

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number	
Time 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper reference	1GB0/01	
Geography B PAPER 1: Global Geographical Issues			
You must have: Calculator		Total Marks	

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Where asked you must **show all your working out** with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 94.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Hazardous Earth**

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1** Study Figure 1, which shows changing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere between 1960 and 2020.

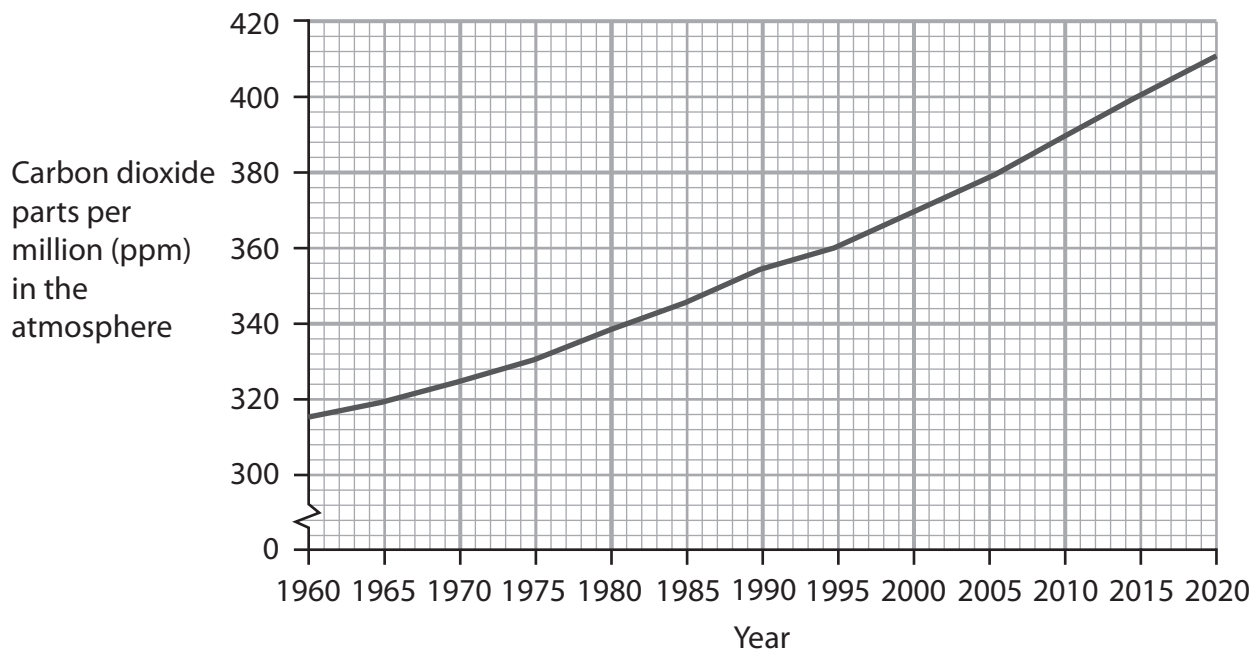


Figure 1

- (a) (i) Identify the year in which the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere reached 400 parts per million (ppm).

(1)

- ☐ **A** 2015
- ☐ **B** 2000
- ☐ **C** 1995
- ☐ **D** 1990

- (ii) Calculate the amount by which carbon dioxide (ppm) increased between 1960 and 2020.

(1)

..... ppm



(iii) State **two** human activities which cause the enhanced greenhouse effect.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** piece of evidence which suggests human activity is causing climate change.

(2)

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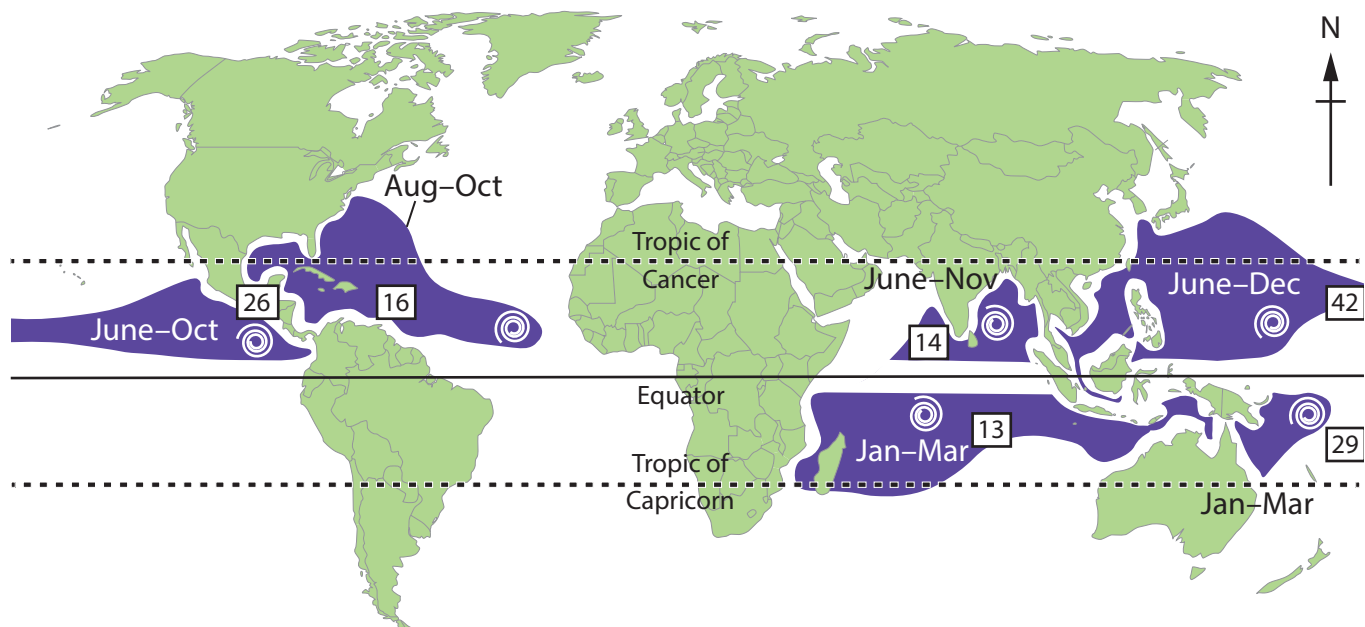
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- (c) Study Figure 2, which is a map showing the distribution of tropical cyclone source areas and the number of tropical cyclones in 2018.



Key:



Source areas of tropical cyclones



16

Number of tropical cyclones in the source area in 2018

June-Oct Months when tropical cyclones are most likely

Figure 2



- (i) Identify the period when tropical cyclones are most likely to affect the East coast of the USA.

(1)

- ☐ **A** June–Oct
- ☐ **B** Aug–Oct
- ☐ **C** Jan–Mar
- ☐ **D** June–Dec

- (ii) There was a global total of 140 tropical cyclones in 2018.

Calculate the percentage of tropical cyclones occurring in the northern hemisphere in 2018.

(2)

Show your working.

..... %

- (iii) Using Figure 2, explain the distribution of tropical cyclone source areas.

(3)

- (iv) Describe how satellite imagery can be used to assess the impact of tropical cyclones.

(2)



- (d) Study Figure 3, which is a map showing the Indonesian earthquake and tsunami which occurred in September 2018.

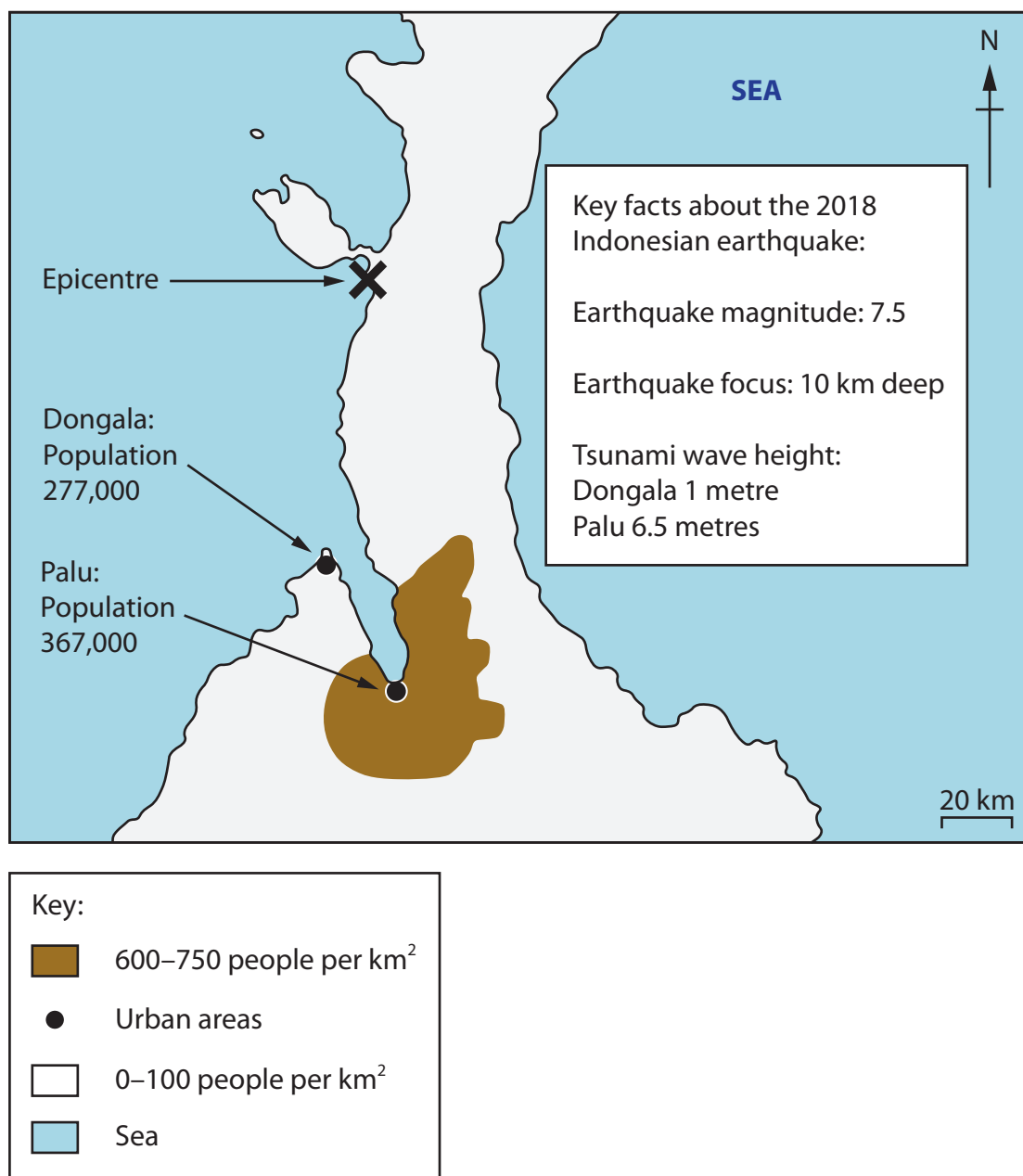


Figure 3

- (i) Explain how earthquakes can cause tsunamis.

(2)



- (ii) Using Figure 3, suggest **two** reasons why many deaths occurred in Palu following the earthquake.

(4)

1

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2

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- (e) Explain **one** difference between shield and composite volcanoes.

(2)

You may use a diagram to help your answer.

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- (f) Evaluate the effectiveness of the management of a volcanic or earthquake hazard in **either** a named emerging **or** developing country.

(8)

Named emerging or developing country



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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



SECTION B**Development Dynamics**

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in (e).

- 2 (a) (i) Identify which **one** of the following is a political measure of development. (1)
- ☐ **A** gross domestic product (GDP) per capita
 - ☐ **B** corruption index
 - ☐ **C** life expectancy
 - ☐ **D** fertility rate
- (ii) Identify which **one** of the following is a definition of **infant mortality rate**. (1)
- ☐ **A** The number of deaths per 1000 women while pregnant in a year.
 - ☐ **B** The number of deaths per 1000 school children in a year.
 - ☐ **C** The number of deaths per 1000 of the population in a year.
 - ☐ **D** The number of deaths per 1000 children under the age of 1 in a year.

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- (b) Study Figure 4, which shows GDP per capita (US\$) and life expectancy (years) for South American countries.

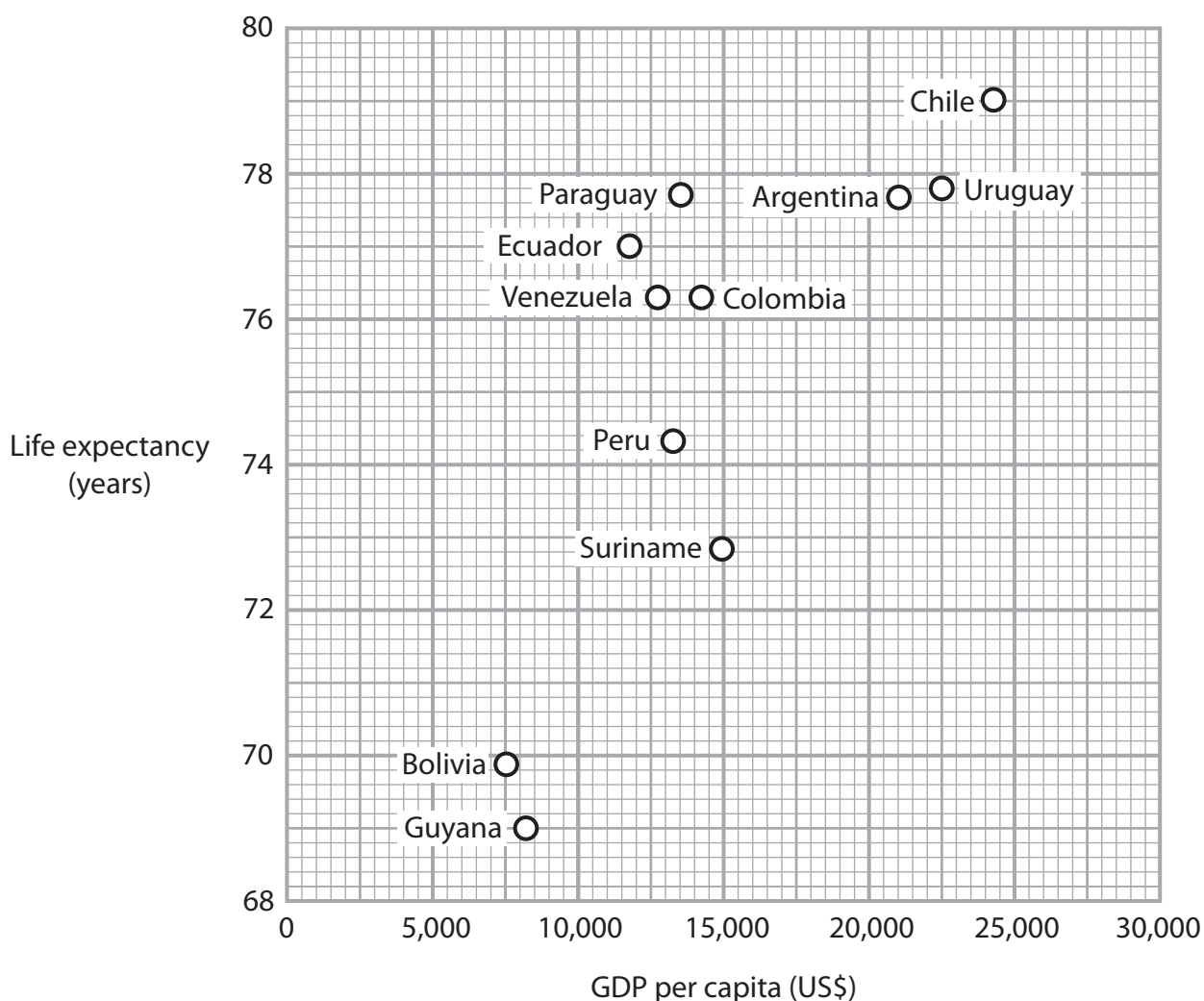


Figure 4

Brazil has a GDP per capita (US\$) of 15,600 and a life expectancy (years) of 74.3.

- (i) Plot this data on Figure 4.

(1)

- (ii) Calculate the range of the life expectancy in the countries of South America.

Show your workings.

(2)

..... (years)

- (iii) Using Figure 4, draw a line of best fit.

(1)



- (iv) Explain **one** reason why life expectancy often rises as the GDP per capita of a country increases.

(2)

- (c) Study Figure 5, which gives information about The Gambia, which is a country in Africa.

Factfile: The Gambia

The Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa. The country has a tropical climate, with a rainy season from June to November. There is very little rain in the other months. In 2018, The Gambia had a human development index score of 0.46, which was the 16th lowest in the world.

Up until 1965, The Gambia was a colony of the United Kingdom. In 1994, the Gambian military took control of the country from the elected government. The military government immediately banned political parties from elections for seven years. The Gambia's main exports are peanut products and fish, with its main imports being manufactured products and fuel.

Figure 5

- (i) Using Figure 5, give **one** piece of economic **or** social evidence which suggests that The Gambia is a developing country.

(1)

- (ii) Explain **one** reason why The Gambia's climate may affect its development.

(2)

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(iii) Explain how Frank's dependency theory can be used to explain how countries such as The Gambia find it difficult to develop.

(3)

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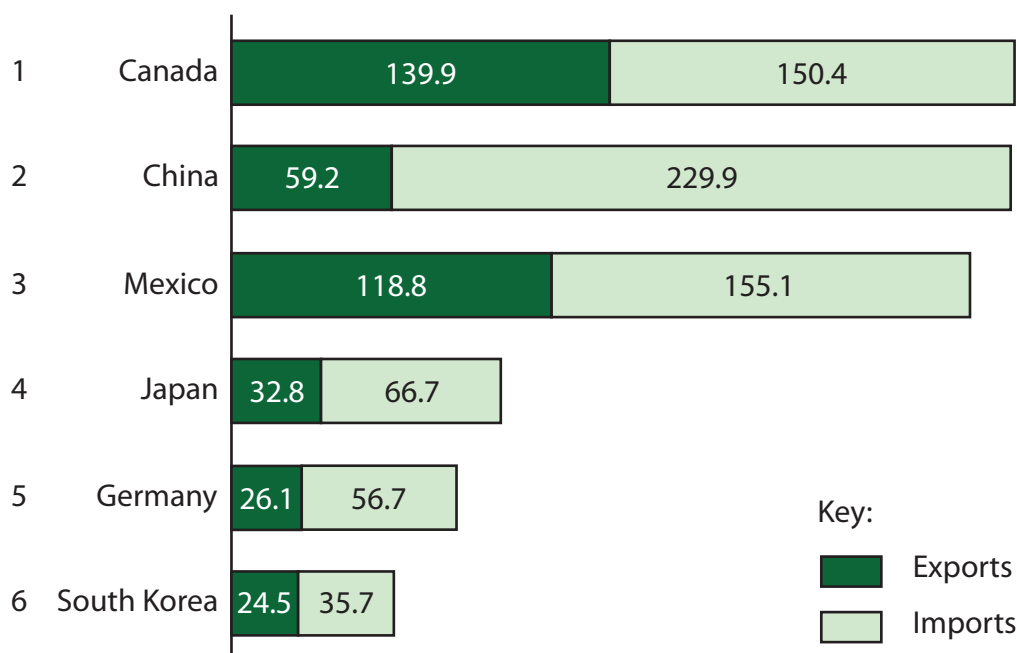
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(d) Study Figure 6, which shows the value of trade between the United States and its six most important trading partners from January to June 2017.



All figures are in billions of United States dollars (US\$)

Figure 6

(i) The total value of US export trade was 757.8 billion US\$.

Calculate the percentage value of export trade with Canada.

(2)

Answer to **one** decimal place.

Show your working.

..... %

(ii) Describe another data presentation technique which could be used to show the destination of the USA's exports.

(2)

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- (iii) For a named emerging country, explain **two** reasons why foreign direct investment (FDI) has changed since 1990.

(4)

Named emerging country

1

2

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In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.

- * (e) For a named emerging country, assess the view that economic growth always has a negative impact upon the environment.

(8)

Named emerging or developing country

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 2 = 34 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS



SECTION C**Challenges of an Urbanising World**

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 3** (a) (i) Identify which of the following is a definition of counter-urbanisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** The movement of people from rural to urban areas.
- ☐ **B** The movement of people from one part of the city to another.
- ☐ **C** The movement of people from urban to rural areas.
- ☐ **D** The movement of people from suburban areas to the city centre.

- (ii) Explain **one** cause of counter-urbanisation.

(2)

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- (b) Explain **two** reasons why land use varies within cities.

(4)

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(c) Study Figures 7a and 7b.

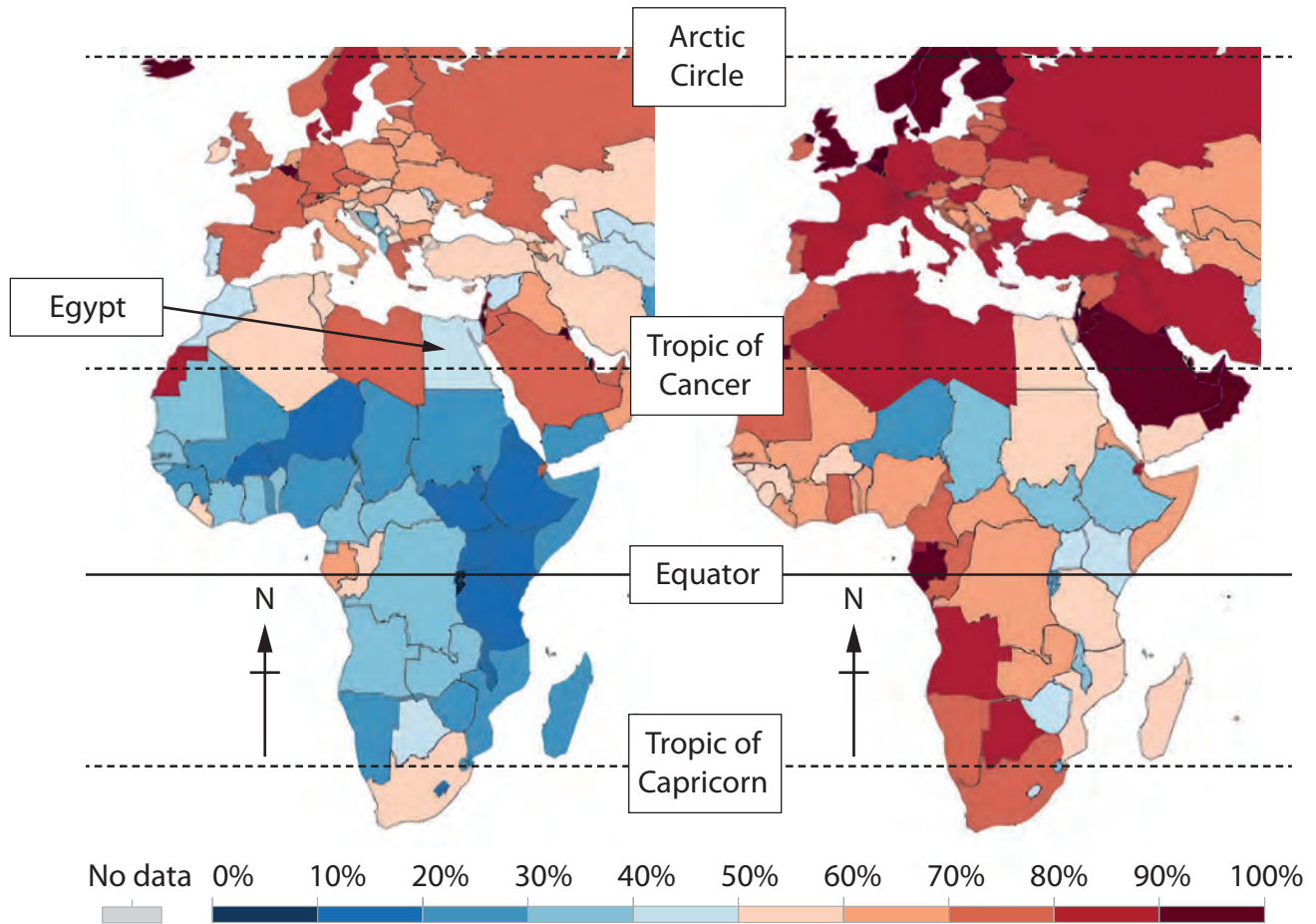


Figure 7a

**Percentage of the population
living in urban areas in 1990**

Figure 7b

**Predicted percentage of the population
living in urban areas in 2050**



- (i) Identify the percentage of the population of Egypt living in urban areas in 1990.

(1)

- ☐ **A** 20–30
- ☐ **B** 40–50
- ☐ **C** 50–60
- ☐ **D** 80–90

- (ii) Using Figure 7, compare the percentage of people living in urban areas in African countries in 1990 and 2050.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

- (iii) Using Figures 7a and 7b, suggest why the predicted percentage of the population living in urban areas varies from place to place in 2050.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

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- (d) Study Figures 8a and 8b, which give information about Kibera, a squatter settlement in Nairobi, Kenya.



Figure 8a

An area of Kibera on low-lying land

	Number of toilets	Population
2009	250	170 000
2019	1250	650 000

Figure 8b

Results of a water improvement project in Kibera



In 2009, there were 680 people per toilet in Kibera.

- (i) Calculate the change in the number of people per toilet between 2009 and 2019.

(2)

Show your working.

- (ii) Explain **one** reason why squatter settlements, such as the one in Figure 8a, develop in megacities in developing and emerging countries.

(2)

- (e) For a named megacity, explain **two** advantages of a government-led top-down development strategy.

(4)

Named megacity

1

2

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Named megacity

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(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

Acknowledgements

Figure 2: Data from NASA

Figure 6 sourced from: <https://www.statista.com/chart/10942/americas-most-important-trading-partners/>

Figure 7a and 7b sourced from: ourworldindata.org

Figure 8 : © John Wollwerth/Alamy Stock Photo

