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Answer **THREE** questions.

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

1. Study Figure 1 on page 2 in the Resource Booklet. It is a map of the village of Felton, Northumberland, in 2000.

(a) (i) Describe the form of the village in 2000.

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**(2)**

(ii) Suggest reasons for the expansion of housing in Felton since 1940.

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(iii) Describe and suggest reasons for **two** changes in Felton's services since 1970.

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**(4)**

(b) (i) Examine the impact of declining services on village communities in MEDCs.

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(ii) Using examples, suggest innovative ways of improving service provision in MEDC villages.

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(5)

(c) With reference to **one** named **rural** area in an MEDC, identify some of the existing conflicts and suggest ways in which they can be successfully resolved.

Named rural area .....

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

2. Study Figure 2(a) on page 3 in the Resource Booklet. The photographs show two contrasting rural areas.

(a) (i) State **two** pieces of evidence from photograph A that suggest this is an LEDC rural area.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

(ii) Describe the differences between the two rural areas in terms of:

1 economic activity

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2 environment

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(4)



(iii) Suggest how the economic activities shown in photograph B might have both positive and negative impacts.

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(b) Study Figure 2(b) below. It shows two population projections for rural Botswana in southern Africa: one shows the impact of AIDS, the other does not.

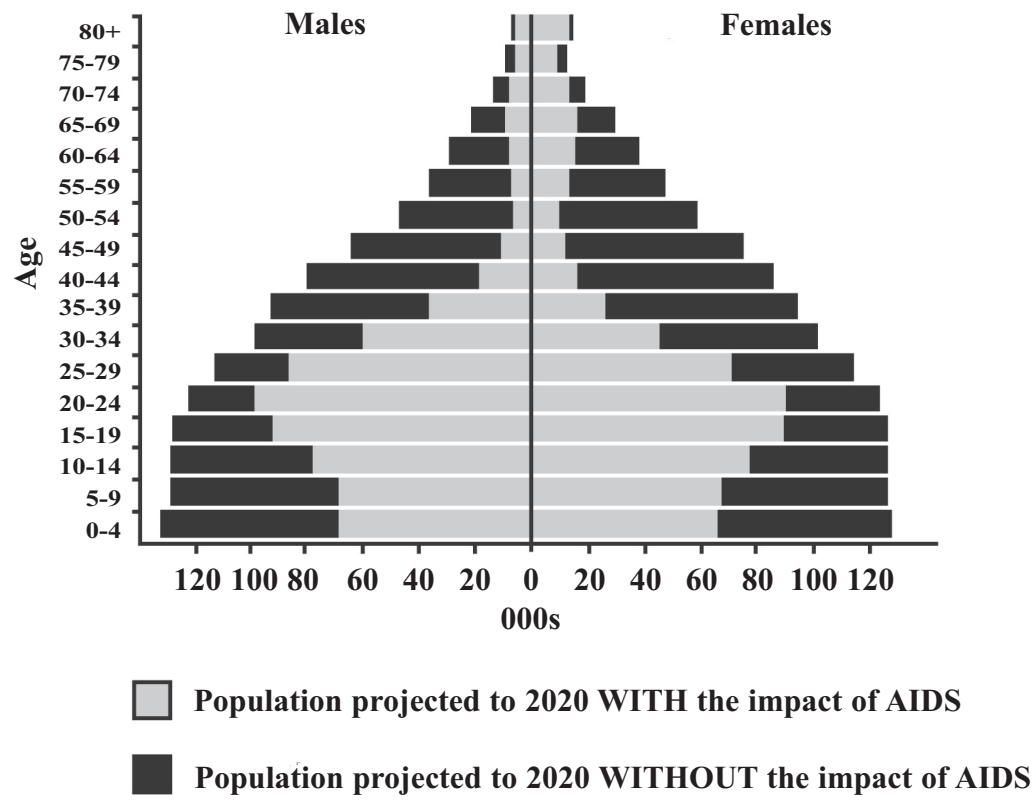


Figure 2(b)

(i) Describe the potential impact of AIDS on the population structure shown.

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(ii) Outline the likely impact of AIDS on agricultural production in LEDC rural areas.

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**(3)**

(iii) State **one** appropriate strategy to reduce the impact of AIDS in LEDC rural areas.

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**(1)**

(c) With reference to named rural areas in LEDCs, show how rural development projects can improve income and environmental sustainability.

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

**3.** Study Figure 3(a) on page 4 in the Resource Booklet. It gives information about environmental quality for three regions in the south and east of England.

(a) (i) Using evidence from Figure 3(a), state which region has:

1 the lowest environmental quality .....

2 the highest environmental quality .....

**(2)**

(ii) Describe and suggest reasons for the differences between the three regions in terms of:

1 vehicle numbers

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2 water quality

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**(6)**

(iii) State **two** types of primary data you might collect when investigating environmental quality in a rural area.

1 .....

2 .....

**(2)**



(b) Study Figure 3(b) below. It shows the environmental impact (ecological footprint) of London.

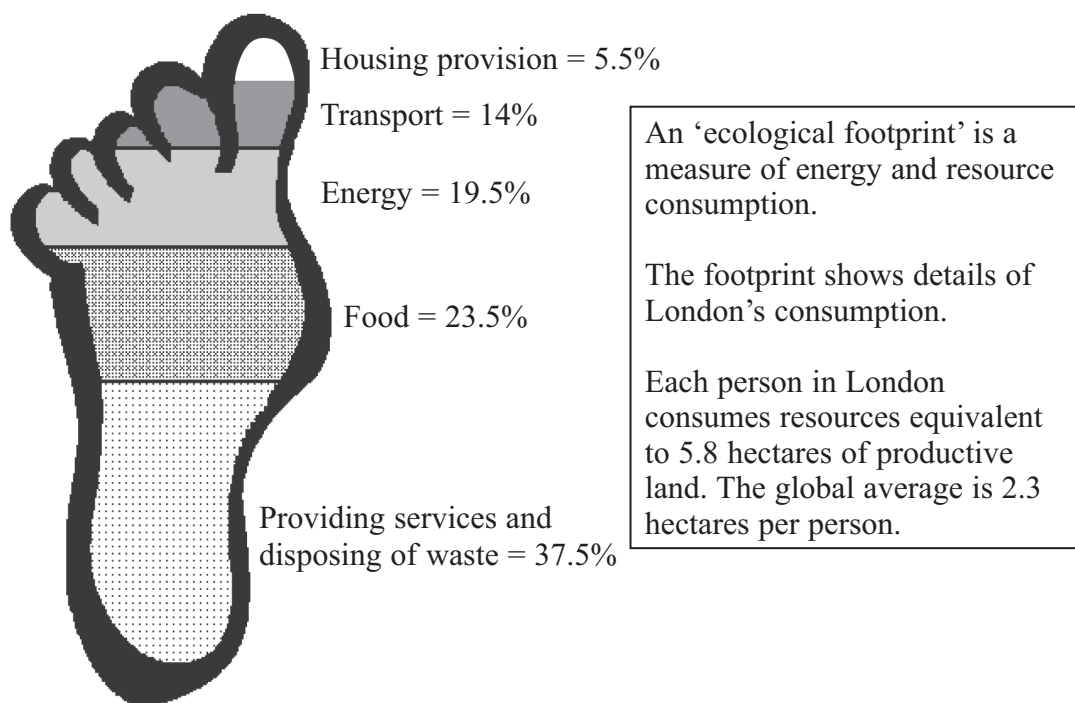


Figure 3(b)

(i) Identify **two** characteristics of urban areas, such as London, that contribute to a large ecological footprint.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)

(ii) State **two** urban environmental problems that might result from a large ecological footprint.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(2)



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(iii) Suggest ways in which **urban** areas might reduce their ecological footprints and become more sustainable.

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(6)

(c) Using named examples, contrast the urban landscape of the CBD with that of the rural-urban fringe.

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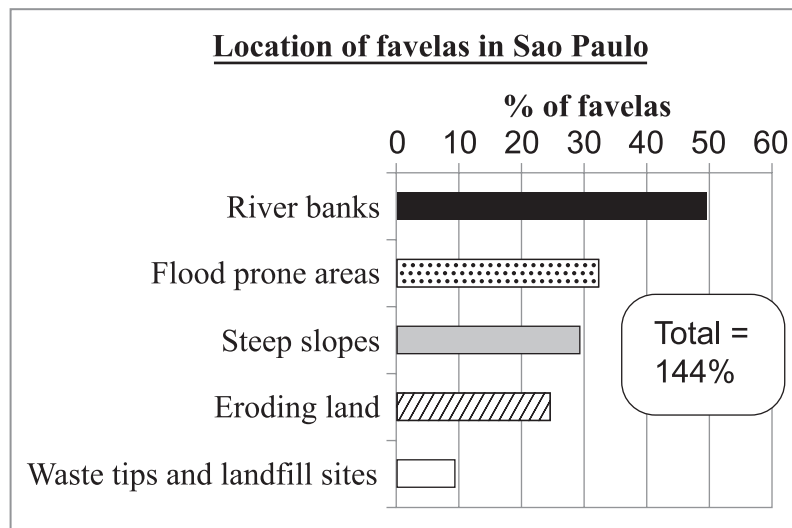
Q3



M 2 4 7 2 4 A 0 1 5 2 4

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

4. Study Figure 4(a) below. It shows the types of site occupied by shanty towns (favelas) in Sao Paulo, Brazil.



(Source: Smolka, 2002, quoted in 'The State of the World's Cities 2004/05', UN-Habitat)

Figure 4(a)

(a) (i) State two reasons for the rapid growth of shanty towns.

1 .....

2 .....

(2)

(ii) Suggest reasons for the types of location of shanty towns shown in Figure 4(a).

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(iii) Explain why the data in Figure 4(a) totals more than 100%.

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**(2)**

(b) Study Figure 4(b) on page 5 in the Resource Booklet. It shows a model of changing household priorities of residents in LEDC shanty towns.

(i) Describe and suggest reasons why household priorities change over time.

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(ii) Using examples, outline ways in which the quality of life in shanty towns might be improved.

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**(6)**

(c) With reference to named urban areas, examine the causes of **one** of the following:

- their transport problems
- their environmental problems
- their social inequalities

Choice .....

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(Total 30 marks)

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

5. Study Figures 5(a) and 5(b) on page 6 in the Resource Booklet. The maps show two aspects of the city of Detroit, USA.

(a) (i) Some areas of Detroit experience deprivation. Define **deprivation**.

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(2)

(ii) Describe the distribution of average annual income in Detroit.

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(iii) Suggest possible reasons for the location of:

1 areas of wealth

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2 areas of poverty

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(6)

(b) (i) State the benefits of an urban fringe location for people living in edge cities.

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(3)



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(ii) Outline the possible environmental impacts of factories moving out towards the urban fringe.

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**(5)**

(c) With reference to examples of urban regeneration in named MEDC cities, examine attempts to improve the image of urban living.

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Q5

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER: 90 MARKS**

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