Write your name here

Surname		Other names

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

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Geography B
Paper 1: Global Geographical Issues

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2016
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
1GB0/01

You must have:
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.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need*.
- 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*.
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
  – *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Hazardous Earth

Answer ALL questions. 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 (a) (i) Which of the following is an alternative name for a tropical cyclone?

(1)

⊠ **A** Hurricane

⊠ **B** Anticyclone

⊠ **C** Monsoon

⊠ **D** Tornado

(ii) The Saffir-Simpson scale is used to categorise tropical cyclones.

Which of the following is the most important measurement used when deciding the category of a cyclone?

(1)

⊠ **A** The length of time that the cyclone lasts.

⊠ **B** The wind speed in the cyclone.

⊠ **C** The size of the cyclone.

⊠ **D** The height of the storm clouds.

(b) Explain why tropical cyclones lose their power over land.

(2)

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(c) Analyse the data in **Figure 1** which shows the impact of two tropical cyclones.

Tropical cyclone name and date	Location	GDP per person of country (US $)	Economic cost (US $)	Number of deaths	Total population in the affected area
Haiyan (2013)	Phillippines	2 750	3 billion	7 000	14 million
Katrina (2005)	USA	53 000	100 billion	1 800	4 million

Figure 1

(i) Calculate the difference between the economic costs of tropical cyclone Haiyan and tropical cyclone Katrina.

(1)

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(ii) For Haiyan, calculate the ratio of the number of deaths to the affected population.

(1)

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(iii) New Orleans was affected by tropical cyclone Katrina and is located on low-lying coastline.

Explain **one** reason why low-lying coastlines are vulnerable to tropical cyclones.

(2)

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(d) Analyse **Figure 2**, which shows the global distribution of recently active volcanoes.

Figure 2

(i) Suggest **two** reasons for the distribution in **Figure 2**.

(4)

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(ii) Identify the most appropriate technique to accurately measure volcano type.

(1)

☒ **A**   satellite image

☒ **B**   cross section

☒ **C**   seismometer

☒ **D**   pictogram

(iii) Identify **two** data presentation techniques that would show the contrasting impact of a hazard event on different countries.

(2)

☒ **A**   line graph

☒ **B**   population pyramid

☒ **C**   bar graph

☒ **D**   flow line map

☒ **E**   choropleth map

(iv) Other than volcanoes, explain how two tectonic hazards could occur at X in **Figure 2**.

(4)

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(e) Explain **one** way people can predict volcanic eruptions or earthquakes.

(3)

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(f) 'The causes of past climate change and current global warming are different'.
Assess this statement.

(8)

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(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

SECTION B

Development Dynamics

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

2 (a) (i) Which of the following is the definition of 'fertility rate'?

(1)

☒ **A** the average number of deaths per year

☒ **B** the average number of births per woman

☒ **C** the average number of times a woman marries

☒ **D** the average number of teenage mothers

(ii) Which of the following is used to calculate the 'infant mortality rate'?

(1)

☒ **A** the number of children who die before their 1st birthday

☒ **B** the number of women who die in childbirth

☒ **C** the number of children who do not go to school

☒ **D** the number of children seen by a doctor before their 1st birthday

(b) Explain **one** way in which the Human Development Index (HDI) measures development.

(2)

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(c) Analyse the information in **Figure 3** which shows data for three countries at different levels of development.

Country	GDP per capita ($)	Infant mortality per 1000	Doctors per 1000 of population
United Kingdom	42 000	4	2.7
Brazil	12 000	12	1.8
Malawi	250	44	0.1

Figure 3

Explain why the infant mortality rate varies between the countries in Figure 3.

(4)

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(d) Study **Figure 4** which shows changes in the price of coffee beans and the cost of a cup of coffee between 2009 and 2013.
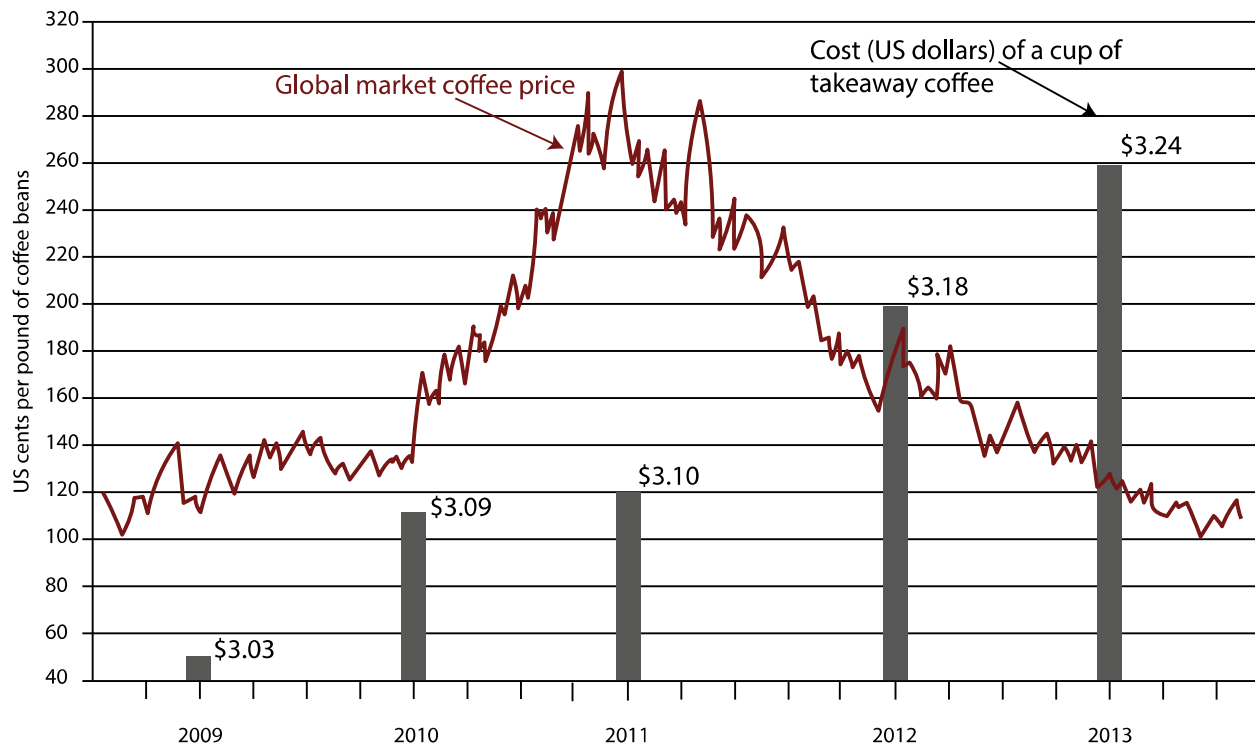
Figure 4

(i) Calculate the mean price of a cup of takeaway coffee between 2009 and 2013.

(2)

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(ii) Describe the relationship between the global market price of coffee and the price of a cup of takeaway coffee between **2010** and **2012**. Use data from the graph to support your answer.

(2)

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(iii) Coffee beans are a commodity that some countries export.

Explain how countries that rely on exporting coffee beans would be affected by the price trends in **Figure 4**.

(4)

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(e) Study **Figure 5** which shows air pollution levels in cities for five emerging countries in 2010 and projected to 2030 and 2050.

Safe level of air pollution for human health

Air pollution level (micro-grams per cubic metre of air)
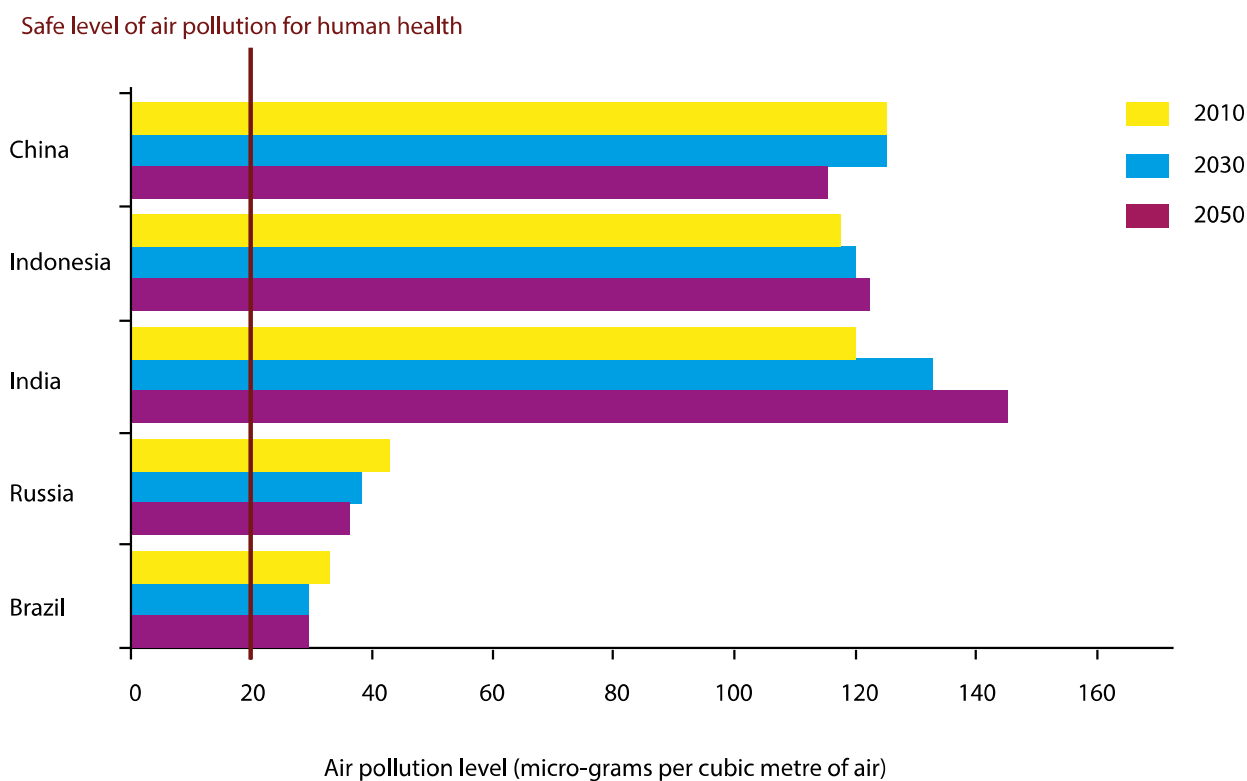
Figure 5

(i) What is the likely projected level of air pollution in Russia by 2070 if the trend on Figure 5 continues?

(1)

☒ **A** 25 micrograms of air pollution per cubic metre

☒ **B** 33 micrograms of air pollution per cubic metre

☒ **C** 39 micrograms of air pollution per cubic metre

☒ **D** 50 micrograms of air pollution per cubic metre

(ii) Describe the projected trends in air pollution levels between 2010 and 2050 for India and Indonesia.

(2)

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(iii) Explain **one** reason why economic growth leads to higher levels of all types of pollution in emerging countries.

(3)

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In this question, 4 of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and your use of specialist terminology.

*(f) For a named emerging country, assess how far economic growth has had a positive impact on its population.

(12)

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(Total for Question 2 = 34 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS

SECTION C

Challenges of an Urbanising World

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

3 (a) Megacities in the developing world often have a large 'informal economy'.

Which of the following is the definition of informal employment?

(1)

☒ **A** Jobs that require no qualifications

☒ **B** Jobs that are badly paid

☒ **C** Jobs that are not taxed or officially recorded

☒ **D** Jobs that are temporary or part-time

(b) Which of the following land use zones is dominated by commercial functions?

(1)

☒ **A** CBD

☒ **B** inner city

☒ **C** suburbs

☒ **D** rural-urban fringe

(c) (i) State **one** reason for rapid population growth in megacities.

(1)

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(ii) Explain **one** reason why this growth is concentrated at the rural-urban fringe.

(2)

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(d) Analyse **Figure 6** which shows the percentage of journey times to work for a megacity in the developing world compared with the rest of the country.

Journey time to work	Percentage (%) of all journeys to work	
	Megacity	**Rest of country**
1–15 minutes	50	82
16–30 minutes	20	8
31–45 minutes	15	6
46–60 minutes	5	4
>60 minutes	10	0

Figure 6

(i) Which of the following is the modal journey time to work in the megacity

(1)

☒ **A** 1–15 minutes

☒ **B** 16–30 minutes

☒ **C** 31–45 minutes

☒ **D** 46–60 minutes

(ii) The total number of journeys to work in the megacity is 1.2 million.

Calculate the number of people whose journey time is greater than 60 minutes.

(1)

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(iii) Complete a compound bar chart for the Megacity using the data in **Figure 6**.

(3)

percentage (%)
of all journeys
to work

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

key

▧ 1–15 minutes

▨ 16–30 minutes

▩ 31–45 minutes

■ 46–60 minutes

▥ >60 minutes
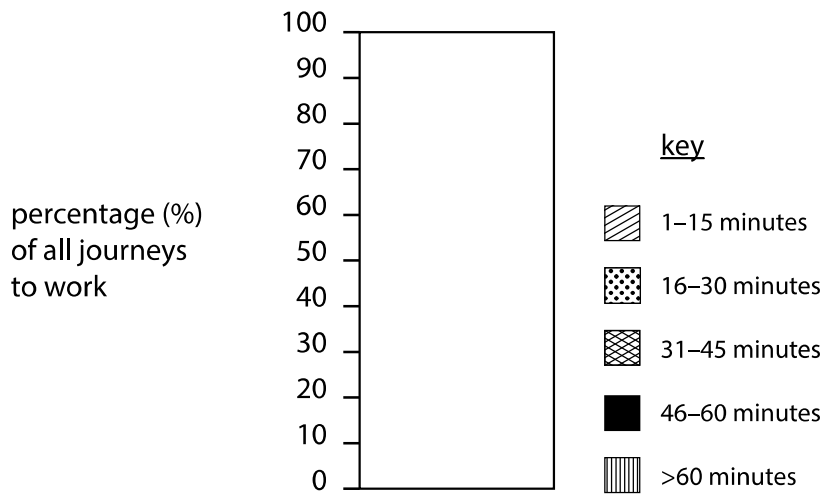
(iv) Suggest **two** reasons for the differences shown in **Figure 6** between the Megacity and the rest of the country.

(4)

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(e) (i) For a named megacity in a developing or emerging country, give **two** reasons why residential areas have contrasting quality of life.

(2)

Named megacity ....

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(ii) Explain **one** way in which bottom-up projects can improve city housing.

(2)

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(f) Megacities in both developing and emerging countries have experienced rapid population growth.

Explain **two** reasons why rapid population growth leads to problems with water supply.

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(g) For a named megacity, assess how far rapid population growth has affected attempts to make it more sustainable.

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(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS