



Answer FOUR questions only.

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

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows three different estimates for the growth of the United Kingdom's (UK) population.

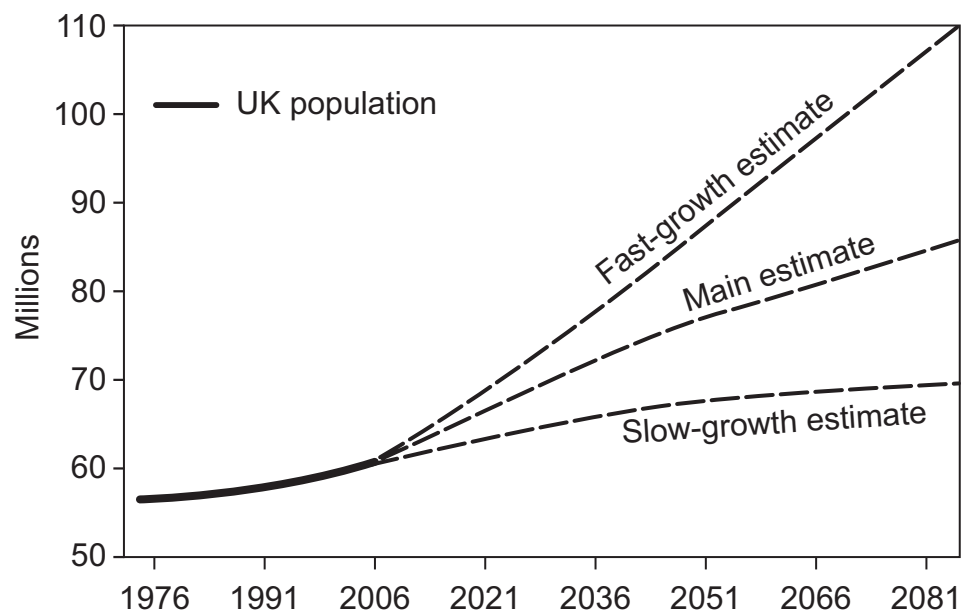


Figure 1

- (i) What was the UK's population in 2006?

..... (1)

- (ii) In what way are the three different estimates similar?

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

- (iii) Population growth comes from **two** sources. One of these is natural increase.

Name the other source.

..... (1)



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(iv) How might these **two** sources help explain the difference between the fast- and slow-growth estimates?

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(v) What would be the consequences of a fast growth in population?

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(b) The age-structure of the UK population is also changing.

(i) How is the age-structure in the UK changing?

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(ii) Describe the likely consequences of these changes.

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

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows the locations of four different types of power station on an island.

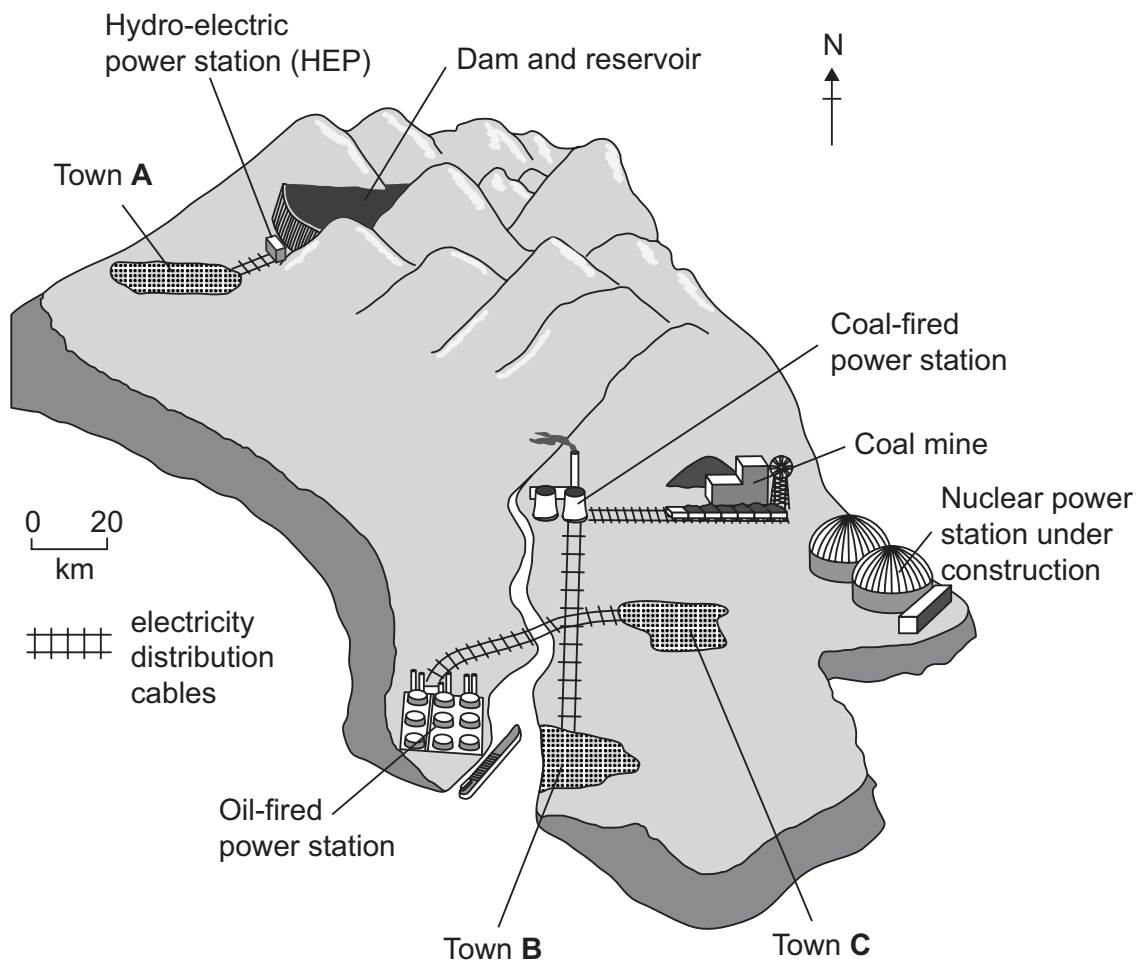


Figure 2

- (i) Which towns have a non-renewable electricity supply?

..... (1)

- (ii) Justify your answer to (i).

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..... (2)



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(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the site chosen for the dam and reservoir.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

(iv) Explain the location of **either** the oil-fired **or** the coal-fired power station.

Choice .....

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(3)

(v) Other than by HEP, name **two** other renewable ways of generating electricity.

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(2)



(b) The government is building a nuclear power station that will produce electricity for distribution throughout the island.

Describe the advantages of this scheme.

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

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the factors that influence the type of farming in a given area.

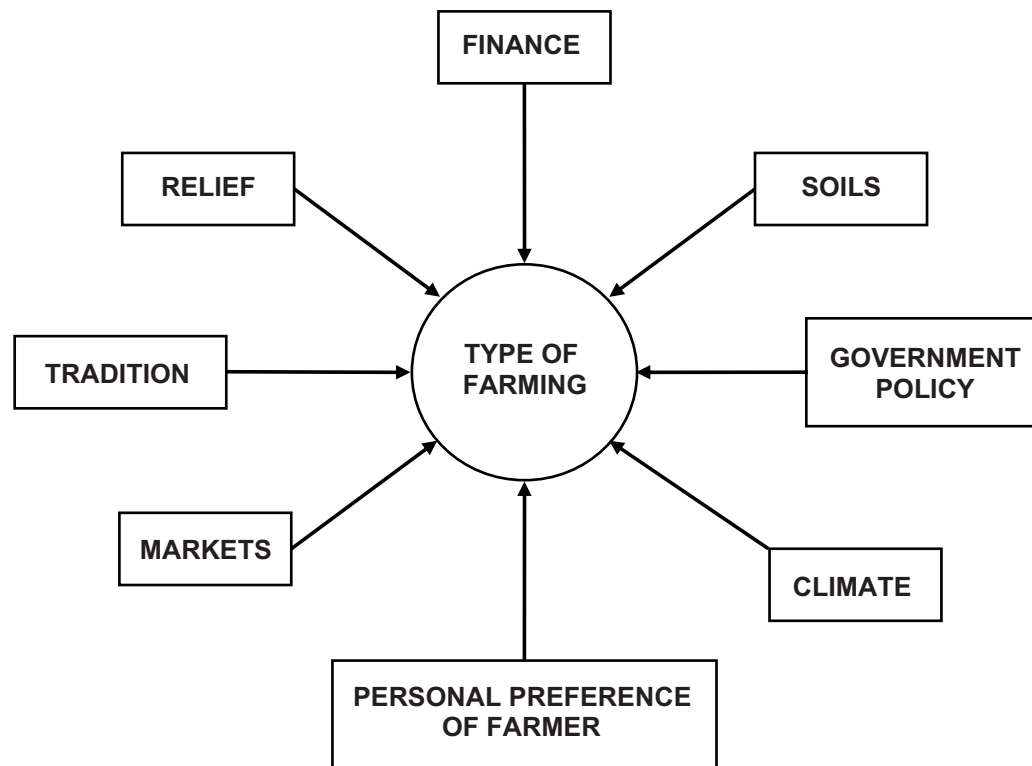


Figure 3

- (i) State **one** physical factor.

..... (1)

- (ii) How might 'tradition' affect the type of farming?

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..... (2)



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(iii) Explain the difference between intensive and extensive animal farming.

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**(3)**

(iv) Explain the possible influence of **two** named factors on animal farming.

1 .....

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**(4)**



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(b) Suggest **three** reasons why some farming in low-income countries (LICs) is not very productive.

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

4. (a) Study Figure 4 which shows the location of the proposed South Downs National Park (England).

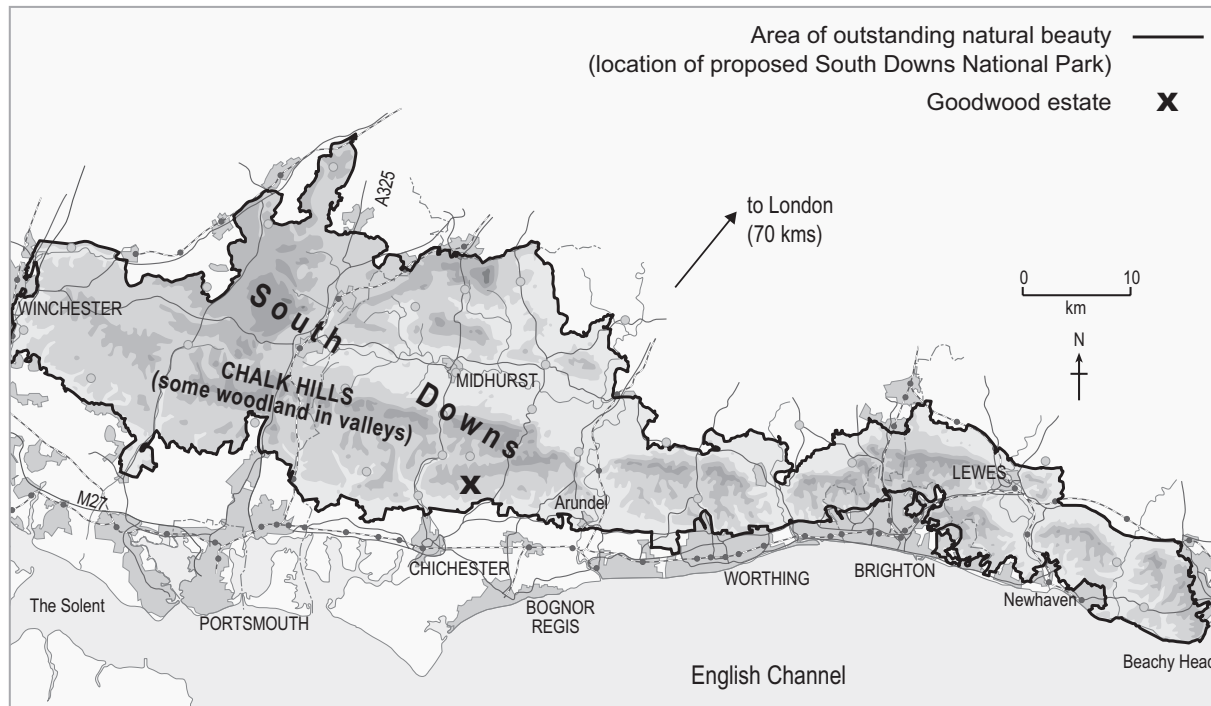


Figure 4

- (i) Identify **two** physical characteristics of the South Downs.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

- (ii) State **two** purposes of a national park such as that proposed for the South Downs.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)



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(iii) Suggest how each of the following three activities might be threatening the natural environment of the South Downs:

1. modern agriculture

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2. leisure and recreation

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3. urban growth.

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(6)



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(b) From the table below, choose **one** of the groups of people in favour of the National Park proposal and **one** of the groups opposed to it.

GROUPS IN FAVOUR	GROUPS OPPOSED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UK Government</li><li>• Environmental groups (e.g. Natural England, The National Trust)</li><li>• Majority of local people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• South Downs landowners</li><li>• National Union of Farmers</li><li>• Managers of the Goodwood Estate (horse racing, motor sports, airfield, golf)</li></ul>

Explain the reasons for the view taken by **each** of your chosen groups.

Group in favour .....

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Group opposed .....

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

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows two sides to India's recent economic development.

Two-nation India	
Upside	Downside
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One of the world's fastest growing economies</li><li>• Expected to be world's third largest economy by 2050</li><li>• 80% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from manufacturing and services</li><li>• 40% of urban population lack access to sanitation</li><li>• Urban life expectancy is 66 years</li><li>• More new billionaires in 2006 than any country other than USA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Home to a quarter of the world's poorest billion people</li><li>• Half of children under 3 are undernourished</li><li>• 65% of workforce depend on agriculture</li><li>• 78% of rural population lack access to sanitation</li><li>• Rural life expectancy is 59 years</li><li>• Population living in slums doubled since 1991</li></ul>

Figure 5

(i) Give the evidence of a wealth disparity in India:

1. between rural and urban areas

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2. within urban areas.

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(4)



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(ii) What term is used to describe countries, such as India, that are experiencing rapid economic development?

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(1)

(iii) Describe how the types of job change with economic development.

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(3)

(iv) Outline **one** major consequence of the two sides of India's economic development.

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(b) The following factors have contributed to the recent economic development of countries such as India:

- stable government
- good transport infrastructure
- a young population

Explain the contribution of **two** of these named factors.

Factor 1 .....

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Factor 2 .....

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**(6)**





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

6. (a) Study Figure 6 which lists nine indicators of sustainable development.

- 1. Zero carbon
- 2. Minimal waste
- 3. Local materials
- 4. Local food
- 5. Safe water
- 6. Natural habitats and wildlife conservation
- 7. Culture and heritage protection
- 8. Equity and fair trade
- 9. Health and happiness

Figure 6

(i) Give the number of the indicator which relates to:

1. local languages

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2. biodiversity.

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(2)

(ii) Suggest **two** ways of achieving minimal waste.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

(iii) What is meant by the term **sustainable development**?

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(iv) Explain why using local materials and local food is thought to be an important part of sustainable development.

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(b) (i) What is meant by the term **ecological footprint**?

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(ii) With reference to examples, explain the link between ecological footprints and sustainable development.

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

7. (a) Study Figure 7 which shows a village in the UK in 1990.

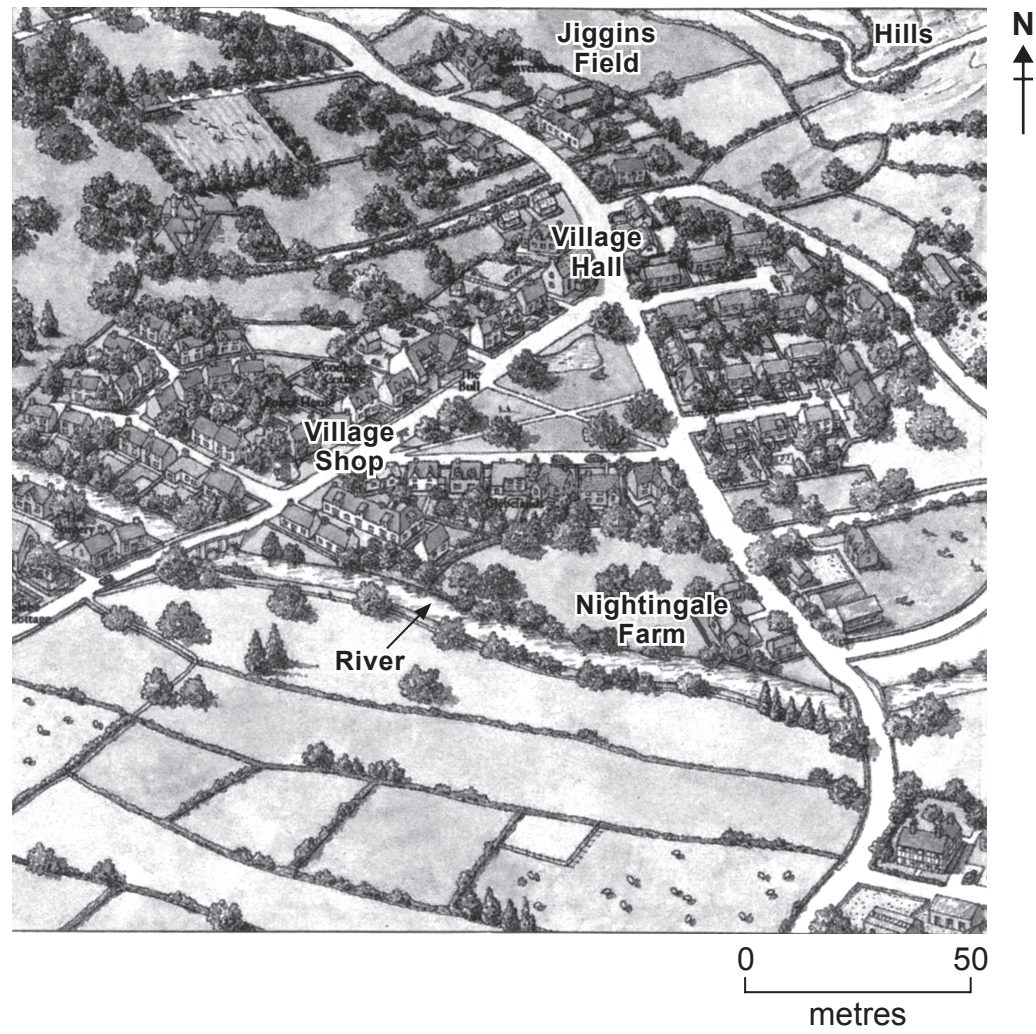


Figure 7

(i) Describe the shape of the village.

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(2)



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(ii) Suggest how **one** of the following helped the development of the village:

1. the river
2. roads.

Choice .....

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**(2)**

(iii) Suggest the likely occupations of people living in the village.

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(iv) Suggest why new houses have been built on Nightingale farmland rather than in Jiggins Field.

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(b) (i) What is meant by the term **counter-urbanisation**?

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(ii) Describe the impacts that this process is having on villages in advanced industrial countries (AICs).

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

8. (a) Study the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 map extract of Liverpool (England).

(i) Give the 6-figure grid reference of the Royal Liver Building (grid square 33 90).

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(1)

(ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence which suggest that much of the waterfront was previously dockland.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the decline of the docks.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

(iv) Give reasons for the location of Liverpool (John Lennon) Airport (grid square 42 82).

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(5)



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(b) Explain why new leisure facilities are often important in the regeneration of run-down urban areas in advanced industrial countries (AICs).

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