Candidate surname | Other names

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

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **1GA0/02**

Geography A
Paper 2: The Human Environment

You must have:
Resource Booklet
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.
- In Section A and Section B answer **all** questions.
- In Section C answer **all** of Question 3 and **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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Pearson

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 ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⊠ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

1 The character of major cities in developing and emerging countries is influenced by their fast rate of population increase.

(a) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the year with the largest percentage growth due to natural increase.

(1)

⊠ **A** 1981

⊠ **B** 1991

⊠ **C** 2001

⊠ **D** 2011

(ii) Describe the overall change in Dhaka's total population between 1981 and 2011.

Use data in your answer.

(2)

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(iii) Calculate the mean in-migration rate for Dhaka between 1981 and 2011.

Answer to two decimal places.

You must show your workings in the space below.

(2)

.... %

(b) Explain **one** reason for the site of a named major city in **either** a developing **or** an emerging country.

(2)

Named major city in a
developing or emerging country ....

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(c) Identify the meaning of the term **suburbanisation**.

(1)

☒ **A** The increasing inequality between cities and rural areas

☒ **B** The growth of a city into the surrounding countryside

☒ **C** The redevelopment of old buildings in inner city areas

☒ **D** The migration of people from rural to inner city areas

(d) State **one** reason why deindustrialisation has taken place in some UK cities.

(1)

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(e) Explain **two** reasons why urbanisation occurs at different rates around the world.

(4)

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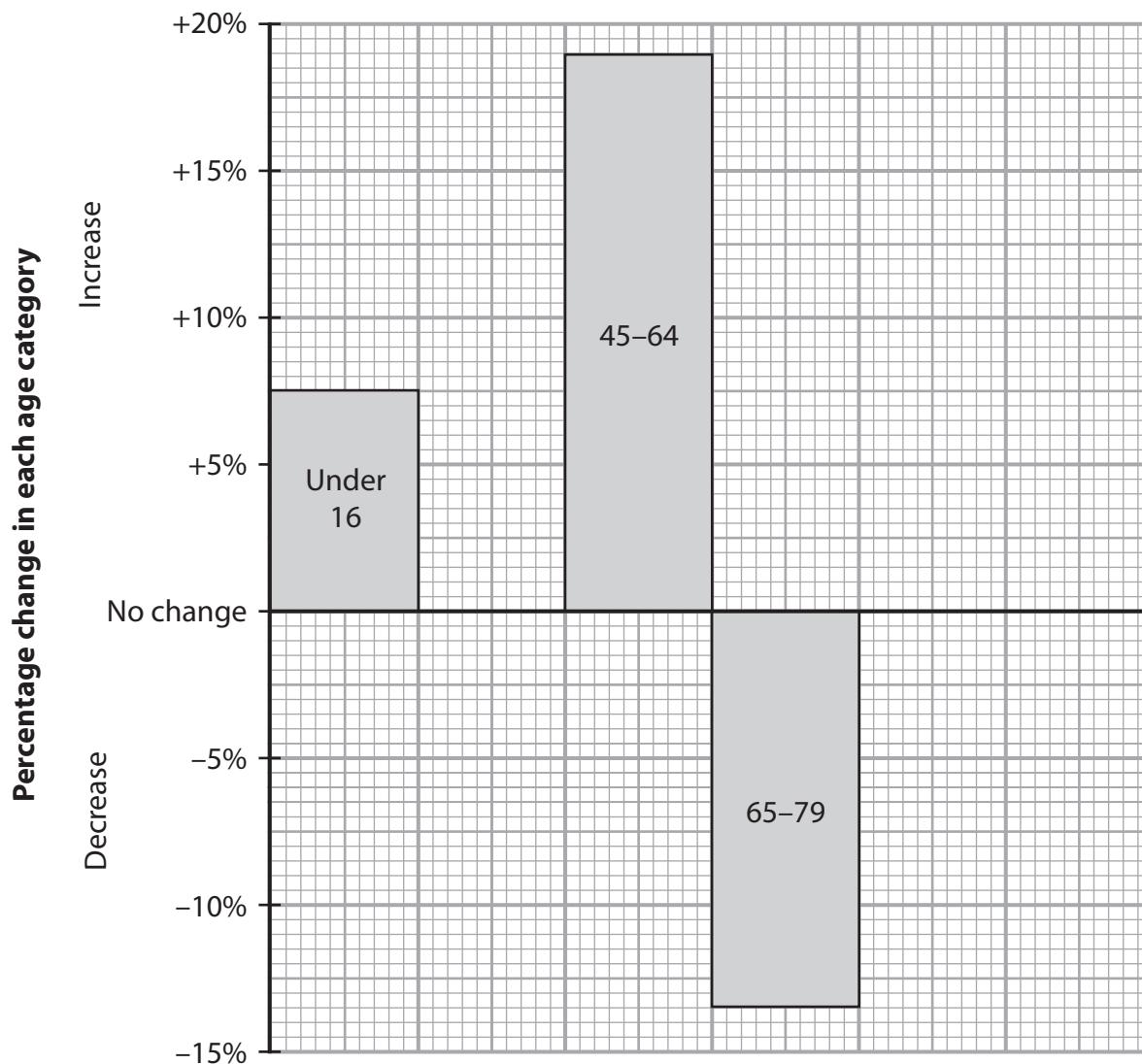
(f) The age structure of major cities in the UK is changing.

Study Figure 1b below.

Figure 1b

Percentage (%) change in Brighton's age structure, 2001–2011

(i) Plot the data from the table below on Figure 1b.

(2)

Age group	Percentage (%) change 2001–2011
16–44	+15
80 and over	−10

(ii) State **two** possible impacts of the population change shown in Figure 1b.

(2)

1 ....

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2 ....

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(g) Study Figure 1c in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** piece of evidence that shows this area of Leeds is the Central Business District (CBD).

(1)

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(ii) Explain **two** recent changes in retailing that have led to a decline in the CBD of some UK cities.

(4)

1 ....

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(h) You have studied a major city in the UK.

Evaluate the possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life for your chosen city.

(8)

Named major city in the UK ....

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

TOTAL 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 ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⊠ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

2   The level of development varies around the world due to a combination of factors.

(a) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(i)   Identify the country with the highest HDI score in 2015.

(1)

⊠   **A**   Cuba

⊠   **B**   Singapore

⊠   **C**   Slovakia

⊠   **D**   UK

(ii) Describe the trend of Zimbabwe's HDI score between 1990 and 2015.

(2)

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(iii) Suggest **two** reasons for the change in Cuba's HDI score between
1990 and 2010.

(4)

1 ....

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(iv) State **two** limitations of just using Figure 2a to investigate changes in global HDI scores over time.

(2)

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2 ....

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(b) There have been changes in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of the economy in many developing and emerging countries.

(i) Identify **two** economic activities that are in the tertiary sector.

(2)

☒ **A** retailing

☒ **B** manufacturing

☒ **C** banking

☒ **D** agriculture

☒ **E** forestry

Study Figure 2b below.
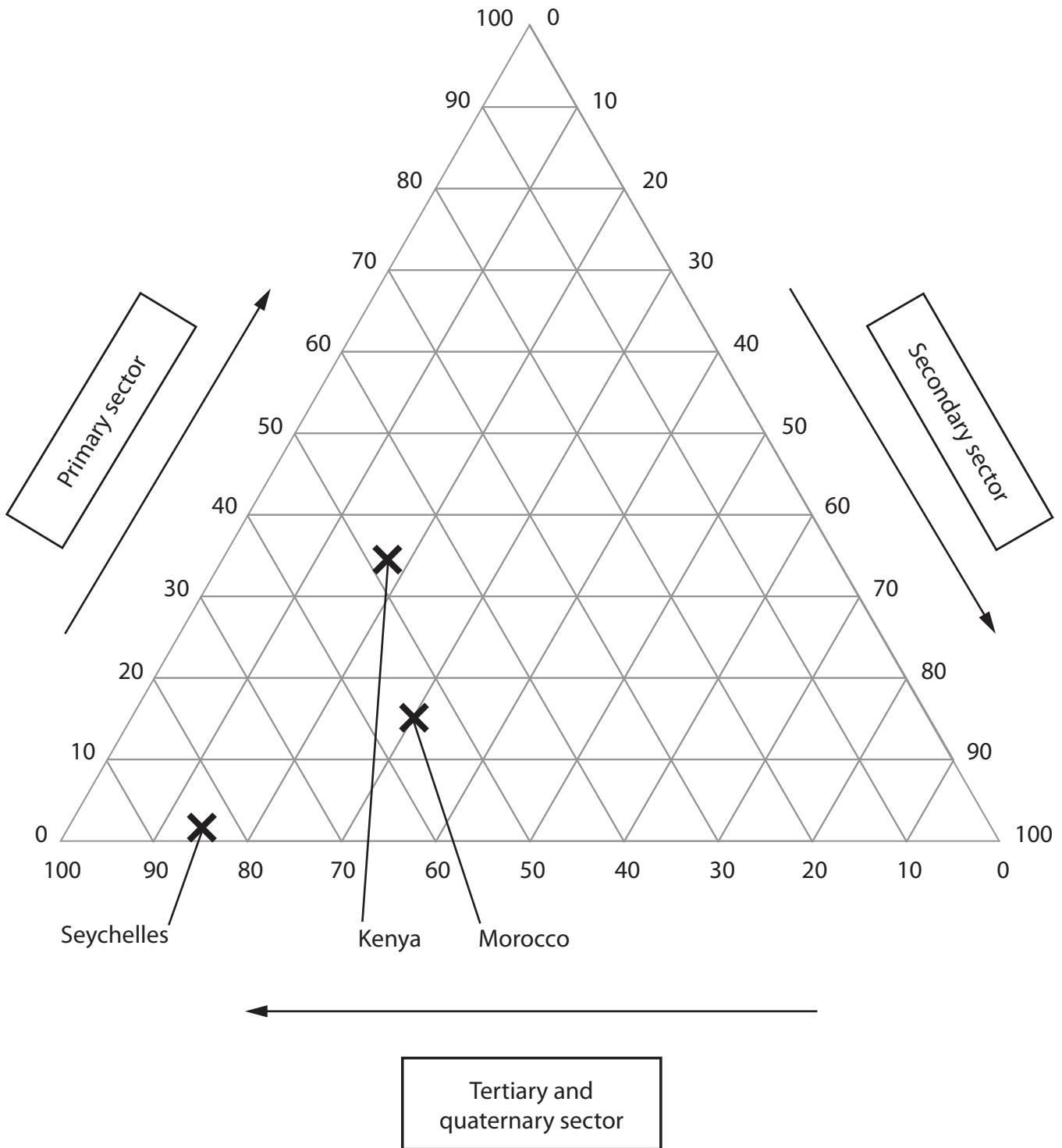
Figure 2b

Percentage (%) contribution of different economic sectors to total GDP for selected developing and emerging countries, 2017

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(ii) Plot the data below for The Gambia on Figure 2b.

(1)

Economic sector	Percentage (%) of The Gambia's total GDP
Primary	20
Secondary	15
Tertiary and quaternary	65

(iii) State **two** possible reasons why the contribution of the primary sector is very high in Kenya.

(2)

1 ....

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2 ....

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(iv) There has been a large increase in the tertiary sector in the Seychelles since 1971.

Suggest **one** positive impact of this increase in the tertiary sector.

(3)

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(c) Study Figure 2c in the Resource Booklet.

Calculate the increase in estimated mobile broadband connections between 2017 and 2022.

(1)

.... billion

(d) Explain **one** negative social impact and **one** negative economic impact of rapid development.

(4)

Social

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Economic

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(e) Assess the impacts of different international strategies that attempt to reduce uneven global development.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

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 mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

3   The pattern of consumption of natural resources is changing.

(a) Identify **one** non-renewable natural resource.

(1)

☒   **A**   water

☒   **B**   sunlight

☒   **C**   coal

☒   **D**   oxygen

(b) Define the term **biotic**.

(1)

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(c) Study Figure 3 in the Resource Booklet.

(i)   Identify the region of Africa that has had an increase in the percentage of the population who are undernourished.

(1)

☒   **A**   Southern Africa

☒   **B**   Eastern Africa

☒   **C**   Central Africa

☒   **D**   Western Africa

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(ii) Calculate the range of the percentage of the population who were undernourished in 2016.

(1)

.... %

(iii) The total population of Southern Africa in 2016 was 64 million.

Calculate the total number of undernourished people in Southern Africa in 2016.

Answer to one decimal place.

You must show your workings in the space below.

(2)

.... million

(iv) Suggest **one** negative environmental impact of farming in many African countries.

(4)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

P 6 2 0 2 0 A 0 1 6 2 8

Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5

Energy Resource Management

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 4(e).

If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☒ .

4 Countries use energy resources in different proportions to meet demand.

(a) Identify the correct meaning of the term **renewable energy resources**.

(1)

☒ **A** Energy resources that will never run out

☒ **B** Energy resources obtained from plants and animals

☒ **C** Energy resources that will eventually run out

☒ **D** Energy resources obtained by recycling glass and cardboard

(b) Study Figure 4 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the proportion of electricity generated using renewables in 2016.

(1)

☒ **A** 15%

☒ **B** 20%

☒ **C** 25%

☒ **D** 30%

(ii) Compare the trends for coal and natural gas shown in Figure 4.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the changing proportion of natural gas used to generate electricity shown in Figure 4.

(2)

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(c) State **one** negative impact of developing wind power on the environment.

(1)

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(d) Explain **two** negative impacts of the use of uranium as an energy resource.

(4)

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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) Evaluate how **two** countries at different levels of development have managed their energy resources.

(8)

Named country 1 ....

Named country 2 ....

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)

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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(e).**

If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ⊠ .

5 The supply and consumption of water resources need to be managed carefully.

(a) Identify the correct meaning of the term **desalination**.

(1)

⊠ **A** The removal of salt from sea water to make it usable

⊠ **B** The deepening of a river so that it can hold more water

⊠ **C** The use of underground stores of water to increase supplies

⊠ **D** The adding of water to farmland by artificial means

(b) Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the country with the largest predicted change in water stress
between 2020 and 2040.

(1)

⊠ **A** Botswana

⊠ **B** Chile

⊠ **C** Estonia

⊠ **D** Namibia

(ii) Compare the trends for Botswana and Chile shown in Figure 5.

Use data in your answer.

(3)

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(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the predicted trends in water stress shown in Figure 5.

(2)

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(c) State **one** reason why some countries use a high proportion of their water resources for agriculture.

(1)

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(d) Explain **two** reasons why the UK has water supply problems.

(4)

1 ....

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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) Evaluate how **two** countries at different levels of development have managed their water resources.

(8)

Named country 1 ....

Named country 2 ....

P 6 2 0 2 0 A 0 2 4 2 8

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(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS

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

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **1GA0/02**

Geography A

Paper 2: The Human Environment

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

P 6 2 0 2 0 A

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SECTION A

Changing Cities

Year	Total population (millions)	Growth rate (%)	In-migration rate (%)	Growth due to in-migration (%)	Growth due to natural increase (%)
1981	3.4	9.94	7.62	77	23
1991	7.1	7.55	5.54	73	27
2001	10.3	3.71	2.13	57	43
2011	15.1	3.96	2.49	63	37

Figure 1a

Population data for Dhaka, a major city in Bangladesh, an emerging country

Figure 1c

Photograph showing an area of Leeds, a major city in the UK
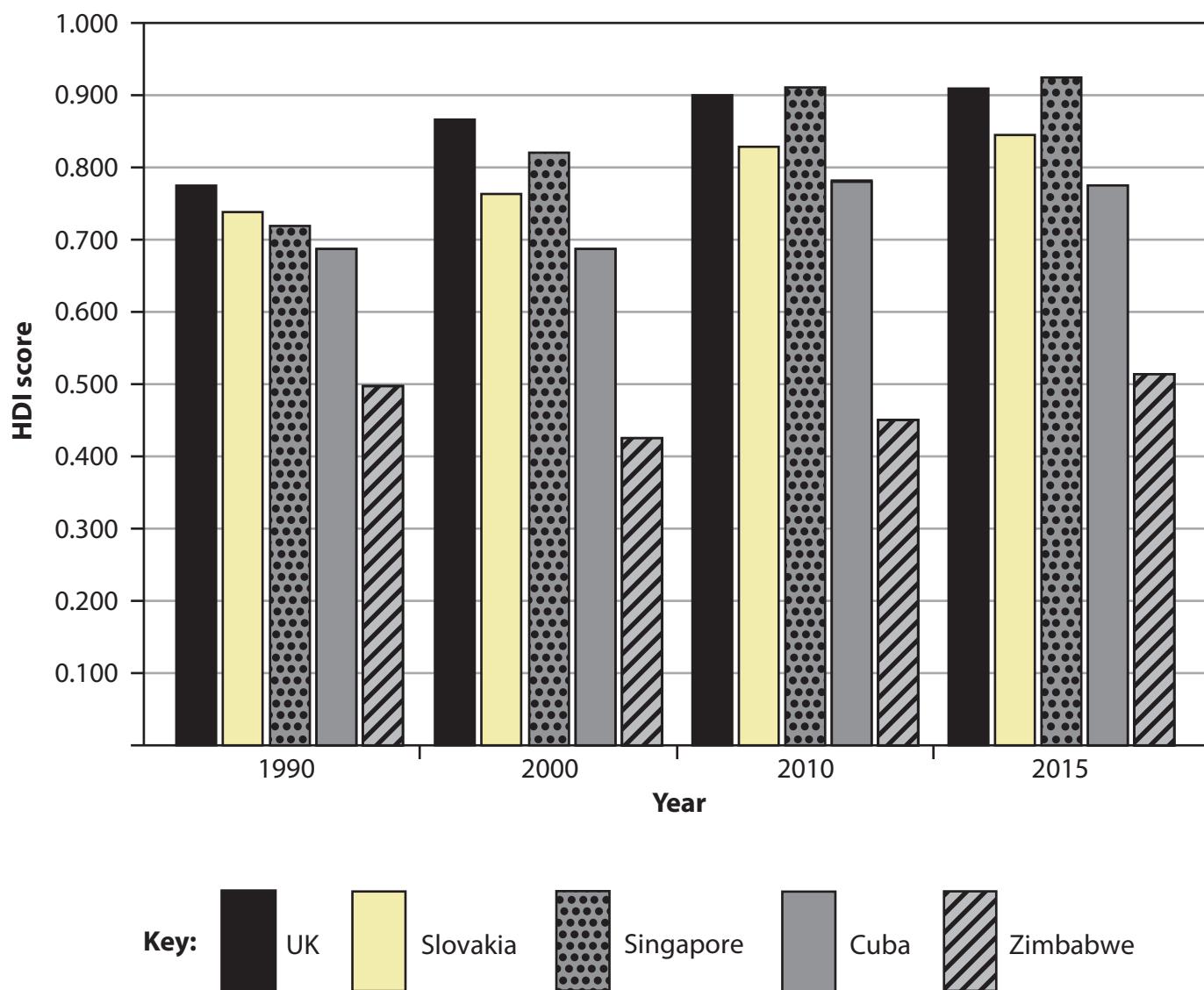
Figure 2a

Human Development Index (HDI) scores for selected countries, 1990–2015

Africa set to top 1 billion mobile internet connections in five years

Africa's mobile internet connections are set to increase in the next five years because of affordable smartphones and more high-speed broadband networks. A report estimates that mobile broadband connections will rise from 0.42 billion at the end of this year to 1.07 billion by the end of 2022.

Mobile phone operators are investing heavily in high-speed networks to meet demand from users who are increasingly using phones for everything from paying their bills to streaming videos and surfing the internet.

Figure 2c

Extract from a newspaper article, 6 November 2017
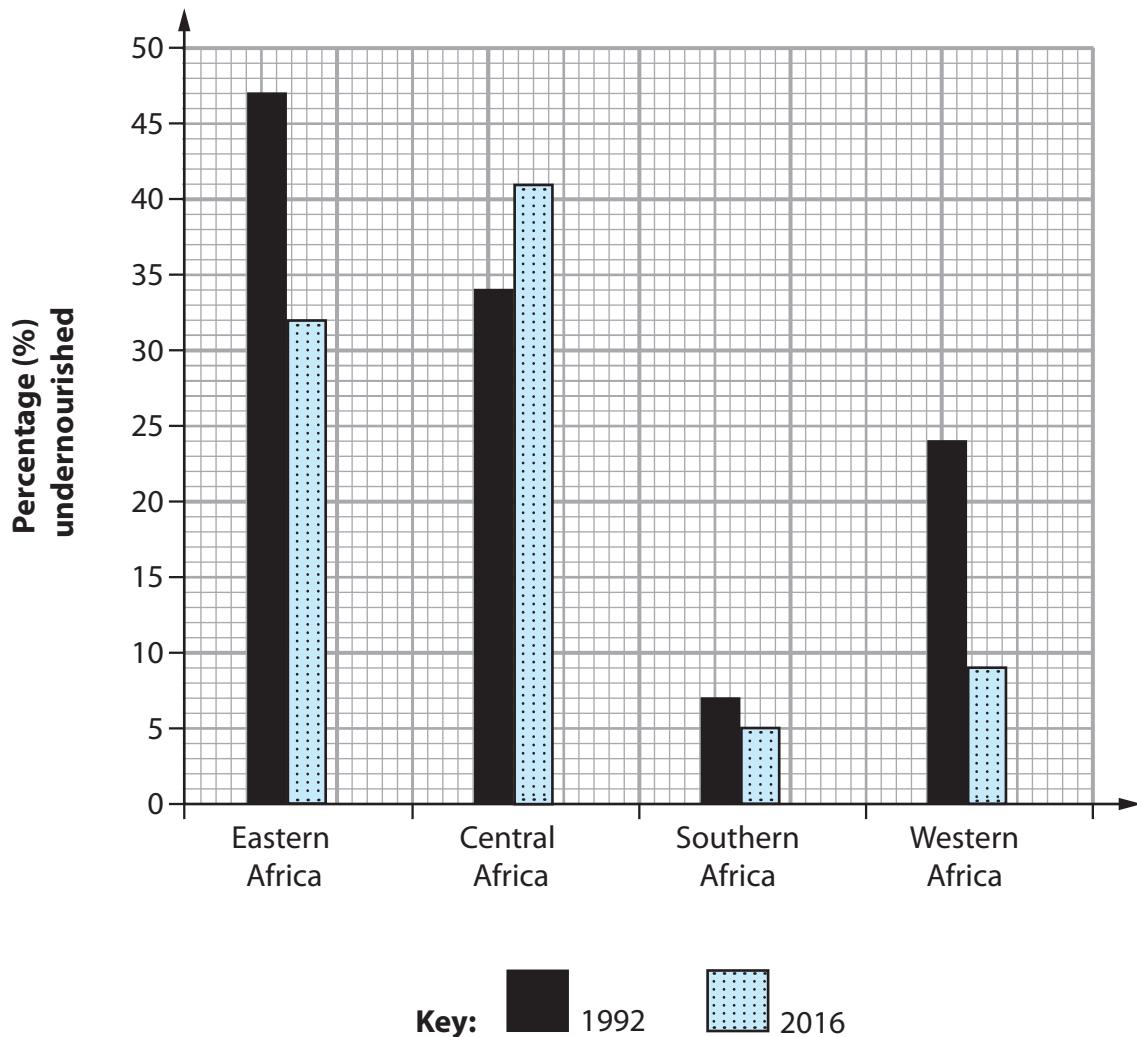
Figure 3

Percentage (%) of the population who were undernourished in selected areas of Africa in 1992 and 2016
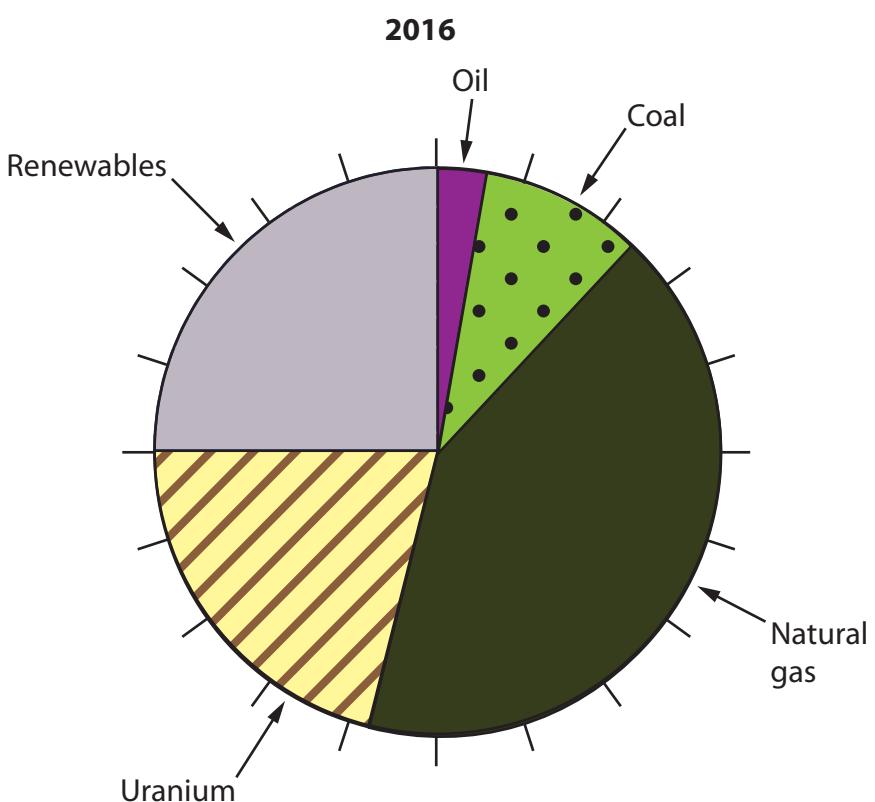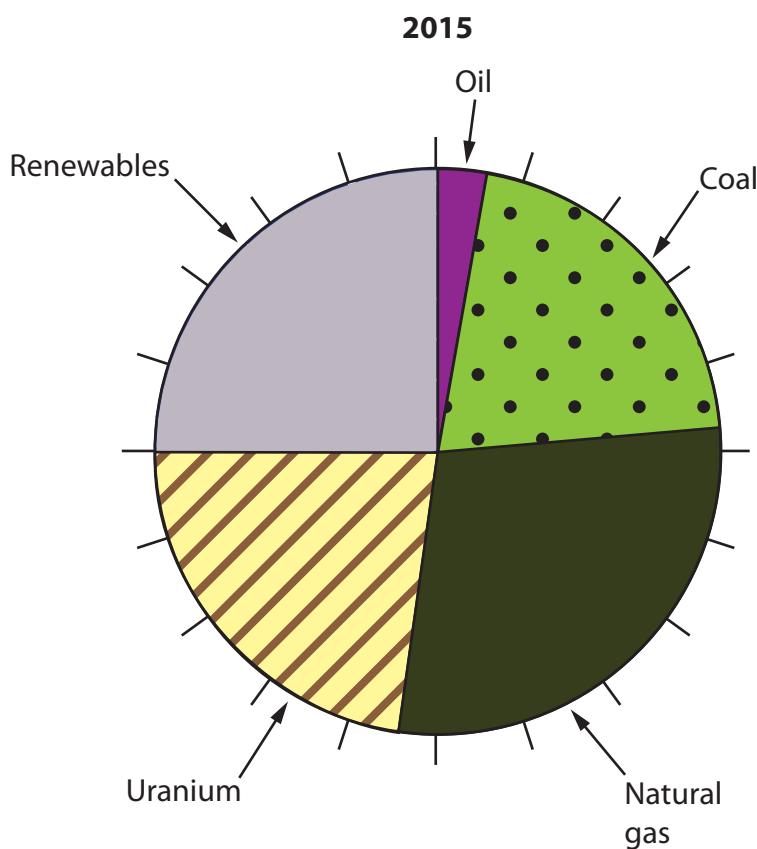
2015

2016

Figure 4

Proportion of energy resources used to generate electricity in the UK, 2015–2016

	2020	2030	2040
Botswana	1.97 Low	2.40 Medium	3.00 High
Chile	3.69 High	4.09 Extremely High	4.45 Extremely High
Estonia	2.69 Medium	3.46 High	3.91 High
Namibia	2.40 Medium	2.61 Medium	3.18 High

Key
Low   (1.0–1.99)
Medium   (2.0–2.99)
High   (3.0–3.99)
Extremely High   (4.0–4.99)

Figure 5

Predicted water stress in selected emerging and developing countries, 2020–2040