

Answer FOUR questions only.

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in this box .

- 1. (a) Study Figure 1(a) which shows the birth and death rates of two countries, A and B, between 1800 and 2005.

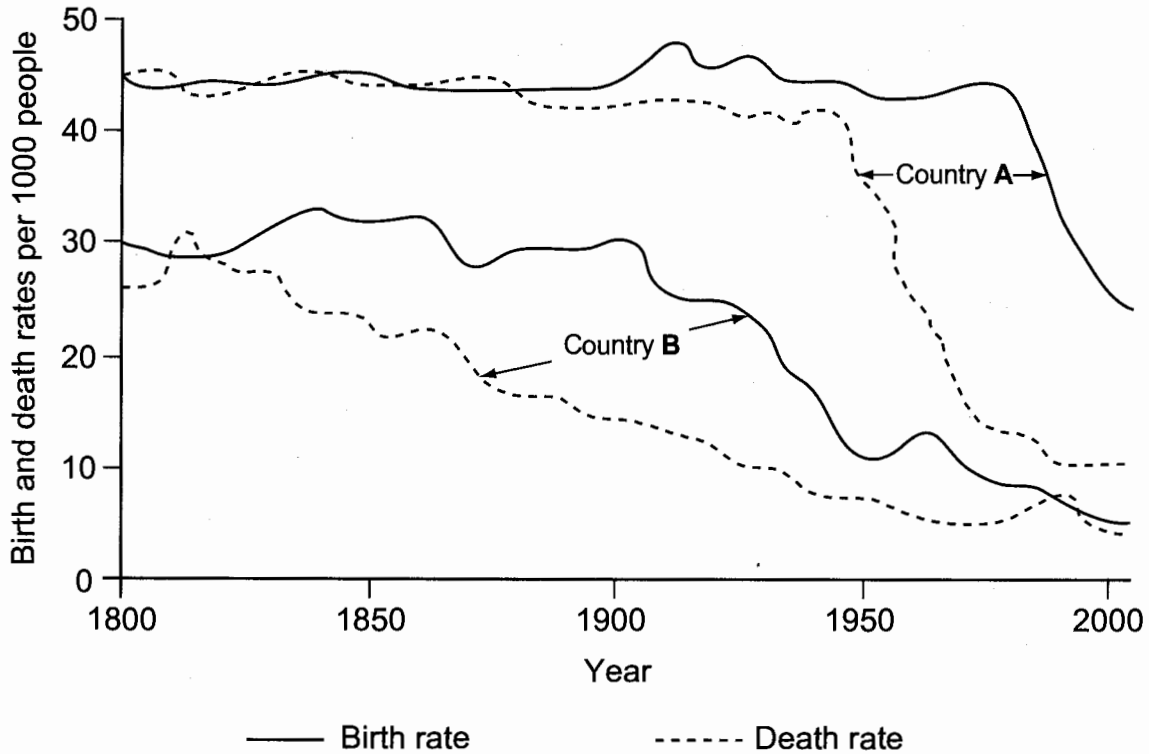


Figure 1(a)

- (i) Which of the two countries, A or B, is more likely to be in western Europe? Put a cross in the correct box.

A

B

(1)

- (ii) Give two reasons for your answer to (i) above.

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(4)



(iii) Using Figure 1(a), explain the meaning of the term **natural population increase**.

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(3)

(iv) Suggest what is likely to happen to natural population change in country A by 2050.

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(b) Explain why in most countries the birth rate is either low or falling.

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(c) Study Figure 1(b) which shows the proportion of the population aged over 60 in each of five areas of the world.

Proportion of the population aged over 60

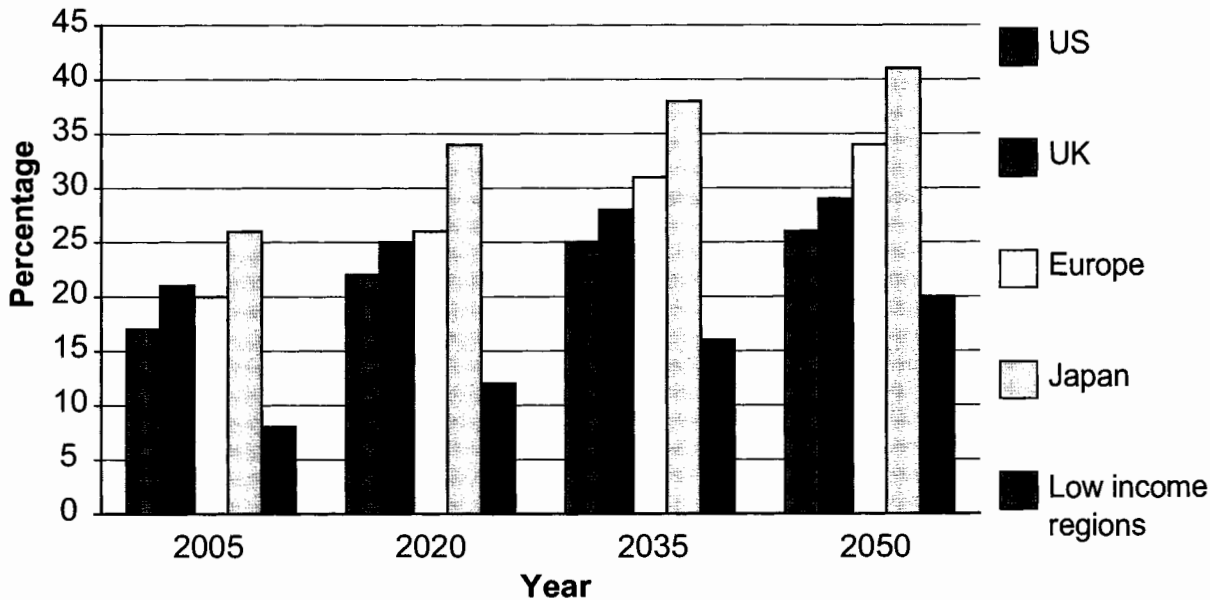


Figure 1(b)



If you answer Question 2 put a cross in this box .

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows information about farming in an area of Nigeria, West Africa.

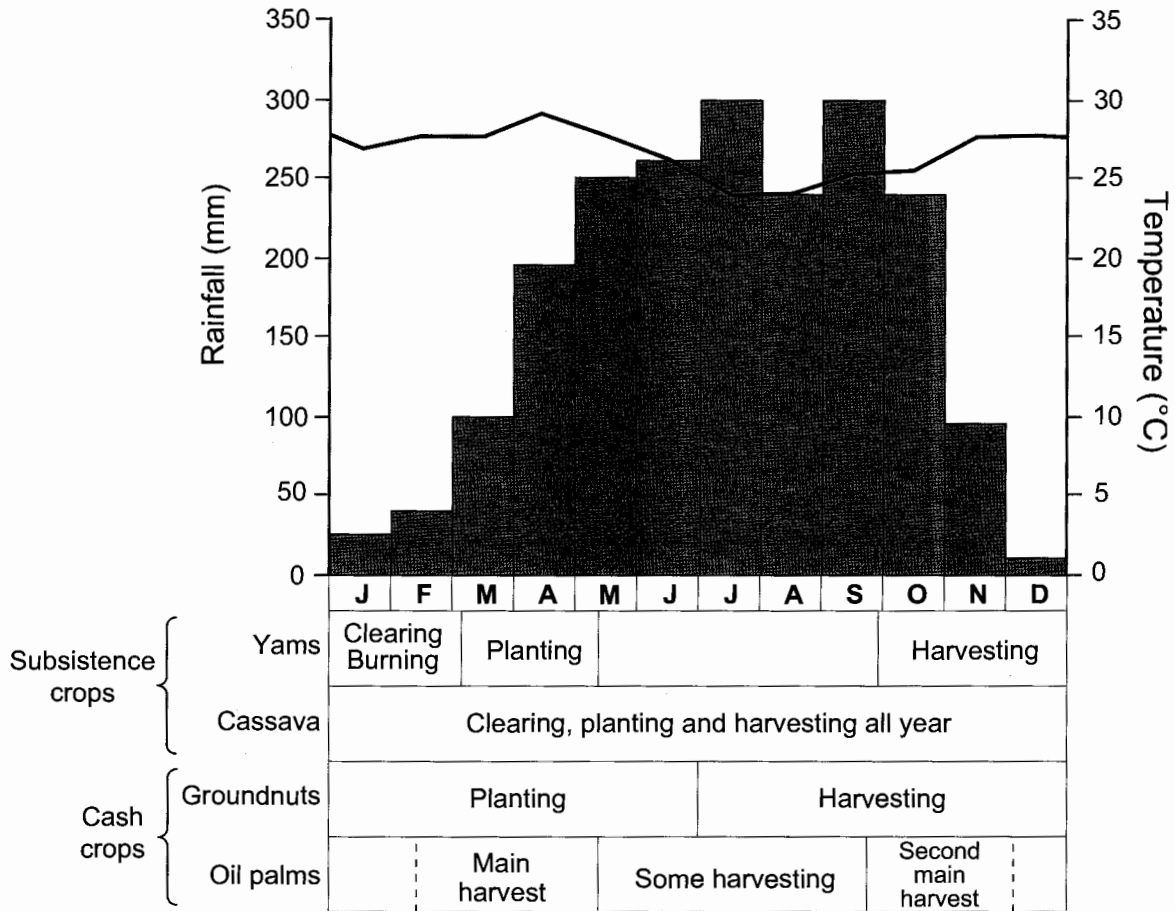


Figure 2

- (i) Which type of farming is shown by Figure 2? Put a cross in the correct box.

- Arable
- Mixed
- Pastoral

(1)



(ii) Give the meaning of the terms

1. cash crop

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2. subsistence crop.

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(4)

(iii) Identify ways in which farming activities in this area of Nigeria are influenced by rainfall.

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(4)



(iv) Explain **two** factors that will influence how much of a farmer's land is used to grow cash crops rather than subsistence crops.

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(4)

(b) Suggest why farming in Advanced Industrial Countries (AICs) has become less dependent on weather and climate.

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(3)



If you answer Question 3 put a cross in this box .

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows four factors contributing to the growth of global tourism over the past fifty years.

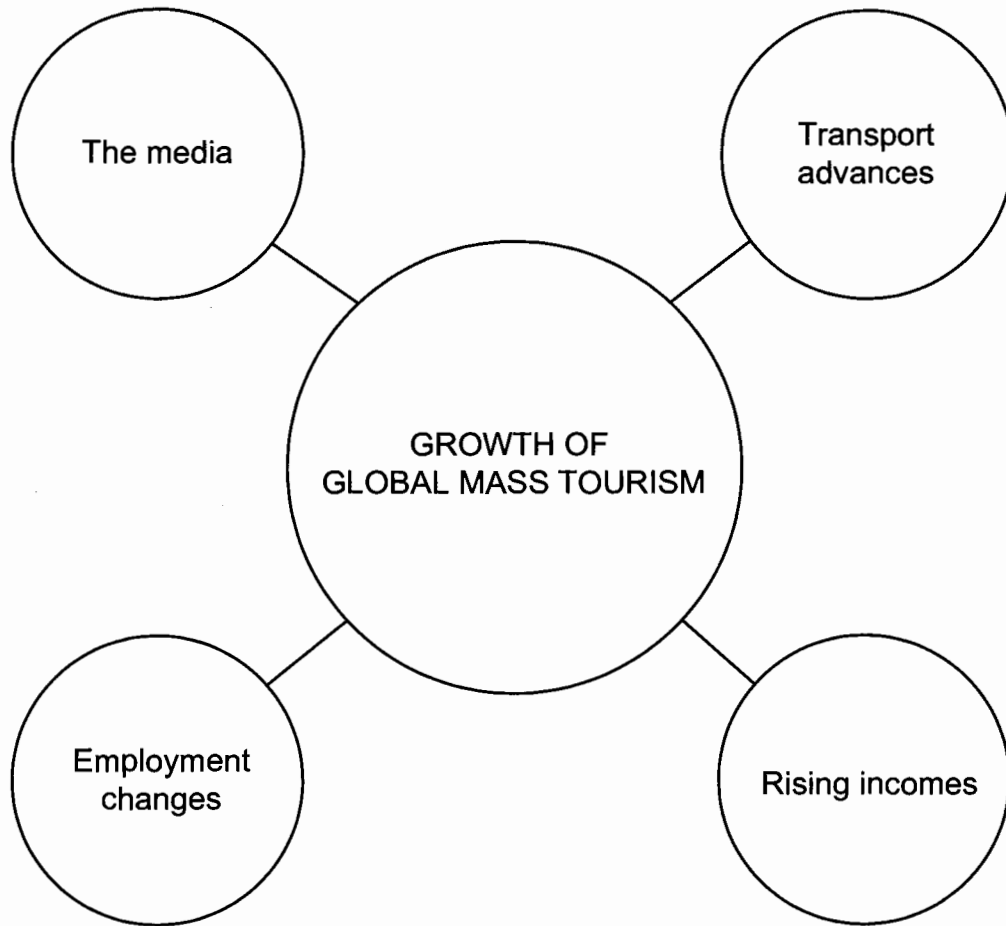


Figure 3

- (i) What is meant by **global mass tourism**?

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(2)



(ii) For each of **three** factors from Figure 3, give an example to show how it has contributed to the growth of global mass tourism.

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(6)



(b) (i) Outline some of the features that attract tourists to particular areas.

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(5)

(ii) Describe how mass tourism can change the character of a tourist destination.

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(3)



If you answer Question 4 put a cross in this box .

4. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows seven industrial locations in and around a city in an Advanced Industrial Country (AIC).

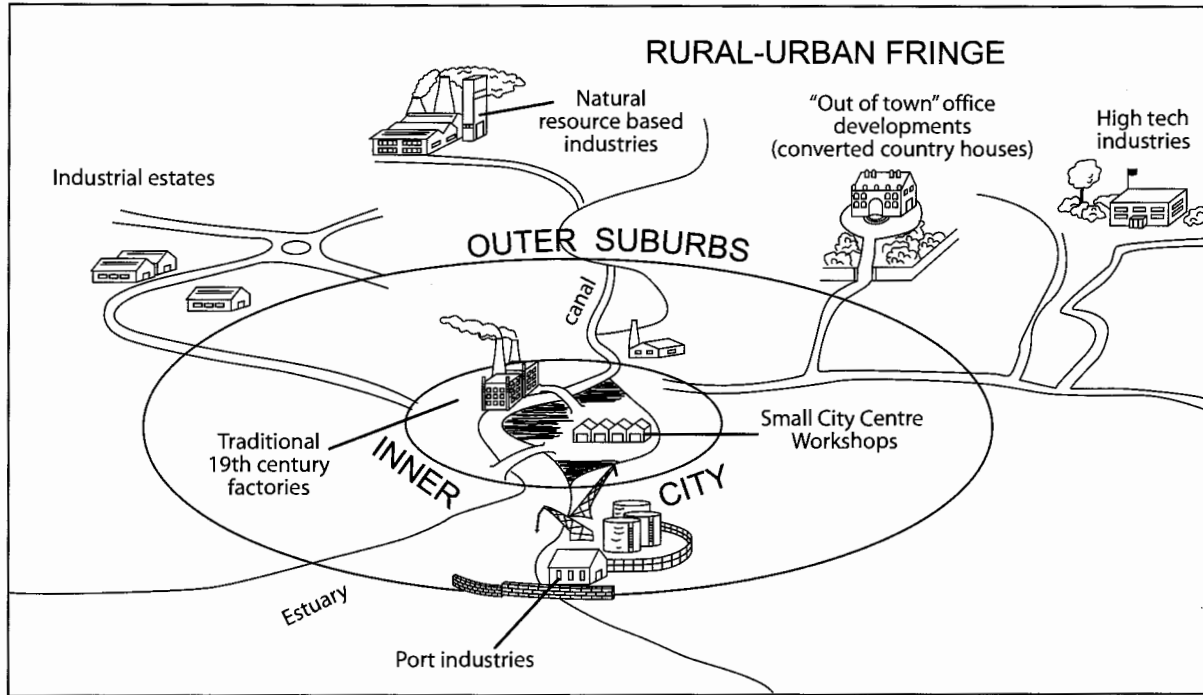


Figure 4

- (i) In which area are the oldest of these industrial locations? Put a cross in the correct box.

- City centre
- Inner city
- Outer suburbs
- Rural-urban fringe

(1)



(ii) Give **three** features of high-tech industries.

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(3)

(iii) Name

1. a product often made in a small city centre workshop

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2. a natural resource based industry.

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(2)

(iv) Suggest why some industries locate at ports. Examples will help your answer.

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(4)



(b) (i) Name **one** of the industrial locations on Figure 4 that is likely to have developed recently.

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(ii) Suggest why such a location now attracts new industry.

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If you answer Question 5 put a cross in this box .

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows the location of the world's largest cities in 1980 and in 2000.

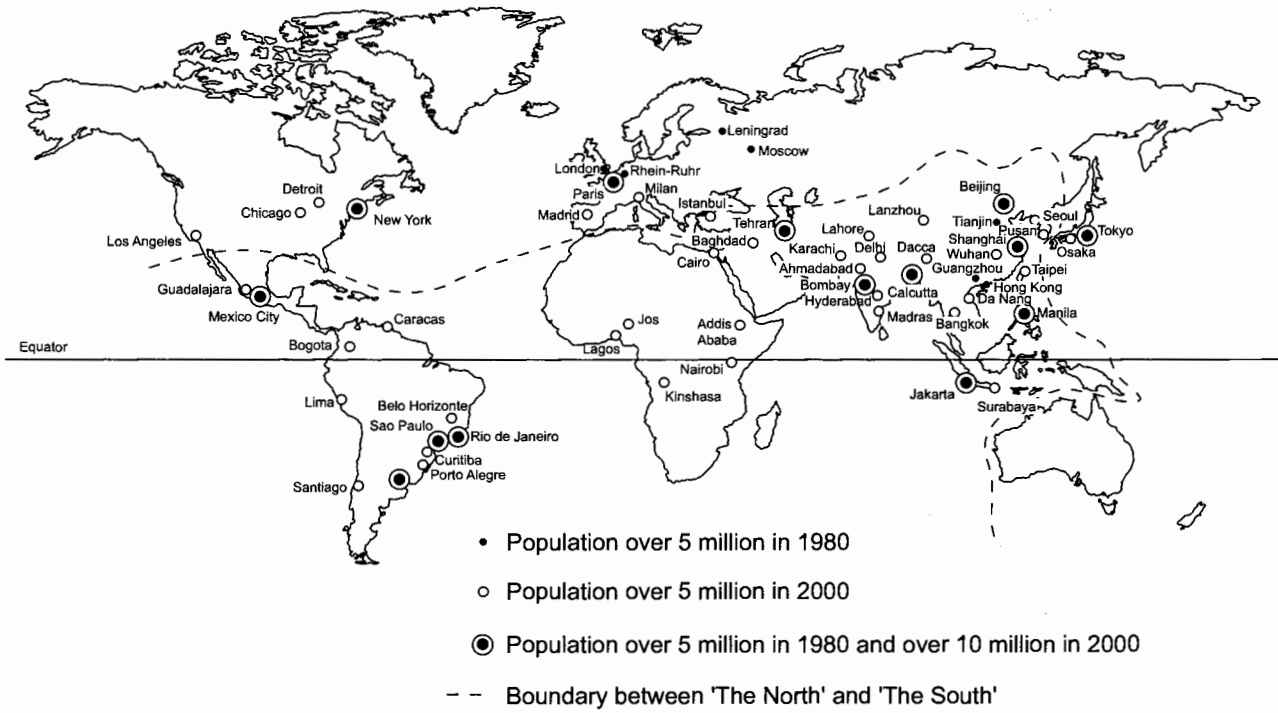


Figure 5

(i) In which area of the world, The North or The South, did the largest cities grow fastest between 1980 and 2000? Put a cross in the correct box.

The North

The South

(1)

(ii) Describe the map evidence to support your answer to (i).

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(iii) Suggest why the fastest growing cities are found in this area of the world.

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(6)

(iv) What term is usually given to these rapidly growing, very large cities?

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(1)



(b) (i) Describe the main problems which have resulted from the rapid growth of very large cities.

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(ii) For a named rapidly growing city, explain how these problems are being managed by the government and city authorities.

Name of city:

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Q5

(Total 25 marks)

21

Turn over



21

Turn over



If you answer Question 6 put a cross in this box .

6. (a) Study Figure 6 which shows how the types of commercial and non-commercial energy used in India changed between 1965 and 2005.

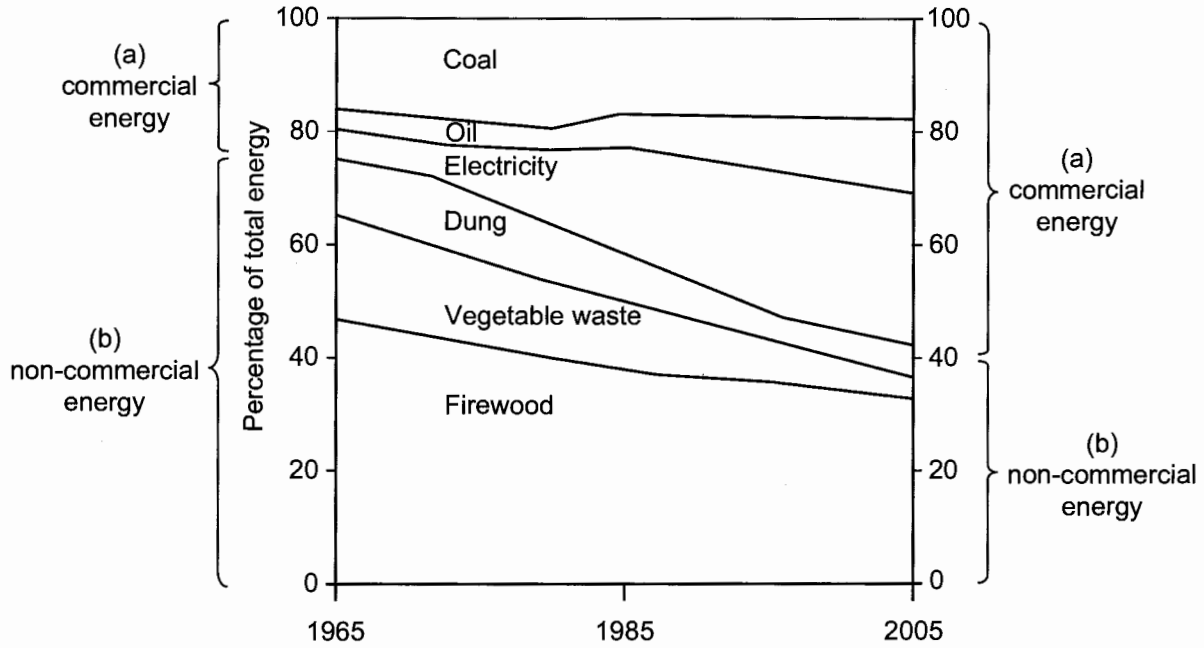


Figure 6

- (i) What is meant by the terms

1. commercial energy

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2. non-commercial energy?

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(2)

- (ii) Describe how the balance between commercial and non-commercial energy use changed between 1965 and 2005.

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(2)



(iii) Give **two** reasons why the use of non-commercial energy in India remains high.

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(4)

(iv) Suggest why commercial energy use has increased as India has industrialised and developed economically.

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(6)



(b) With the help of examples, state the difference between a renewable and a non-renewable energy source.

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(2)



If you answer Question 7 put a cross in this box .

7. (a) Study Figure 7 which shows the old and new routes of the D148 in a part of France.

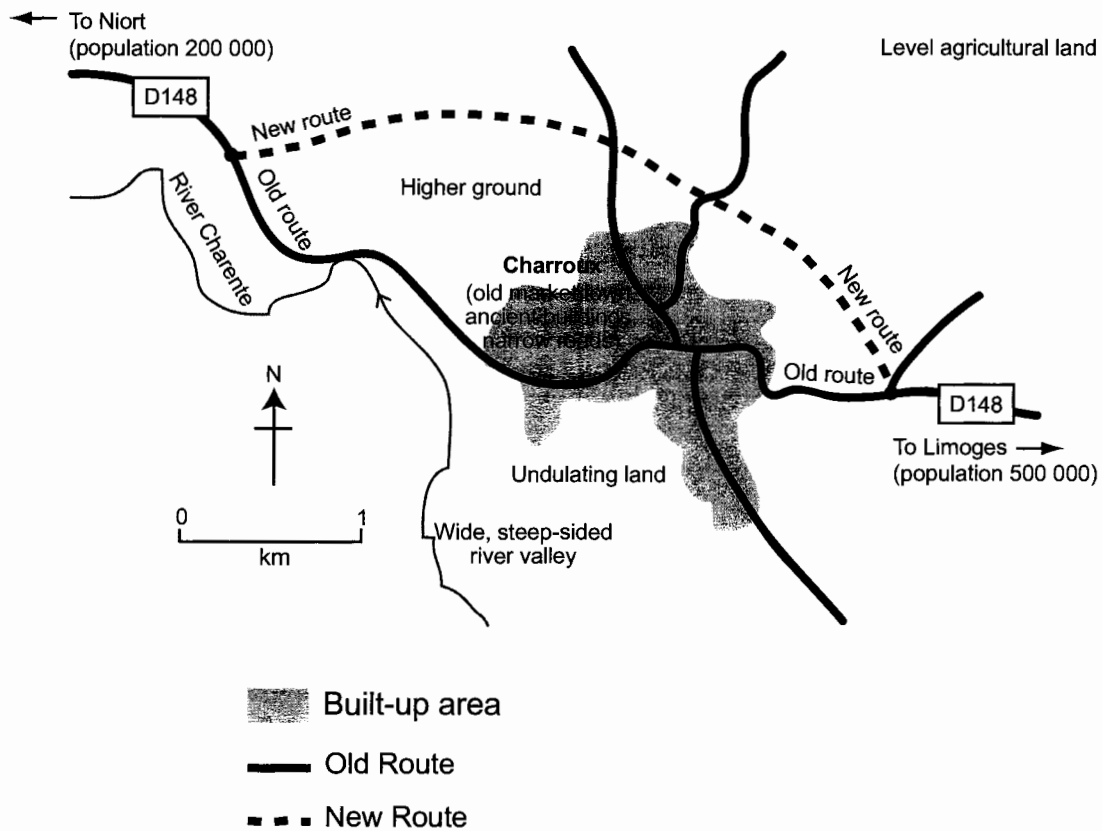


Figure 7

(i) Suggest why there is a large volume of traffic using the D148.

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(1)

(ii) Describe **one** disadvantage of the old route through Charroux.

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(2)



(iii) Suggest **one** reason why the new route was **not** built to the south of Charroux.

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(2)

(iv) What term is commonly used to describe roads such as the new route shown?

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(1)

(v) Write a brief report for and against the new route. Refer to the impact on residents, the environment and the local economy.

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(6)



(b) Give **two** reasons why road traffic congestion is a growing problem in many areas in Advanced Industrial Countries (AICs).

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(4)

(c) Describe and explain ways in which transport might be made more sustainable in the interests of communities and the environment.

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(9)

Q7

(Total 25 marks)

29

Turn over



29

Turn over



If you answer Question 8 put a cross in this box .

8. (a) Study Figure 8(a) which shows the ecological footprints of a sample of countries. An ecological footprint is the amount of land, sea and water required to provide sufficient resources to feed, clothe and house each person.

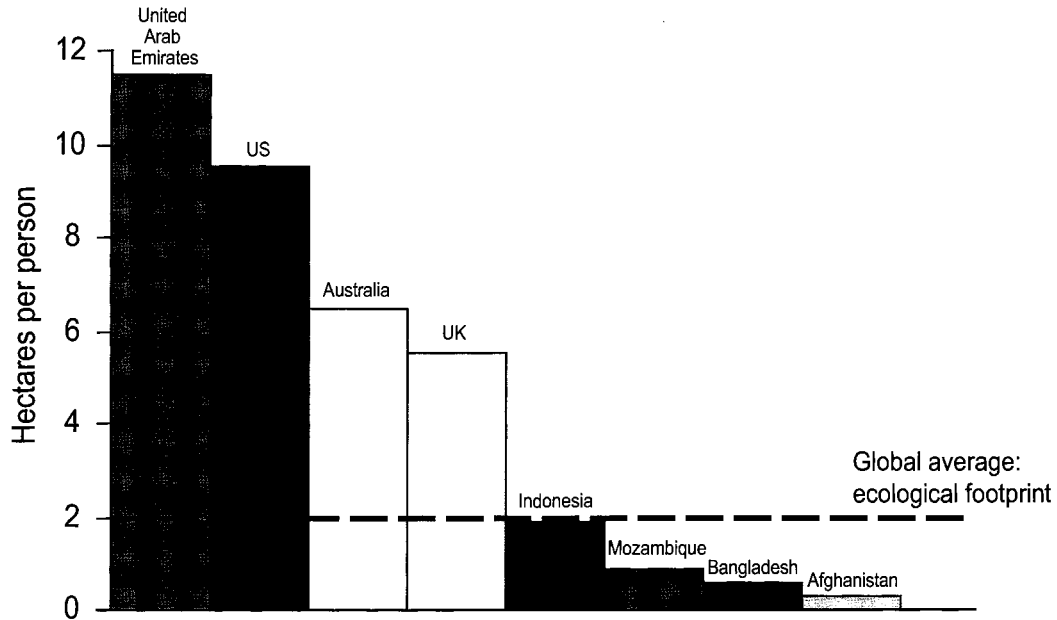


Figure 8(a)

- (i) Which country has the biggest ecological footprint?

..... (1)

- (ii) Identify **three** resources provided for people by the land.

1

2

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(3)

- (iii) Suggest **two** ways in which the use of land may damage the environment.

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(2)



(iv) Give **two** reasons why Advanced Industrial Countries (AICs), such as the US, have bigger ecological footprints than Lesser Industrialised Countries (LICs), such as Bangladesh.

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(4)



(b) Study Figure 8(b) which shows the ecological footprints of the eight countries in relation to their biocapacities (available resources).

A Ecological footprint greater than biocapacity	B Biocapacity greater than ecological footprint
UAE	Australia
US	Mozambique
UK	Bangladesh
Indonesia	Afghanistan

Figure 8(b)

Suggest

1. why countries in column A are less sustainable

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2. how countries such as Australia with a big ecological footprint per person on Figure 8(a) can appear in column B.

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(6)



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