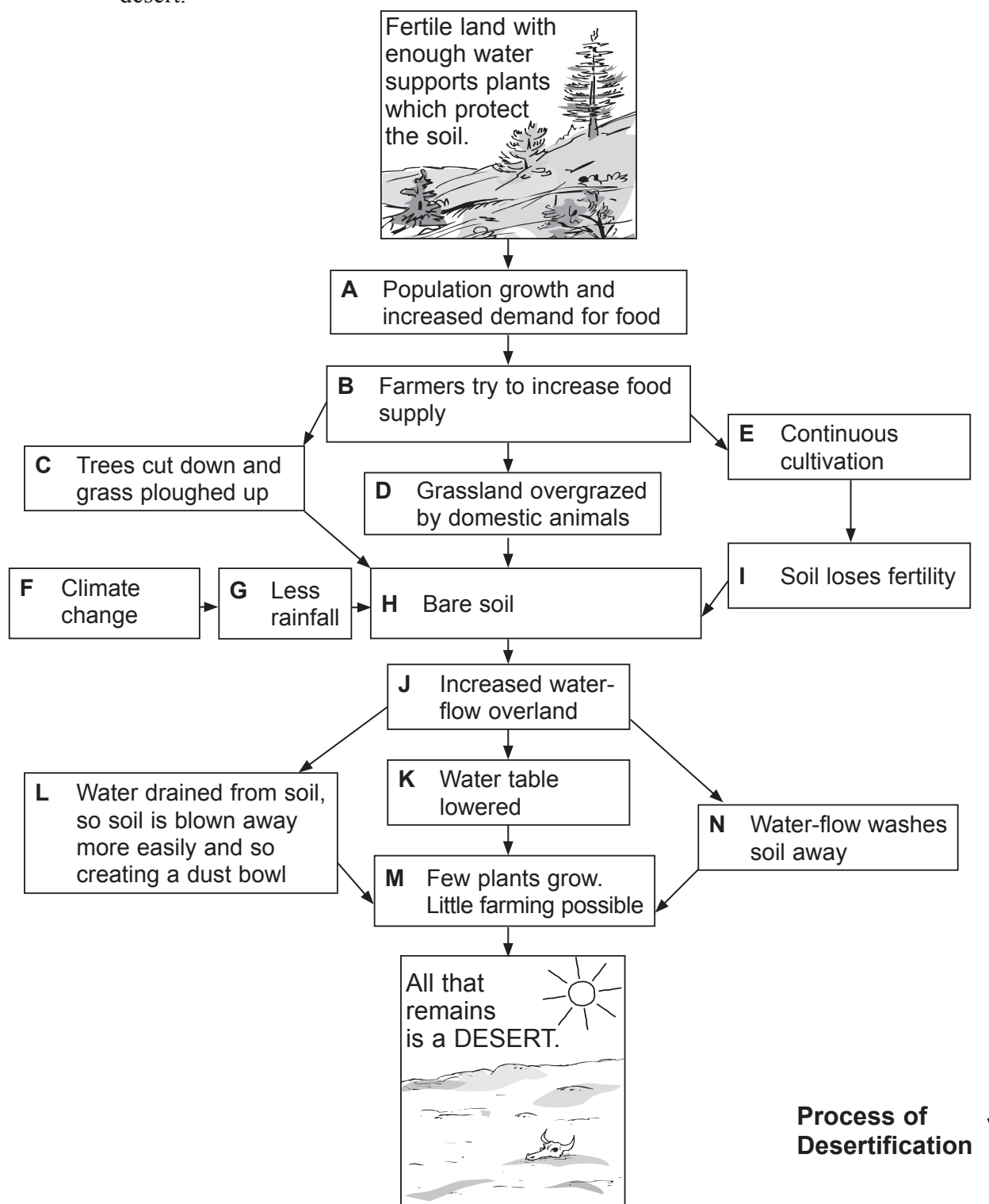


Figure 7



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(i) Which of the following statements best describes the term **desertification**? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- The spread of desert-like conditions into neighbouring areas.
- The washing away or blowing away of soil.
- The watering of land by people during dry weather.

(1)

(ii) Suggest how:

1. farmers can cause soil erosion
2. soil erosion can lead to desertification.

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(5)

(iii) Explain why soil erosion and desertification are being linked to climate change.

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(b) Describe the impacts that soil erosion and desertification have on people.

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(c) (i) Describe measures being taken to try to slow down the rate of global warming and climate change. Examples may help your answer.

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

8. Globalisation

(a) Study Figure 8 which gives information about eight of the world's largest companies.

Company name	HQ location	Main business
AT&T	USA	Telecoms
BP	UK	Oil and gas
Exxon Mobil	USA	Oil and gas
Gazprom	Russia	Oil and gas
General Electric	USA	Electricals
Microsoft	USA	Computer software
Royal Dutch Shell	UK	Oil and gas
Wal-Mart	USA	Retail

Figure 8

(i) What is a **transnational company (TNC)**?

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(3)

(ii) Suggest why TNCs usually have their headquarters (HQ) located in MEDCs.

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(b) Explain how TNCs have encouraged the growth of the global economy (economic globalisation).

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(c) What effects do TNCs have on LEDCs?

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(d) Describe and give reasons for the global shift in manufacturing. Examples may help your answer.

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

9. Human Welfare

- (a) Study Figure 9 which shows development indicators for Kenya and the United Kingdom (UK) in 2008.

Development indicator	Kenya	UK
Birth rate	35	11
Infant mortality rate	66	5
Life expectancy (years)	54	80
Literacy rate (% population):		
• male	89	99
• female	76	99
% population urban	20	90
Motor vehicles (per 1000)	14	430
% population with HIV/AIDS	15	0.1
Internet users (% population)	3	55

Figure 9

- (i) Name **one** of the indicators for which a smaller number suggests a higher level of human welfare.

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- (ii) What is indicated by the infant mortality rate?

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 (2)



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(iii) Using Figure 9, give the evidence that there is more poverty in Kenya than in the UK.

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(iv) Life expectancy in Kenya in 2003 was 51. Suggest why it had improved to 54 by 2008.

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(b) Outline **two** reasons why human welfare in LEDCs, such as Kenya, is usually lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

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(4)

(c) 'Quality of life means different things to different people'. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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