

**GCE A LEVEL**

A110U20-1



S25-A110U20-1

**THURSDAY, 22 MAY 2025 – AFTERNOON****GEOGRAPHY – A level component 2**
Global Systems and Global Governance

2 hours

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01**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

A calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of the answer booklet.

Answer questions 1 **and** 2 and **either** 3 **or** 4 in Section A.Answer questions 5 **and** 6 and **either** 7 **or** 8 in Section B.Answer **one** question in Section C.**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question; you are advised to divide your time accordingly.

This paper requires that you make as full use as possible of appropriate examples and reference to data to support your answers. Sketch maps and diagrams should be included where relevant.

Section A: Global Systems – Water and Carbon Cycles

Answer questions 1 **and** 2 and **either** 3 **or** 4.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

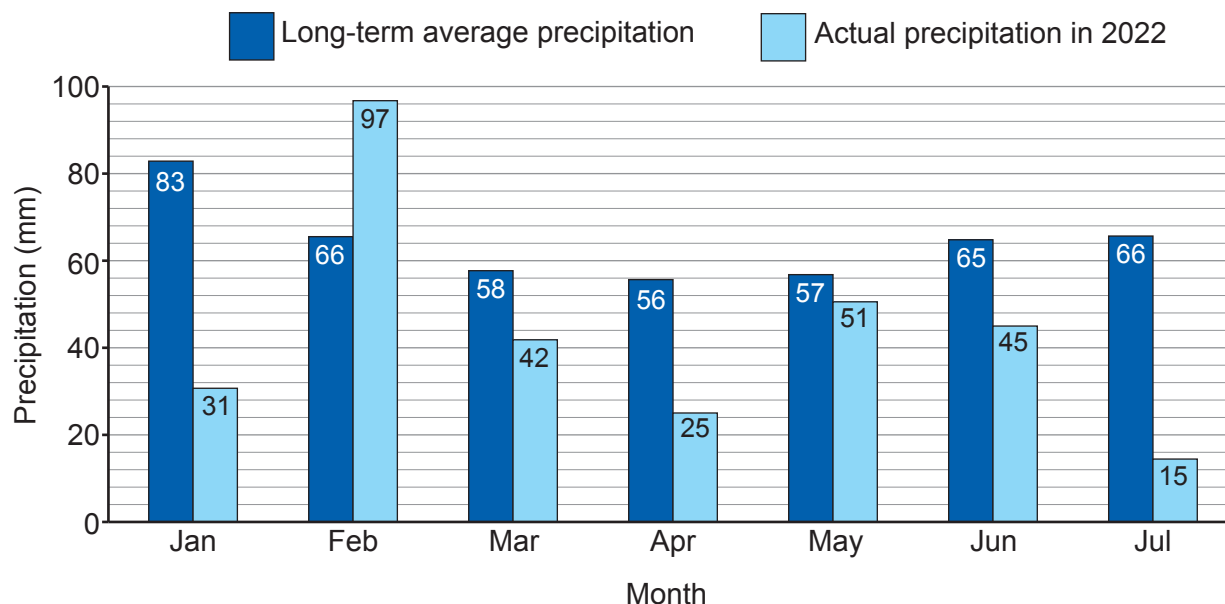
Figure 1: Information about the world's largest resources of coal (a carbon-rich fossil fuel)

Top 5 countries	Current amount of coal mined each year (billion tonnes)	Total size of the country's own coal resources (billion tonnes)	Country's coal resources as a % of all global coal resources
China	4.0	140	13
India	0.7	111	10
US	0.6	250	23
Australia	0.5	150	
Russia	0.4	162	15

Source: data from BP and Energy Institute (2023 reports)

1. (a) (i) Use **Figure 1** to estimate the percentage of all global coal resources that is in Australia. [1]
- (ii) Use **Figure 1** to analyse variations in the rate at which different countries are using their own coal resources. [4]
- (iii) Suggest how fossil fuel use by the countries in **Figure 1** may affect the size of other global carbon stores. [5]

Figure 2: England's long-term average precipitation and actual monthly precipitation in 2022 (January to July)



Source: <https://metofficenews.files.wordpress.com/2023/02/2022-monthly-average-rainfall-totals.png?w=1024>

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2. (a) Use **Figure 2** to compare the patterns of long-term average precipitation and actual precipitation. [5]
- (b) Outline why seasonal and longer-term variations occur in the amount of precipitation a drainage basin receives. [5]

Either,

3. 'Aquifer depletion is a greater threat than permafrost thawing.'
To what extent do you agree? [20]

Or,

4. 'High rainfall always leads to high carbon losses from the land.'
To what extent do you agree? [20]

Section B: Global Governance – Change and Challenges

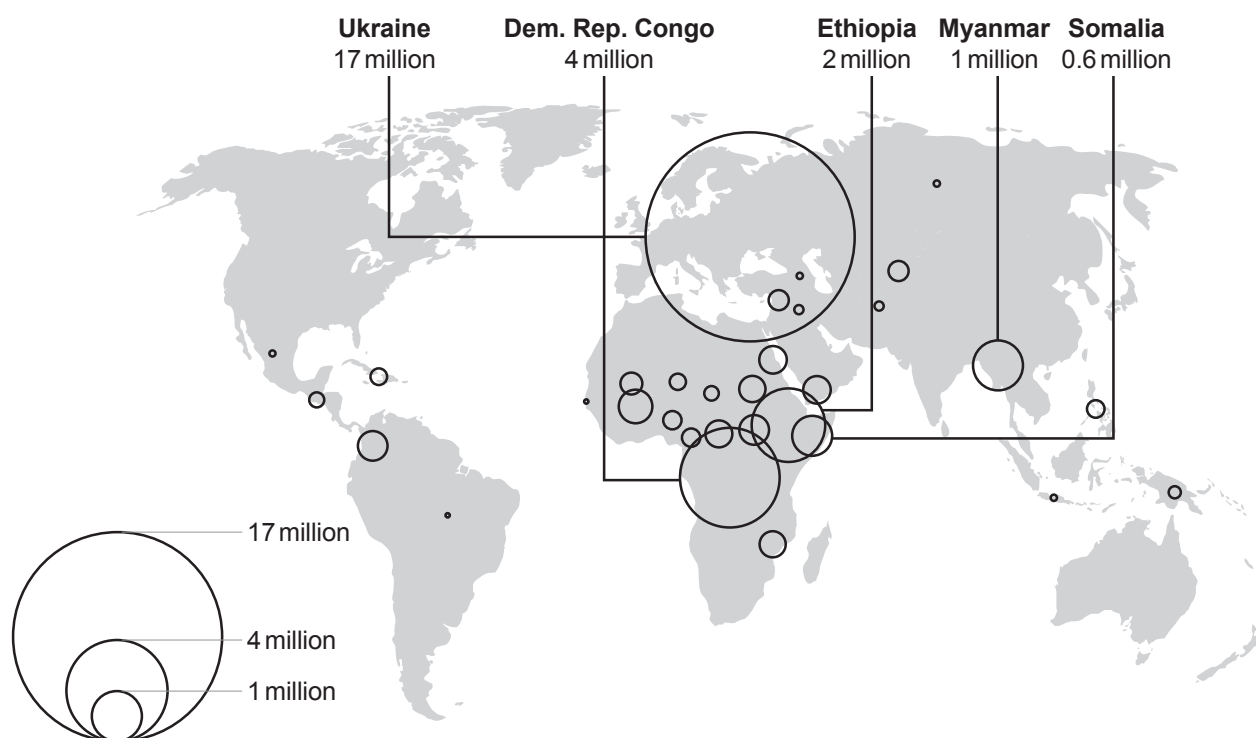
Answer questions 5 **and** 6 and **either** 7 **or** 8.

Make the fullest possible use of examples in support of your answers.

Figure 3a: Total global number of internally displaced people (IDPs), 2019–2022

	Number of internally displaced people (IDPs)			
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number (millions)	9	10	14	28

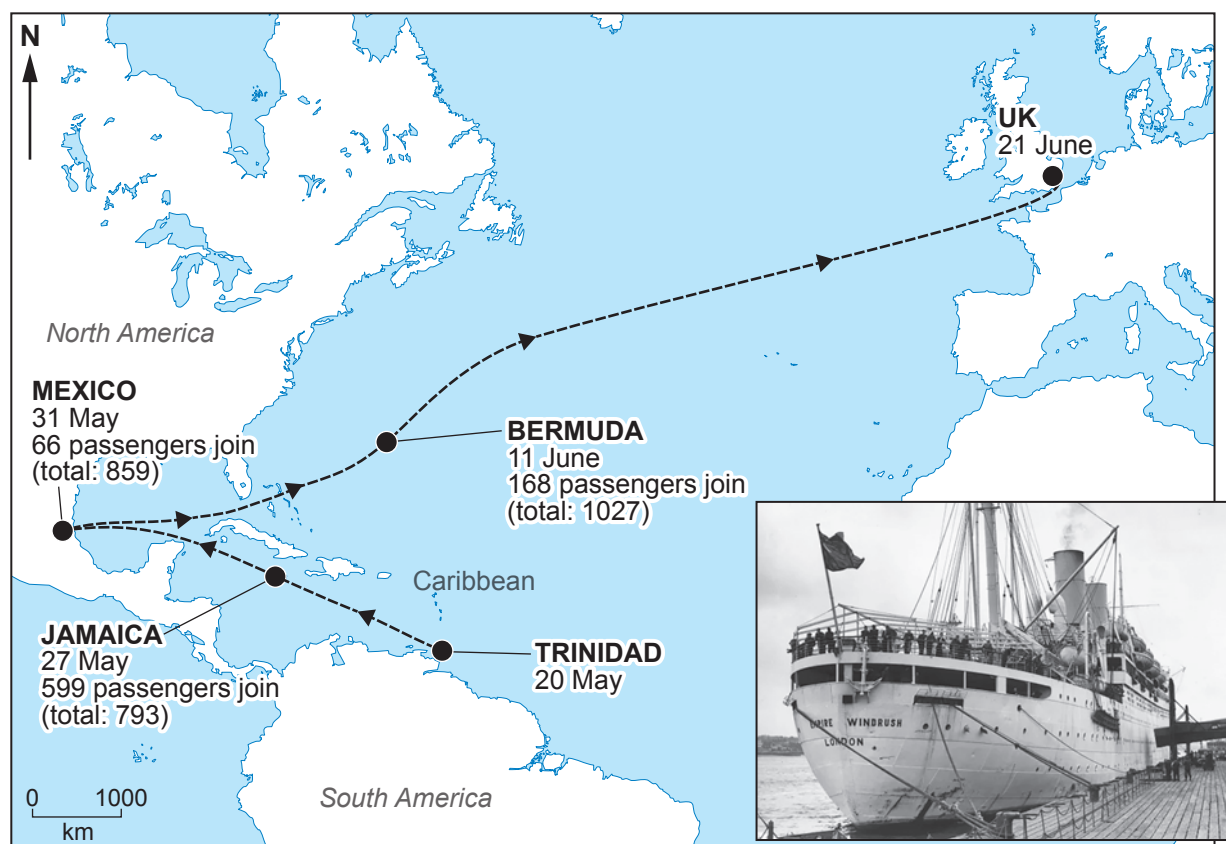
Figure 3b: Countries with the highest numbers of IDPs in 2022



Source: https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/IDMC_GRID_2023_Global_Report_on_Internal_Displacement_LR.pdf

5. (a) Analyse the global trend and pattern shown in **Figure 3a** and **Figure 3b**. [5]
- (b) Outline **one political** cause and **one economic** cause of the internal displacement of people. [5]

Figure 4: Passenger ship HMS Windrush's 1948 voyage to the UK from Trinidad



Source: <https://windrush-monument.levellingsup.gov.uk/celebrating-the-windrush-generation/>

6. (a) (i) Use **Figure 4** to calculate the number of passengers on board HMS Windrush when it left Trinidad. [1]
- Write the answer in your booklet. [1]
- (ii) Use **Figure 4** to analyse HMS Windrush's journey from Trinidad to the UK. [4]
- (iii) Suggest **two** ways in which the UK's past as a maritime power affects its present-day relationships with other countries. [5]

Either,

7. Evaluate the extent to which ships and migrants are allowed to move freely around the world. [20]

Or,

8. Evaluate the relative importance of non-governmental **or** local community groups in the management of **two** issues you have studied.

Your answer must include **one** migration issue (such as refugees or megacity growth) and **one** oceans issue (such as marine waste or Arctic conservation). [20]

Section C: 21st Century Challenges

Answer **either** question 9 **or** question 10.

In your answer to either question 9 **or** 10, you should use **Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8** and apply your knowledge and understanding from across the whole specification.

Either,

9. Discuss the view that environmental management strategies solve more problems than they create. [30]

Or,

10. Discuss the impact of rural land-use changes on the identity and sustainability of different places. [30]

Figure 5: The Derwent Reservoir

Aerial photograph of the reservoir (2024)



Ordnance Survey map of Derwent village (1910)



The Derwent Reservoir in Derbyshire was created in 1947. The remains of the village of Derwent lie beneath it. The reservoir supplies water to Sheffield and other nearby cities.

Source: various

Figure 6: New planting of trees in Wales

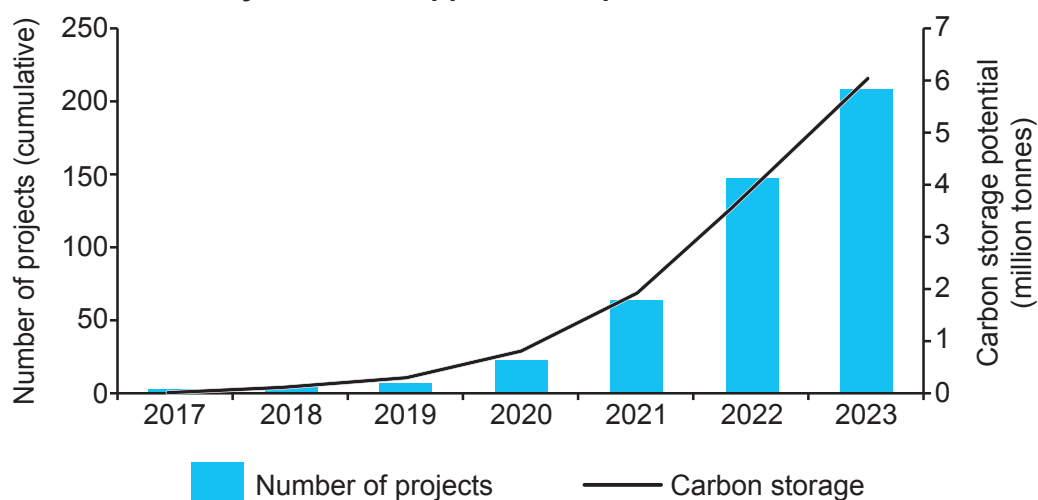


Planting trees to tackle climate change could endanger scenic Welsh landscapes, conservationists have warned. Business interest is growing in afforestation as a way of offsetting carbon emissions.

The Welsh government wants nearly 100 million new trees planted by 2030 to help reach its net zero emissions target. However, Cymdeithas Eryri (the Snowdonia Society) is calling for controls over how and where fast-growing coniferous trees are planted. It wants to avoid “great dark blankets” of dense forest being “dropped on the landscape at random” with negative impacts for communities, landscape and wildlife.

Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-61039303>

Figure 7: Local community action in support of UK peatlands

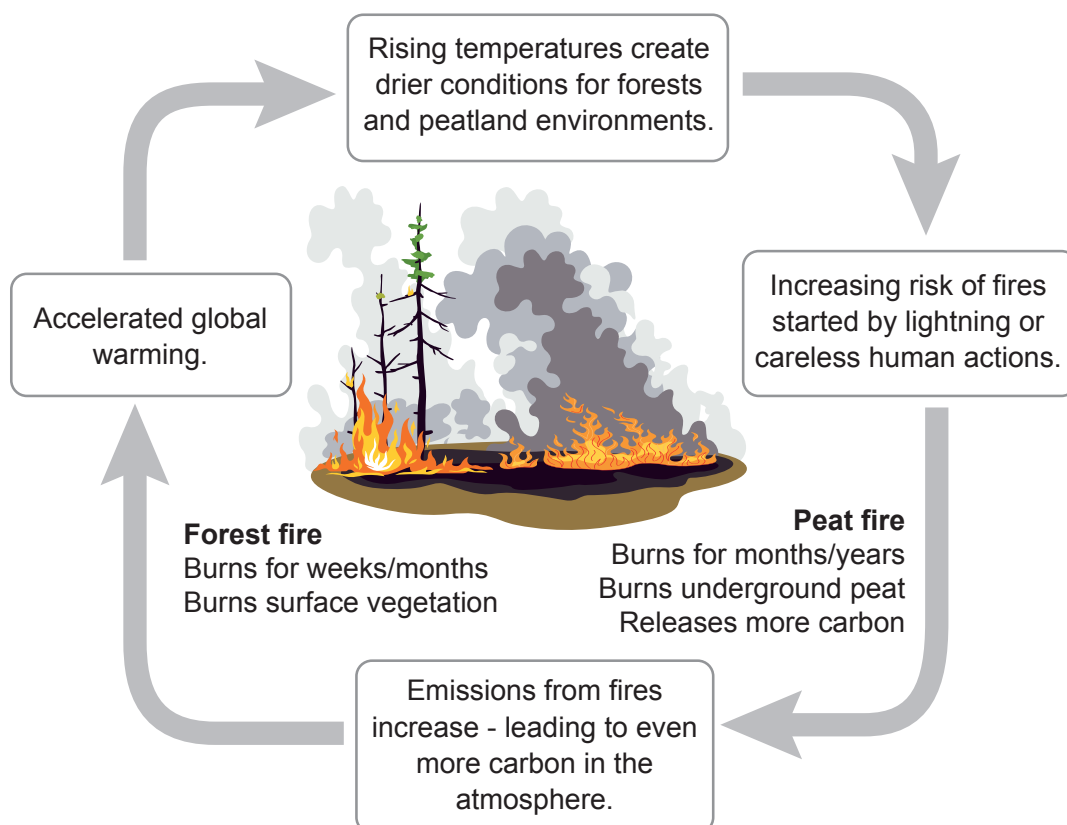


The UK Peatland Programme (UKPP) promotes peatland restoration in the UK. It has helped over 200 local community groups to establish peat restoration projects in places throughout the UK. The UKPP uses several methods to raise awareness:

- Newsletters inform email subscribers about “what’s going on across the UK peatland community”
- Important peatland news is shared regularly via social media
- “Bog Day” events are held each year and promoted online at <https://bogday.org/>

Source: <https://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/news/200-projects-peatland-code>

Figure 8: The wildfire threat to forests and peatlands



Source: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/blog/fires/>

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