

SECTION A

Answer **EITHER** Question 1 **OR** Question 2.

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

1. (a) Study Figure 1 which shows the age structures of the rural and urban populations of England in 2002.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Rural (millions)</i>	<i>Rural (%)</i>	<i>Urban (millions)</i>	<i>Urban (%)</i>	<i>Total (millions)</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>
1–14	2,552,197	18.1	6,638,663	18.7	9,190,860	18.6
15–24	1,493,207	10.6	4,632,321	13.1	6,125,528	12.4
25–44	3,732,559	26.4	10,787,109	30.5	14,519,668	29.2
45–64	3,756,428	26.6	8,067,146	22.8	11,823,574	23.9
65 and over	2,585,138	18.3	5,291,799	14.9	7,876,937	15.9
All	14,119,529	100.0	35,417,038	100.0	49,536,567	100.0

(Source: ONS, 2003)

Figure 1

- (i) Using the formula:

$$\text{dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{children (1–14)} + \text{elderly (65 and over)}}{\text{those of working age (15–64)}}$$

calculate the dependency ratio for England as a whole (show your workings).

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(ii) Compare the age structures of England's rural and urban populations.

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(iii) Suggest reasons for these differences.

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(b) Describe the economic **costs** and **benefits** of a youthful population structure.

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

2. (a) Study Figure 2 which shows changes in Sweden's birth and death rates.

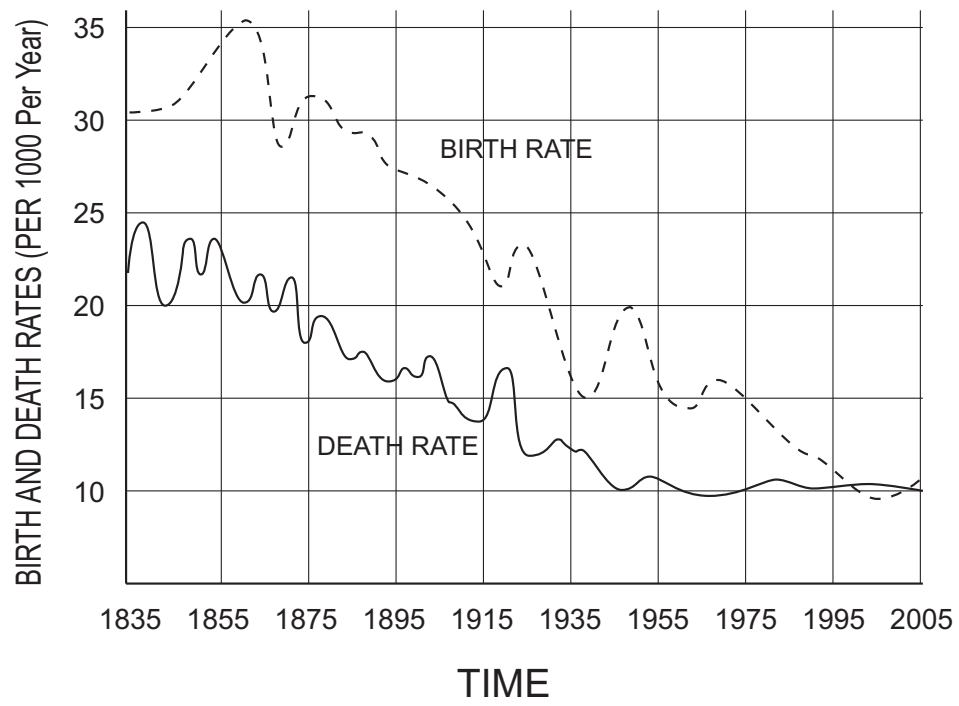


Figure 2

(i) Calculate the rate of natural increase in 1855 (show your workings).

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(ii) State the year when Sweden experienced its greatest rate of natural increase.

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(iii) Suggest **one** possible **economic** reason why the birth rate rose between 1835 and 1860.

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(iv) Explain why birth and death rates are not the only cause of population change.

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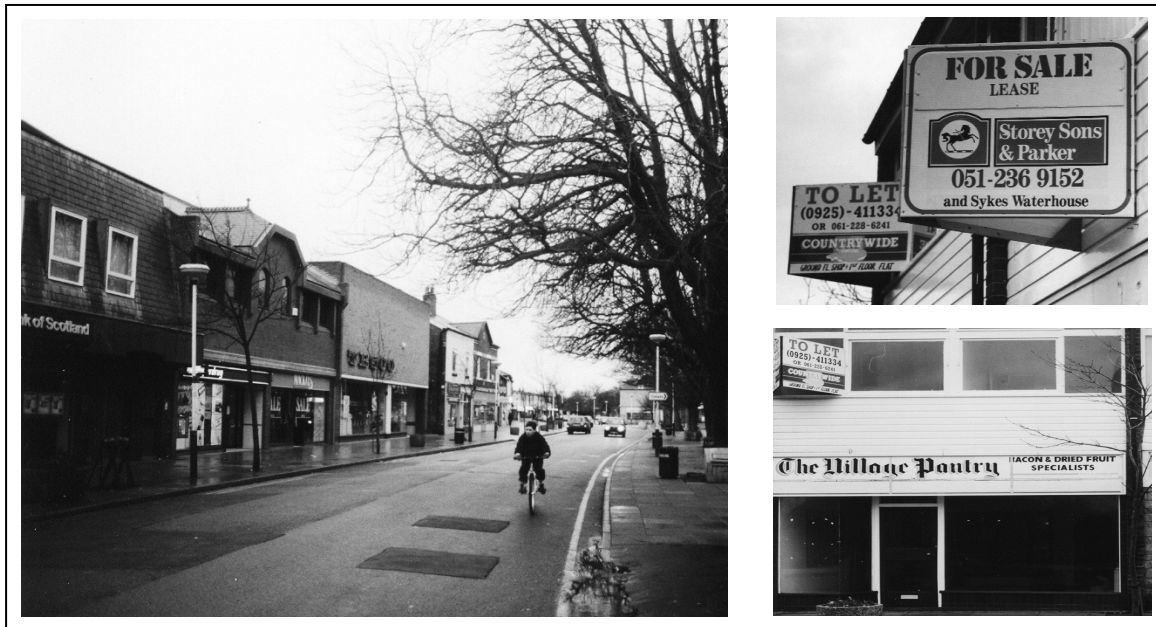


SECTION B

Answer **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** Question 4.

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

3. (a) Study Figure 3 which shows photographs of the CBD of a small town in England.



(Photographs courtesy of Dr Simon Oakes)

Figure 3

State **three** pieces of evidence that indicate there is a need for town centre redevelopment.

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(b) With reference to city centre redevelopment schemes in MEDCs, describe their possible:

(i) economic advantages

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(ii) disadvantages for the resident population.

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(c) Describe and explain the distribution of different types of residential land use within **LEDC** cities.

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

4. (a) Study Figure 4 which is a classification of English market towns with populations less than 30,000.

<i>Population size</i>	<i>Number of market towns</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
2,000–5,000	710	55.7
5,001–10,000	309	24.3
10,001–15,000	111	8.7
15,001–20,000	80	6.3
20,001–30,000	64	5.0
Total	1,274	100.0

(Source: SERRL, Birkbeck College, 2004)

Figure 4

- (i) Describe the relationship between settlement numbers and population size.

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(ii) Describe and explain how the largest and smallest market towns might differ in terms of the goods and services they offer.

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(b) Compare the outer suburbs of LEDC and MEDC cities in terms of their residential characteristics.

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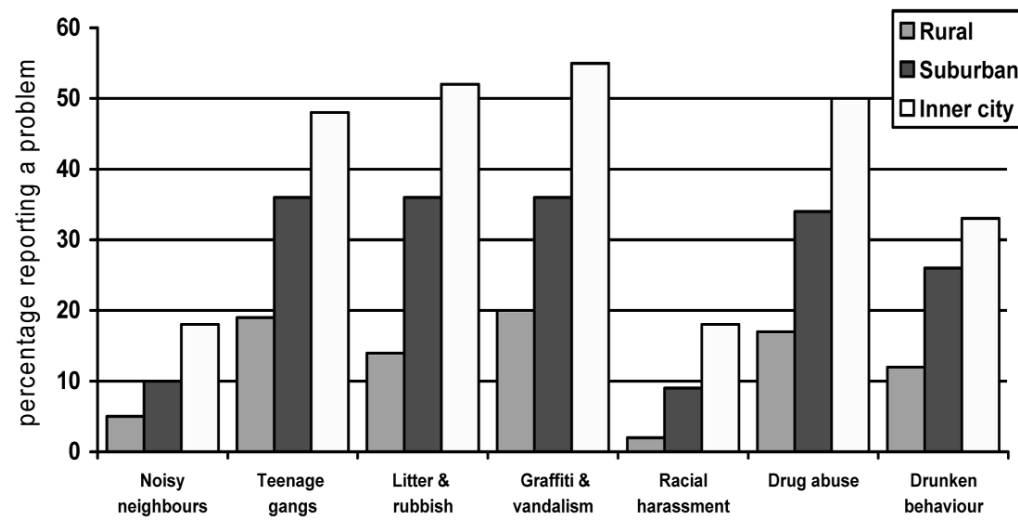


SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

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

5. (a) Study Figure 5 which shows percentages of rural, suburban and inner city residents reporting anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood.



(Source: UK Home Office survey, 2003)

Figure 5

- (i) State which type of anti-social behaviour:

1. is most frequently reported in both inner city and rural areas

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2. shows the greatest **difference** between inner city and rural areas in the percentages reported

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3. shows the greatest **difference** between suburban and rural areas in the percentages reported.

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(ii) Suggest reasons why inner city residents may **not** migrate to rural areas, even though rates of anti-social behaviour are lower there.

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(b) Describe and explain the **positive** impacts that **urban-rural** migration can have on rural areas.

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(c) Explain why the gravity model is of limited use when attempting to predict actual movements of people.

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(ii) Suggest possible reasons why some states have experienced a net out-migration of Black Americans.

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(b) Describe and explain the main characteristics and motives of migrants moving:

(i) **within LEDCs**

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(ii) **between MEDCs.**

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