INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:
(To be read out by the external invigilator before the start of the examination)

1. Check that there are 8 printed pages in this question booklet. An 8-page answer booklet is enclosed in the centre of this booklet.
2. Take out the answer booklet and check that you have the correct number of pages.
3. Write your name, number and school name in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.
4. There are seven questions in this paper, worth 10 marks each.
   \[ \text{TOTAL MARKS} = 70 \]
5. Answer all questions in the spaces in the answer booklet provided. Show all necessary working for full marks.
6. Candidates are advised to spend the first 10 minutes reading through this paper.
7. Calculators may be used.

DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.

ANSWERS WRITTEN ON THE QUESTION PAPER WILL NOT BE MARKED.
WRITE YOUR ANSWERS NEATLY IN THE SPACES PROVIDED IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET.

THE PENALTY FOR CHEATING OR ASSISTING OTHERS TO CHEAT IN NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS IS NON-CERTIFICATION.

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE AND DO NOT WRITE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO START.
QUESTION 1

Study the diagram below which shows one type of rainfall.

A. i. What name is given to this type of rainfall? (1)

   ii. Describe, in detail, what is happening at X to cause rain to fall. (2)

   iii. Explain why no rain falls at ‘Y’ on the diagram. (2)

   iv. Name the two other types of rainfall and state where in the world they are most commonly observed. (1)

B. i. Briefly state the difference between weather and climate. (1)

   ii. List three factors that determine the climate of an area. (2)

   iii. Describe one way in which humans have caused changes to the climate. (1)
QUESTION 2

The diagram below shows how various characteristics of a river change along its course.

A. i. Name two characteristics that decrease along the course of the river. (1)
    ii. Briefly describe how, and in what units, the discharge of a river is measured. (2)
    iii. State why the discharge of a river increases downstream. (1)
    iv. For each of the stages shown on the diagram, headwaters, middle and mature stages, state the main process that is taking place. (1)
    v. Name two river features that may be observed in the headwaters and two that may be formed in the mature stages. (2)

B. Humans often build dams across rivers.
   i. Give three reasons why a dam may be built across a river. (2)
   ii. Describe one major problem that may be associated with the construction of a dam. (1)
QUESTION 3

A. The diagram below shows a form of weathering of a rock.
   i. What type of weathering is shown here? (1)
   ii. What causes this type of weathering? (2)
   iii. In what type of climate is this form of weathering most common? (1)

B. The photograph shows a scree slope in the European Alps.
   i. Briefly describe what causes rocks to break away from steep mountain slopes and accumulate as scree slopes. (2)

C. The map below shows the average erosion rates for some of the world’s major rivers.
   i. What is erosion, and what agents cause erosion? (2)
   ii. Suggest two reasons why Indian rivers have the greatest rates of erosion in the world. (1)
   iii. What climatic feature, only found in this part of the world, probably contributes to these high rates of erosion? (1)
**QUESTION 4**

Study the map showing the world’s major vegetation zones and the four climate graphs.

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i. Which climate graph(s) are probably located in the southern hemisphere? (1)

ii. Which station has the greatest temperature range and what is it? (1)

iii. What type of vegetation is most closely associated with station C? (1)

iv. State three ways in which vegetation associated with station A is adapted for the climate. (2)

v. Location VII on the map has a greater temperature range and lower rainfall than location VIII, although they are both at same latitude. Briefly explain why this is so. (2)

vi. For each station, A, B, C and D, identify a possible location (labelled I to VIII) on the map. (3)
**QUESTION 5**
Study the map below and answer the questions which follow.

i. What type of climate is most closely associated with nomadic herding? (1)

ii. Which types of farming activity are most closely associated with high population areas in the More Economically Developed Countries? (2)

iii. What type of society is associated with paddy rice farming and shifting cultivation? (1)

iv. Briefly describe the difference between intensive and extensive types of agriculture, giving one example of each from the map key above. (3)

v. Which of the types of agriculture listed probably involves the most expensive inputs and why? (2)

vi. Explain briefly why dairying is always carried out close to areas of higher population density. (1)
QUESTION 6

The graph below shows the demographic transition (how a population changes) as a country moves from a pre-industrial rural economy into a developed industrialised economy.

i. On the Answer Sheet, complete the table to show how the changing birth and death rates affect the growth of the total population. 

ii. What two main factors caused death rates in Europe to fall in the 1700’s and 1800’s?

iii. Briefly discuss the reasons why rapid urbanisation accompanies the transition to an industrialised society.

iv. Study the population graphs below and match each to one stage in the demographic transition above.

v. For countries that have reached stage 4 of the demographic transition, one problem is the large increase in the population over 65 years of age.

Briefly explain why this is a problem for most economically developed countries.
QUESTION 7

A. The graph opposite shows the relative numbers of the workforce employed in various types of work in an economically developed economy.

i. List two activities, other than those shown on the graph, that are also included in the primary sector.

ii. Calculate the relative percentages of the primary, secondary and tertiary employment sectors in 1970 and 2000. (Calculators may be used)

iii. Write a paragraph to briefly describe how the relative importance of each sector has changed between 1970 and 2000 and suggest reasons why this has occurred.

B. Study the graphs below.

i. The graph of which region most closely represents the information given in part A above?

ii. Which region is the least economically developed?