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Answer FOUR questions only.

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

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows what are predicted to be seven of the largest cities in the world in 2015. It also shows the population of those cities in 1975.

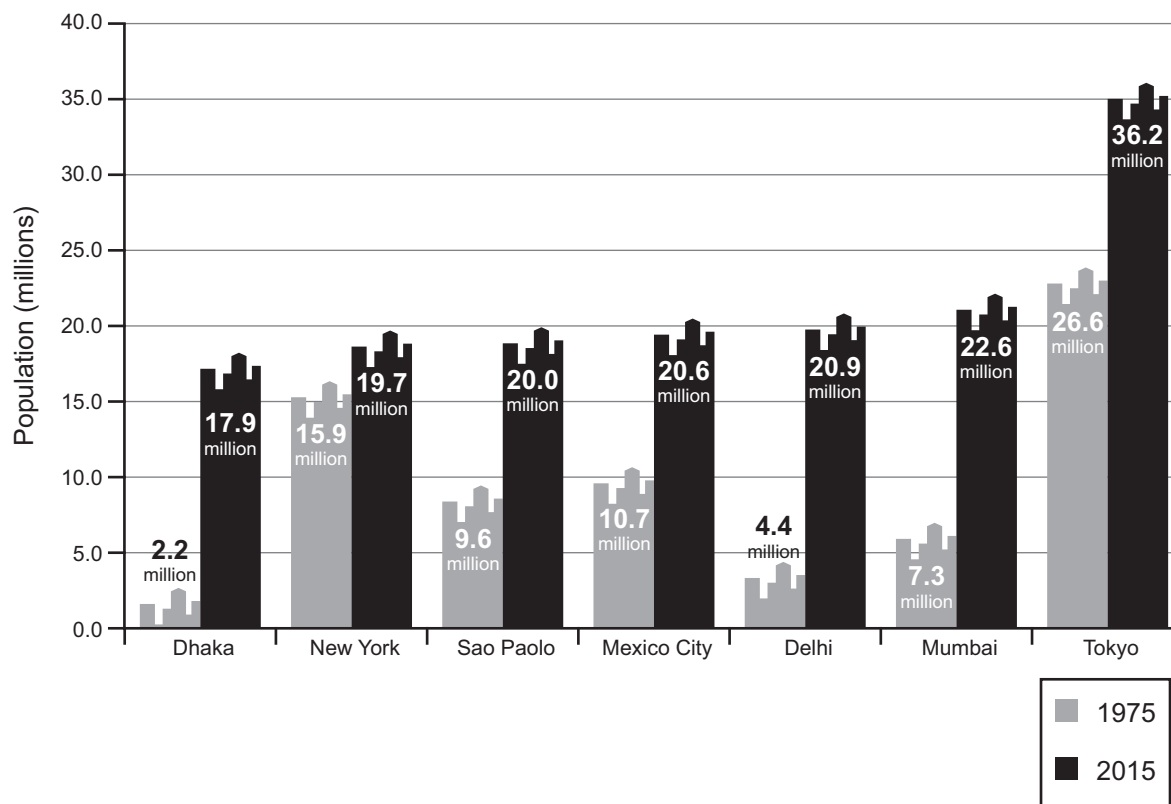


Figure 1

- (i) Since 1975, which city will have grown by:

1. the largest percentage

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2. the smallest number of people?

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(2)

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

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(1)



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(iii) Comment on the location of the fastest-growing of these very large cities.

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

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(c) Suggest how the growth of very large cities is leading to a range of:

1. social issues

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2. environmental issues.

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(8)



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

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows the production and consumption of three foods (wheat, rice and poultry) in four continents in 2007. It also shows the populations of these continents.

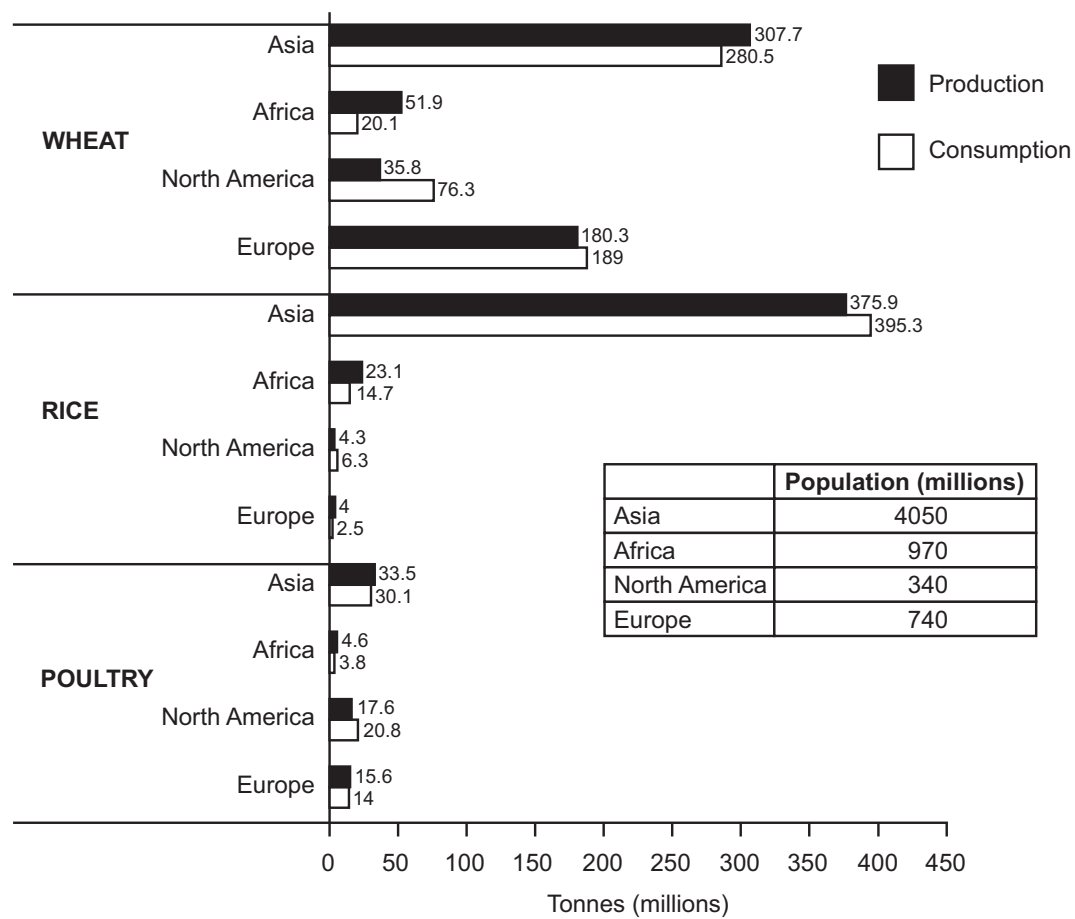


Figure 2

- (i) Which continent produced more of all three foods than it consumed?

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- (ii) Which continent had the highest wheat consumption per person? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- North America

(1)



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(iii) What evidence is there to suggest that Africa:

1. imports food

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2. remains short of food?

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(iv) Identify and describe **two** human consequences of food shortages.

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(v) What evidence is there that Europe is largely self-sufficient in these three foods?

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(vi) Suggest **two** reasons for this self-sufficiency.

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

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows the site and extent of a village in Europe in 1850. The village had a number of locational advantages.

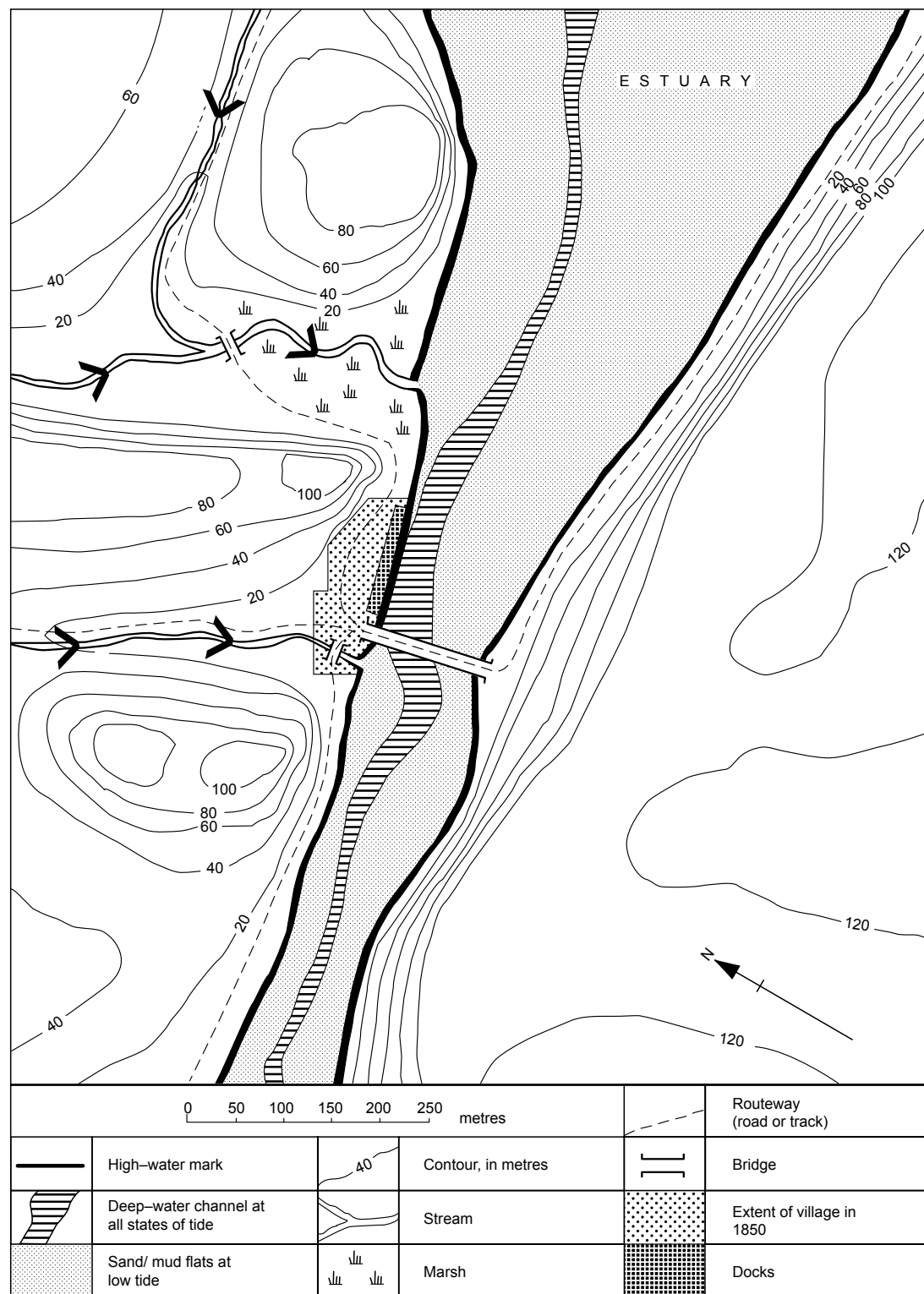


Figure 3



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(i) What is meant by the term **site**?

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(ii) Describe the site of the village in terms of relief.

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(2)

(b) The village has since grown into a small town. In 2007 it was approximately four times larger in extent than in 1850.

(i) On Figure 3, draw and shade its likely extent in 2007.

(2)

(ii) Give reasons for the directions of growth you have drawn in (i).

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(c) Explain how **each** of the following was a locational advantage for the village:

1. the deep-water channel

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2. the stream

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3. the routeways.

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(6)



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

4. (a) Study the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 map extract of Oxford and Figure 4 which is based on the map extract.

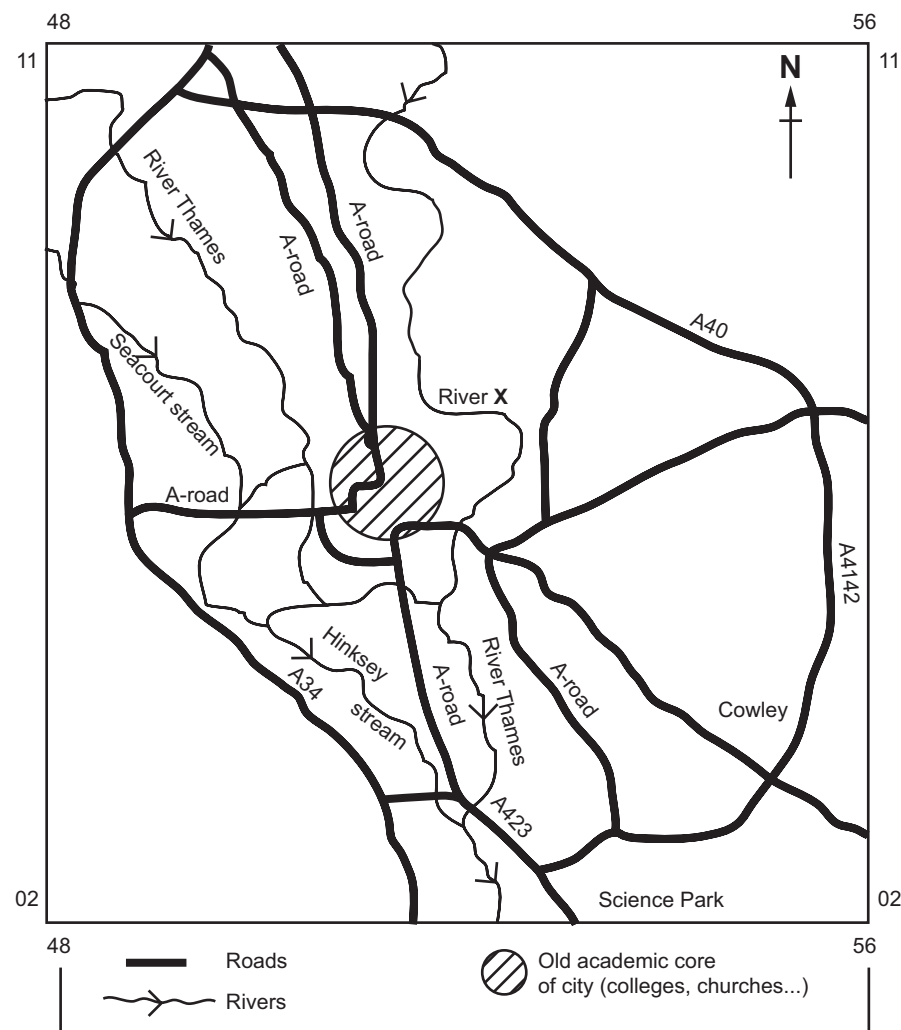


Figure 4

- (i) What is the name of River X on Figure 4?
- (1)
- (ii) Give the four-figure grid reference for a grid square containing the old academic core of the city.
- (1)
- (iii) How many A-roads converge in the old academic core?
- (1)



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(iv) Describe the combined purpose of the A34, A40, A4142 and A423 roads.

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(2)

(v) Using map evidence, suggest how:

1. the Cowley area of south-east Oxford differs from the old academic core

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2. the rivers might have influenced the location and development of Oxford.

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(vi) Explain the advantages that grid squares 5302 and 5402 offer as a location for a science park.

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

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows how the four employment sectors change as a country develops.

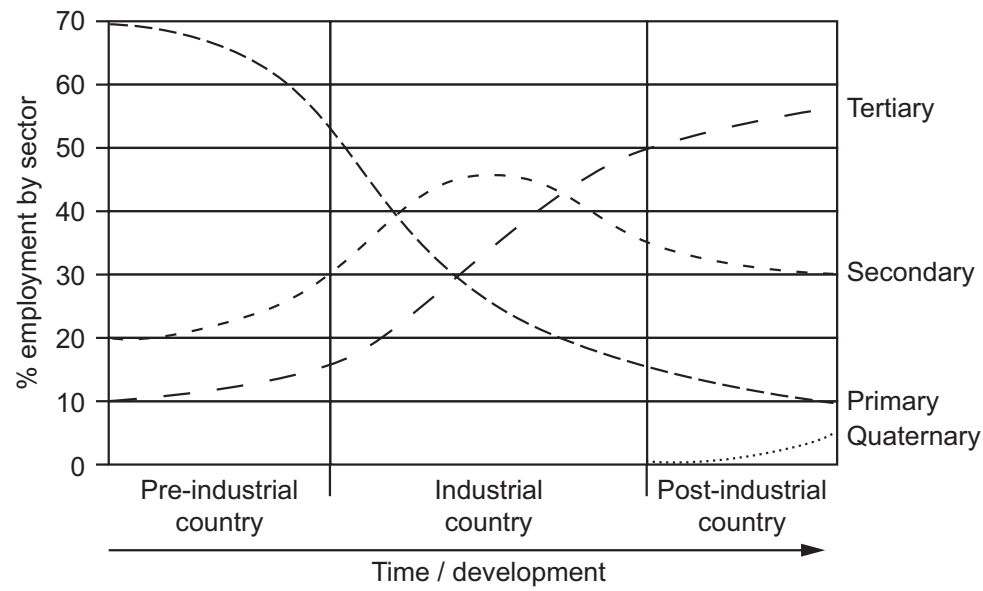


Figure 5

(i) Complete the table below.

	Alternative term	Country example
Pre-industrial country		
Industrial country	NIC	South Korea
Post-industrial country		

(4)

(ii) Describe how the sectors change as a country develops.

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(iii) What is meant by the term **secondary sector**? Give an example of an occupation in this sector.

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(iv) Give reasons for the rise of the tertiary sector.

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(v) Using examples, explain the difference between the tertiary sector and the quaternary sector.

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(3)



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

6. (a) Study Figure 6(a) which gives information about India and the USA.

Name of country	Area (million km ²)	Population (millions)	Population Density
India	3	1000	
USA	9	360	

Figure 6(a)

(i) What is meant by the term **population density**?

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(2)

(ii) Complete the population density column in Figure 6(a).

(2)

(iii) Explain why it is important for geographers to calculate population density.

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(b) Study Figure 6(b) which shows two physically contrasting areas (A and B).

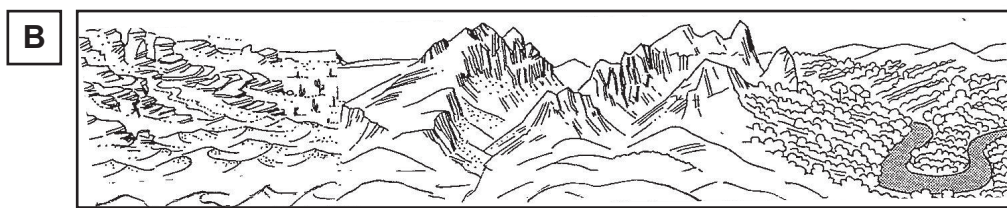
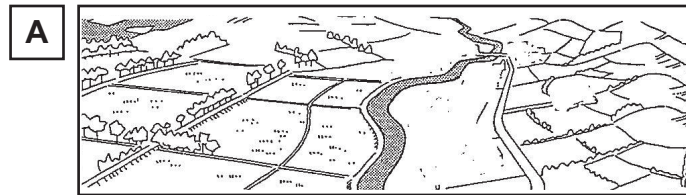


Figure 6(b)

For each area, suggest:

(i) its likely future level of population density

Area A:

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Area B:

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(2)

(ii) the reasons for that level of population density.

Area A:

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Area B:

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

7. (a) Study Figure 7 which compares the structure of the UK's population in 2007 with that predicted for 2032.

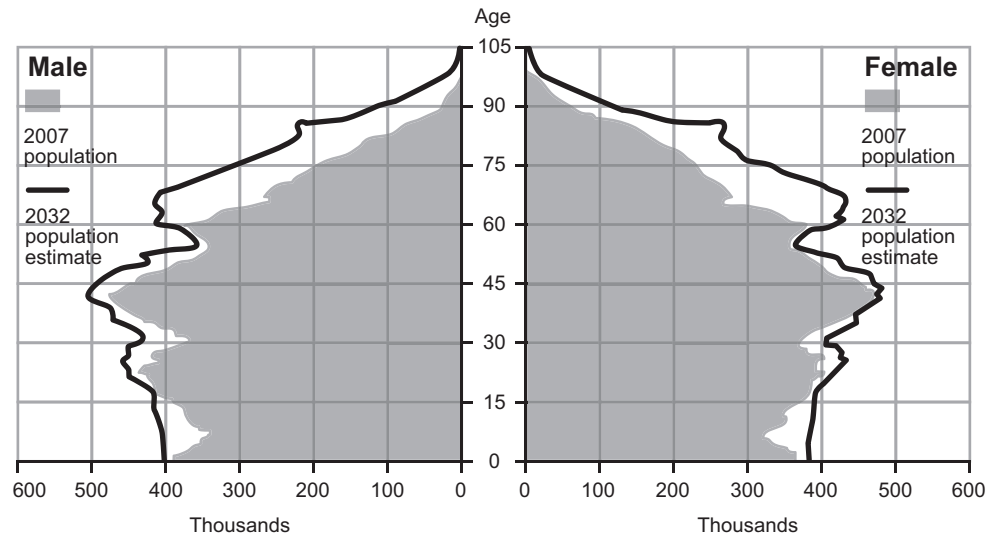


Figure 7

- (i) Which was the largest age group in 2007? Put a cross (☒) in the correct box.

- 30–35
 35–40
 40–45
 45–50

(1)

- (ii) State **two** differences between the male and female populations aged over 60 in 2007.

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(2)



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(b) The UK has an ageing population.

(i) What is meant by the term **ageing population**?

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(ii) What is the evidence in Figure 7 that the UK population is ageing?

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(c) Explain the reasons for each of the following:

1. the low birth rates in AICs (advanced industrial countries)

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2. the high life expectancy in AICs.

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

8. (a) Study Figure 8 which shows the Mount Teide National Park on the island of Tenerife. It also gives information about the climate of the coast.

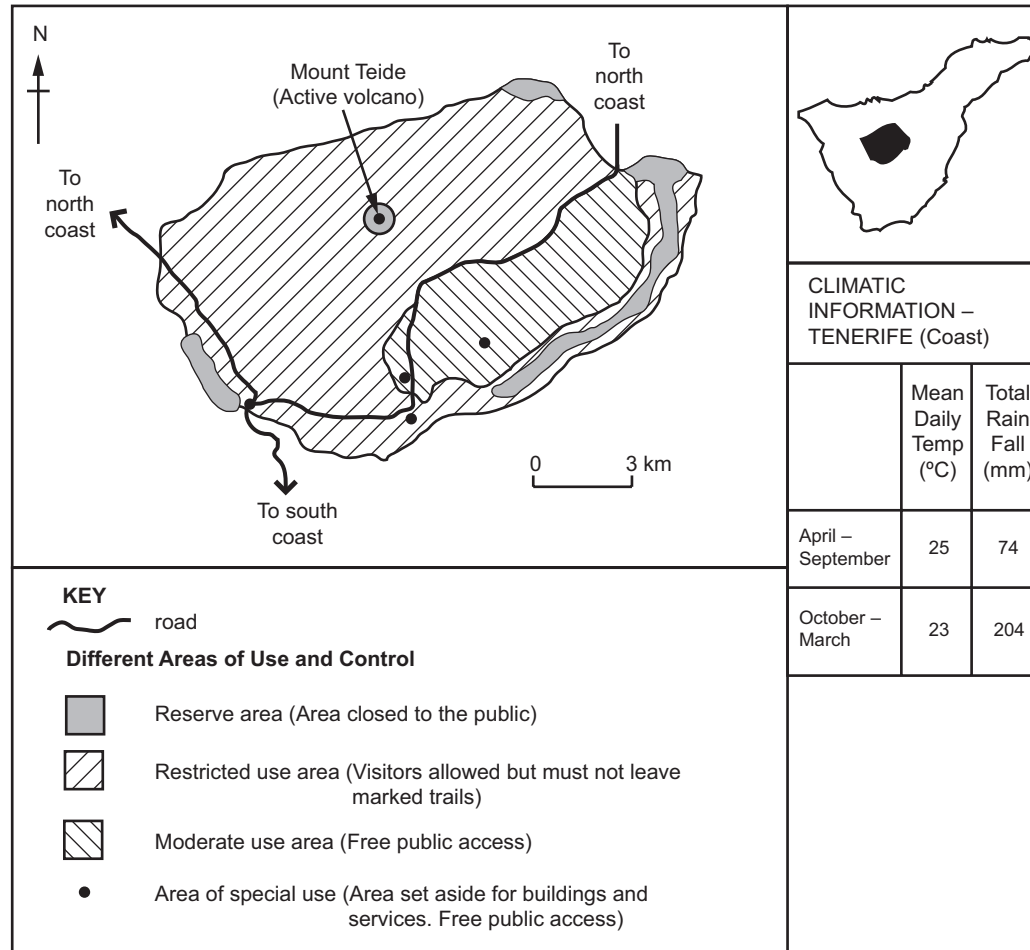


Figure 8

- (i) Describe the location of the different areas of use in relation to the road that runs east to west through the park.

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(2)



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(ii) What is meant by the term **active volcano**?

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(iii) Suggest why areas, such as Mount Teide, are given national park status.

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(iv) Explain how Mount Teide National Park authorities are managing the area so as to minimise conflicts of interest.

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(b) Look again at Figure 8.

Suggest why Tenerife is an all-year-round holiday destination.

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