

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 6 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9GE0/02**

Geography

Advanced

Paper 2

Resource Booklet

Do not return this Resource Booklet with the question paper.

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SECTION B

The following resource relates to Question 3a.

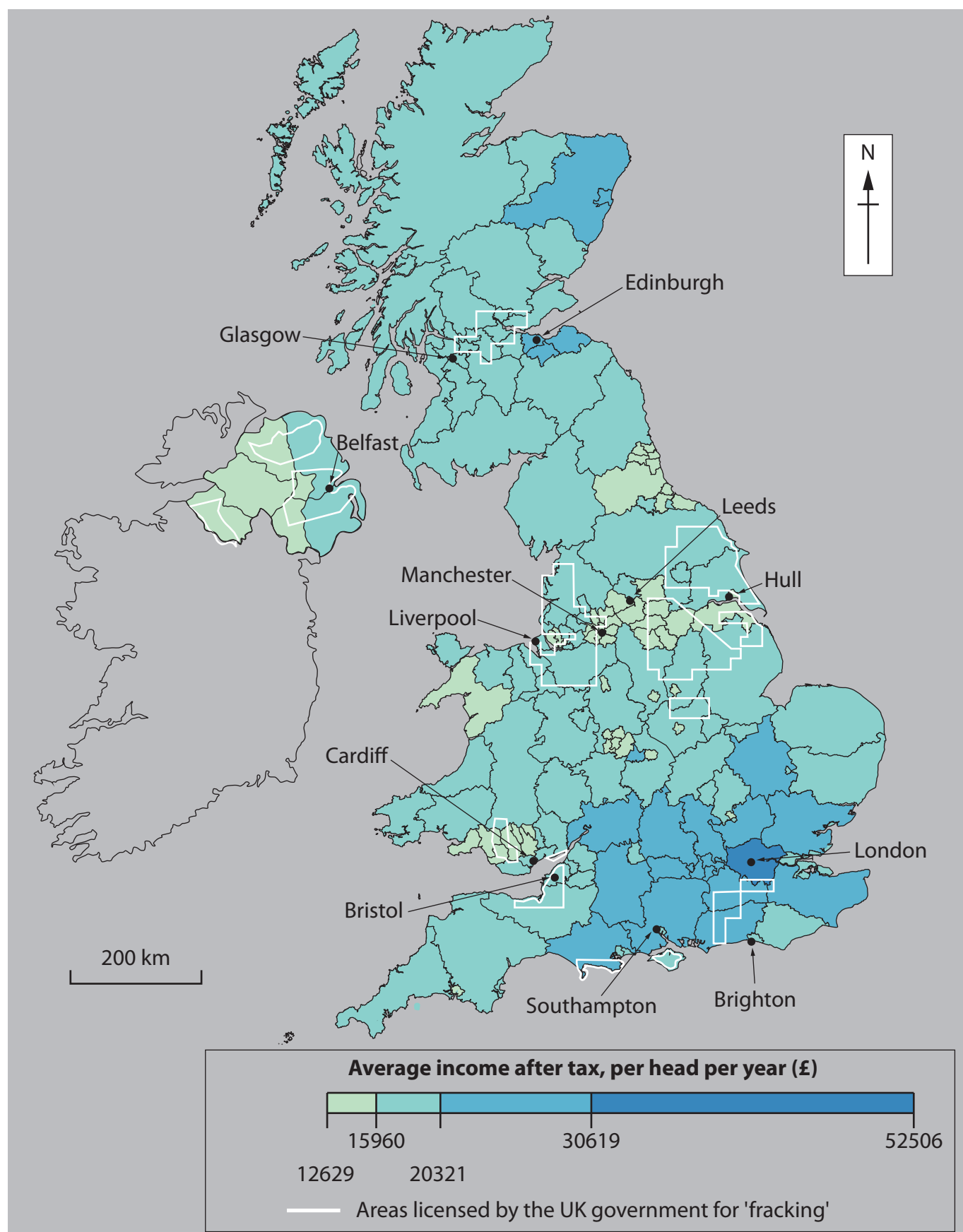


Figure 1
Licences issued for oil and gas exploration by 'fracking' in 2017

The following resources relate to Question 3c.

Economic and Social Data	Flanders region (northern Belgium)	Walloon region (southern Belgium)
Population (million)	5.5	0.67
GDP € per capita per year	€41,000	€25,000
Unemployment (%)	5.2 (33% long term)	11.5 (56% long term)
ICT and finance contribution to GVA (Gross Value Added) (%)	23	5
Main types of employment in 19th/20th century	Agriculture	Coal mining, heavy industry
Main types of employment in 21st century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services • Regional headquarters of TNCs • Antwerp is the 3rd largest port in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector • Pharmaceuticals • Aeropole Science Park opened in 1990s, Now employs 3,600
% speaking English	50	20
% with tertiary education	37.2	33.9
Life expectancy in years (2016)	81.2	79.6
Transport links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Airport has international flights • High speed Eurostar train links Brussels to UK and Paris • Motorways run through the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels South Charleroi Airport, is used by low cost airlines, with links to other European cities • Belgian main line railway runs through the Walloon region • Motorways run through the region
Environmental quality	High atmospheric pollutant levels from traffic and limited open space and forests, means that the region frequently exceeds European targets for air quality	Atmospheric pollutant levels are dropping. The region usually meets European targets for air quality. Dense forests and parks cover parts of the region

Figure 2a

Economic and social data for two contrasting regions of Belgium

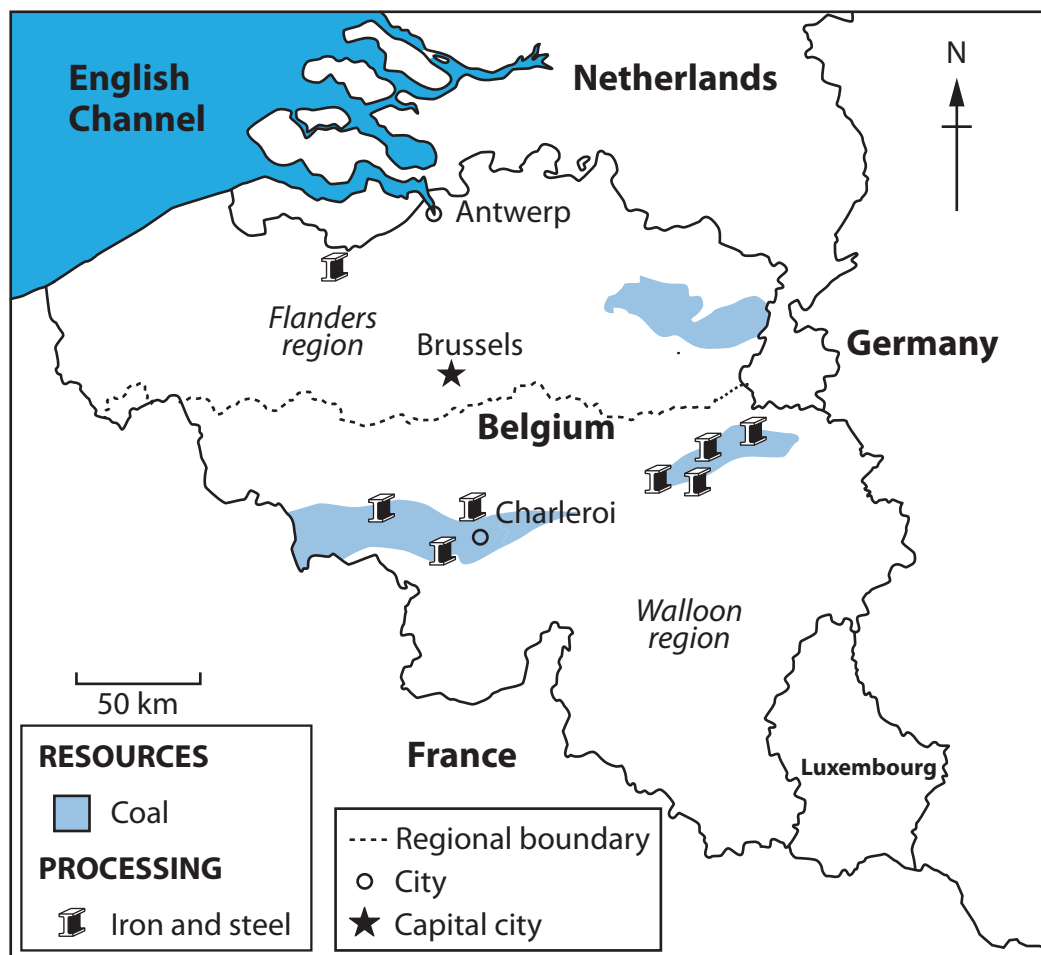


Figure 2b

Map of Flanders and Walloon regions in Belgium in 2016

The following resources relate to Question 4a.

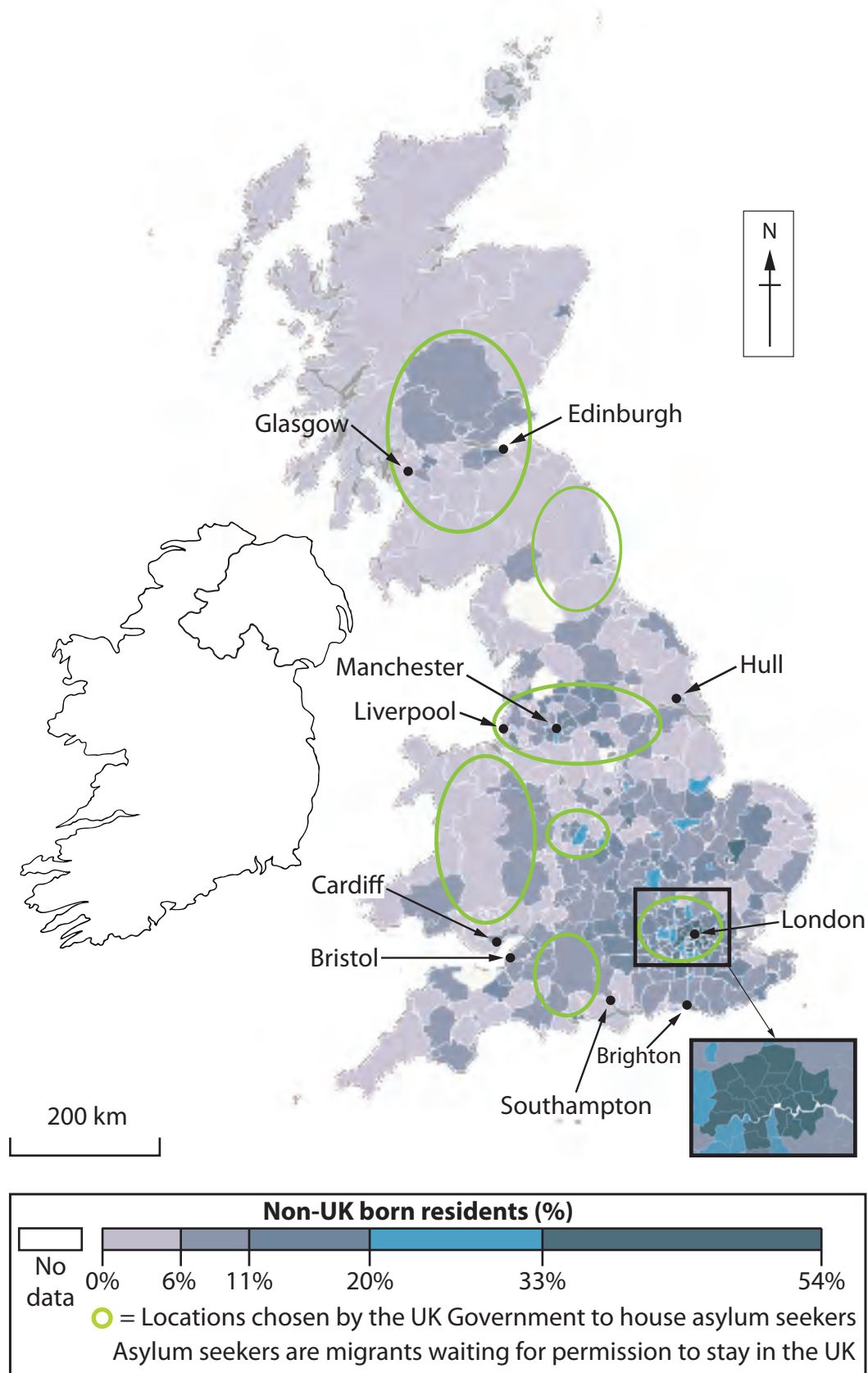


Figure 3

Distribution of international migrants and asylum seekers

The resource on the following page relates to Question 4c.

Economic and social data	Brussels in northern Belgium	Charleroi in southern Belgium
Population	2.3 million Largest city and capital	204,000 5th largest city in Belgium
Unemployment (%)	16.9	25
Main types of employment in 19th/20th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Commerce • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal mining and steel works, glass making and metalworking
Main types of employment in 21st century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and Commerce • Headquarters for TNCs • Tourism • One of three bases for the European Parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector • Transport • Chemical industry
Transport links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Airport has international flights • High speed Eurostar train links to UK and Paris • Close to motorways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels South Charleroi Airport, used by low cost airlines, with links to other European cities • On Belgian main line railway • Close to motorways
% with tertiary education	43.5	33.9
Life expectancy (male)	78.3	75.9
Life expectancy (female)	83.8	81.7
% aged over 65 years	14	22
% under 15 years	22	17
% 15-64 years	64	61
Crime and terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime index: 52 (moderate) • Safety scale: 49 (moderate) • Airport damaged by two bomb blasts in 2016 	Crime index: 66 (high) Safety scale: 34 (less safe)
Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution above World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended levels due to vehicle exhausts • Numerous parks within the city provide green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution is now rated 'Good' • 62 waste heaps left behind by former industry are now covered with vegetation and provide 'green lungs' for the city

Figure 4a

Economic and social data for two contrasting cities of Belgium

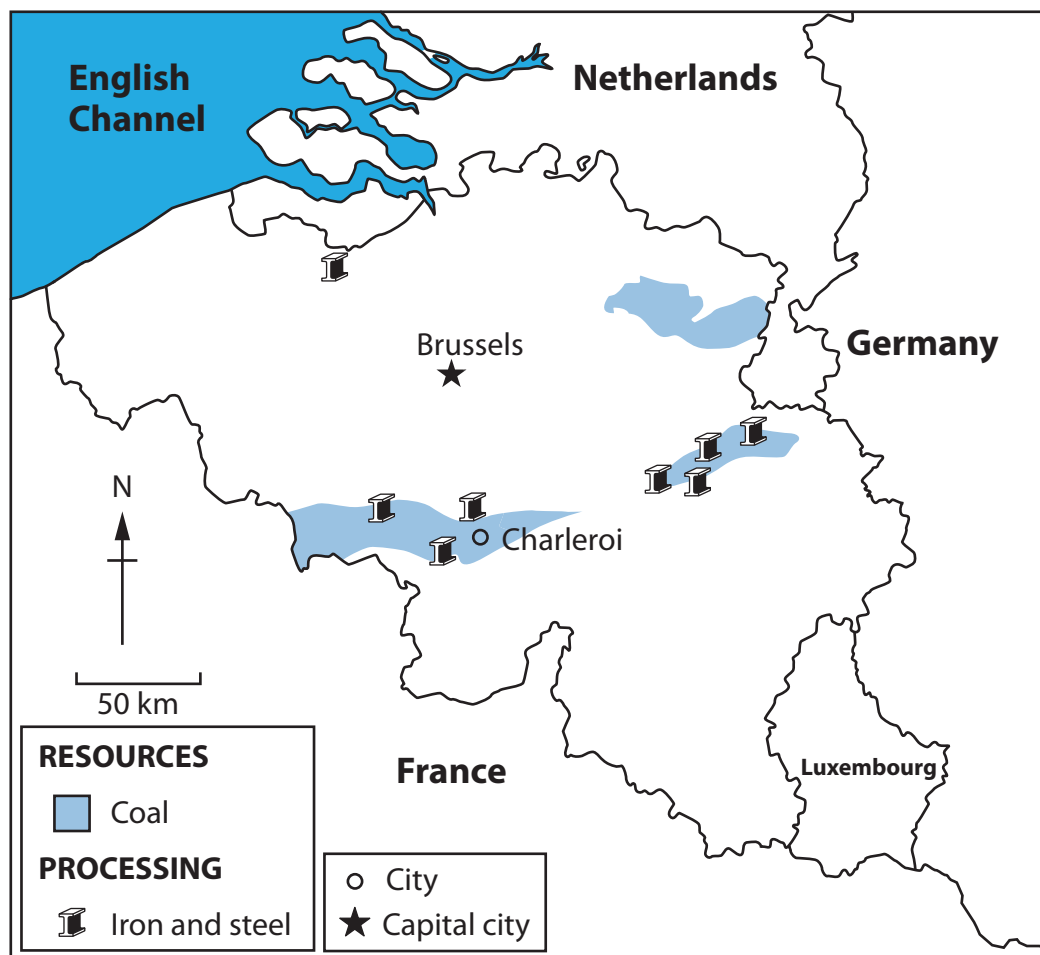


Figure 4b

Map of Brussels and Charleroi, two cities in Belgium

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Figure 1 - Source: Regional Gross Disposable Household Income: 1997 to 2015, Office for National Statistics

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