



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.

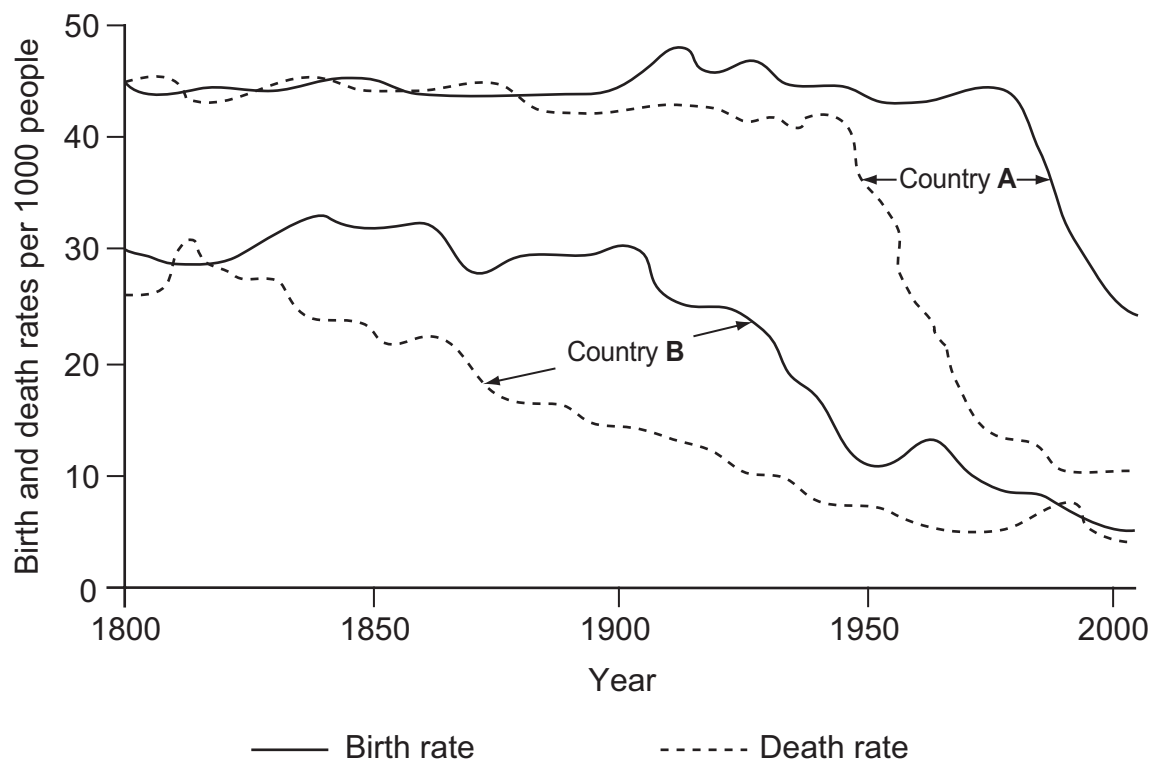


Figure 1(a)

- (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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(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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(4)

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

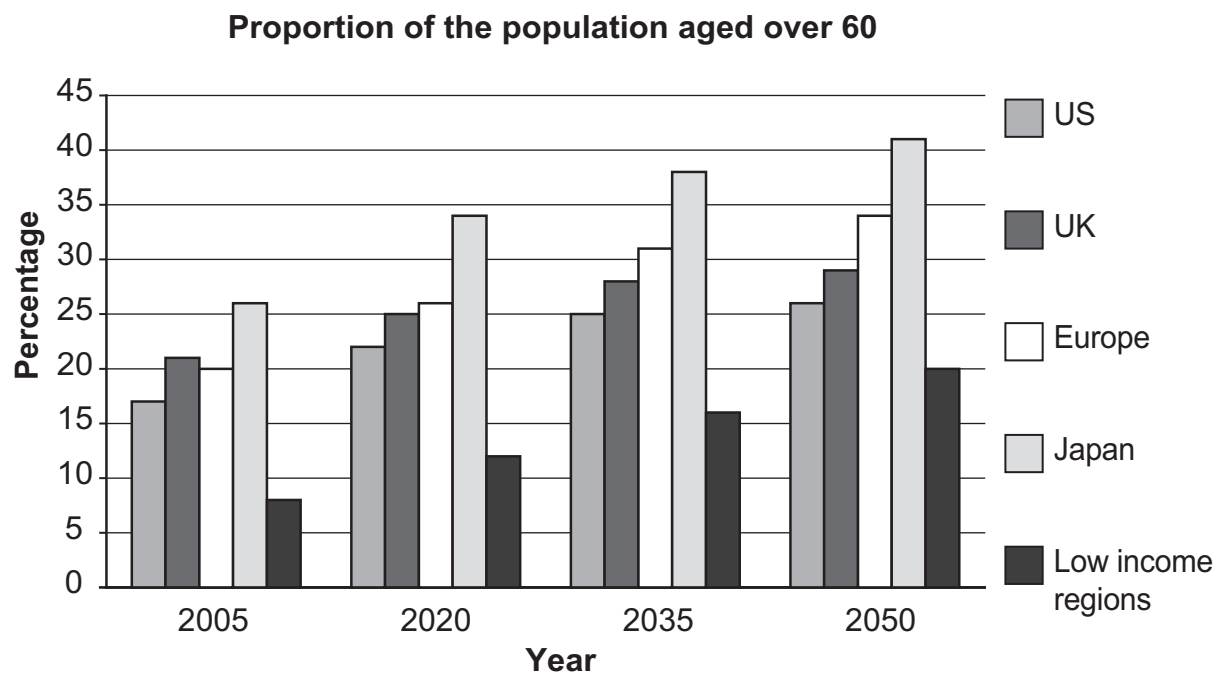


Figure 1(b)





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.

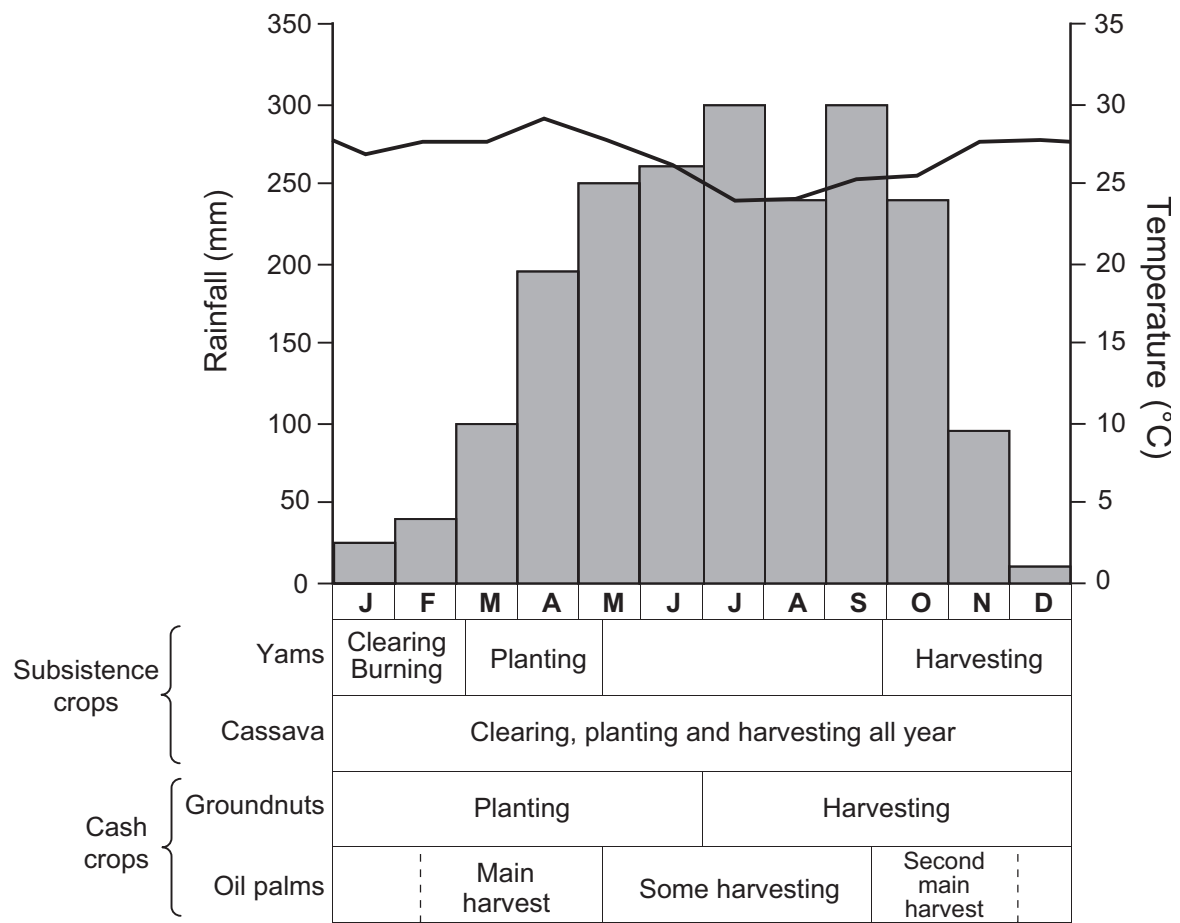


Figure 2

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

- Arable
- Mixed
- Pastoral

(1)



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(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)**



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(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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(c) Describe **three** sustainable ways of increasing food production in Low Income Countries (LICs). Examples will help your answer.

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(9)

(Total 25 marks)

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Q2

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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.

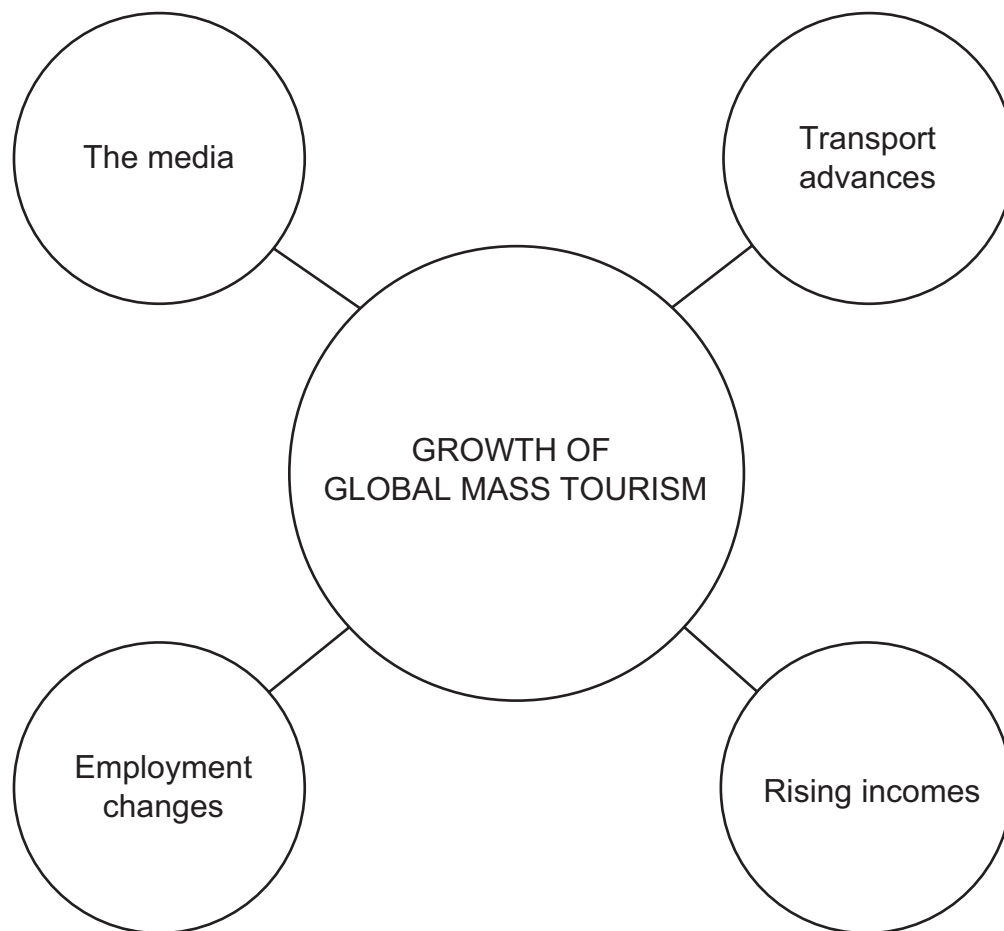


Figure 3

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

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(2)



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(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)**



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(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).

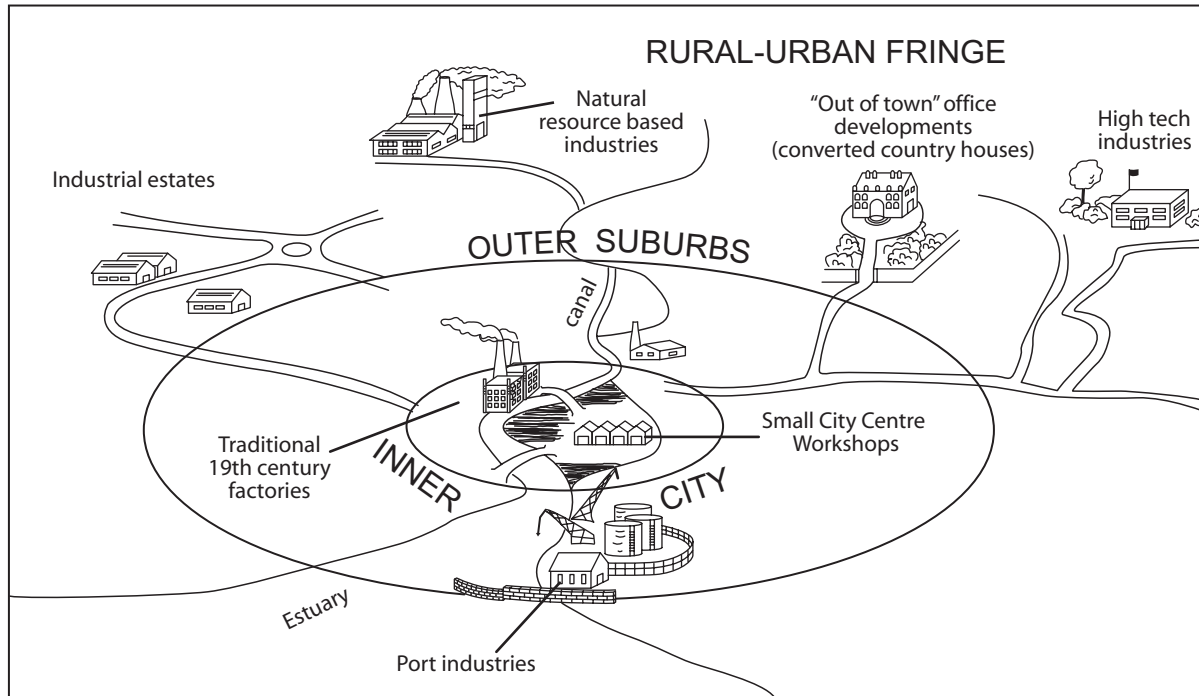


Figure 4

- (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)



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

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2 .....

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3 .....

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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)**



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

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**(1)**

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

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**(5)**







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.

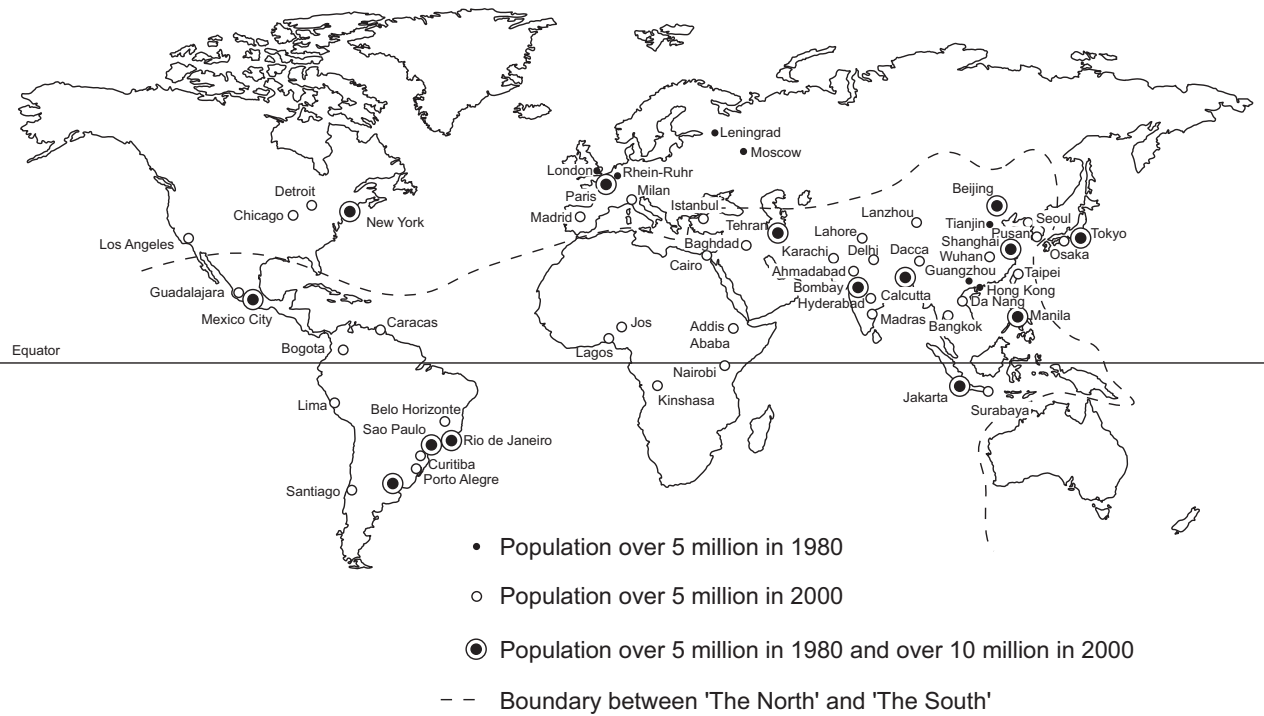


Figure 5

(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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(4)



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

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**(4)**

(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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M 3 1 2 1 6 A 0 2 1 3 6



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.

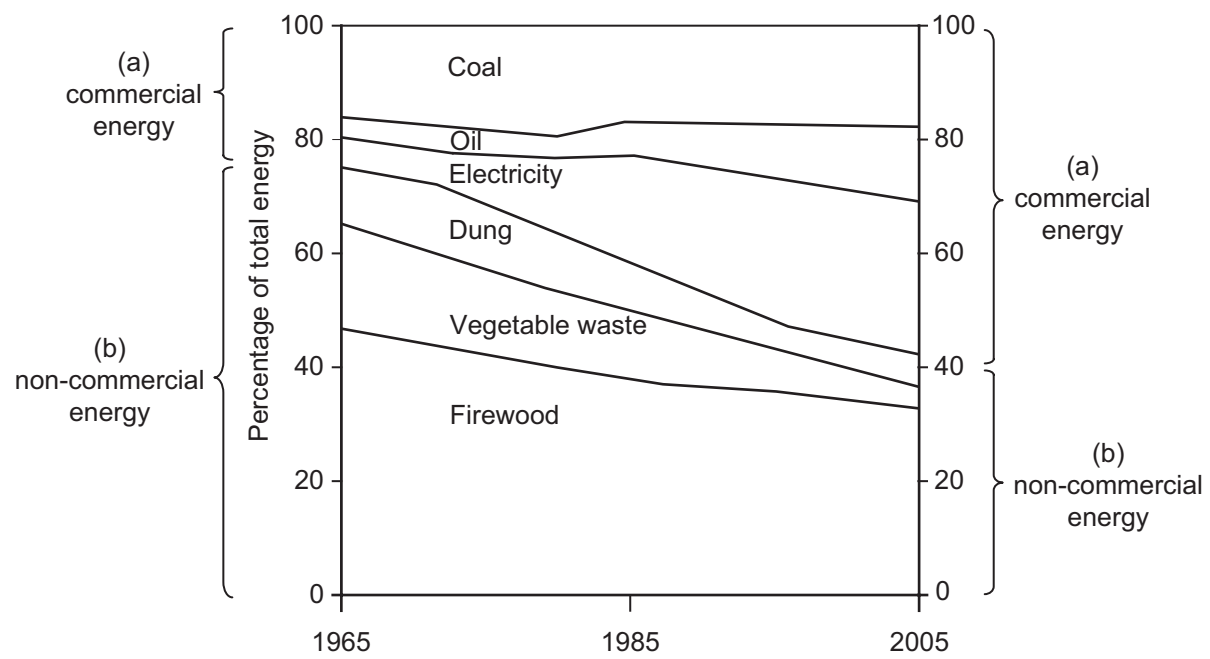


Figure 6

- (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)



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(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)

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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.

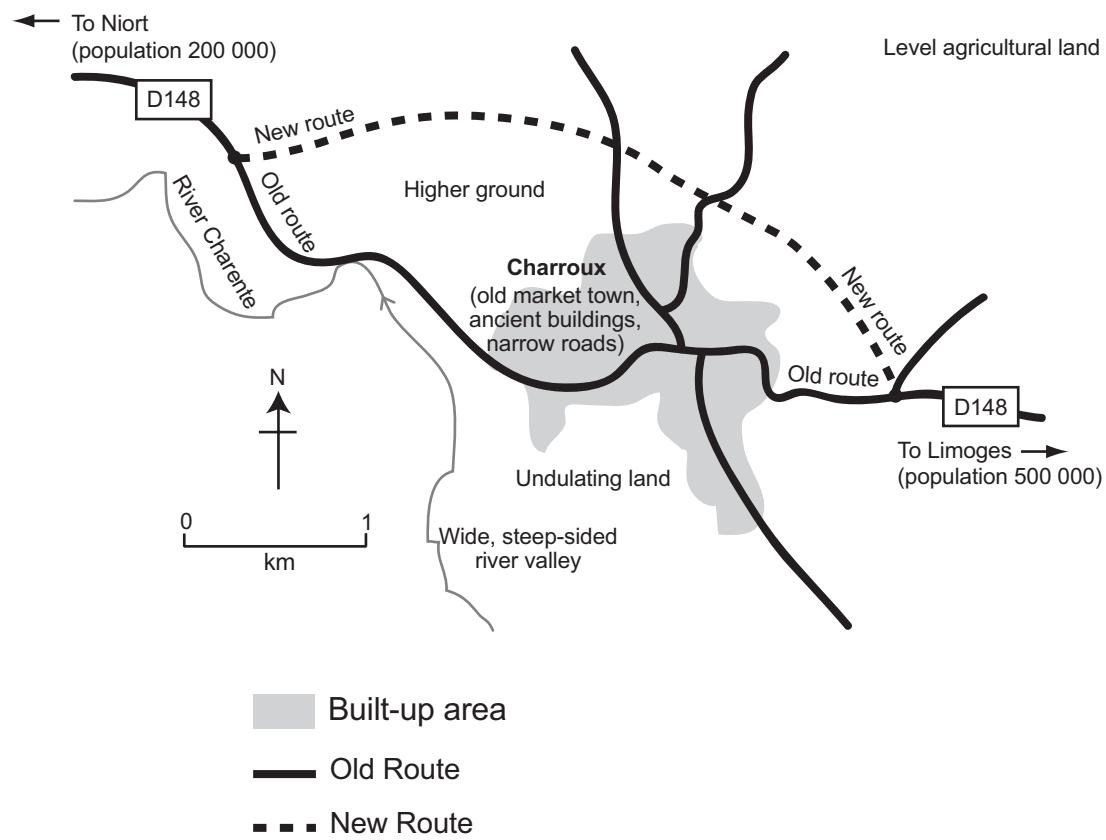


Figure 7

(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)



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(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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(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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M 3 1 2 1 6 A 0 2 9 3 6



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.

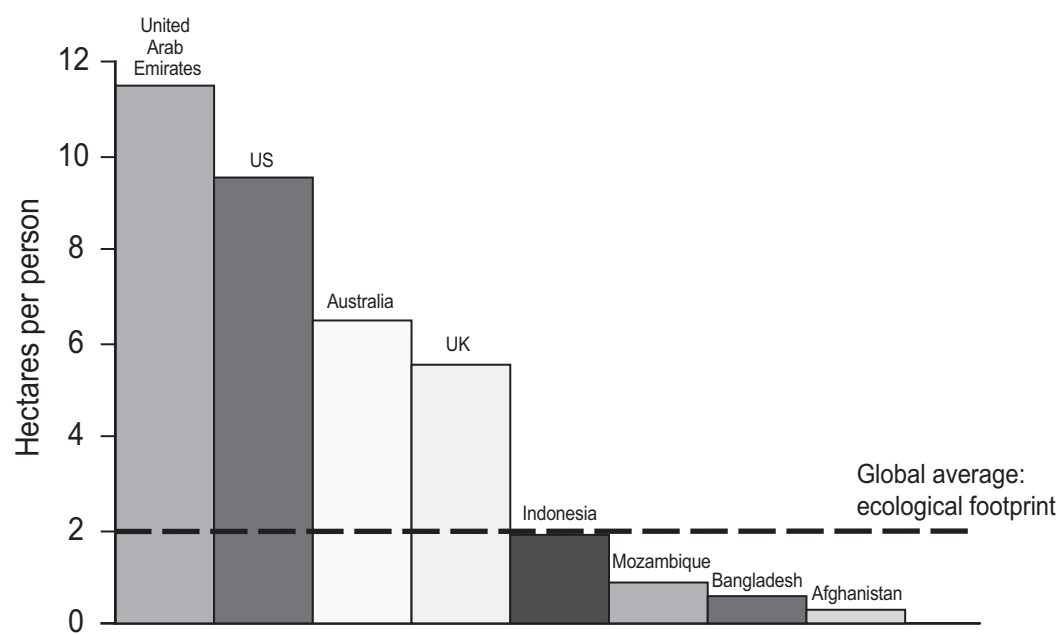


Figure 8(a)

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

..... (1)

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

1 .....  
2 .....  
3 ..... (3)

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

1 .....  
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2 .....  
..... (2)



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(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.

1 .....

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2 .....

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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).

<b>A</b> <b>Ecological footprint greater than biocapacity</b>	<b>B</b> <b>Biocapacity greater than ecological footprint</b>
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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