Please check the examination details b	elow before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
	entre Number	Candidate Number
Pearson Edexcel		
International GCSE (9–1)		
Thursday 12 le	ino 20	110
Thursday 13 Ju	ine Zu	לול
(M. 1. /T. 41. 45.1.1.)		4CE1/02D
Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)	Paper R	eference 4GE1/02R
Geography		
Paper 2: Human Geograp	hy	
		J
You must have:		Total Marks
Resource Booklet (enclosed), calcula	ator	

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, answer **two** questions from Questions 1, 2 **and** 3.
- In Section B, answer **one** question from Questions 4, 5 **and** 6.
- In Section C, answer **one** question from Questions 7, 8 **and** 9.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Calculators may be used.
- 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 105.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

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

Answer TWO Questions from this section.

		If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box	
Eco	onomi	c activity and energy.	
(a)	The C	lark Fisher model is used to describe the process of industrialis	ation.
		fy the stage which is characterised by agriculture being the mo	ost important
	secto	•	(1)
	\boxtimes	A pre-industrial phase	
	×	B industrial phase	
	×	C development pathway phase	
	X	D post-industrial phase	
(b)	Defin	e the term employment structure .	(1)
		fy the economic sector that includes manufacturing as an activ	vity.
			(1) vity.

C secondary

D primary

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Suggest	one reason that ha	s influenced the	proportions of G	DP shown in Turkey.	(2)
(e) State one	e example of a non	-renewable ene	rgy resource.		(1)
(f) Explain t	wo reasons why en	nergy demand va	aries globally.		(4)



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Suggest one reason for the shift in manufacturing production shown on Figure 1b.	
g	(3)
h) For a named developing or emerging country, explain two ways energy	
resources have been managed in a sustainable way.	(4)
	(4)
Named developing or emerging country	
i) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.	
Analyse the reasons for the different population and resource relationships	
shown.	(8)
	(0)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
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		If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box $\ oxdots$.	
Rui	ral en	vironments.	
(a)	Ident	fy the meaning of the term suburbanisation .	(1)
	×	A the outward growth of urban development	
		B population movement from rural to urban areas	
		C increasing movement of people from urban to rural areas	
	×	D population movement from the suburbs to the countryside	
(b)	Defin	e the term GM crop .	(1)
			(1)
(c)	Ident	fy one of the goods provided by natural ecosystems.	(1)
			(1)
	×	A soil formation	
	×	B waste decomposition	
	X	C timber	
	X	D aluminium	
(d)	Study	Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.	
		in one physical factor that could have influenced the choice of crop short farming system on Figure 2a.	own
	111 (116	riaining system on rigure 2a.	(2)

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(e) State one way that farmers can modify natural ecosystems to improve farm system productivity.	(1)
(f) Explain two reasons why some farmers are moving into diversification of farming.	(4)
(g) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet. Suggest one reason for one of the trends shown on Figure 2b.	(3)
Suggest one reason for one of the trends shown on Figure 2b.	
Suggest one reason for one of the trends shown on Figure 2b.	



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(n)	For a named developing or emerging country, explain how two different groups have managed challenges within the rural environment.	
		(4)
	Named developing or emerging country	
	Group 1	
	C 2	
	Group 2	
(i)	Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.	
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's biomes.	
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's biomes.	(8)
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's biomes.	(8)
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's biomes.	(8)
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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



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Jrban e	environments.	
a) Ider	tify the meaning of the term urbanisation.	(4)
		(1)
X	A increasing proportion of people living in urban areas	
×	B population movement from one country to another	
×	c increasing population growth on the edge of urban areas	
×	D population movement from one urban area to another	
o) Defi	ne the term megacity .	(5)
		(1)
c) Ider	tify one characteristic of a squatter settlement.	(1)
	A a la cation that has much involve bear built on	(-)
	A a location that has bigh vise development	
	B a location that has high-rise development	
	a location that has illegally built housing a location that has a planned housing development	
	ly Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.	
Expl	ly Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet. ain one piece of evidence that shows this urban area has transport lenges.	
Expl	ain one piece of evidence that shows this urban area has transport	(2)
Expl	ain one piece of evidence that shows this urban area has transport	(2)
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(e) State one environmental issue associated with the rapid growth of megacities.	(1)
(f) Explain two reasons why urban land use patterns vary.	(4)
2	
(g) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.	
Explain one reason for the differences in quality of life shown.	(3)
	(3)
Explain one reason for the differences in quality of life shown.	



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(h)	For a named developing or emerging country, explain how two different groups managed challenges within urban environments.	(4)
	Named developing or emerging country	
	Group 1	
	Group 2	
(i)	Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.	
(1)	Study Figure Selfi the Resource Booklet.	
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's largest cities.	
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's largest cities.	(8)
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's largest cities.	(8)
	Analyse the reasons for the distribution of the world's largest cities.	(8)
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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS



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SECTION B

Geographical enquiry

Answer ONE Question only from this section.

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box $\ \square$.

	,	
4	Investigating economic activity and energy.	
	You have studied economic activity and energy as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
	(a) (i) State one type of secondary data you used in your geographical enquiry.	(1)
	(ii) Explain one way this secondary data helped you when investigating energy.	(2)
	(b) State the title of your geographical enquiry.	
	Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.	(2)



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(c) Explain one limitation of a method that you used to collect quantitative data .	(3)
(d) Explain two methods you used to analyse some of your fieldwork data.	(4)
Method 1	(- /
Method 2	



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The aim of the student's investigation was to identify attitudes toward a new nuclear power station in north-west India.	ds the plans for
The student carried out two different types of surveys into people's o attitudes towards the proposed energy development.	pinions and
Evaluate the student's data presentation techniques.	(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)
(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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nvestigating rural environments. You have studied rural environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.		If you approve Overtion E put a great in the hoy	
fou have studied rural environments as part of your own geographical enquiry. (i) State one type of secondary data you used in your geographical enquiry. (ii) Explain one way this secondary data helped you when investigating rural environments. (2) b) State the title of your geographical enquiry. Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.		If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box 🔲 .	
a) (i) State one type of secondary data you used in your geographical enquiry. (ii) Explain one way this secondary data helped you when investigating rural environments. (2) b) State the title of your geographical enquiry. Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.			
(ii) Explain one way this secondary data helped you when investigating rural environments. (2) b) State the title of your geographical enquiry. Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.	•	You have studied rural environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
b) State the title of your geographical enquiry. Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.		(a) (i) State one type of secondary data you used in your geographical enquiry.	(1)
Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.			(2)
Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.			
	(b) State the title of your geographical enquiry.	
		Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.	(2)

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(c) Explain one limitation of a method that you used to collect quantitative data .	(3)
(d) Explain two methods you used to analyse some of your fieldwork data.	
Method 1	(4)
Method 2	



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he student carried out two different types of surveys into people's opinions and ttitudes towards the proposed tourist development. raluate the student's data presentation techniques. (8)	he aim of the student's investigation was to identify attitudes to new tourist development in the New Territories, Hong Kong.	wards the plans for
		e's opinions and
	aluate the student's data presentation techniques.	(8)

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(Total for Occation 5 – 20 montes)
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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	If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box $ oxdots$.	
6	Investigating urban environments.	
	You have studied the use of central/inner urban environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.	
	(a) (i) State one type of secondary data you used in your geographical enquiry.	(1)
	(ii) Explain one way this secondary data helped you when investigating the use of central/inner urban environments.	(2)
	(b) State the title of your geographical enquiry.	
	Explain one reason why this title was suitable for your geographical enquiry.	(2)

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(c) Explain one limitation of a method that you used to collect quantitative data .	(3)
(d) Explain two methods you used to analyse some of your fieldwork data.	(4)
Method 1	
Method 2	



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(e)	Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet. They show two different data
	presentation techniques from a student's fieldwork into central/inner urban
	environments.

The aim of the student's investigation was to investigate the attitudes towards the plans for a new urban waste incinerator in Dubai, UAE.

The student carried out two different types of surveys into people's opinions and attitudes towards the proposed urban waste incinerator development.

Evaluate the student's data presentation techniques.	(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)
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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Global Issues

Answer ONE Question only from this section.

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 .

Fragi	ile envi	ironments and climate change.	
a) (i)) Ident	tify one natural cause of climate change.	(1)
			(1)
	×	A industry	
	×	B transport	
	×	C volcanoes	
	×	D intensive farming	
(i	i) Ident	tify the meaning of the term enhanced greenhouse effect .	
			(1)
	×	A cooling of the Earth's atmosphere from human activities	
	×	B less heat trapped in the Earth's atmosphere	
	×	C additional heat trapped as a result of natural effects	
	\times	D additional heat trapped as a result of human activities	
(b) (i)		ne the term deforestation .	
(b) (i)		ne the term deforestation .	(1)
(b) (i		ne the term deforestation .	(1)
) Defir	ne the term deforestation . y Figure 7a in the Resource Booklet.	(1)
) Defir		



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(iii) Suggest two possible reasons for the pattern shown on Figure 7a.	(4)
2	
(c) Explain two negative effects climate change is having on people.	(4)
2	



(d)	Study	Figure 7b	in the	Resource	Booklet.
-----	-------	-----------	--------	----------	----------

(i)	Calculate the range in	total deforestation	loss between 2004 and 2012.
-----	------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

(ii) Describe the extent to which deforestation rates have changed from 2004-2012 in Figure 7b.

(2)

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Assess the different factors that have caused deforestation	
	(6)

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"It is possible to ma	nnage the global rates of defores	station in a more sustainable way".
Use Figures 7a, 7b and 7c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.		
		(12)

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8	Globa	If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box $\ oxdots$. lisation and migration.	
0	(a) (i)	Identify one main factor encouraging the rise of the global economy.	(1)
		■ B overfishing	
		□ C technology	
		□ Intensive agriculture	
	(ii)	Identify the meaning of the term WTO .	(1)
		■ A World Technology Organisation	
		■ B World Trade Operations	
		■ D World Trade Organisation	
	(b) (i)	Define the term foreign investment .	(1)
	(ii)	Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.	
		Identify two countries labelled in Figure 8a with the highest index of	
		globalisation.	(2)
2			

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(iii) Suggest two possible reasons for the pattern shown on Figure 8a.	(4)
1	
2	
(c) Explain two positive impacts of globalisation.	
1	(4)
2	



- (d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.
 - (i) Calculate the difference in the range in the **total** number of visitors for Spain and Italy.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

(ii) Describe **one** characteristic of the 'Holiday' visit data in Figure 8b.

(2)



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Assess the different factors that h	ave caused the rise in gl	obal tourism.	(6)



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"It is possible to manage the global impacts of tourism in a more sustainable way". Use Figures 8a, 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.	

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Development and human welfare. (a) (i) Identify one factor that could be used as a measure of development. A participation in sport B water availability C index of political corruption D bottom-up development (ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population D the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population D the number of birth		If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box $ oxdots$.	
A participation in sport B water availability C index of political corruption D bottom-up development (ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.	Develop	oment and human welfare.	
B water availability C index of political corruption D bottom-up development (ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.	(a) (i) lo	dentify one factor that could be used as a measure of development.	(1)
C index of political corruption D bottom-up development (ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		A participation in sport	
D bottom-up development (ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		■ B water availability	
(ii) Identify the meaning of the term fertility rate. A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00. (2)		C index of political corruption	
A the number of live births per thousand of population per year B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (1) (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		D bottom-up development	
B the number of deaths in a particular population C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.	(ii) lo	dentify the meaning of the term fertility rate .	(1)
C the number of births in the total population D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		A the number of live births per thousand of population per year	
D the number of births per woman in a population (b) (i) Define the term water security. (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		■ B the number of deaths in a particular population	
(b) (i) Define the term water security. (ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00. (2)		C the number of births in the total population	
(ii) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet. Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00.		■ D the number of births per woman in a population	
Identify two countries labelled in Figure 9a with an HDI of less than 48.00. (2)	(b) (i) D	Define the term water security .	(1)
(2)			
			(2)

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(iii) Suggest two possible reasons for the pattern shown on Figure 9a.	(4)
1	
2	
(c) Explain two impacts of uneven development on the quality of life within a country.	(4)
1	
2	
2	



(d)	Study	Figure	9b in	the	Resource	Booklet.
-----	-------	---------------	-------	-----	----------	----------

(i)	Calculate the range in infant mortality for South Asia between 1960
	and 2012.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

(2)

(ii) Describe the extent to which infant mortality rates have changed from 1960-2012 in Figure 9b.

(2)



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Assess the different factors that have	caused uneven g	lobal development.	(6)
			(0)



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"Different strategies are needed t	to reduce the uneven global development".
Use Figures 9a, 9b and 9c from the and understanding to support yo	ne Resource Booklet and your own knowledge our answer. (12)
	(12)

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(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)
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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Thursday 13 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper Reference 4GE1/02R

Geography

Paper 2: Human Geography

Resource Booklet

Do not return the Resource Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







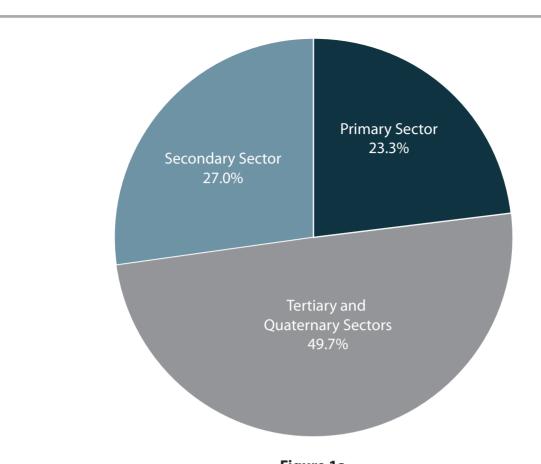


Figure 1a

Proportion of Turkey's GDP by different economic sectors, 2002 to 2013

Ford to shift production of the Focus to China

Carmaker will move manufacturing out of the US as planned, but not to Mexico



(Source: © REUTERS News Agency)

Figure 1b

A newspaper extract about the changes in car manufacturing

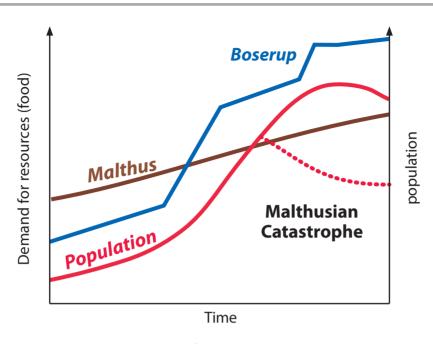


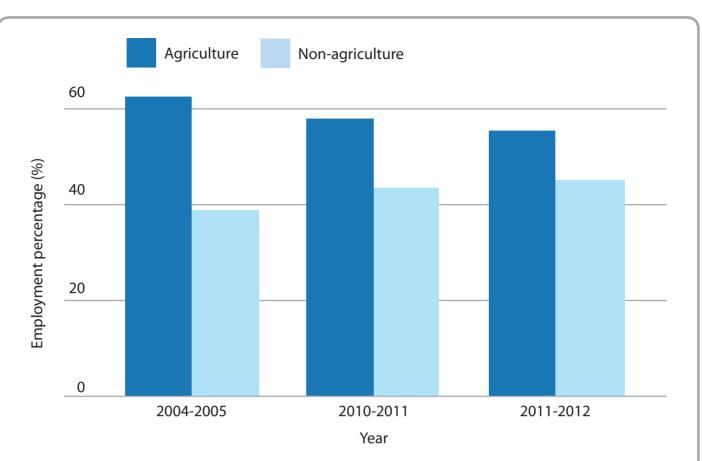
Figure 1c

A diagram of the theories of Malthus and Boserup



(Source: © Jay's photo/Getty Image)

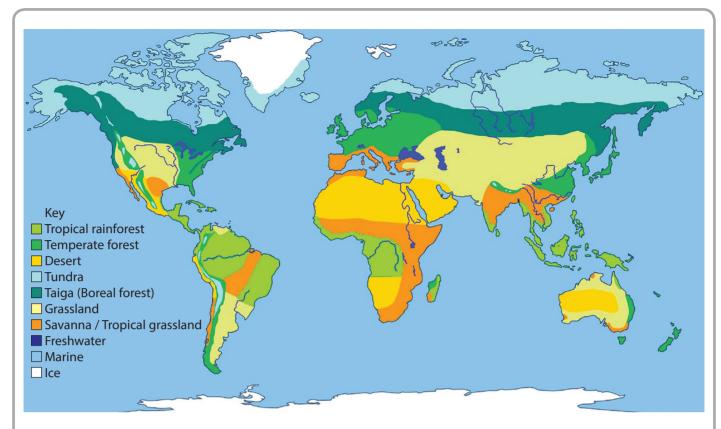
Figure 2a
A rice paddy field, Taiwan



(Source: http://www.rediff.com/business/special/special-why-indias-construction-slowdown-threatens-to-increase-poverty/20160510.htm)

Figure 2b

Percentage changes in employment, in India, 2004-2012



(Source: https://askabiologist.asu.edu/explore/biomes)

Figure 2c

The global distribution of biomes



(Source: © David Holmes)

Figure 3a

An urban district in Dhaka, Bangladesh

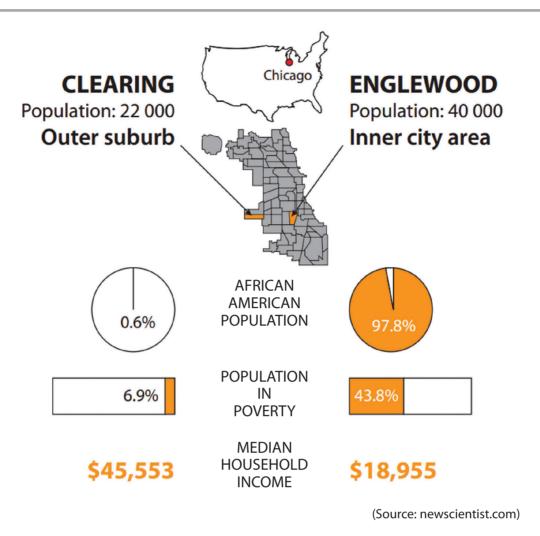


Figure 3b

Quality of life indicators in two different districts of Chicago, USA



 $(Source: http://www.economist.com/node/21642053?fsrc=scn\%\\ 2Ftw_ec\%2Fbright_lights_big_cities)$

Figure 3c

The world's largest cities by population (millions), 2015

Question number		Total			
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
1				3	3
2				7	7
3	2	5	3		20
4	6	1	3		10
5	2	2	2	2	8
6		5	5		10
7	1	6	3		10
8		-	1	2	9

Figure 4a

Results from a questionnaire survey into the proposed nuclear power station

View 1 Resident

"I'm really worried about them planning a nuclear power station. What if it goes wrong? And all that noise from construction..."

View 2 Factory Owner

"We need more energy here as sometimes there are power blackouts so we have to shutdown and so I lose money. Workers are sent home."

Figure 4b

Interview results on the proposed nuclear power station

Question number		Total			
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
1				3	3
2				7	7
3	2	5	3		20
4	6	1	3		10
5	2	2	2	2	8
6		5	5		10
7	1	6	3		10
8			1	2	9

Figure 5a

Results from a questionnaire survey into the proposed tourist development

View 1 Resident

"I'm really worried about them planning a tourist facility. What if it goes wrong? And all that noise from construction..."

View 2 Local businessman

"We need more people visiting us from the main tourism destination of Hong Kong. Then we can grow our businesses more successfully."

Figure 5b

Interview results on the proposed tourist development

Question number		Total			
	Strongly disagree	Slight disagreement	Not sure	Slight agreement	
1				3	3
2				7	7
3	2	5	3		20
4	6	1	3		10
5	2	2	2	2	8
6		5	5		10
7	1	6	3		10
8			1	2	9

Figure 6a

Results from a questionnaire survey into a new waste incinerator

View 1 Resident

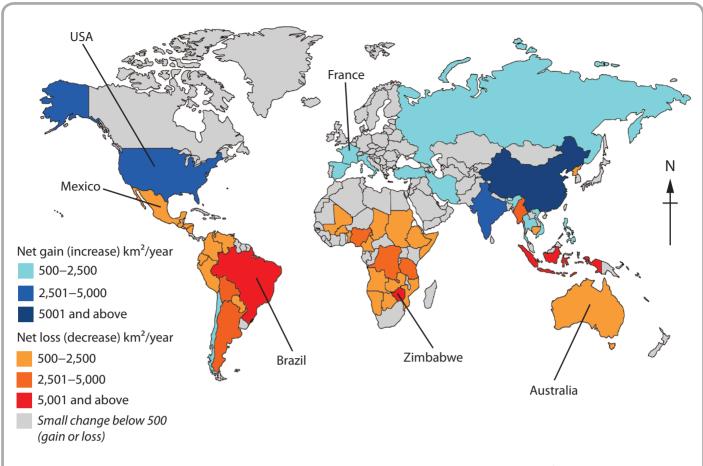
"I'm really worried about them planning a waste incinerator here in Dubai. What about the smell? And all that noise from construction..."

View 2 Conservationist

"This is a good opportunity for us to sustainably manage our waste. We can also generate power as well."

Figure 6b

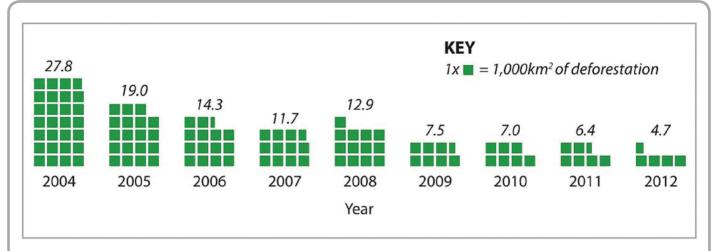
Interview results of the proposed waste incinerator



(Source: http://www.dw.com/en/amazon-deforestation -ticks-tragically-up/a-36597538)

Figure 7a

Annual net change in global forest area 1990-2015



(Source: http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&uImgID=%26 %2ARX%2E%21NS%3F%0A)

Figure 7b

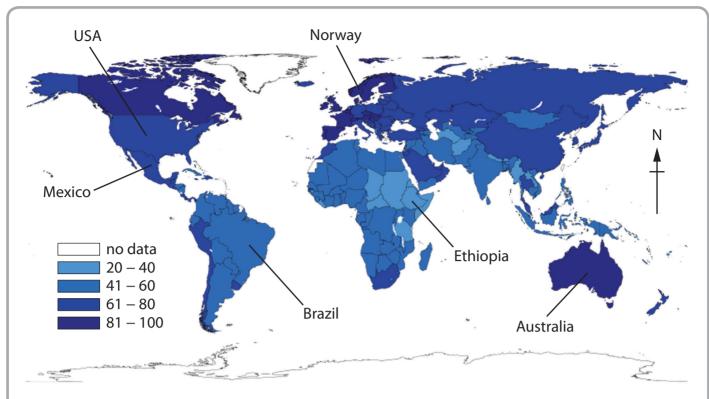
Estimate of annual deforestation rate in Brazilian Amazon, 2004-2012

	Cause	Description		
Conversion of forests		For other land uses, including pulp, palm and soy plantations, pastures, settlements and infrastructure, e.g. roads.		
***	Forest fires	Each year, fires burn millions of hectares of forest worldwide. Fires are usually a natural process and fragile forests are particularly vulnerable.		
	Illegal logging	Illegal logging occurs in all types of forests across all continents – destroying nature and wildlife, taking away community livelihoods and distorting trade.		
	Mining	The impact of mining on tropical forests is growing due to rising demand and high mineral prices. Mining projects are often accompanied by major infrastructure construction.		

 $(Source: http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage\&uImgID\\ = \%26\%2ARX\%2E\%21NS\%3F\%0A)$

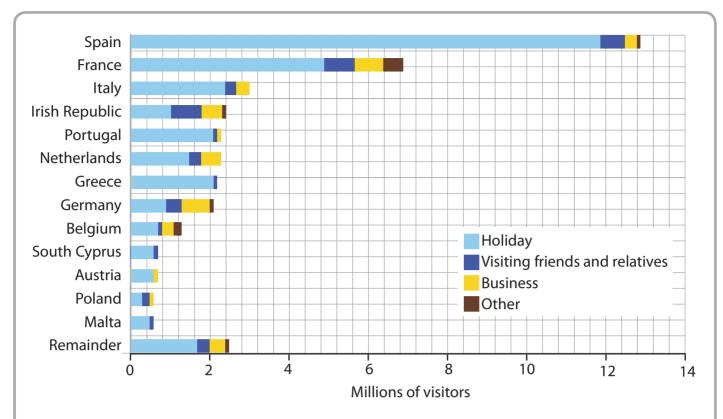
Figure 7c

Some causes of deforestation and loss of environmental quality



 $(Source: Used \ under \ Creative \ Common \ Licence - Sourced \ from: \ https://commons.wikimedia. \\ org/wiki/File: Globalization_Index.svg)$

Figure 8a
A world index of globalisation, 2012



(Source: © Crown Copyright - Sourced from: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/livingabroad/dynamicsofmigrationbetweenbritainandfrance)

Figure 8b

Reasons for British visits to selected countries in Europe (less than 28 days), 2016

Cause		Description
	Advances in travel technology	You can be a tourist using a car, a boat and most importantly an airplane as budget airlines have brought prices down, increased traffic volumes and routes.
	The media and internet	Extensive coverage of holiday types has increased the demand to travel. Newspapers, TV, internet and social media are encouraging increased flexibility of holiday travel.
	Range of holiday types	Mass tourism and package holidays have opened up markets to huge numbers of people. Extreme, adventurous and environmentally friendly tourism are also becoming popular.
\$	Increased wealth and leisure time	Many families now have two income earners rather than one, and an increasing number of older people with both time and money to spend on travel.

Figure 8c

Some causes of global mass tourism

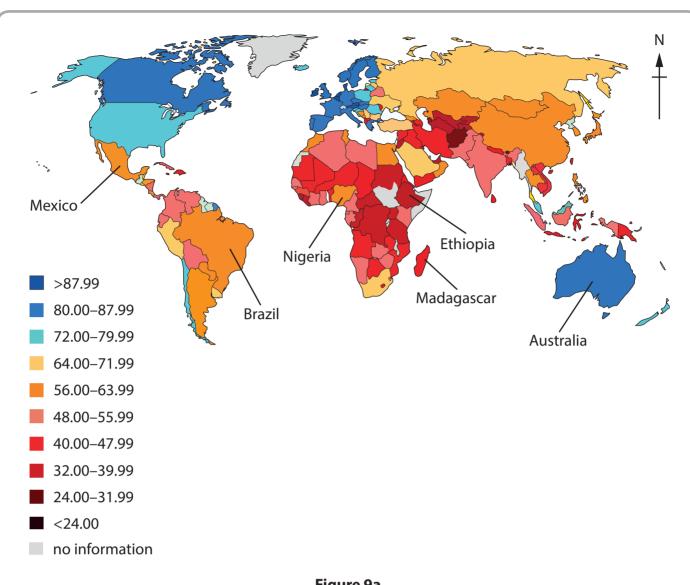
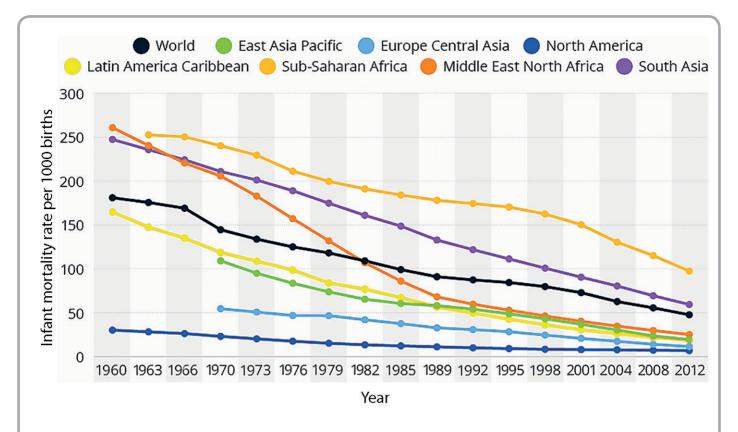


Figure 9a
A map of Human Development Index (HDI), 2016



(Source: http://cmarks14.blogspot.co.uk/2015/10/chapter-2 -population-us-economys-big.html)

Figure 9b
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births by region, 1960-2012

Cause		Description
	World trade	The world's poorest countries have been at the mercy of a global trade system designed and controlled by the world's richest countries. Globally there have been efforts to reform it to make it fairer.
	Resources	Countries vary in the amount of natural resources they have to both use and export. Many countries with few natural resources find it hard to create products that can be sold on world markets.
	Cultural	There are many cultural (and historic) factors that have impacted on development. An example is a lack of access to primary education in many countries.
	Climate change	Climate change and rising sea levels can damage ecosystems and food productivity. Some of the people who live in these affected areas are poorly equipped to cope with the impacts of climate change.

Figure 9c

Some causes of uneven global development

