Surname	Other	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Geograph	νA	
Paper 2: The Human		t
	Environmen	Paper Reference
Paper 2: The Human	Environmen	

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.
- In Section A and Section B answer all questions.
- In Section C answer all of Question 3 and one question from either Question 4
 or Question 5.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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SECTION A

Changing Cities

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

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

	alls	wei,	put	t a life through the box 🔂 and then mark your new answer with a th)33 M.
1	The fu	ınctio	ons a	and structure of cities vary across the UK.	
	(a) St	udy t	he (Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract.	
	(i)	Nar	ne t	the suburb of Bradford located in grid square 1736.	(4)
		X	Α	Allerton	(1)
		×		Eccleshill	
		X		Bowling	
		×		Undercliffe	
	(ii)		ntify	the settlement pattern for the suburb of Cottingley, located in grid 1137.	(1)
		X	Α	linear	
		$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	В	dispersed	
		\times		gridiron	
		X		nucleated	
	(iii	i) Ide	ntify	the land use at grid reference 201360.	(1)
	(iv			two pieces of evidence from grid squares 1632 and 1633 to show that a is Bradford's Central Business District (CBD).	(0)
					(2)
1					
2					



Stud	ly Figu	re 1a in the Resource Booklet.	
(i) S		wo possible reasons why the Kingswood Shopping Centre was built	
			(2)
(ii) S	Sugge	st one impact of the Kingswood Shopping Centre on Hull's CBD.	
			(2)
			(2)
			(2)
			(2)
			(2)
			(2)
(c) Iden	tify th	e meaning of the term re-urbanisation .	(1)
(c) Iden	·	e meaning of the term re-urbanisation . movement of people back towards a city centre to live	
	Α		
X	A B	movement of people back towards a city centre to live	

(d) Explain two causes of deindustrialisation in the UK.	(4)
2	

(e) Rapid urbanisation has taken place in many developing and emerging countries.

Study Figure 1b below.

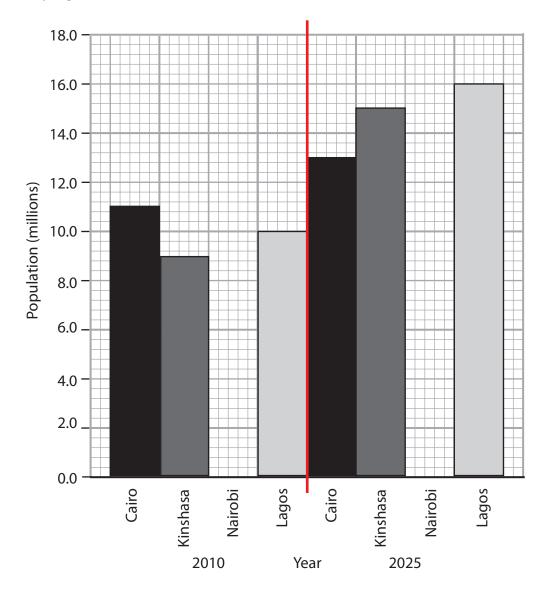


Figure 1b

Past and projected populations for selected cities in Africa

(i) Plot the data for Nairobi given in the table below by completing the bar chart on Figure 1b.

(2)

City	Population (millions)			
City	2010	2025 (projected)		
Nairobi	3.2	6.0		

(ii) Calculate the projected increase in Kinshasa's population between 2010 and 2025.	(1)
(iii) State one possible reason for the trend shown on Figure 1b.	(1)
(iv) Explain two negative impacts of rapid urbanisation on a city in a developing or emerging country.	(4)
2	

(1	f) You have studied a major city in either a developing or emerging country. Evaluate the ways that the challenges of rapid urbanisation have been managed to improve the quality of life. Named major city in a developing or emerging country	(8)

	(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)
TO	TAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Global Development

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

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

2	Levels of development are different around the world due to a combination of physical and human factors.							
	(a)	Na	me o	ne ir	ndicator used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI)	. (1)		
•••••	(b)	Stu	ıdy Fi	gure	e 2a in the Resource Booklet.			
		(i)	Iden	tify (one country labelled on Figure 2a with a medium HDI.	(1)		
			×	A	USA			
			×	В	India			
			×	C	Madagascar			
			X	D	Brazil			
		(ii)		-	the continent on Figure 2a that has the highest number of countries ery high HDI.			
						(1)		
		(iii)	State	e tw	o disadvantages of the method of presentation shown on Figure 2a.	(2)		
1						(-)		
Ι								
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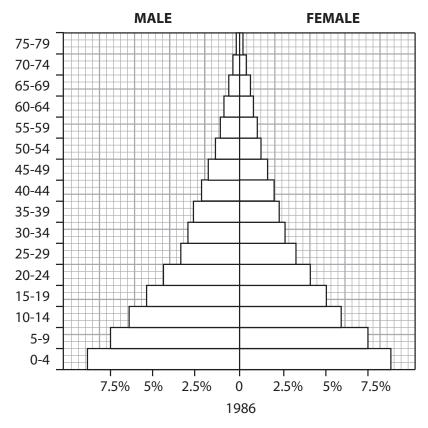


(c) State c		physical factor that has led to variations in the level of development UK.	(1)	
(d) Study	Figu	re 2b in the Resource Booklet.		
(i) Ide	entify	y the two countries with the highest GDP per capita.	(1)	
\boxtimes	Α	Morocco and Kenya	(1)	
		France and Qatar		
\times	c	Qatar and Spain		
\boxtimes	D	Kenya and Thailand		
(ii) Ca				
		te the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b. two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery	(1)	
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery s of a country.	(4)	
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		
(iii) Ex	olain	two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery		



(e) Changes in population structure over the last 30 years have influenced the development of developing and emerging countries.

Study Figure 2c below.



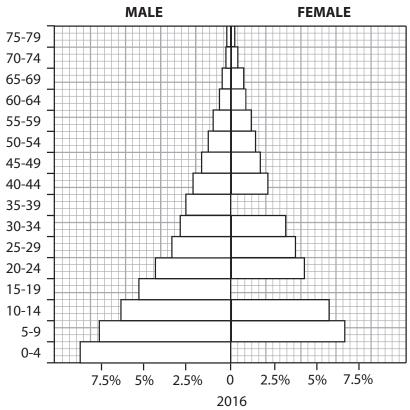


Figure 2c

Population pyramids for Ghana, a developing country, 1986 and 2016



(i) Plot the data below to complete the 2016 population pyramid on Figure 2c.

(3)

Age group (female)	Percentage (%) population
0–4	7.5
15-19	5.0
35-39	2.5

(ii) Identify the total percentage of 5-9 year olds in 1986.

(1)

- A 7.5%
- **■ B** 10%
- **D** 15%

(iii)	State two possib	le reasons for	the decrease in	n the 0–4 a	age group	shown or
	Figure 2c.					

- //	9	ъ.	- 7
		//	-1
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2	 	 	

(f)	Explain two ways geopolitical relationships have affected the development of either a named developing or emerging country.	(4)
		Named developing or emerging country	
1			
2			

(g) Assess the positive and negative impacts of rapid development on either a named developing or emerging country.	(8)
Named developing or emerging country	



TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

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П	(Total for Overtion 2 20 months)
	(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)
П	

SECTION C

Resource Management

	Answer ALL parts of question 3. Write your answers in the spaces provided.					
	Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⊠. If you change your mir answer, put a line through the box ⊠ and then mark your new answer with a					
3	People exploit and can change environments in order to obtain natural resources.					
	(a) Define the term renewable resource .	(1)				
••••	(b) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.					
	(i) Identify the amount of forest cover in 2020 if the trend shown on Figure 3 continues.					
		(1)				
	■ B 53% ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■					
	□ 57%					
	(ii) Calculate the mean amount of forest cover shown on Figure 3.					
	Answer to one decimal place.					
	You must show your workings in the space below.	(2)				
		%				
	(iii) Name one type of graph that could be used to present the data shown on Figure 3.	(1)				



	(iv) State one possible reason for the trend shown on Figure 3.	(1)
1	(v) Explain two ways in which the trend shown on Figure 3 could impact on the environment.	(4)
2		
	(Total for Question 3 = 10 m	arks)

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5

Energy Resource Management

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assess in Question 4(f).				
	If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box $\ oxdot$.			
4	The increasing demand for energy is being met by different types of energy resource.			
	(a) Identify the meaning of the term carbon footprint .	(1)		
	■ A a measure of all the different energy resources in a country			
	B a measure of the impact of humans on the environment			
	C a measure of the amount of energy produced and consumed			
	D a measure of all the greenhouse gases an individual produces			
	(b) Natural gas is a non-renewable energy resource.			
	State one other non-renewable energy resource.	(1)		
	(c) Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.			
	(i) Identify the increase in Africa's percentage of natural gas production from 1970 to 2015.			
	1970 to 2013.	(1)		
	■ B 5.5%			
	□ 9.5%			
	(ii) Identify the region with the smallest percentage change in natural gas production between 1970 and 2015.	(1)		





(iii) State two possible reasons for the change in the Middle East's natural gas production shown on Figure 4.	(2)
(d) Explain one disadvantage of fracking.	(2)
(e) Explain one way a named developed country has attempted to manage its energy resources in a sustainable way. Named developed country	(4)
Numed developed country	

(f)	Assess the reasons why the UK and other countries use a mix of different energy	
	resources.	(8)
		(0)



(
	(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
	(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)

Do not answer Question 5 if you have answered Question 4.

Water Resource Management

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 5(f).

If you answer Question 5	5 put a cross in the box	X	•
--------------------------	--------------------------	---	---

- Areas around the world have challenges in managing their water resources. (a) Identify the meaning of the term water surplus. (1) **A** the supply of useable water is greater than its demand X the amount of rainfall is lower than the amount of evaporation X **C** the water quality has declined due to pollution from industry X the supply of useable water is lower than the demand (b) State **one** reason why some areas have water supply problems. (1) (c) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet. Water stress can be measured using the Water Exploitation Index (WEI). (i) Identify the decrease in the Humber area's WEI. (1) 2%
 - 4%
 - 6%
 - 8%
 - (ii) Identify the area with the smallest change in WEI between summer 2002 and summer 2012.

(1)



 (iii) State two possible reasons for the change in the North Eastern area's WEI shown on Figure 5.	(2)
 (d) Explain one disadvantage of desalination.	(2)
 (e) Explain one way a named developed country has attempted to manage its water resources in a sustainable way. Named developed country	(4)

pu	nctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.	
(f)	Assess the reasons why there are differences in water consumption between a developed country and either an emerging or a developing country.	(8)
		(0)



TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

(
	(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
	(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS



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Figure 1b © UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs and Frost and Sullivan Analysis

Figure 2c http://populationpyramid.net/ghana/2016/

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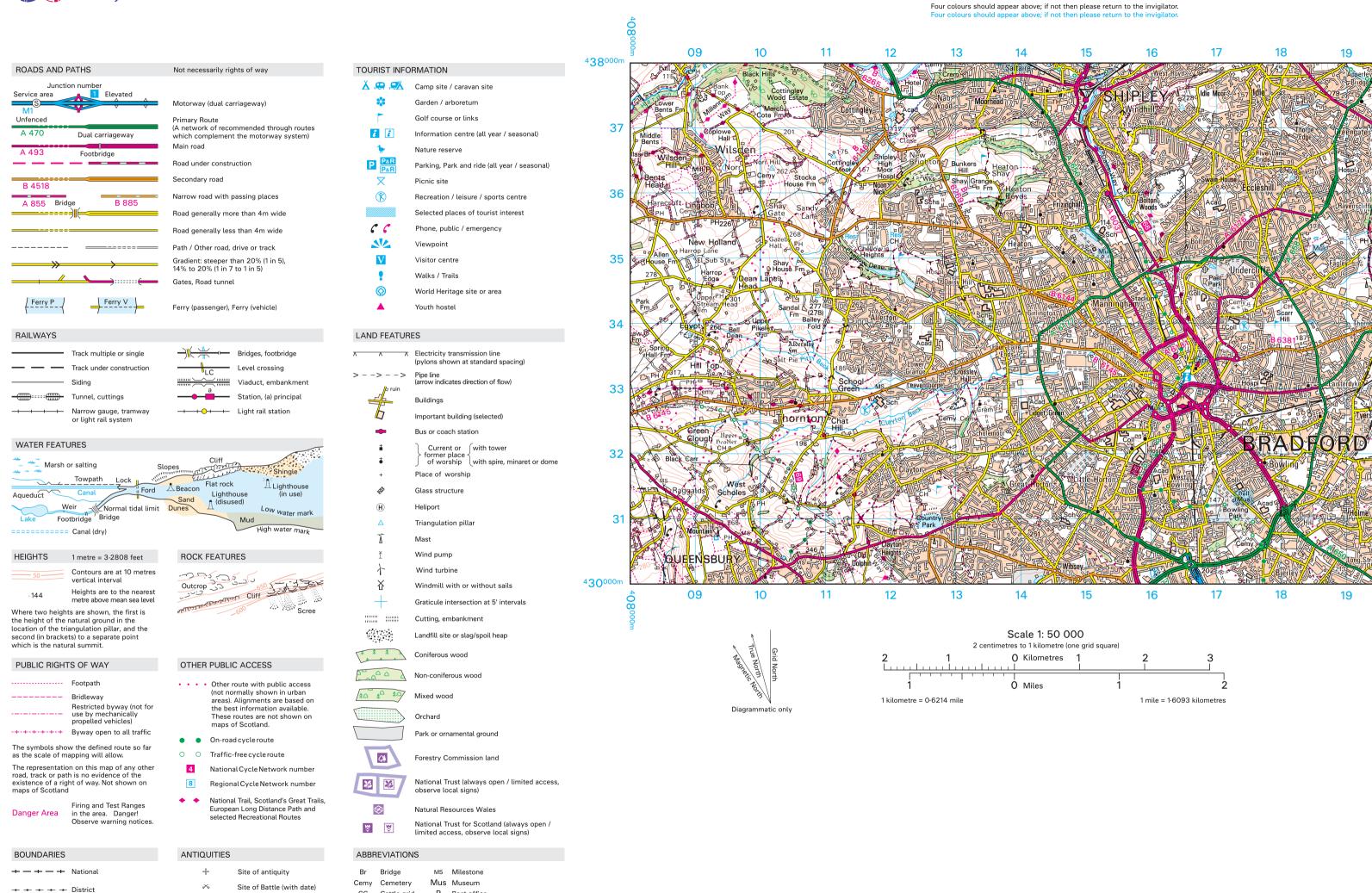


Leeds & Bradford

1:50 000 Scale

Landranger Series





CG Cattle grid

CH Clubhouse

Hospl Hospital

MP Milepost

Ho House

Fm Farm

Visible earthwork

Roman

Non-Roman

VILLA

County, Unitary Authority

or London Borough

National Park

P Post office

PH Public house

Sch School

Univ University

PC Public convenience (in rural areas)

TH Town Hall, Guildhall or equivalent

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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1)

Geography A

Paper 2: The Human Environment

Tuesday 5 June 2018 - Afternoon

Resource Booklet

Paper Reference

1GA0/02

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





SECTION A



Figure 1a The Kingswood Shopping Centre located on the edge of the city of Hull

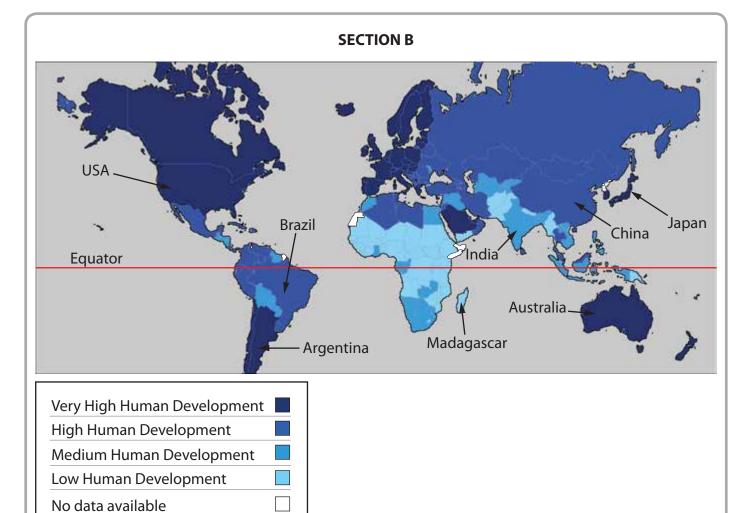


Figure 2a
Human Development Index (HDI), 2015

Country	GDP per capita (US\$)
Botswana	6 361
France	36 248
Hungary	12 259
Kenya	1 377
Morocco	2 872
Qatar	74 667
Spain	25 832
Thailand	5 816
Uruguay	15 574

Figure 2b

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (US\$) for selected countries, 2015

SECTION C

Year	Amount of forest cover in Tanzania (%)
1990	63
1995	61
2000	59
2005	57
2010	55
2015	53

Figure 3

Changes in the amount of forest cover in Tanzania, 1990–2015

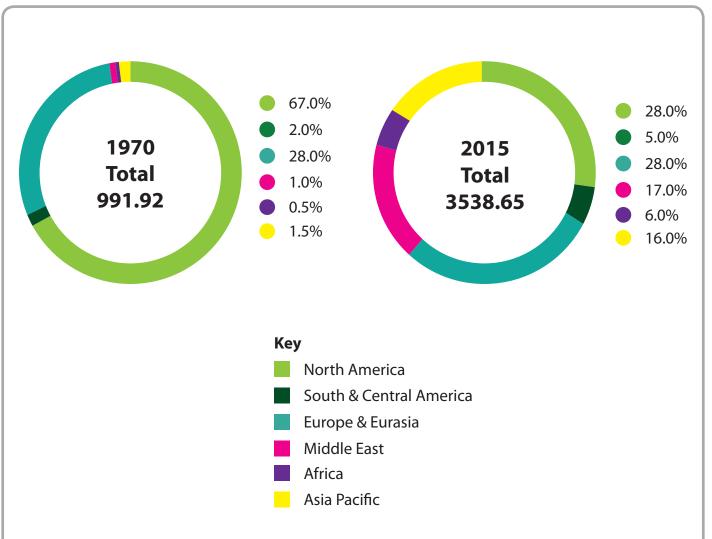
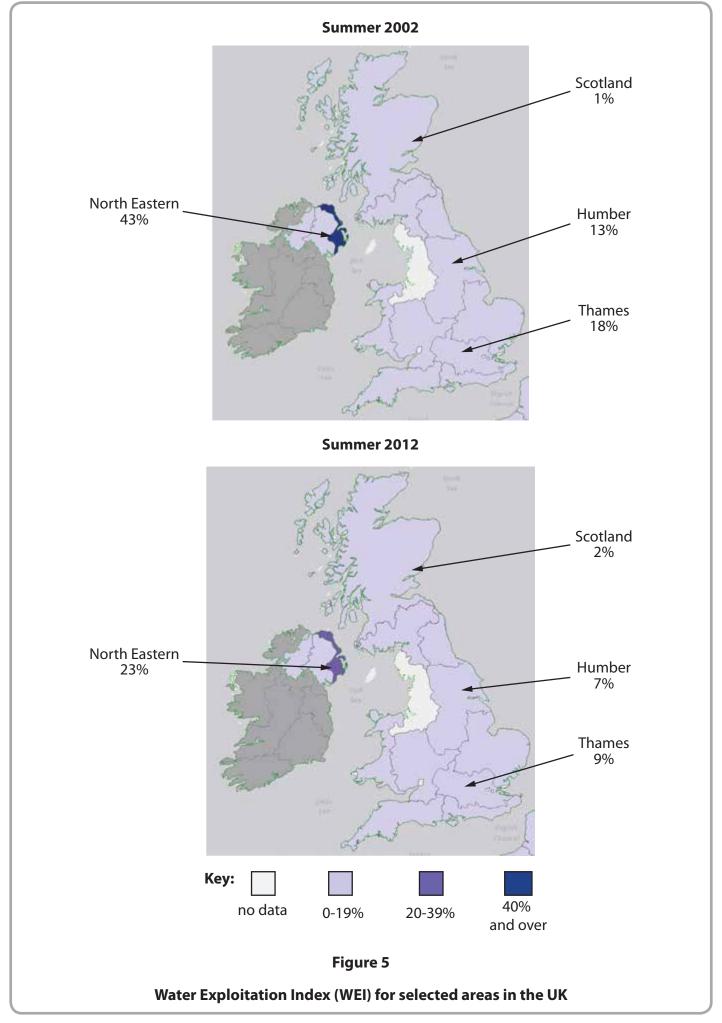


Figure 4

Natural gas production (billion cubic metres) in different regions of the world in 1970 and 2015



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Figure 2a - http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries - Used under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence

Figure 2b - © 2016 The World Bank Group

Figure 3 - © 2016 The World Bank Group

Figure 4 - http://tools.bp.com/energy-charting-tool.aspx#/st/natural_gas/dt/production/unit/BCM/region/NOA/SCA/EU/MIE/AFR/AP/view/pie/

Figure 5 - http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/water-exploitation-index-for-river

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