Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

GCSE
GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Challenges in the human environment

Tuesday 5 June 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.

Answer <u>all</u> questions in Section A and Section B.

Answer <u>Question 3</u> and <u>one other</u> question in Section C.

- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages. Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 88.
- Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question **01.9**.
- HIC is a higher income country.
- LIC is a lower income country.
- NEE is a newly emerging economy.

Do not write outside the box

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

Section A Urban issues and challenges

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 Urban issues and challenges

0 1 . 1 Which term is best defined by the phrase, 'the increasing percentage of the population living in towns and cities'?

Shade **one** circle only.

A Urban sprawl ⬭

B Urbanisation ⬭

C Migration ⬭

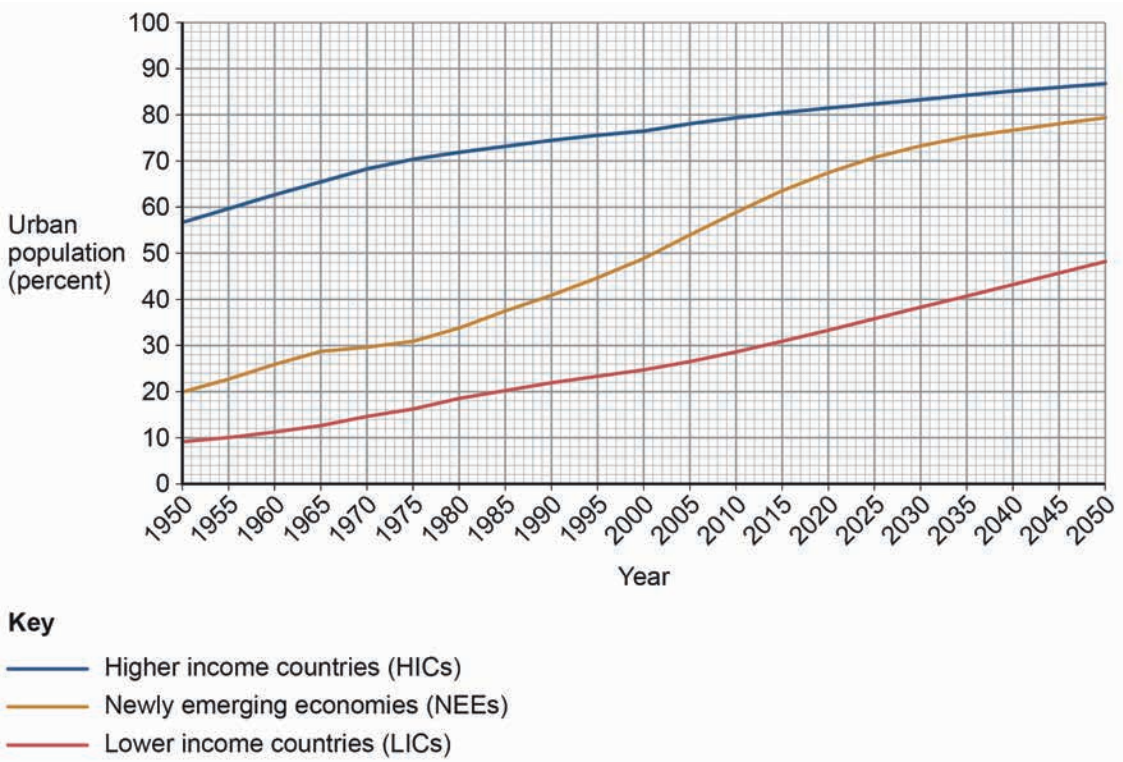
D Urban regeneration ⬭

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban areas in different parts of the world 1950–2050 (projected).

Figure 1



0 1 . 2 Complete the following paragraph to describe the changes shown in **Figure 1**.

Choose the **three** correct answers from this list:

HICs **doubled** **NEEs**

slow down **trebled** **speed up**

The smallest increase in percentage of urban population 1950–2050 is expected to be in _____.

From 2020 the rate of increase is expected to _____ in NEEs.

Between 2000 and 2050, lower income countries are projected to have almost _____ in the percentage living in urban areas.

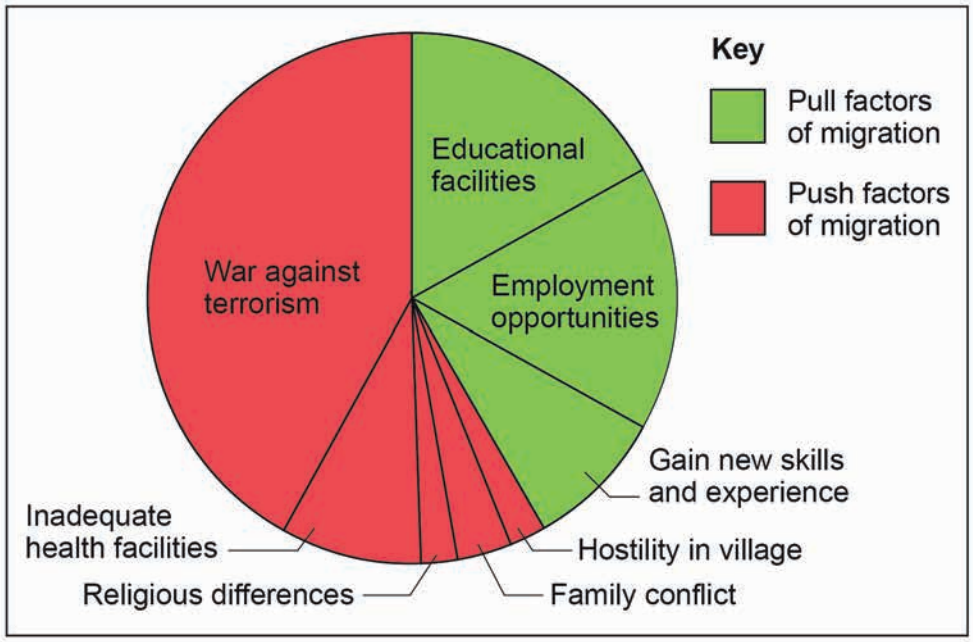
[3 marks]

Question 1 continues on the next page

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Study **Figure 2**, a pie chart showing the reasons for rural–urban migration in a region of Pakistan, a country in Asia.

Figure 2

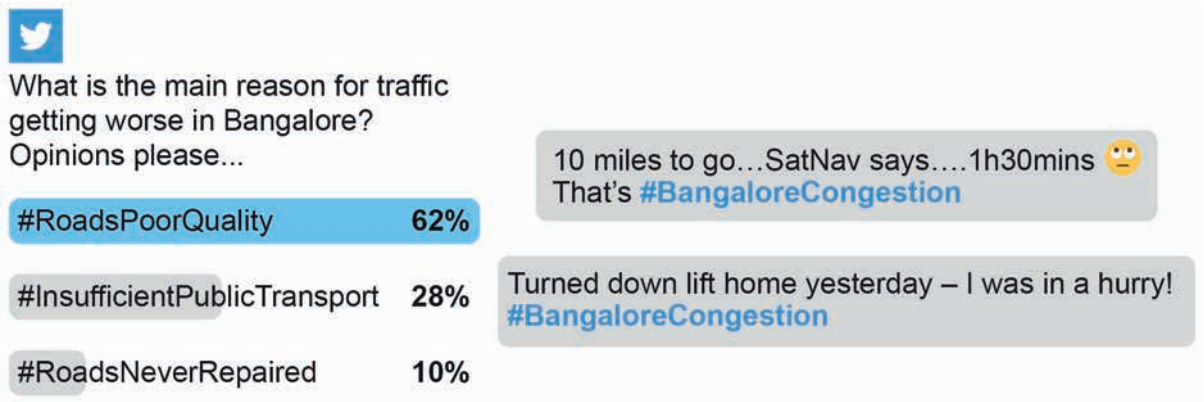


0 1 . 3 Describe the pattern of reasons for migration shown in **Figure 2**.

[2 marks]

Study **Figure 3**, some social media comments about traffic in Bangalore, a city in India.

Figure 3



Do not write outside the box

0 1 . 4 Using **Figure 3** suggest **one** problem faced by people in Bangalore as a result of traffic congestion.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 5 Use **Figure 3** and a case study of a city in a LIC or NEE to suggest why managing traffic congestion and air pollution may be challenging.

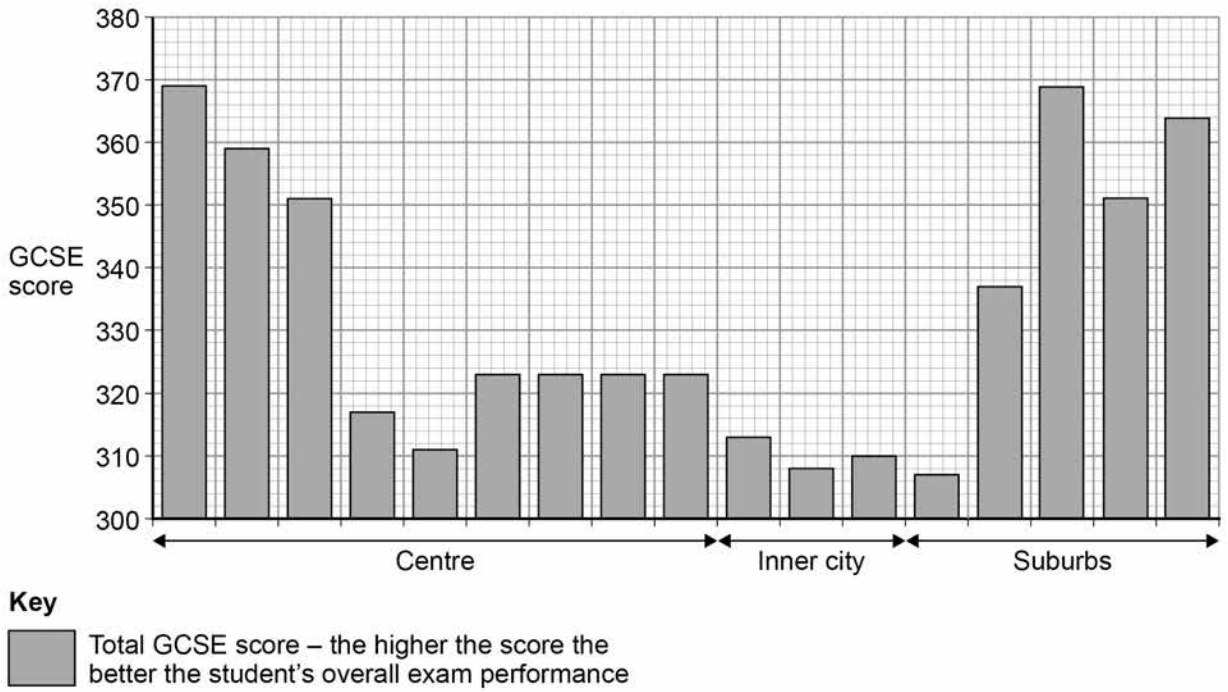
[6 marks]

Extra space

Do not write outside the box

Study **Figure 4**, a graph showing GCSE scores along a transect through a UK city.

Figure 4



0 1 . 6 Calculate the range in GCSE scores shown in **Figure 4**.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 7 Using **Figure 4** and your own understanding, suggest reason(s) for inequalities in education in urban areas in the UK.

[4 marks]

Do not write outside the box

Extra space

0 1 . 8 Outline **one** way that **national** migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 9 To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied?

[9 marks]
[+ 3 SPaG marks]

Name of city:

Do not write outside the box

Extra space

End of Section A

33

Do not write outside the box

Section B The changing economic world

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 2 The changing economic world

Study **Figure 5**, a table showing the Gross National Income (GNI) data for selected countries in 2016.

Figure 5

Country name	GNI US$ per person
Argentina	11 960
Belgium	41 860
China	8 260
Finland	44 730
Haiti	780
India	1 680
Kenya	1 380
Mali	750
Poland	12 680
Spain	27 520
United Kingdom	42 390

0 2 . 1 Calculate the median value for the GNI data in **Figure 5**.

[2 marks]

Space for working

Median =

0 2 . 2 Suggest **one** reason why the GNI per person varies between the countries shown in **Figure 5**.

[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 3 Give **one** disadvantage of using an economic measure of development such as GNI.

[1 mark]

Study **Figure 6**, a diagram to explain the impact of tourism on a country.

Figure 6



0 2 . 4 Using **Figure 6** and your own understanding, suggest how the growth of tourism in a LIC or NEE might help to reduce the development gap.

[4 marks]

Do not write outside the box

Extra space

Question 2 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

Study **Figure 7** which describes the effects of an intermediate technology project in an area of Malawi, a country in Africa.

Figure 7

Bicycle Ambulances

There are two small Health Centres in the area serving 45 000 people. 1 in 6 women die in childbirth.

People have to travel vast distances to be seen by a nurse or doctor. Travel to the clinics is usually by ox and cart but this is an expensive and slow mode of transport.

A project was started to build bicycle ambulances and to provide training to the people in the area so more patients can make their way to a health centre. It is hoped that these bicycle ambulances will help save many lives.



0 2 . 5 State **two** challenges faced by the people living in the area described in **Figure 7**.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 6 State **one** characteristic of intermediate technology.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 7 Outline **one** way in which international aid has had an impact on a named LIC or NEE country.

[2 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 8 Using a case study of a LIC or NEE country, explain the link between Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and industrial development in the country.

[6 marks]

Name of country: _____

Extra space _____

Do not write outside the box

Study **Figure 8**, information about the planned spending on transport infrastructure in England's regions 2016–2021.

Figure 8

Region	£ per person per year
North East	222
North West	682
Yorkshire and the Humber	190
East Midlands	221
West Midlands	254
East of England	413
London	1943
South East	226
South West	212



0 2 . 9 Using **Figure 8**, calculate the mean planned spending per person per year 2016–2021 in the nine English regions.

[2 marks]

Show your working here.

Mean planned spending = £

Question 2 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 2 . 1 0 Assess the importance of transport improvements to the UK economy.

[9 marks]

Extra space

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30

End of Section B

Turn over for Section C

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Section C The challenge of resource management

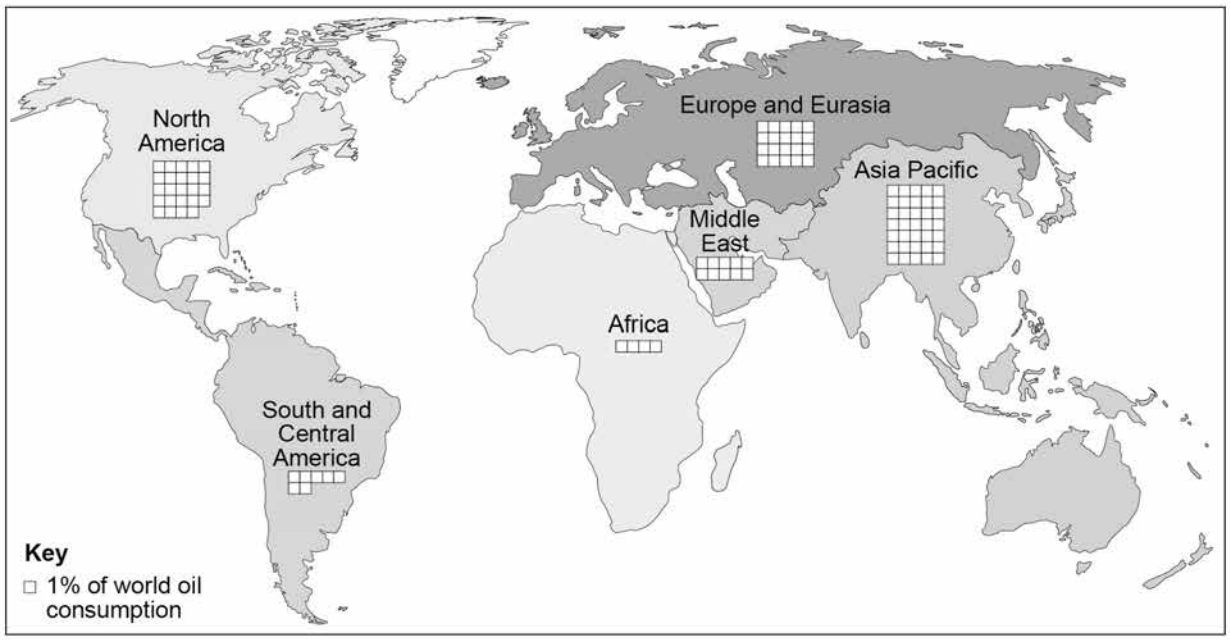
Answer **two** questions in this section.

Answer **Question 3** and **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Question 3 The challenge of resource management

Study **Figure 9**, a map showing world oil consumption in 2016.

Figure 9



0 3 . 1 What is the difference between Africa and North America's share of world oil consumption shown in **Figure 9**?

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 2 Using **Figure 9** and your own understanding, suggest how inequalities in the consumption of resources influence well-being.

[3 marks]

0 3 . 3 Outline **one** advantage of the trend towards agribusiness in the UK.

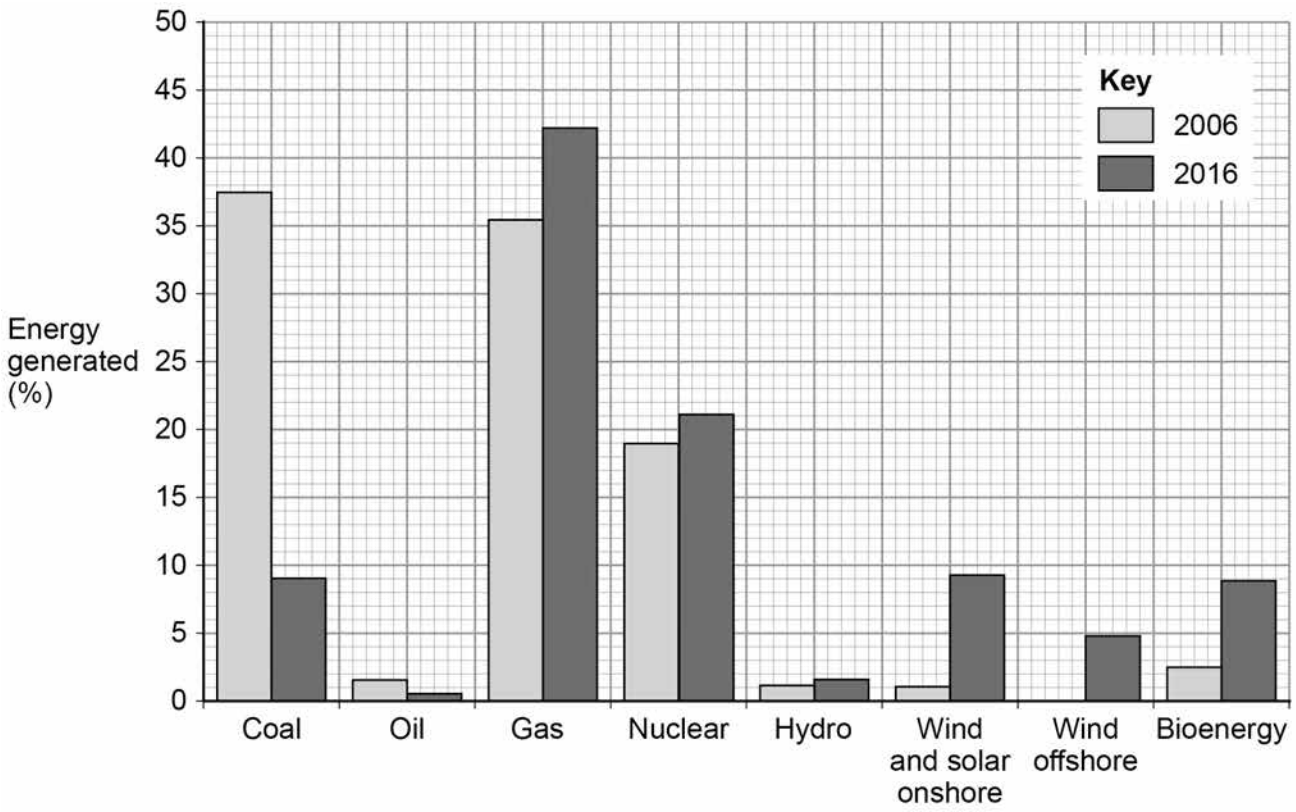
[2 marks]

Question 3 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

Study **Figure 10**, a graph showing the UK's changing energy mix from 2006 to 2016.

Figure 10



Do not write outside the box

0 3 . 4 Using **Figure 10** and your own understanding, discuss the issues arising from the UK's changing energy mix.

[6 marks]

Extra space

12

End of Question 3

Turn over for the next question

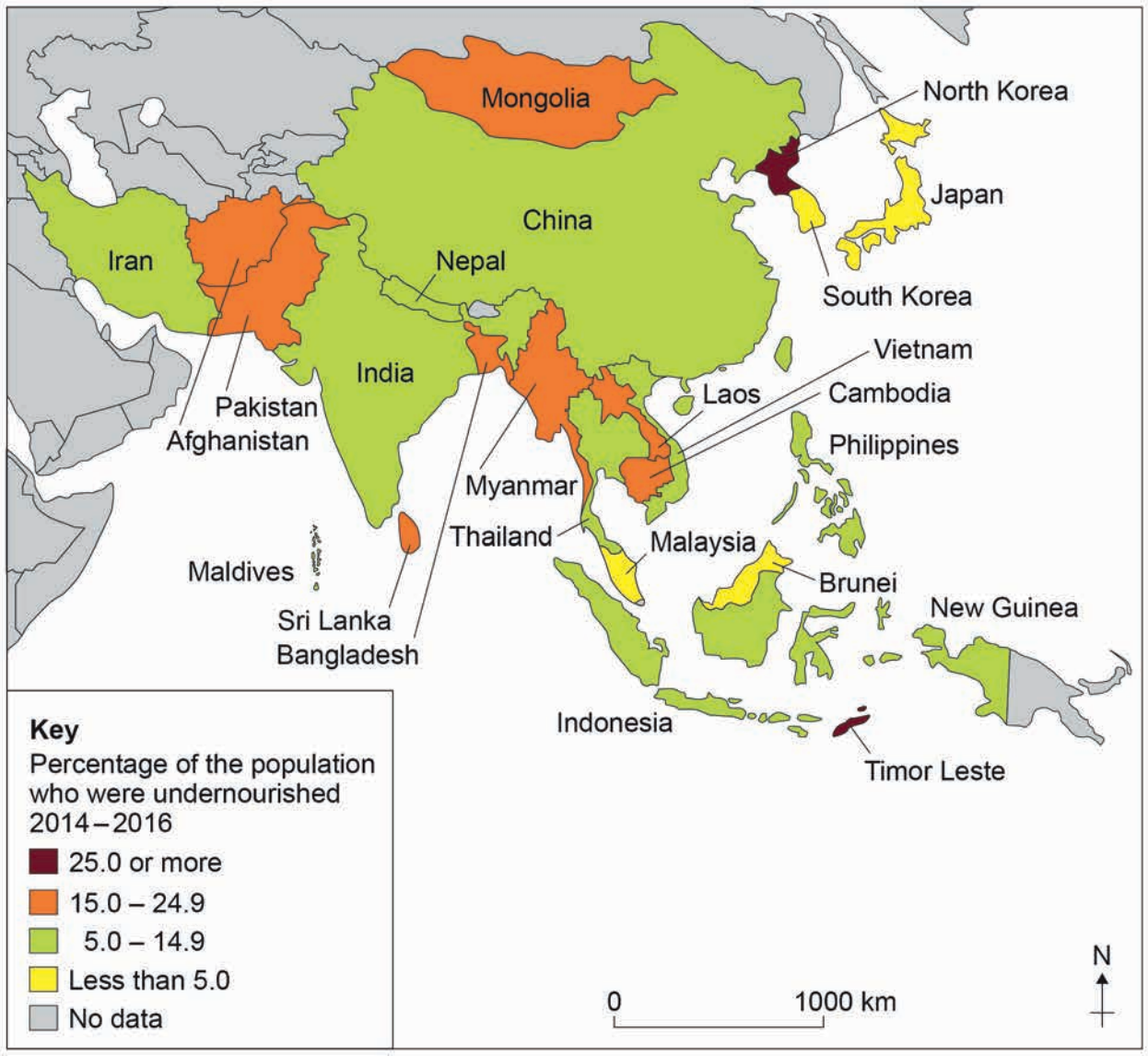
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Answer **either** Question 4 **or** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Question 4 Food

Study **Figure 11**, a map of South and East Asia showing the percentage of people who were undernourished between 2014 and 2016.

Figure 11



0 4 . 1 Name **one** country where less than 5% of the population were undernourished.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 2 How many of the Asian countries shown in **Figure 11** had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Shade **one** circle only.

[2 marks]

A 6 ⬭

B 7 ⬭

C 8 ⬭

D 9 ⬭

What percentage of the 24 countries in Asia for which data is shown had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

0 4 . 3 Describe the distribution of countries which had 15–24.9% of their population undernourished as shown in **Figure 11**.

[2 marks]

0 4 . 4 Outline **one** reason why some countries have a limited food supply.

[2 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 4 . 5 Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable.

[6 marks]

Extra space

13

End of Question 4

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Turn over for the next question

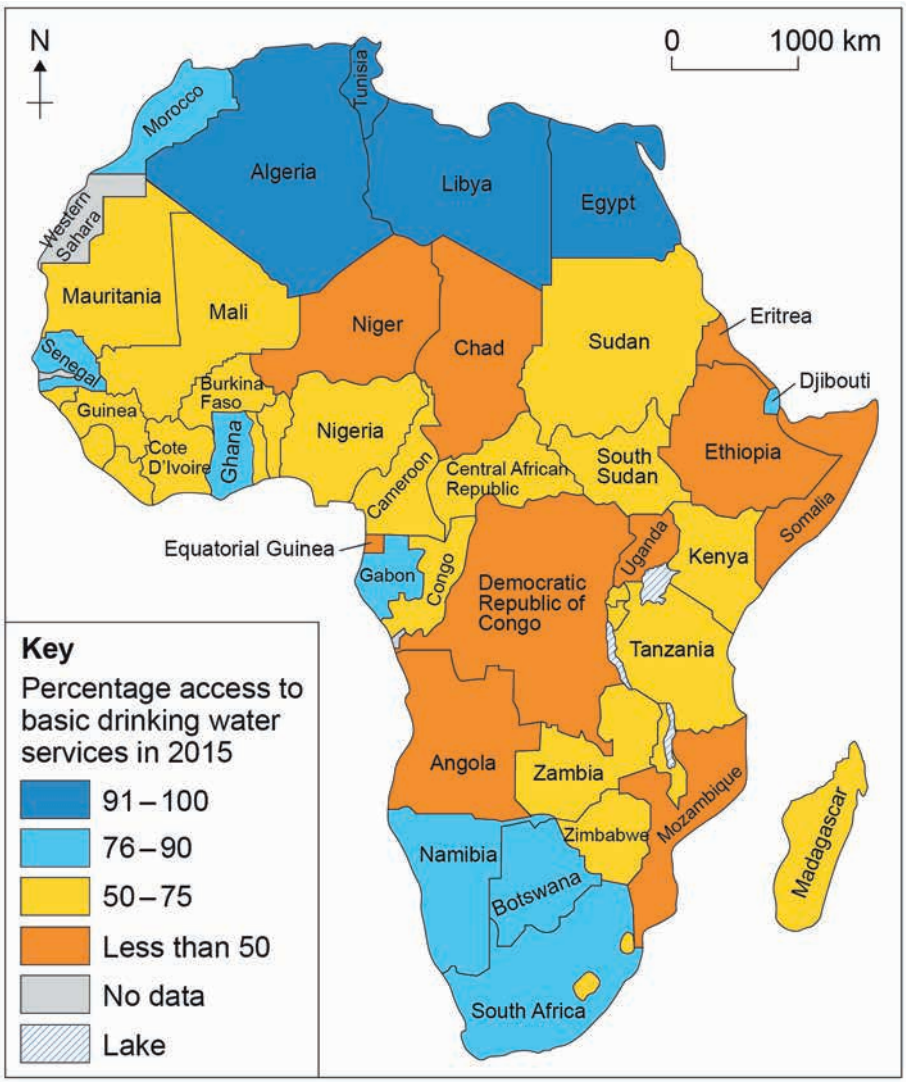
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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Do not write outside the box

Question 5 Water

Study **Figure 12**, a map of Africa showing percentage access to basic drinking water services in 2015.

Figure 12



0 5 . 1 Name **one** country with a 91–100% access to basic drinking water services.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 5 . 2 How many of the African countries shown in **Figure 12** had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Shade **one** circle only.

[2 marks]

A 8 ⬭

B 9 ⬭

C 10 ⬭

D 11 ⬭

What percentage of the 48 countries in Africa for which data is shown had less than 50% access to basic drinking water services?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

0 5 . 3 Describe the distribution of countries which had 76–90% access to basic drinking water services as shown in **Figure 12**.

[2 marks]

0 5 . 4 Outline **one** reason why some countries have a limited availability of water.

[2 marks]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 5 . 5 Explain how different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable. **[6 marks]**

Extra space

13

End of Question 5

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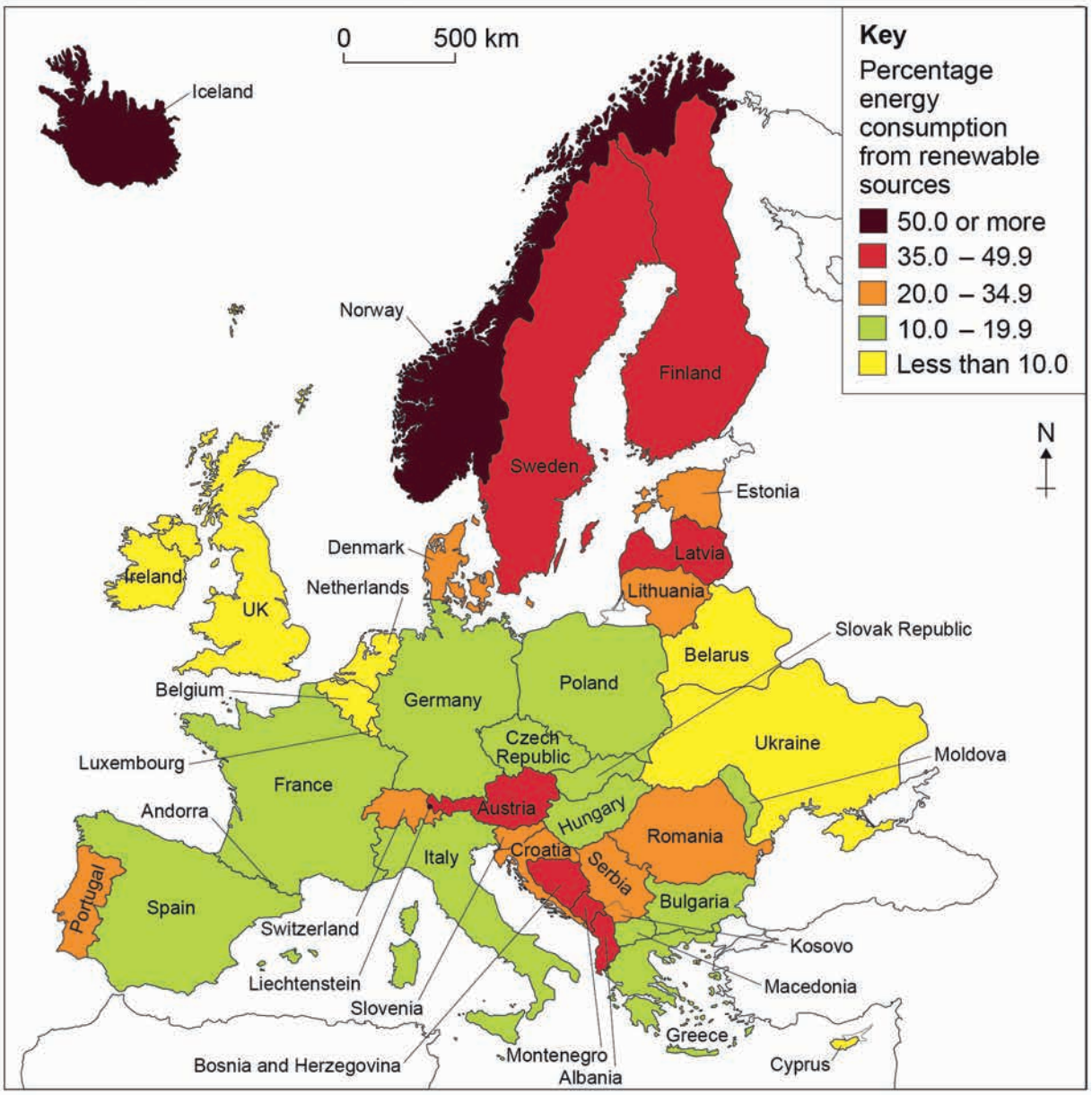
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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED

Do not write outside the box

Question 6 Energy

Study **Figure 13**, a map of Europe showing the percentage energy consumption from renewable sources in Europe (excluding Russia) in 2014.

Figure 13



0 6 . 1 Name **one** country which had less than 10.0% of energy consumption from renewable sources.

[1 mark]

Do not write outside the box

0 6 . 2 How many of the European countries shown in **Figure 13** had 35.0–49.9% of energy consumption from renewable sources?

Shade **one** circle only.

[2 marks]

A 5 ⬭

B 6 ⬭

C 7 ⬭

D 8 ⬭

What percentage of the 41 countries in Europe for which data is shown had 35.0–49.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources?

Answer to 1 decimal place.

0 6 . 3 Describe the distribution of countries which had 20.0–34.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources shown in **Figure 13**.

[2 marks]

0 6 . 4 Outline **one** reason why some countries have a limited energy supply.

[2 marks]

Question 6 continues on the next page

Do not write outside the box

0 6 . 5 Explain how different strategies can be used to make energy supplies more sustainable.

[6 marks]

Extra space

13

END OF QUESTIONS

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