

SECTION A

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

Providing for Population Change.

A1. (a) Look at Figure 1 below. It shows the factors causing population change.

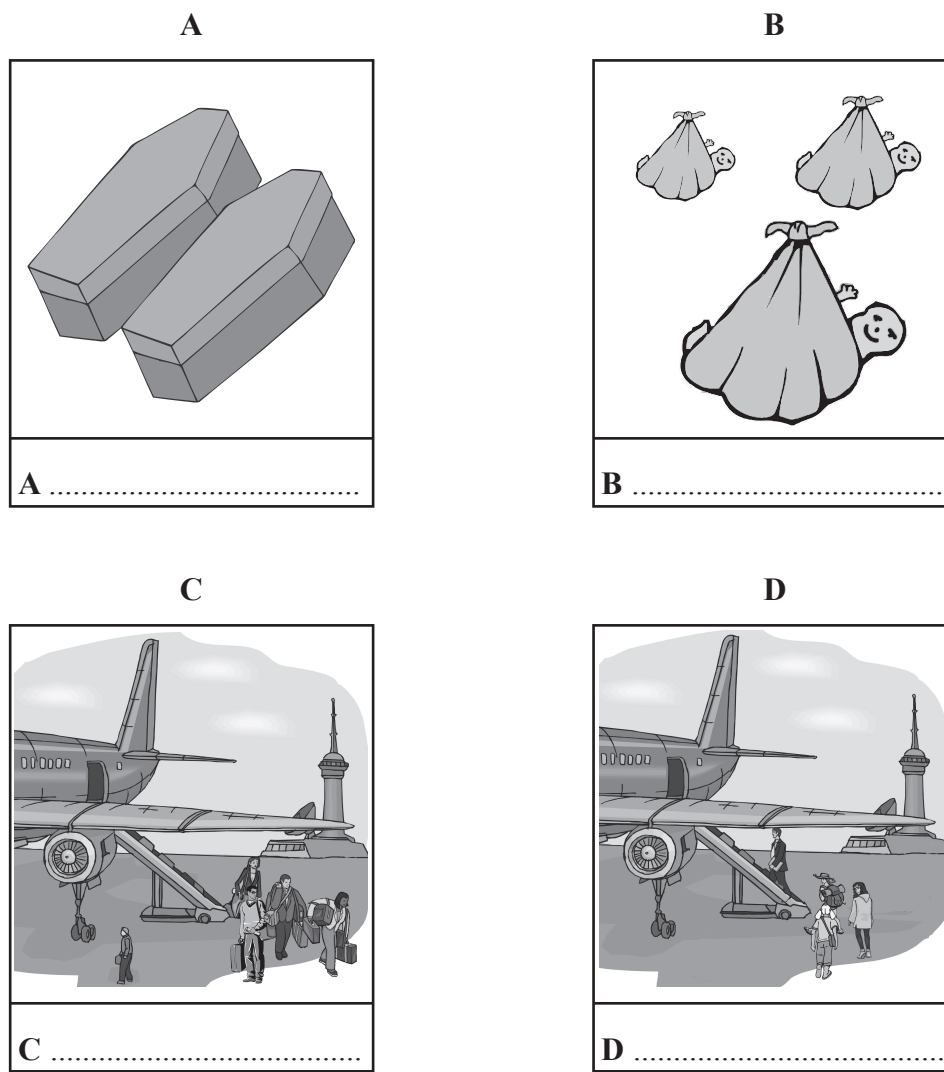


Figure 1

(i) Write the following words in the correct boxes on Figure 1.

births deaths emigrants immigrants

(2)



(ii) Which of these factors cause a country's population to **increase**?

Tick (✓) the **two correct** answers.

	✓
births	
deaths	
emigrants	
immigrants	

(2)

(b) Look at Map 1 in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It is a world map showing average annual population change 2000–2005.

Cross out the **wrong** words in the following sentences.

The continent with the highest rate of population increase was North America.
Africa

The continent with the lowest rate of population increase was Australasia.
Europe

The population decreased in Russia.
India

The countries with the highest rate of population increase were LEDCs.
MEDCs

(4)



Leave blank

(c) Look at Figure 2 below. It gives information about the population of two countries in 2005.

	Country A	Country B
Birth rate (per 1000)	12	40
Death rate (per 1000)	9	18
Natural increase (per 1000)	3	22

Figure 2

(i) What does **death rate** mean?

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(2)

(ii) Which country in Figure 2 is an **LEDC**?

Circle the **correct** answer.

Country A

Country B

(1)

(iii) Give **two** reasons for your answer to (c) (ii).

1
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2
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(2)



Leave blank

(d) Birth rates fall when there is:

- family planning
- health care
- education for girls

Choose **one** of these, and **explain why** it helps to lower the birth rate.

Tick (✓) your choice below.

	✓
Family planning	
Health care	
Education for girls	

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(3)



(e) Look at Figure 3. It gives information about two countries, China and Japan, in 2004.

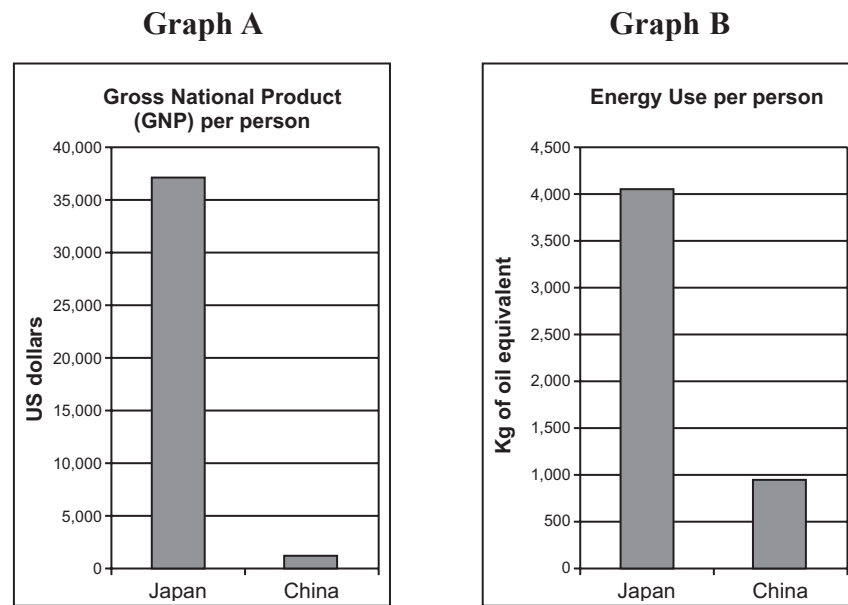


Figure 3

(i) Which country is an **MEDC**?

Circle the **correct** answer.

Japan

China

(1)

(ii) Explain how **Graph A** shows this.

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(2)



Leave
blank

(iii) The amounts of energy used per person in China and Japan are very different.

Suggest **why**.

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(3)

(f) The population living in **LEDCs** is expected to grow by 55% by 2050.

Explain the likely effect of this population growth on the world's energy resources.

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(2)

(g) Energy resources are either renewable or non-renewable.

(i) What does **non-renewable** mean?

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(1)

(ii) Give **one** example of a **non-renewable** energy resource.

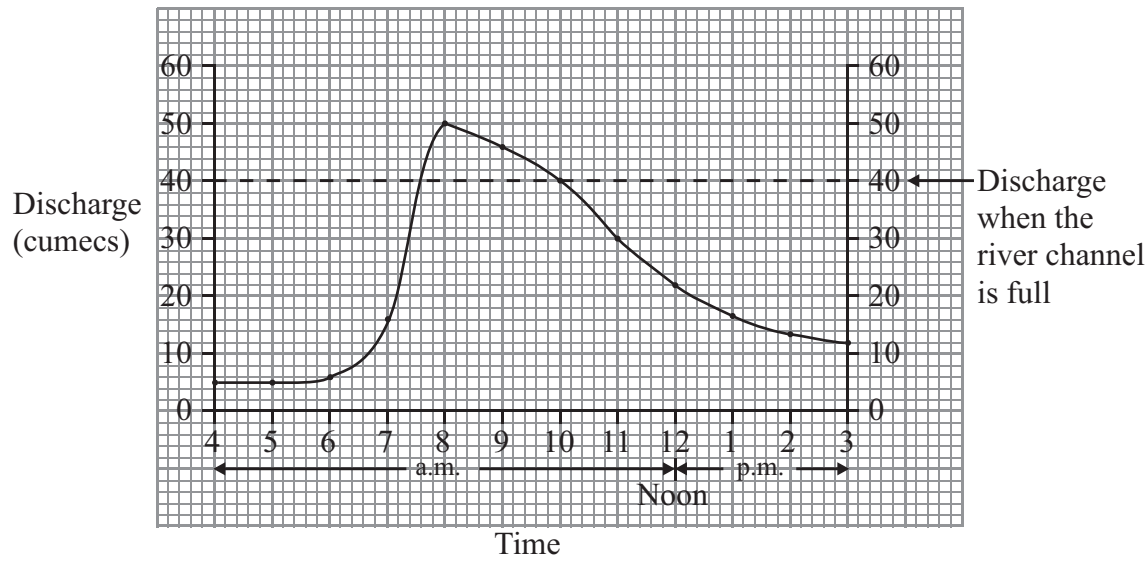
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(1)



Coping with Environmental Change

A2. (a) Look at Figure 4 below. It is a graph for a river in Ireland in June 2005. It shows how the flow of water (discharge) in the river changed after heavy rain.



The storm (heavy rain) started at 5 a.m. and lasted for 20 minutes.

Figure 4

(i) What was the **highest** river discharge?
 cumecs (1)

(ii) **When** did the highest river discharge occur?
 (1)

(iii) The highest river discharge occurred **some time after** the heavy rain.
 Suggest a reason for this delay.

 (1)



(b) (i) What is meant by a river **flood**?

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(1)

(ii) Did the river shown on Figure 4 cause a flood?

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

	✓
Yes	
No	
You cannot tell	

(1)

(c) Look at Photograph A in the Map and Photograph Booklet.
It shows a garage in Boscastle, Cornwall soon after a river flood in 2004.

(i) What evidence in the photograph shows the depth of the flood water?

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(1)

(ii) Approximately how deep had the flood water been?
Circle the **correct** answer.

30 centimetres **1.5 metres** **3 metres**

(1)

(d) Look at Photographs B and C in the Map and Photograph Booklet.
They were also taken in Boscastle after the river flooded.

(i) **Describe** and **explain** the flood damage shown in **Photograph B**.

Description

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Explanation

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(2)



Leave
blank

(ii) **Describe** and **explain** the flood damage shown in **Photograph C**.

Description

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Explanation

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(2)

(e) Helicopters were sent to Boscastle when the flood happened.

Suggest why.

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(2)

(f) Look at Diagram 1 in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It gives some more information about the flood in Boscastle.

(i) Name the river that flows into the sea at Boscastle.

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(1)

(ii) Name a tributary of that river.

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(1)



Leave blank

(iii) **Explain** why the flood happened.
Use information from diagram 1 to help you.

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(4)

(g) Two methods of reducing the risk of a river flooding are given below.

Building levees

Building a dam

Choose **one** of these methods.

Chosen method

(i) **Explain** how it reduces the flood risk.

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(2)

(ii) Give **one disadvantage** of this method.

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(1)



Leave blank

(h) Physical processes (e.g. erosion, mass movement, longshore drift) can cause problems in **coastal** areas.

Choose a coastal area you have studied where physical processes cause problems.

Chosen coastal area

(i) **Describe** the **problems** that physical processes have caused in your chosen area.

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(ii) **Explain** the methods people are using to manage the problems in this area.

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(8)

(Total 30 marks)

QA2

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 60 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 .

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Water)

B3. (a) Look at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract of Penistone in northern England.

Find Ingbirchworth Reservoir in grid squares 2105 and 2106.

(i) What does the term **reservoir** mean?

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.....

(1)

(ii) The map shows that Ingbirchworth Reservoir and the land around it is used for leisure.

Which of the leisure activities below is **shown on the map**?
Circle the **correct** answer.

Swimming Picnicking Fishing Canoeing

(1)

(b) (i) Cross out the **wrong** words in the following sentences.

Ingbirchworth Reservoir is located on land that is about 260 metres high.
360

The village of Upper Denby is north-west of the reservoir.
north-east

The main road nearest the reservoir is the A629.
A635

The boundary of a National Park is 4 km to the south-west of the reservoir.
6

(4)



Leave
blank

- (ii) The land in grid squares 2105 and 2106 is a good place for a reservoir.
Explain why.
Use map evidence.

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(3)

- (iii) Some people were **against** the building of Ingbirchworth Reservoir.
Suggest why.

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(2)

- (c) Ingbirchworth Reservoir supplies drinking water to nearby villages and towns.
The company that owns Ingbirchworth Reservoir recently found farm pesticides
(chemicals) in the water.

- (i) Suggest how the pesticides got into the water.

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(1)

- (ii) Pesticides in the water are a problem for the company.
Explain why.

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(1)



Leave
blank

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

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Weather and Climate)

B4. (a) People can use the weather and climate to provide energy. Energy from the sun is an example.

Look at Figure 5 below. It shows the climate of Kuwait, a country in Asia.

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Average rainfall (mm)	23	23	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	28
Average temperature (°C)	13	14	18	24	29	32	35	35	32	28	20	15

Figure 5

Cross out the **wrong** words in the following passage.

Figure 5 shows a good climate for using the energy of the sun.

This is because the rainfall is heavy so there will be few clouds.
light **many**

A clear sky increases the amount of sunlight received.
decreases

(3)



Leave blank

(b) Look at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract of Penistone in northern England.

Find the grid squares 2004 and 2104. A wind farm is shown by the \times \times \times symbols in these squares.

A wind farm has turbines that use the power of the wind to make electricity.

(i) Cross out the **wrong** words in the following sentences.

The wind farm is located on Spicer Hill, which is over 300 metres high.
400

Royd Moor Reservoir is to the west of the wind farm.
east

The nearest secondary road is the B6106.
B6115

The boundary of a National Park is 2 km to the south-west of the wind farm.
4

(4)

(ii) The land in grid squares 2004 and 2104 is a good place for a wind farm.

Explain why.
Use map evidence.

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(3)

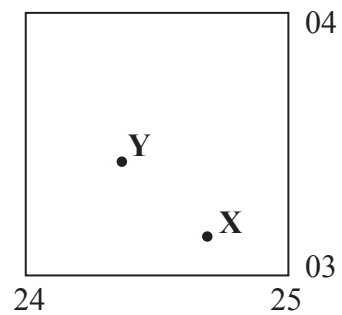


(c) Find the town of Penistone in grid squares 2402 and 2403.

Some students investigated Penistone's urban climate on a calm January day. They measured the air temperature at several places at 2 pm. Two of their results are shown in the table below.

Site	Grid Reference	Temperature
X	247032	9 °C
Y	243034	7 °C

The locations of these two sites are shown in the grid square below.



(i) One of the sites is a built-up area. The other site is open land.

Which site is open land?
Use evidence **from the OS map extract**.
Circle the **correct** answer.

X

Y

(1)

(ii) Site X was warmer than site Y.

Explain **why** it was warmer.

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(2)



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 .

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Farming)

C5 (a) Look at Figure 6 below. It is an article about deforestation in the Brazilian rainforest.

**More deforestation in the
Brazilian rainforest**

Brazil's rainforest has a huge variety of wildlife. The rainforest plays a major role in the world's climate. Its plants can provide cures for many human diseases.

Environmentalists are worried because there has recently been a large increase in deforestation.

In 2004 cattle ranchers, logging companies and soya bean farmers cleared 26,000 square kilometres of Brazil's rainforest.

Brazil is now the world's second largest producer of soya beans, and earns a lot of money from exporting them to Europe and China.

30% of land cleared by logging companies in Brazil is left empty afterwards. If soya bean farmers planted their crop on this empty land more trees would be saved.

Figure 6

(i) What does **deforestation** mean?

Tick (✓) the correct answer below

	✓
Cutting down a large area of trees	
Spraying trees with insecticide	

(1)

(ii) How much of the Brazilian rainforest was cleared in 2004?

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(1)



(iii) Name **one** group of people who cleared some of the Brazilian rainforest in 2004.

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(1)

(iv) Environmentalists say Brazil should preserve (save) more of its rainforest. Suggest **why**.

Use evidence **from Figure 6 only**.

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(2)

(b) Look at Photograph D in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It shows an area in India where deforestation has taken place.

(i) Describe the vegetation (plant life) in the **background** of the photograph.

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(2)

(ii) The land in the **foreground** of the photograph has been greatly eroded.

What evidence is there of **erosion**?

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(1)

(iii) What probably caused the erosion?
Circle the **correct** answer.

wind **heat** **running water** **ice** (1)



Leave
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(c) (i) The erosion in Photograph D happened soon after the area had been deforested.

Explain how deforestation leads to erosion.

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(3)

(ii) The erosion in Photograph D caused problems for the local people.

Suggest **two** problems for the local people.

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2

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(2)



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

Use and Abuse of the Environment (Recreation and Tourism)

C6. (a) Look at Figure 7 below. It is a fact-file about a planned tourist resort in India.

Tourist resort for the Sundarbans

The Sundarbans in India are swampy forests with many wild animals, including endangered species such as tigers. Part of the Sundarbans has been made into a conservation area. Everyone must have a permit to enter this area.

People from nearby villages make a living by fishing or collecting wood and honey from the forests.

A company wants to build a tourist resort in the Sundarbans. The plan for the new resort includes:

- Seven luxury hotels for 1500 tourists
- Electricity from solar power plants
- Restaurants, casino, golf course
- Watching wildlife from raised walkways in the forest
- New waterways built through the area
- Speedboat trips to the interior of the forest
- A tiger breeding centre.

Figure 7

(i) What does **conservation** mean?
Tick (✓) the **correct** answer below.

	✓
Protecting wildlife	
Talking with other people	

(1)

(ii) People must have a permit to enter the conservation area.

Suggest why the Indian Government made this law.
Tick (✓) the **correct** answer below.

	✓
To stop people hunting endangered animals	
To stop people falling into swamps	

(1)



Leave
blank

(b) (i) The planned tourist resort would have many attractions for visitors.

Give **three** attractions that would be **built by people**.

1

2

3

(3)

(ii) Give **two** features of the planned resort that would please some **environmentalists**.

1

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2

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(2)

(iii) Other environmentalists are **against** the planned resort.
Suggest why.

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(3)



Leave
blank

(c) Look at Photograph E in the Map and Photograph Booklet. It shows people fishing in the Sundarbans.

(i) Describe the vegetation (plant life).

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(2)

(ii) The local fishing people will be affected if the tourist resort described in Figure 7 is built.

Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the planned resort **for the local fishing people**.

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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(2)



Leave
blank

(d) There are often land use conflicts in **National Parks** in EU countries.

(i) Describe the conflicts between different groups of people (e.g. farmers, tourists, villagers) that use the land in a National Park.
You may refer to a named EU National Park if you wish.

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(ii) Describe how planners can try to solve these conflicts.

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(6)

QC6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C: 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

