

SECTION A

Answer BOTH questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

A1. Planning for Change

- (a) In recent decades cities have grown rapidly.
Study Figure 1 below. It shows the world's largest cities in 1970, 1985 and 2000.

The world's five largest cities and their population (millions)

1970			1985			2000		
Rank	City	Popula- tion	Rank	City	Popula- tion	Rank	City	Popula- tion
1	New York	16.5	1	Tokyo	23.0	1	Mexico City	25.8
2	Tokyo	13.4	2	Mexico City	18.7	2	Sao Paulo	24.0
3	London	10.5	3	New York	18.2	3	Tokyo	20.2
4	Shanghai	10.0	4	Sao Paulo	17.0	4	Calcutta	16.5
5	Mexico City	8.6	5	Shanghai	13.3	5	Bombay	16.0

Figure 1

- (i) Name **one** city which has always been in the top five cities in the world.

.....
(1)

- (ii) Which city's population was three times larger in 2000 than in 1970?

.....
(1)



Leave
blank

(b) **LEDC** cities have grown because of **natural increase** and **migration**.

(i) **Migration** into cities from the countryside occurs because of '**push and pull factors**'.

Explain what **push factors** and **pull factors** are.
Include an example of each in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)

(ii) The movement of migrants into **LEDC** cities has led to the growth of squatter settlements (shanty towns).

Describe the problems which exist in these squatter settlements.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)



(c) Study Figure 2 below.
It is a fact-file about Cambridge.

- Cambridge has a population of over 110,000
- The population increased by nearly 22% between 1981 and 2001
- It is a market town and historic university city
- Between 1981 and 1991 the number of jobs increased by 9000
- Jobs in computing rose by 25% between 1993 and 1997
- Improved road and rail links to London have attracted new offices to Cambridge
- The old, narrow streets cause many traffic jams
- During the morning and evening rush hours, traffic movement in the city centre is the slowest in the country
- Congestion now occurs throughout the day

Figure 2

(i) Transport problems in Cambridge are increasing. Why?

You should use information from Figure 2 in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5)



Leave
blank

(ii) People living in Cambridge are affected by the increase in traffic.

Suggest how they are affected.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

(d) Many cities have transport problems.

Some of the methods of dealing with these problems are listed below:

- park and ride schemes
- congestion charging
- improving public transport
- cycle lanes
- restrictions on car use

Choose **one** of these methods.

Chosen method

Explain how it works, **and** how it helps to make cities more sustainable.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)



(e) Transnational corporations (TNCs) affect the countries where they locate their factories.

Choose a TNC that you have studied.

Chosen TNC

Explain the advantages **and** the disadvantages the TNC has for a country or countries where it has factories.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Leave
blank

(8)

QA1

(Total 30 marks)



A2. Coping with Environmental Change

(a) Study the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Bournemouth in southern England.

What type of beach material is found at

G.R. 100909 ?.....

G.R. 177903 ?.....

(2)

(b) Groynes are used to manage this coastline.

(i) How do groynes protect the coastline?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

(ii) Groynes are a type of hard engineering.

Name **one** method of **soft** engineering used to manage the coast.

Soft engineering method

Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of this method.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)



Leave blank

- (c) Different groups of people have different views on whether coastlines should be protected.

Study the area on the OS map in grid square 1790.

Suggest why different groups of people might be for or against coastal protection in this area.

You should refer to **named** groups in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)

- (d) Study the area on the OS map in grid squares 1492 and 1592.

- (i) What is the name of the river flowing through this area?

.....

(1)

- (ii) Why might people living in these grid squares be at risk from river flooding?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)



Leave
blank

(e) Find grid square 0697.

There was serious flooding here in November 2002.

(i) What might have been the effects of the flood for people living in this area?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

(ii) Suggest what could be done in this area to reduce the risk of flooding.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)



Leave blank

(f) Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are **tectonic hazards**.

Choose **either** a volcanic eruption you have studied
or an earthquake that you have studied.

Tick (✓) the type of hazard that you have chosen:

Volcanic eruption Earthquake

Name of example

Describe the effects of the hazard on the people living in the area

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and

Explain how people coped after the event.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(8)

QA2

(Total 30 marks)



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question B3 OR Question B4.
Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Question B3, put a cross in this box .

B3. Use and Abuse of the Environment (Water)

- (a) Study Figure 3 below.
It is a diagram of the water cycle showing various **stores** and **transfers** of water.

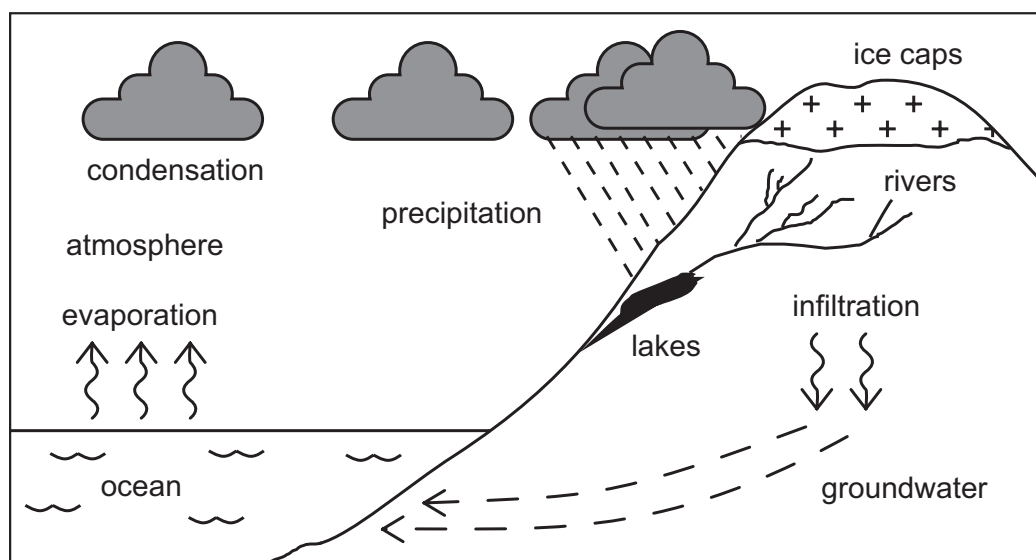


Figure 3

- (i) Name four **stores** of fresh water shown on Figure 3.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(2)

- (ii) Which is the largest store of **fresh** water in the world?

..... (1)



(b) Water supplies vary in different parts of the world. This is because rainfall **amounts** and **reliability** vary.

Describe and explain how rainfall **reliability** varies from place to place.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5)

Leave
blank

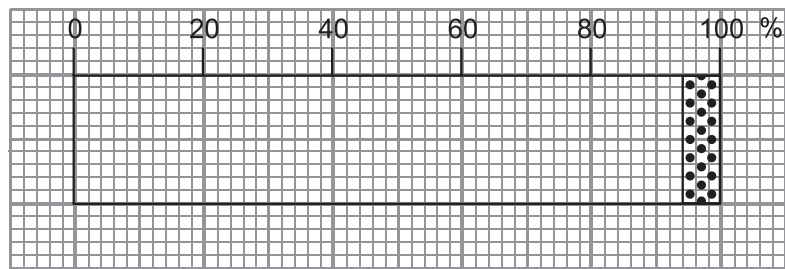


- (c) Study Figure 4 below.
It is a table showing the percentage of water use in an MEDC.

Agriculture	Industry	Domestic water supply	Leisure
4	43	47	6

Figure 4

- (i) Use the data in Figure 4 to complete the divided bar chart below.
Use the key. One has been done for you.



Key			
Agriculture	Industry	Domestic	Leisure

(3)

- (ii) Water use in this MEDC is increasing.

Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)



Leave blank

(d) Rivers and lakes may be polluted by human activity.

Name a lake or river you have studied which has been polluted.

Name of lake or river

Describe the causes of the pollution

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and

Explain how people dealt with, or are going to deal with, this pollution.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)

QB3

(Total 20 marks)



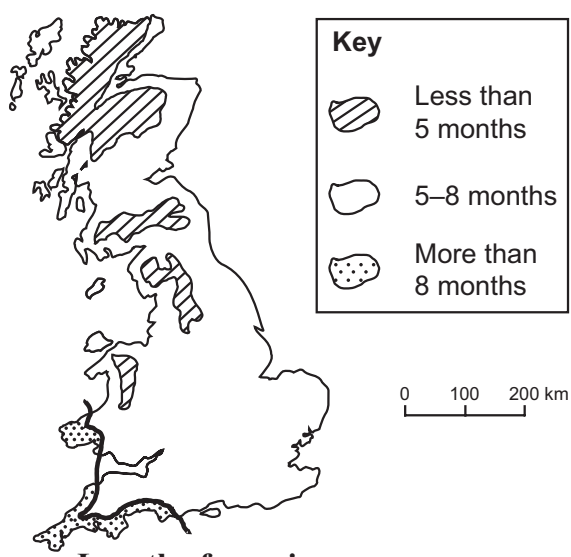
BLANK PAGE



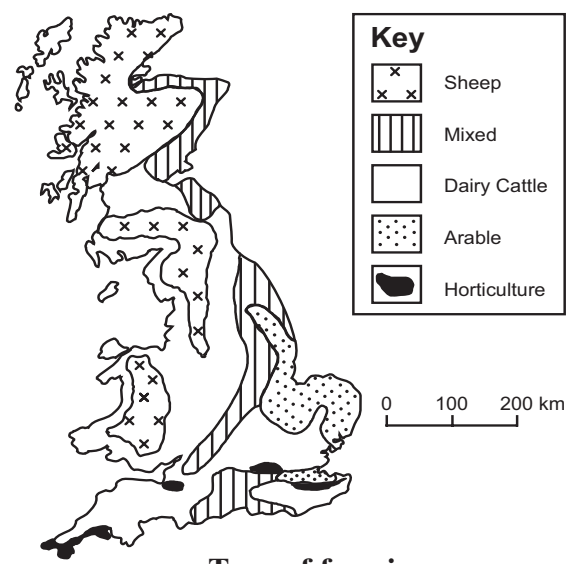
If you answer Question B4, put a cross in this box .

B4. Use and Abuse of the Environment (Weather and Climate)

(a) Study Figure 5. It is a map showing the length of the growing season in Britain. Also study Figure 6. It is a map showing farming types in Britain.



Length of growing season
Figure 5



Type of farming
Figure 6

(i) What is meant by the term **growing season**?

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

(ii) Describe how the length of the growing season varies across the UK.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)





Leave blank

(b) The length of the growing season is important for farming.

Explain how the length of the growing season affects farming in different parts of Britain.

Use information from Figures 5 and 6 in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5)



M 2 2 5 6 6 A 0 1 7 2 8

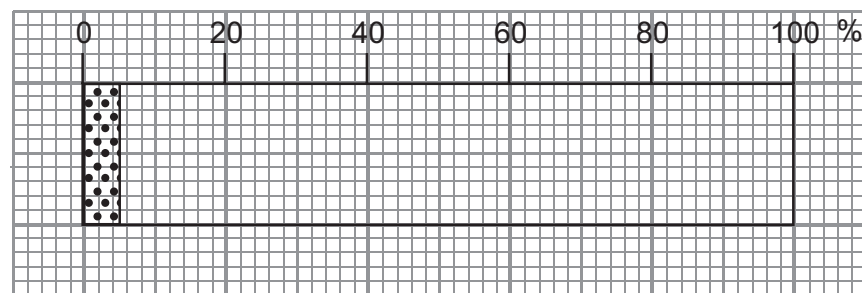


(c) Study Figure 7 below.
It is a table showing the gases which are thought to contribute to global warming.

Gas	Percentage contribution
Nitrous oxide	5
Methane	10
CFCs	13
Carbon dioxide	72

Figure 7

(i) Use the data in Figure 7 to complete the divided bar chart below.
Use the key. One has been done for you.



Key			
Nitrous oxide	Methane	CFCs	Carbon dioxide

(3)

(ii) The effects of global warming may be good or bad.

Explain **one** possible good effect of global warming and **one** possible bad effect of global warming.

Good effect

.....

.....

.....

Bad effect

.....

.....

.....

(3)



Leave
blank

(d) People may unintentionally change weather and climate.

Choose **either**
acid rain
or
an urban micro-climate.

Tick (✓) your choice: Acid rain Urban micro-climate

EITHER Acid rain

Name the location of your chosen study

Describe how human activities cause acid rain

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and
Explain the main effects of acid rain.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)



Leave blank

OR An urban micro-climate

Name the location of your chosen study

Describe the main characteristics of the urban micro-climate

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and

Explain how human activities cause the urban micro-climate.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)

(Total 20 marks)

QB4

--	--



Leave
blank

SECTION C

**Answer EITHER Question C5 OR Question C6.
Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

If you answer Question C5, put a cross in this box .

C5. Use and Abuse of the Environment (Farming)

- (a) Study Photographs A and B in the Photograph Booklet.
They show two contrasting areas of farmland in Britain.

Using evidence from the photographs, state **four** differences between the two areas of farmland.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)



Leave
blank

(b) The farm in Photograph A uses modern farming methods.

Explain how the following modern farming methods can affect the **environment**.

Hedgerow removal

.....

.....

.....

Using chemical fertilisers

.....

.....

.....

Repeated ploughing

.....

.....

.....

(6)

(c) Genetically modified (GM) crops are now being grown.

What are genetically modified crops?

.....

.....

.....

(1)



Leave
blank

(d) There are conflicting opinions about whether GM crops are good or bad.

(i) Suggest **two** reasons why some people think GM crops are good.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

(ii) Suggest **two** reasons why other people think GM crops are bad.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)



Leave blank

(e) Fragile environments are at risk from farming activities.

Choose

either an area of desertification in an **LEDC** which you have studied
or an area of deforestation in an **LEDC** which you have studied.

Name of **LEDC** area

Tick your choice: Desertification Deforestation

Describe the location of your chosen area.
You may draw a sketch map if you wish.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and

Explain what can be done to reduce the damage caused by farming in your chosen area.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)

QC5

(Total 20 marks)



Leave
blank

If you answer Question C6, put a cross in this box ☒

C6. Use and Abuse of the Environment (Recreation and Tourism)

(a) Study Photograph C in the Photograph Booklet.
It shows the area around the town of Keswick in the Lake District.

(i) This area is popular for recreation and tourism.
Give **two** pieces of evidence from the photograph to suggest why.

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

(ii) Suggest **two** recreational activities which visitors might carry out in this area.

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

(b) Keswick is a tourist '**honeypot**'.

(i) What is meant by tourist '**honeypot**'?

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



Leave
blank

(ii) There are now far more people visiting countryside areas than in the past.

Suggest **three** trends (changes over time) that explain this increase.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(iii) The residents of Keswick have conflicting views about the increasing number of tourists.

Suggest reasons why some are **for** and others are **against** the increase in tourist numbers.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)





Leave
blank

(c) Increased numbers of tourists can damage environments like the one shown in Photograph C.

Explain how tourism can damage the environment.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)



M 2 2 5 6 6 A 0 2 7 2 8



Leave blank

(d) **LEDCs** have developed eco-tourism to make tourism more sustainable.
Choose an **LEDC** area you have studied where eco-tourism has been developed.

Chosen **LEDC** area

Describe the location of your chosen **LEDC** area.
You may draw a sketch map if you wish.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

and
Explain how eco-tourism has affected the **environment/wildlife** in your chosen **LEDC** area.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5)

QC6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

