

Section A

Answer BOTH questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided

Providing for population change

A1 (a) Resources can be **renewable** or **non-renewable**.

(i) What is a **resource**? Put a cross in the correct box.

Something that is made by people

Something that is used by people

(1)

(ii) What does **renewable** mean? Put a cross in the correct box.

Something that will not run out

Something that will run out in the future

(1)

(iii) The table below lists a number of energy resources.

Place a tick (✓) in the correct boxes to show the renewable and the non-renewable resources.

Energy Resource	Renewable	Non-renewable
Coal		
Solar Energy		
Hydro Electricity		
Natural Gas		
Wind		
Tidal		
Biogas		
Oil		

(4)



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(b) Coal, natural gas and oil can be used for thermal energy production.

Describe **two** impacts that thermal energy production can have **on the environment**.

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(4)

(c) In the future there may not be enough energy resources for the increasing population.
Why?

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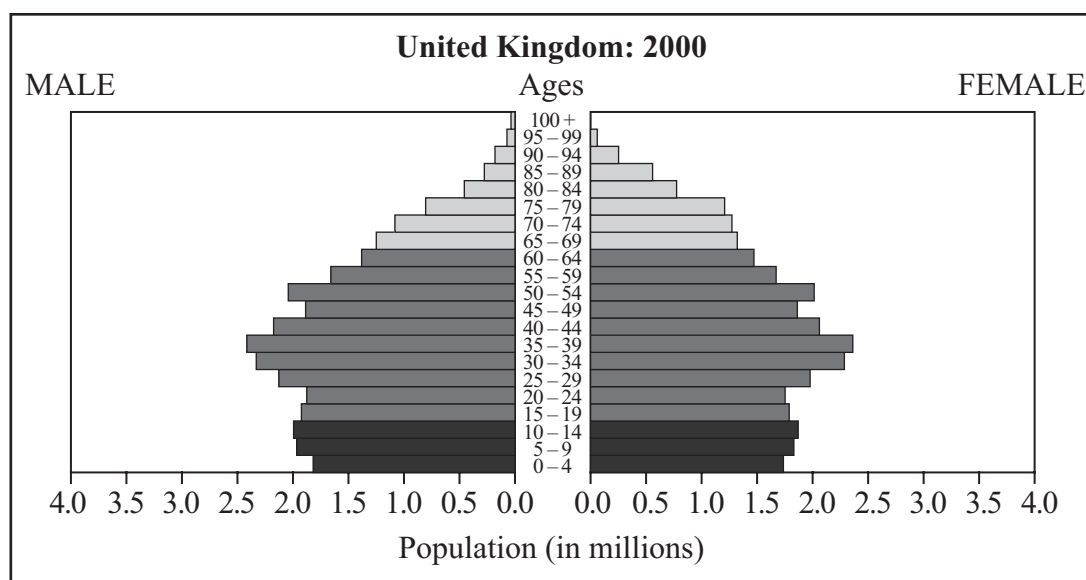
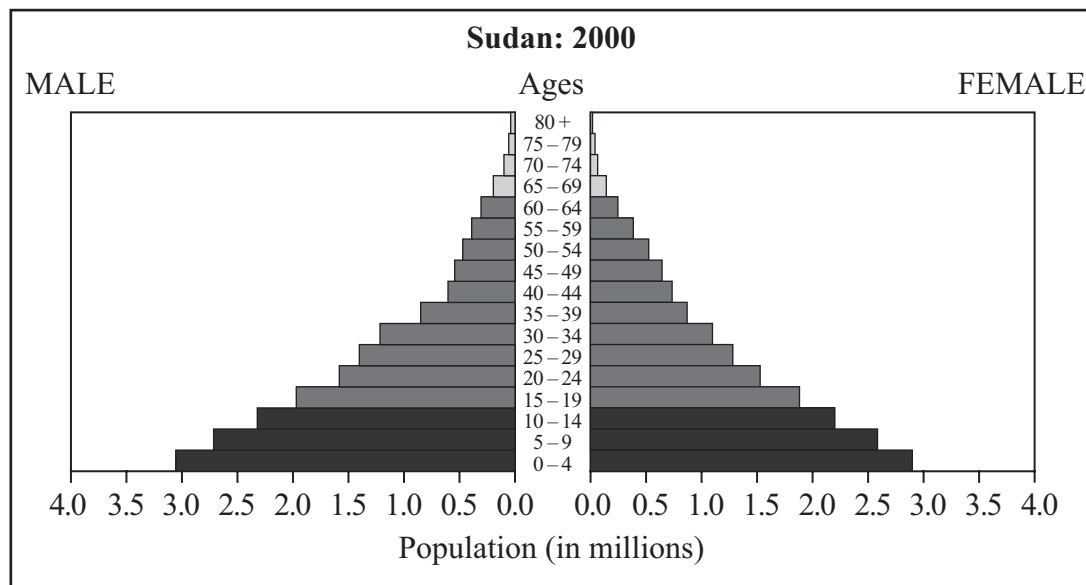
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(2)



(d) Look at Figure 1 below.
It shows the population structures for Sudan (Africa) and the United Kingdom in 2000.



(Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base)

Figure 1

(i) Name the type of population structure graph shown in Figure 1.

..... (1)

(ii) Which age group was the largest in Sudan in 2000?
Put a cross in the correct box.

0-4 30-34 60-64 (1)



(iii) Which age group was the largest in the UK in 2000?
Put a cross in the correct box.

25–29 35–39 65–69

(1)

(iv) The population structures of Sudan and the UK are different.
Describe **two** differences.

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(2)

(v) **Why** do Sudan and the UK have different population structures?

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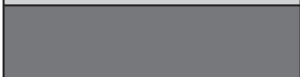
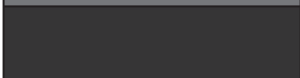
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(2)

(e) Look again at Figure 1.

(i) The diagram below is a key to Figure 1.
Complete the key, using information from Figure 1.

	Ages
	65 and over
	
	

(2)



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(ii) The sentences below give information about the dependency ratio in Sudan and the UK.
Put a cross in the correct boxes in the sentences below.

Sudan's dependency ratio is $\frac{\text{high}}{\text{low}}$

This is because the number of children is much $\frac{\text{higher}}{\text{lower}}$ than the number of workers.

The UK's dependency ratio is likely to $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{decrease}}$ in future because the number of elderly people is rising.

(3)

(f) Population changes can cause problems in **MEDCs**.

Choose an **MEDC** you have studied.

Name of chosen MEDC:

(i) Describe the population changes in your chosen MEDC.

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(ii) Explain the problems that have been caused in your chosen MEDC.

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(iii) Explain what the government can do about these problems in your chosen MEDC.

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(6)

QA1

(Total 30 marks)



Planning for change

A2 (a) The following table gives definitions of **primary**, **secondary**, and **tertiary** activities.

(i) Draw a line to match each definition with the correct activity.

Activity	Definition
Primary	Extracting raw materials from the earth or sea
Secondary	Providing services
Tertiary	Processing and manufacturing

(3)

(ii) Give an example of:

a primary job

a secondary job

a tertiary job

(3)

(b) Look at Figure 2.

It shows employment in primary, secondary and tertiary activities for Sudan and the UK in 2000.

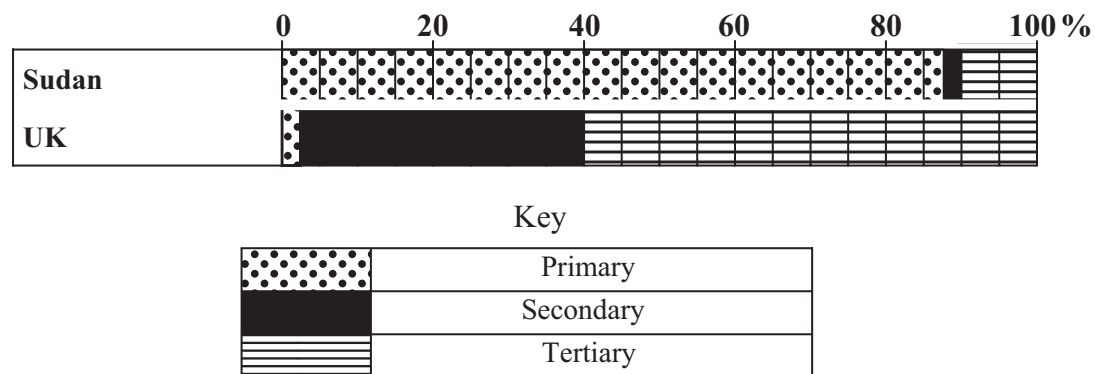


Figure 2

(i) What percentage of workers were employed in primary activities in Sudan in 2000?

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(1)

(ii) What percentage of workers were employed in tertiary activities in the UK in 2000?

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(1)



Leave
blank

(iii) In 1800, the percentage of workers employed in primary activities in the UK was over 70%.

This percentage has fallen over the last 200 years.
Suggest why.

Put a cross in the correct boxes.

The UK's population has grown

More machinery is being used in primary activities

The UK's coal reserves are too expensive and difficult to mine

Better farming methods are now being used

The UK is now exporting more food products

(3)

(c) Look at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Stratford-upon-Avon and Warwick.

(i) The Central Business District (CBD) of Stratford-upon-Avon is located in the area around its tourist information centre.

Give the **four figure** grid reference of Stratford-upon-Avon's tourist information centre.

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(1)

(ii) There is also a tourist information centre in Warwick. It is in grid square 2864.

In which compass direction is Warwick's tourist information centre from Stratford-upon-Avon's tourist information centre?

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(1)



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blank

(d) Stratford-upon-Avon is a residential town. It is also an important area for tourists. It has a variety of transport problems.

(i) What transport problems might Stratford-upon-Avon have?
Use evidence from the OS map in your answer.

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(4)

(ii) Explain **one** way in which transport problems are being managed in Stratford-upon-Avon.
Use evidence from the OS map in your answer.

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(2)



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(e) Look again at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Stratford-upon-Avon and Warwick.

A new industrial estate could be built in grid square 2663.

(i) Suggest why this would be a good location for an industrial estate.
Use evidence from the OS map in your answer.

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(3)

(ii) Some people would be against the development of the industrial estate.
Suggest **two** reasons why.

Reason 1
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Reason 2
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(2)



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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 Photographs A, B and C in the Photograph Booklet.
They show three different ways people use water.

- (i) **Complete the table** below to show the way people use water in each photograph.
Choose from the following uses:

	industry	agriculture	recreation
Photograph	Type of water use		
A			
B			
C			

(2)

- (ii) Describe the way in which water is being used in Photograph A.

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(1)

- (b) The amount of water used per person in **LEDCs** is low.
Explain why.

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(3)



(c) The amount of water used in **MEDCs** is increasing.

The following diagram gives four ways in which the amount of water used is increasing, and reasons why.

Draw a line to match each increasing use with the correct reason.

Increasing use	Reason
more domestic use	for the increased number of golf courses, swimming pools etc.
more industrial use	for the increased number of appliances such as dishwashers, showers etc.
more recreational use	for increased irrigation to produce higher crop yields
more agricultural use	for increased amounts of cooling and processing

(4)

(d) Look again at Photograph C.

The farming activities in this area may pollute water.

(i) Describe **how** the water may become polluted by farming activities.

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(2)

(ii) Explain the possible effects of this pollution.

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(2)



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

Use and abuse of the environment (Weather and Climate)

B4 (a) Look at Photographs D, E and F in the Photograph Booklet.

They show three areas where people can take advantage of the weather and climate.

Complete the table below to show the way people use weather and climate in each photograph.

Choose from the following activities:

farming industry summer holidays winter holidays

Photograph	Activity
D	
E	
F	

(3)

(b) (i) Look again at Photograph D.

What aspects of the **weather and climate** in this area would encourage people to use it?

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(2)

(ii) Look again at Photograph E.

What aspects of the **weather and climate** in this area would encourage people to use it?

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(2)



(c) Farmers try to influence the effects of the weather.

The following diagram gives four methods that farmers can use to influence the effects of the weather, and reasons why they do so.

Draw a line to match each method with the correct reason.

Method	Reason
irrigation	to stop soil blowing away
windbreaks	to increase rainfall
glasshouses / greenhouses	to protect against frost and allow crops to ripen early
cloud seeding	to make sure crops always have a water supply

(4)

(d) Global warming could have a variety of bad effects.

(i) Describe **two** possible bad effects of global warming.

1
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(2)

(ii) What can people do to reduce the risk of global warming?

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(1)



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 the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Stratford-upon-Avon and Warwick.

Find Hollow Meadow (grid squares 2058 and 2158).

(i) What type of farming activity takes place around Hollow Meadow?

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(1)

(ii) The farmer at Hollow Meadow sells some of his crop to the hotel at Longbridge (grid square 2662).

What is the distance from Hollow Meadow to the hotel along the A46?
Put a cross in the correct box.

about 8 km **about 10 km** **about 15 km**

(1)

(iii) The farm at Hollow Meadow is an **agribusiness**.

What does this mean?
Put a cross in the correct box.

A farm owned and run by a family

A farm owned by a company and run by a manager

(1)

(b) Many farms now use modern farming methods.
Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the list below.

pesticides hedges fields sun wind humans

Farmers remove

The soil can then be removed by

Farmers spray on their crops.

These enter the food chain and can harm

(4)



(c) Study Figure 3.
It is a diagram showing the process of desertification.

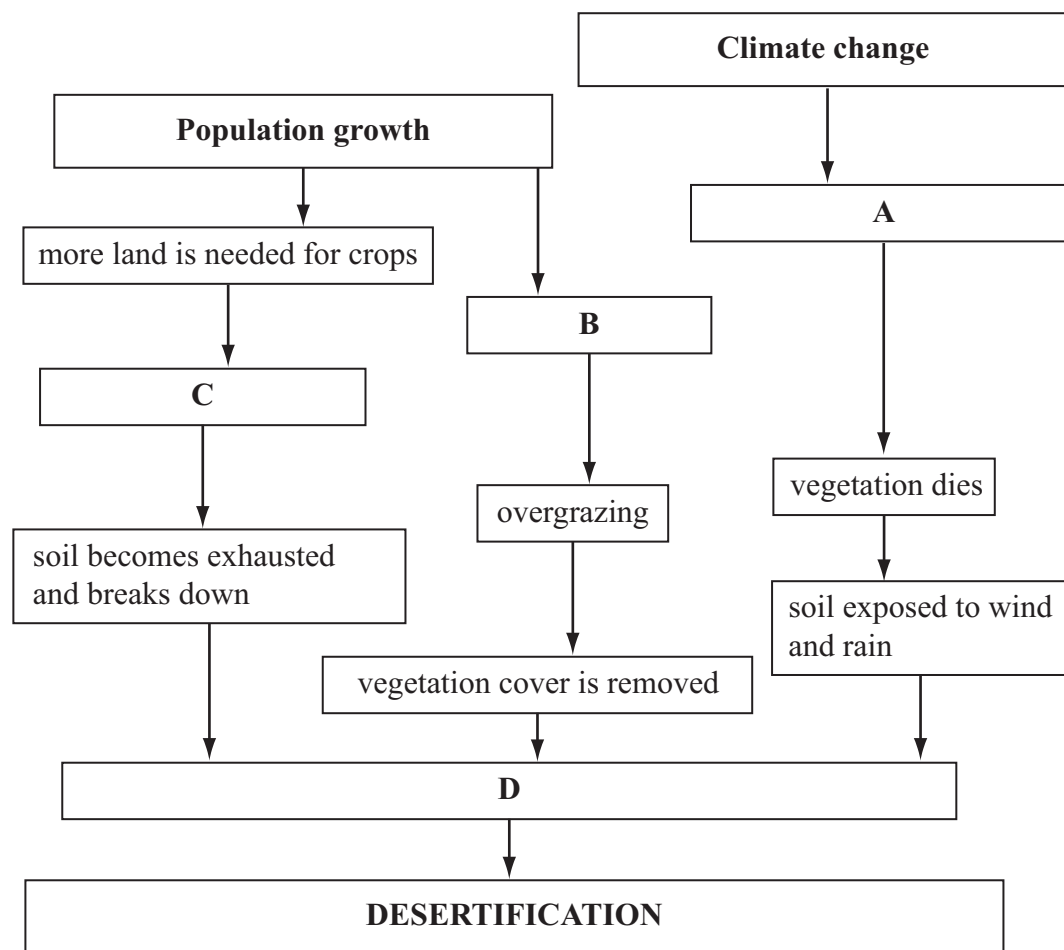


Figure 3

(i) The four boxes labelled **A** to **D** should contain the words or phrases in the table below.
Place the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** in the second column of the table to indicate the correct word or phrase for each box on the diagram.

	A, B, C or D
overcultivation	
more animals are reared	
soil erosion	
less rainfall and more droughts	

(4)



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(ii) People are trying to reduce the effects of overcultivation and overgrazing.

The sentences below give information about what people can do.

Put a cross in the correct boxes in the sentences below.

Farmers are encouraged to keep more
fewer cattle to reduce the amount of land
needed for grazing. They are also encouraged to use better methods to grow

crops, to reduce
increase the amount of land needed for cultivation.

Using terraces on slopes can help to hold water
reduce wind .

This helps to prevent soil erosion when land is heavily farmed.

(3)



Leave blank

(d) Farmers are now using alternative methods of producing crops and animals, such as **genetic modification** and **organic farming**.

Choose **one** of these methods.

Chosen method:

(i) Describe this alternative farming method.

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(ii) Explain the possible impact of this method of farming.

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QC5

(6)

(Total 20 marks)



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

Use and abuse of the environment (Recreation and Tourism)

C6 (a) Look at the 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Stratford-upon-Avon and Warwick.

Find grid square 1960.

Name **one** tourist attraction in this square.

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(1)

(b) Warwick attracts many tourists.

Why?

Use **map evidence** in your answer.

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(2)

(c) More tourists are now visiting Warwick and the surrounding area than in the past.

Put a cross in the box to say whether each sentence is true or false.

	True	False
Places are easier to reach because there are more motorways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People have more leisure time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People have higher paid jobs so can afford more holidays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a greater awareness of attractions due to more adverts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4)



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blank

(d) Conflicts can occur between tourists and the local people.

Complete the following sentences using words from the list below.

tractors crops caravans roads fertilisers

Tourists can annoy farmers. They might trample on

Caravanners can annoy local people by blocking local

Farmers with slow moving can annoy tourists.

(3)



(e) Study Figure 4.
It is a diagram showing the impacts of eco-tourism.

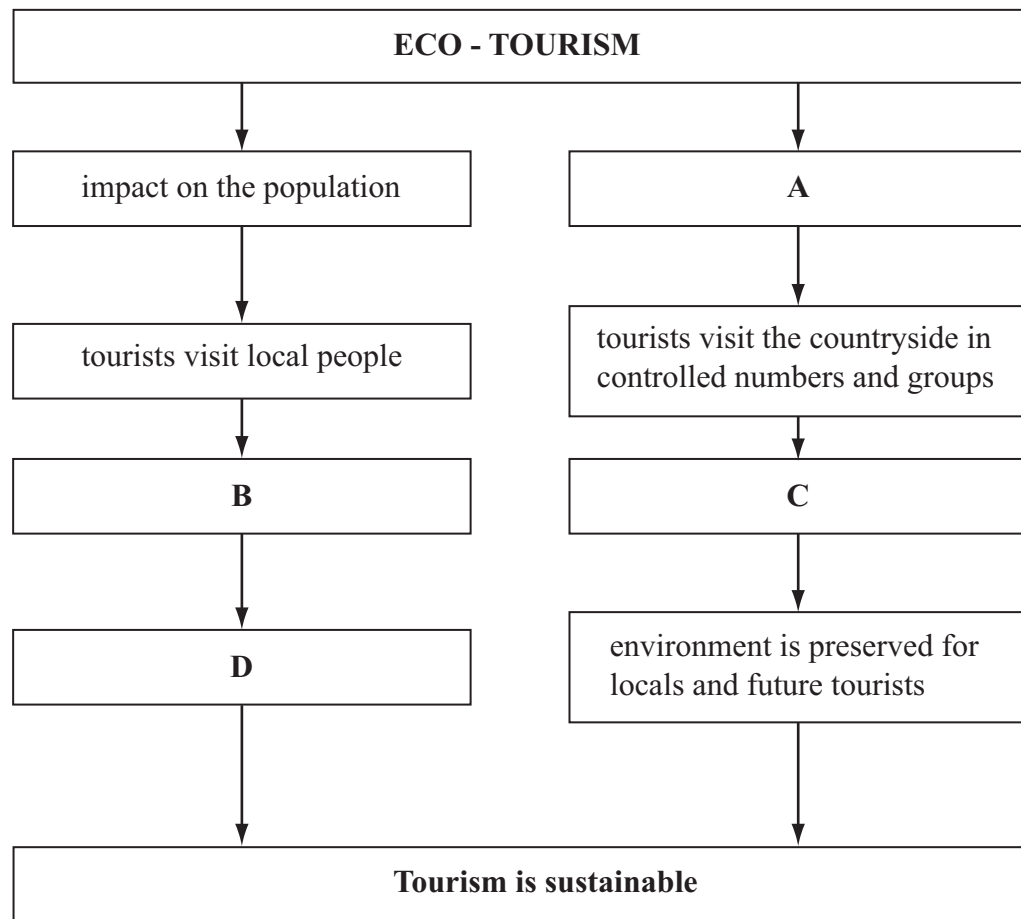


Figure 4

The four boxes labelled **A** to **D** should contain the phrases in the table below. Place the letters **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** in the second column of the table to indicate the correct phrase for each box on the diagram.

	A, B, C or D
wildlife and vegetation is protected from damage	
impact on the environment	
local people gain an income so do not need to take advantage of the environment	
local people provide accommodation for tourists	

(4)



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