

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

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Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)**

Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper reference **4GE1/02R**

**Geography**

**PAPER 2: Human geography**

**You must have:**  
Resource Booklet (enclosed), 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 answer **one** question 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 72.
- 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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Q:1/1/1/1/1/1/1



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## SECTION A

Answer ONE question from this section.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 1 put a cross in the box ☒ .

**1 Economic activity and energy**

(a) (i) Identify **one** disadvantage of using natural gas as a source of energy. (1)

- A** There is an infinite supply.
- B** It is easy to export.
- C** It is a renewable energy source.
- D** Burning it releases CO<sub>2</sub>.

(ii) Define the term **non-renewable energy**. (1)

(b) Identify **one** way to make a factory more sustainable. (1)

- A** Increase the factory size.
- B** Increase the number of vehicles used to transport goods.
- C** Use more packaging for goods produced.
- D** Use more renewable energy.

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

Analyse the reasons for the differences in the percentage of people employed in the tertiary sector.

(8)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)



If you answer Question 2 put a cross in the box  .

## 2 Rural environments

(a) (i) Identify **one** characteristic of the savanna biome.

(1)

- A daily rainfall
- B grassland
- C dense forest
- D permafrost

(ii) Define the term **natural ecosystem**.

(1)

(b) Identify the meaning of the term **genetically-modified (GM) crops**.

(1)

- A Plants with root systems that have been changed to increase size.
- B Plants with DNA that have been changed to increase yield.
- C Animals with DNA that have been changed to increase size.
- D Livestock that have greater resistance to disease.

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

Suggest how this natural ecosystem might provide services.

(2)

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(d) State **one** type of land use found in a rural environment.

(1)

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(e) Explain how NGOs have managed **two** challenges in rural environments in developing or emerging countries.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(f) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason for the trends shown.

(3)

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(g) Explain **one** strategy used to improve health and **one** strategy used to improve housing in rural areas in developing or emerging countries.

(4)

Health

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Housing

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

Analyse the factors that have caused rural change in developed countries.

(8)

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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

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If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box  .

### 3 Urban environments

(a) (i) Identify **one** advantage of building on a greenfield site. (1)

- A** It is more expensive to build on.
- B** It is cheaper to build on.
- C** Infrastructure will need to be installed.
- D** Wildlife and habitats are lost.

(ii) State **one** factor affecting the rate of urbanisation. (1)

.....

.....

(b) Identify the minimum population of a megacity. (1)

- A** 1 million people
- B** 5 million people
- C** 10 million people
- D** 20 million people

(c) Study Figure 3a in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** piece of evidence that shows this urban area may have experienced rapid urbanisation.

(2)

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(d) Define the term **informal employment**.

(1)

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(e) Explain **two** factors that have contributed to counter-urbanisation.

(4)

1 .....

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(f) Study Figure 3b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** reason for the trend shown.

(3)

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(g) Explain **two** strategies designed to improve quality of life in urban areas in a developed country.

(4)

1 .....

2 .....

(h) Study Figure 3c in the Resource Booklet.

Analyse the social challenges facing urban areas in developing or emerging countries.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS**



## SECTION B

## Geographical enquiry

Answer ONE question only from this section.

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 ☒.

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

#### 4 Investigating economic activity and energy

Study Figures 4a and 4b in the Resource Booklet. These show extracts from a student's data analysis, conclusions and evaluations about the changing use of energy.

The aim of the student's investigation was to investigate local attitudes towards the development of a new solar energy farm.

The student carried out a questionnaire, environmental quality survey and took photographs, which the student annotated, and collected newspaper articles including photos of the area.

- (a) Identify **one** source of secondary data used by the student. (1)

- (b) Identify **one** advantage of using a questionnaire as a data collection method. (1)

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



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

## 5 Investigating rural environments

Study Figures 5a and 5b in the Resource Booklet. These show extracts from a student's data analysis, conclusions and evaluations about the changing use of rural environments.

The aim of the student's investigation was to investigate local attitudes towards the development of a new visitor centre in The Cévennes National Park, France.

The student carried out a questionnaire, environmental quality survey and took photographs, which the student annotated, and collected newspaper articles including photos of the area.

(a) Identify **one** source of secondary data used by the student.

(1)

(b) Identify **one** advantage of using a questionnaire as a data collection method.

(1)

(c) Suggest **one** way the reliability of the data could have been affected.

(2)

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(d) Study Figures 5a and 5b in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the student's data analysis and conclusions.

(8)

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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

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If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box  .

## 6 Investigating urban environments

Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet. These show extracts from a student's data analysis, conclusions and evaluations about the changing use of urban environments.

The aim of the student's investigation was to investigate local attitudes towards the development of a new retail building in Chicago, USA.

The student carried out a questionnaire, environmental quality survey and took photographs, which they annotated, and collected newspaper articles including photos of the area.

(a) Identify **one** source of secondary data used by the student. (1)

(b) Identify **one** advantage of using a questionnaire as a data collection method. (1)

(c) Suggest **one** way the reliability of the data could have been affected. (2)

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(d) Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet.

Evaluate the student's data analysis and conclusions.

(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 12 MARKS**





## SECTION C

## Global Issues

Answer ONE question only from this section.

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 ☒.

If you answer Question 7 put a cross in the box ☐ .

## 7 Fragile environments and climate change

(a) Identify the correct word to complete the sentence below.

Climate change is the long-term changes in ..... conditions.

(1)

- A atmospheric
- B aerobic
- C evaporation
- D forest

(b) Identify **one** environmental impact of deforestation.

(1)

- A increased exports of timber
- B loss of species diversity
- C local communities forced to move
- D extra space for cattle ranching

(c) State **one** cause of the enhanced greenhouse effect.

(1)

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(d) (i) Study Figure 7a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the countries labelled in Figure 7a with the highest net percentage decrease and lowest net percentage decrease in forest cover.

(2)

Highest net percentage (%) decrease

.....

Lowest net percentage (%) decrease

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(ii) Suggest **two** reasons for this pattern of change.

(4)

1 .....

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(e) Explain **two** strategies to manage water shortages in fragile environments.

(4)

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(f) Study Figure 7b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the mean amount of money spent on responding to climate change.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

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(ii) Describe the trends shown in Figure 7b.

(2)

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(g) Study Figure 7c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the potential impacts of desertification.

(6)

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(h) Discuss the view

'The environmental impacts of climate change will be greater in the future than the economic impacts.'

Use Figures 7b and 7c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 7 = 35 marks)



If you answer Question 8 put a cross in the box  .

## 8 Globalisation and migration

(a) (i) Identify the correct word to complete the sentence below.

The World Bank provides low cost loans in developing countries to try and reduce .....

(1)

- A life expectancy
- B income
- C poverty
- D exports

(ii) Identify **one** disadvantage of transnational corporations (TNCs) for host countries.

(1)

- A attract other businesses
- B provide job opportunities for residents
- C potential for exploitation of local workers
- D improved transport links

(b) (i) Define the term **voluntary migration**.

(1)

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(ii) Study Figure 8a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the countries labelled in Figure 8a with the highest and lowest number of international migrants.

(2)

Highest

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Lowest

.....

(iii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 8a.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(c) Explain **two** ways geopolitical relationships can affect trade.

(4)

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(d) Study Figure 8b in the Resource Booklet.

- (i) Calculate the percentage change for the number of international tourist arrivals between 1990 and 2018.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

..... %

- (ii) Describe the trend in the number of tourists shown in Figure 8b.

(2)

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(e) Study Figure 8c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the impacts of the growth of global tourism.

(6)

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(f) Discuss the view

'Sustainable tourism is impossible to achieve because of the large numbers of tourists.'

Use Figures 8b and 8c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

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(Total for Question 8 = 35 marks)



If you answer Question 9 put a cross in the box  .

**9 Development and human welfare**

(a) (i) Identify the correct word to complete the sentence below.

The Human Development Index is created using GNP per capita, years of education and .....

(1)

- A** life expectancy
- B** mortality rate
- C** fertility rate
- D** number of doctors per 1,000 people

(ii) Identify **one** type of demographic data.

(1)

- A** Gross National Product (GNP)
- B** Ecological footprint
- C** Corruption Index
- D** Infant mortality rate

(b) Identify **one** international organisation that tries to reduce the development gap.

(1)

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(c) (i) Study Figure 9a in the Resource Booklet.

Identify the countries labelled in Figure 9a with the highest and lowest levels of extreme poverty.

(2)

Highest

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Lowest

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(ii) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the pattern shown in Figure 9a.

(4)

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(d) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of top-down development projects.

(4)

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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(e) Study Figure 9b in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Calculate the percentage decrease in the mortality rate in Bolivia from 1990 to 2018.

You must show all your workings in the space below.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

(2)

..... %

(ii) Suggest what this trend might mean for the country's development.

(2)

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(f) Study Figure 9c in the Resource Booklet.

Assess the factors that affect uneven development within countries.

(6)

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(g) Discuss the view

'The most effective way to address inequality within countries is to reduce poverty.'

Use Figures 9a and 9c from the Resource Booklet, and your own knowledge and understanding to support your answer.

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**(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 35 MARKS  
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 72 MARKS**



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Time 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper  
reference

**4GE1/02R**

## Geography

### PAPER 2: Human geography

#### Resource Booklet

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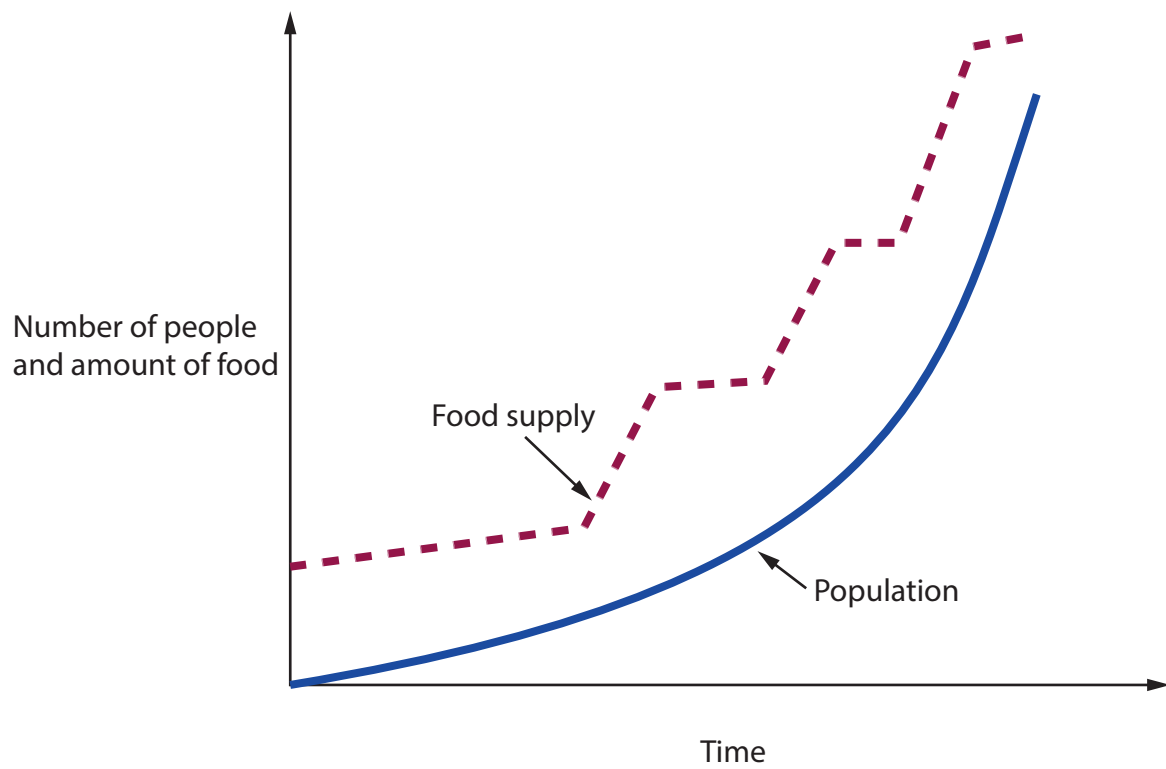
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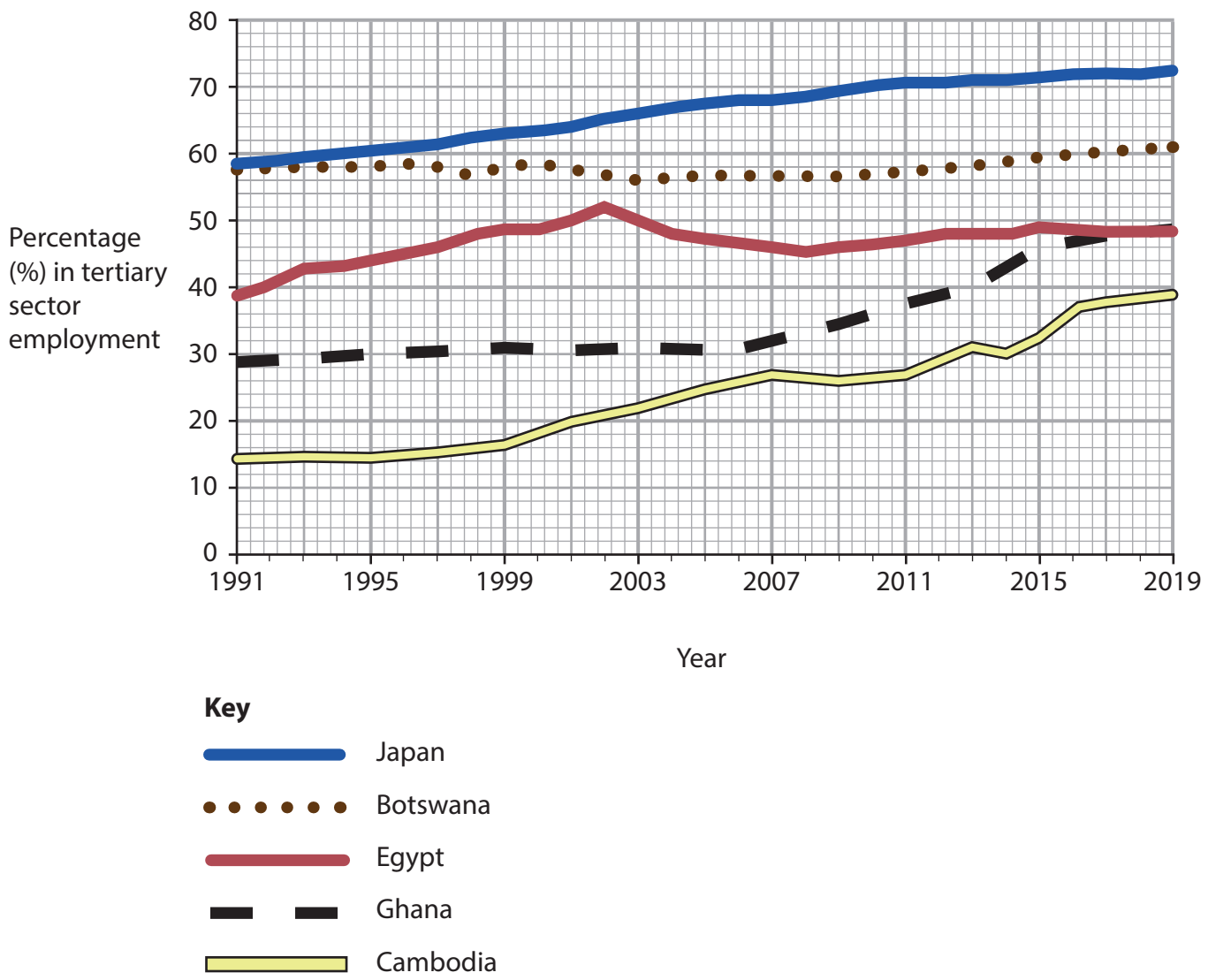
**Figure 1a**

**Primary sector employment in Vietnam**





**Figure 1b**  
**Boserup's approach to population growth and food supply**



**Figure 1c**  
**Percentage (%) in tertiary sector employment in selected countries, 1991–2019**

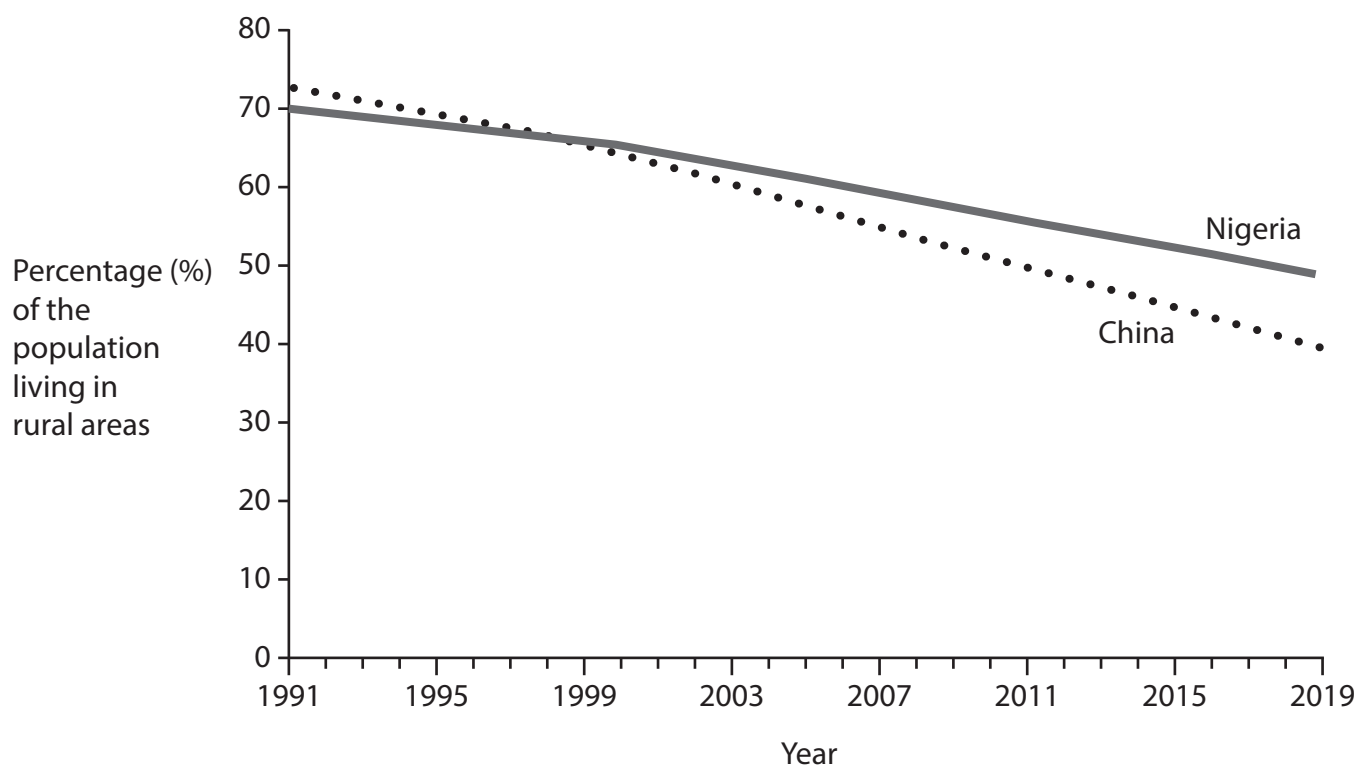






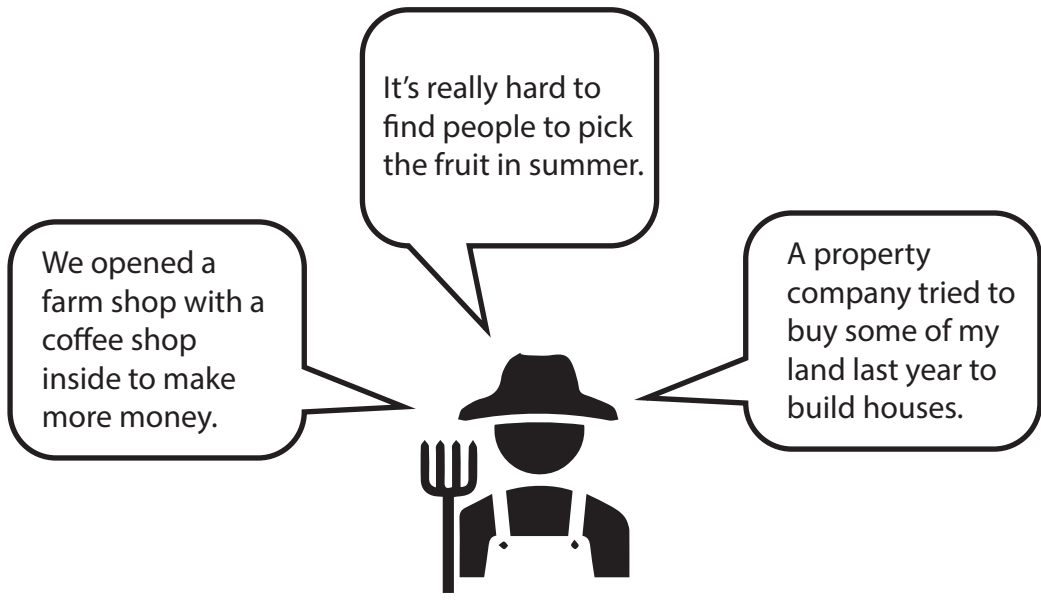
**Figure 2a**

**A rainforest trail in Peru**



**Figure 2b**  
**Percentage (%) of the population living in rural areas**





**Figure 2c**

**Views from a farmer in the United States**

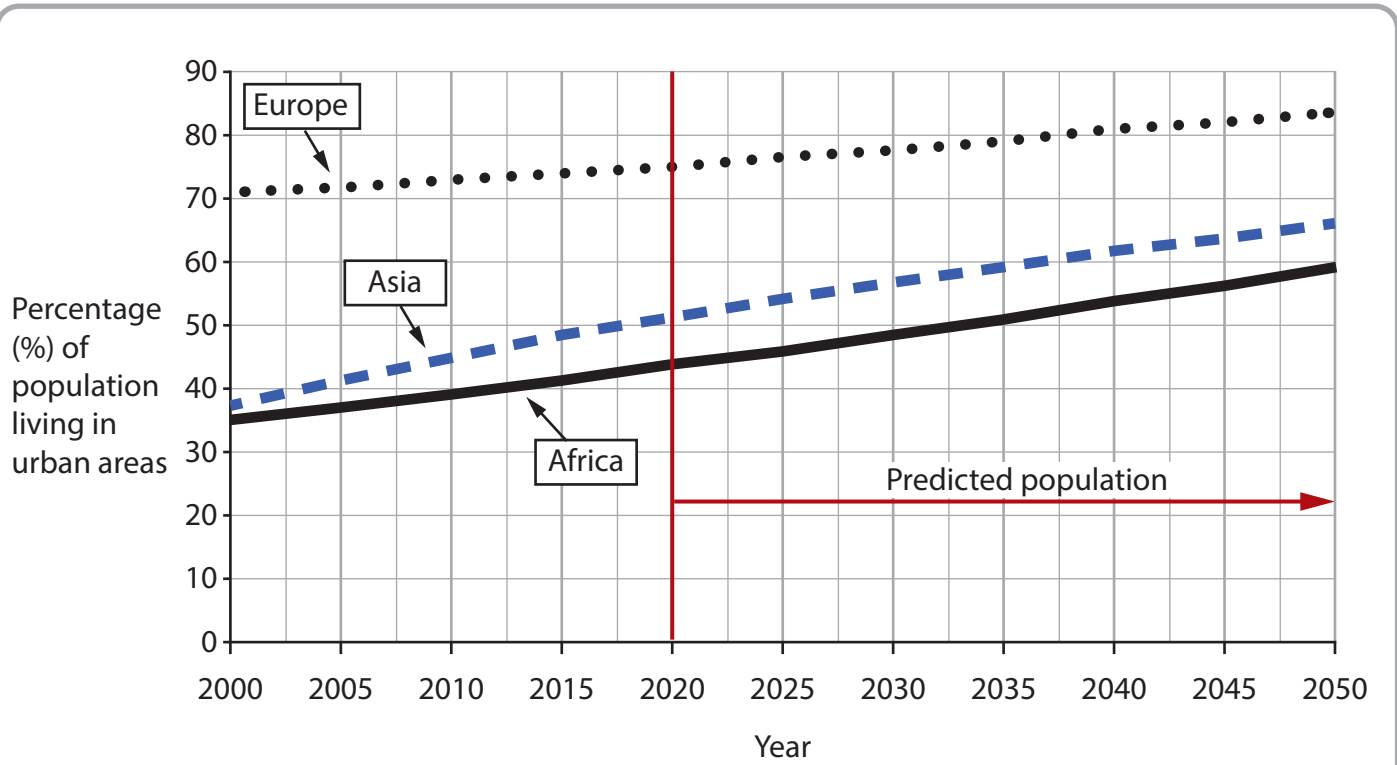




**Figure 3a**

**An urban area in São Paulo, Brazil**





**Figure 3b**  
**Percentage (%) of population, and predicted population, living in urban areas for selected regions, 2000–2050**



**Figure 3c**

**Comments from a city official in Dhaka, Bangladesh**



**Figure 4a**

**Word cloud from questionnaire responses about views on a new solar energy farm**

Conclusions	
1	I found that there were a lot of views about the new solar energy farm.
2	The questionnaire showed that most of the local people are against the new development.
3	The photographs show that the solar energy farm is relatively small compared to the number of fields that are currently used for farming.
Evaluations	
4	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have asked more people to complete my questionnaire.
5	I was able to use newspaper articles about other new solar energy farms to consider if the views from local people were similar.
6	The photographs were good to remind me of the place I visited on fieldwork, but I didn't know how to use them well to present my data.

**Figure 4b**

**An extract from a student's written conclusion and evaluation**



**Figure 5a**

**Word cloud from questionnaire responses about the new visitor centre**

Conclusions	
1	I found that there were a lot of views about the new visitor centre.
2	The questionnaire showed that most of the local people are against the new visitor centre.
3	The photographs show that the visitor centre is a small feature in the landscape compared to the number of fields that are currently used for farming.
Evaluations	
4	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have asked more people to complete my questionnaire.
5	I was able to use newspaper articles about other new tourist facilities to consider if the views from local people were similar.
6	The photographs were good to remind me of the place I visited on fieldwork, but I didn't know how to use them well to present my data.

**Figure 5b**

**An extract from a student's written conclusion and evaluation**





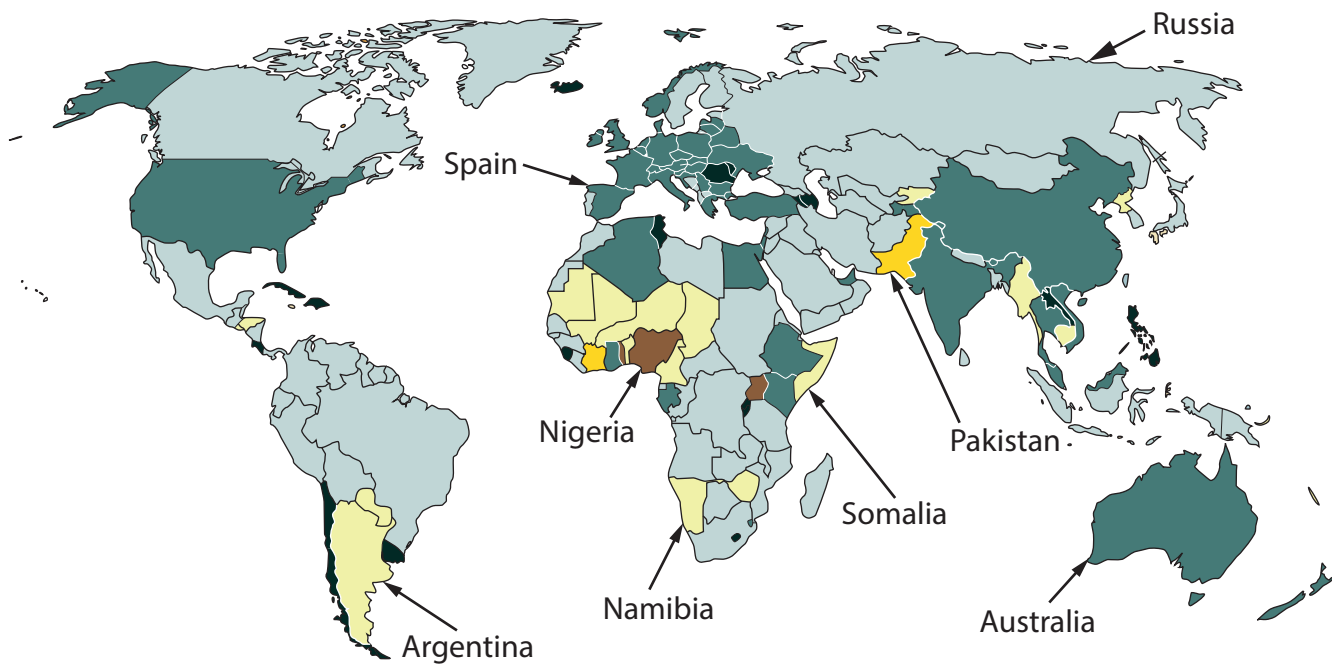
**Figure 6a**

**Word cloud from questionnaire responses about the new retail building**

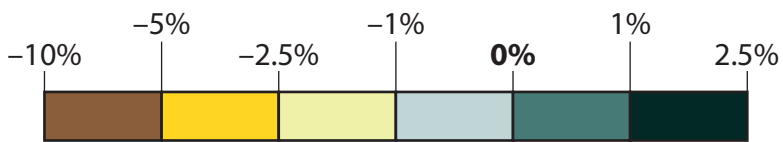
<b>Conclusions</b>	
<b>1</b>	I found that there were a lot of views about the new development.
<b>2</b>	The questionnaire showed that most of the local people are against the redevelopment of the building.
<b>3</b>	The photographs show that the new retail building is quite a big feature in the local neighbourhood, compared to the other small businesses around it.
<b>Evaluations</b>	
<b>4</b>	I think my results were very reliable but if I had more time I would have asked more people to complete my questionnaire.
<b>5</b>	I was able to use newspaper articles about redeveloped factories to consider if the views from local people were similar.
<b>6</b>	The photographs were good to remind me of the place I visited on fieldwork, but I didn't know how to use them well to present my data.

**Figure 6b**

**An extract from a student's written conclusion and evaluation**



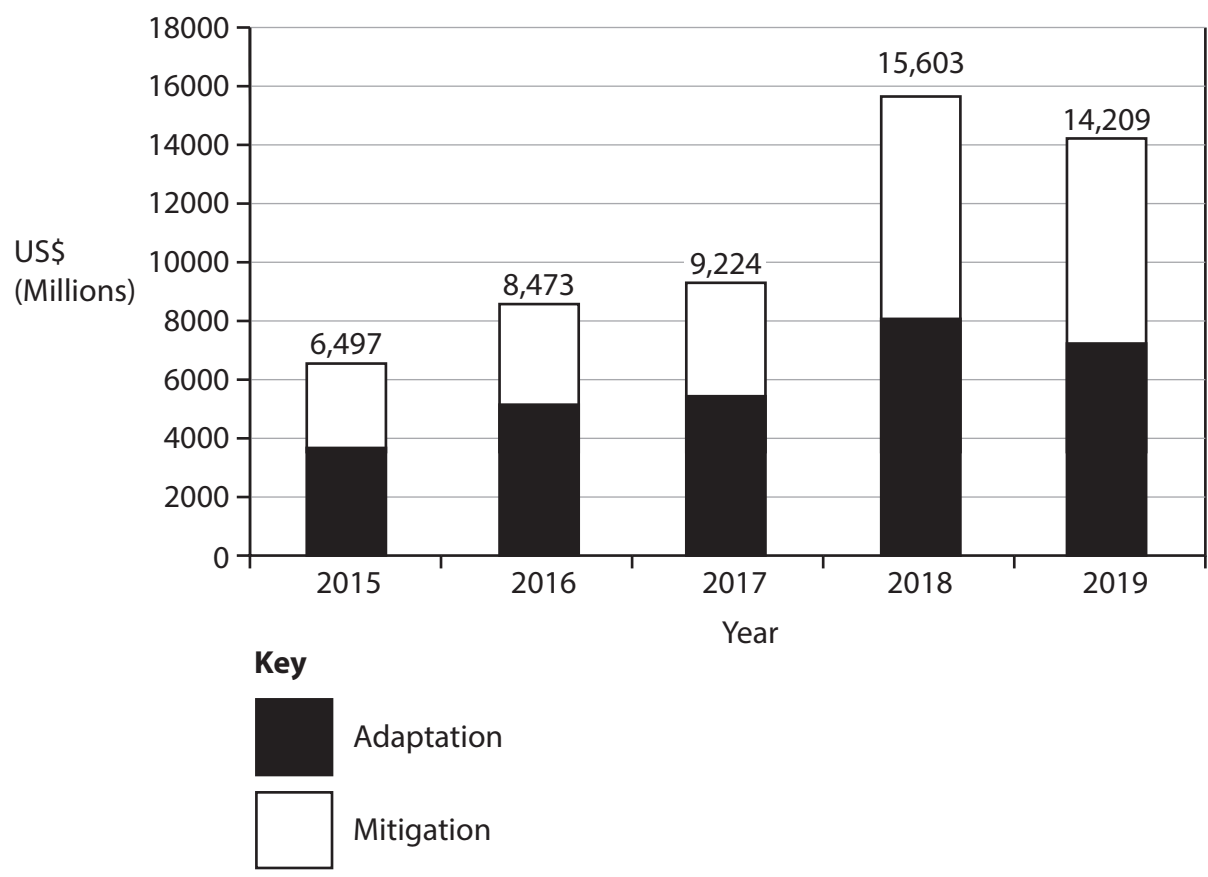
**Key:** Net percentage (%) change in forest cover



**Figure 7a**







**Annual net percentage (%) change in forest cover, 2019–2020**





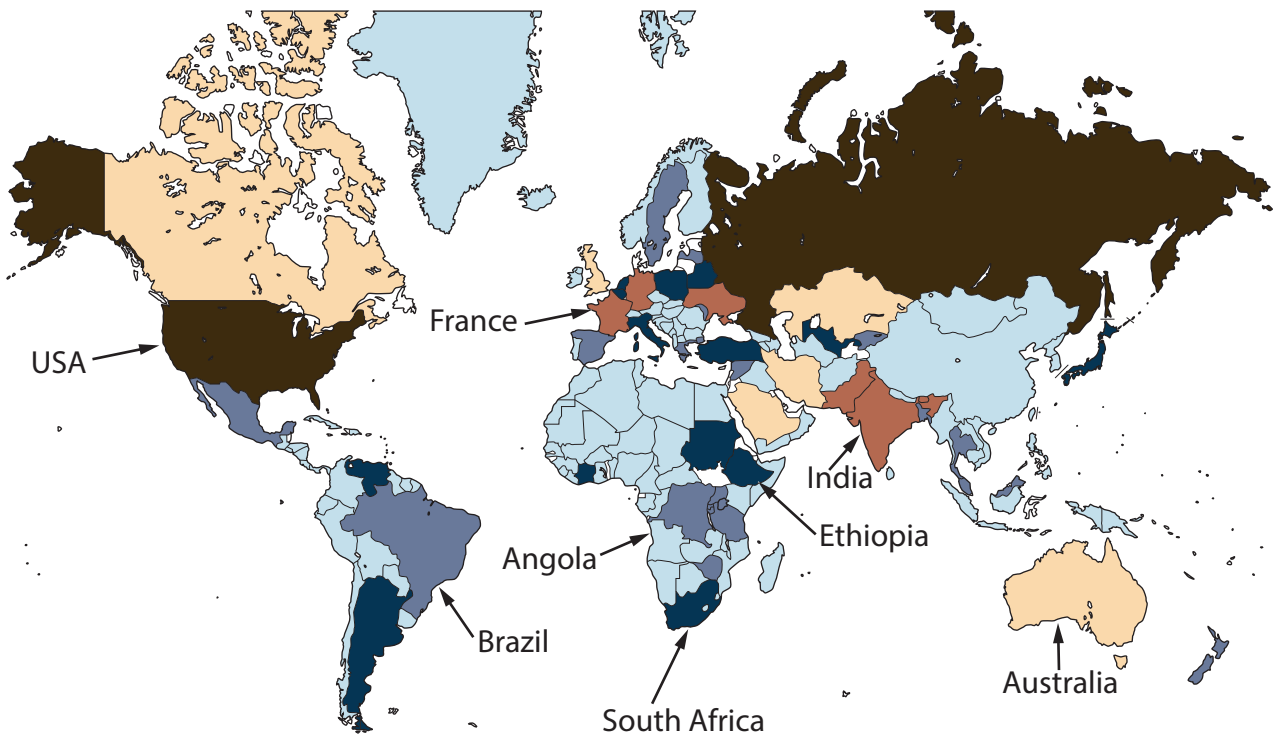
**Figure 7b**  
**Money spent by the World Bank on responding to climate change, 2015–2019**



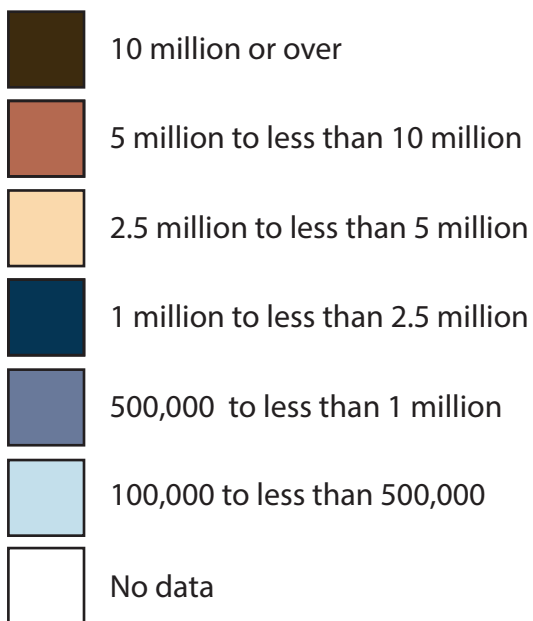
Environmental	Social	Economic
 Increased soil erosion	 Migration	 Reduced crop yields
 Reduced biodiversity	 Famine	 Increased poverty

**Figure 7c**

**Selected impacts of desertification**

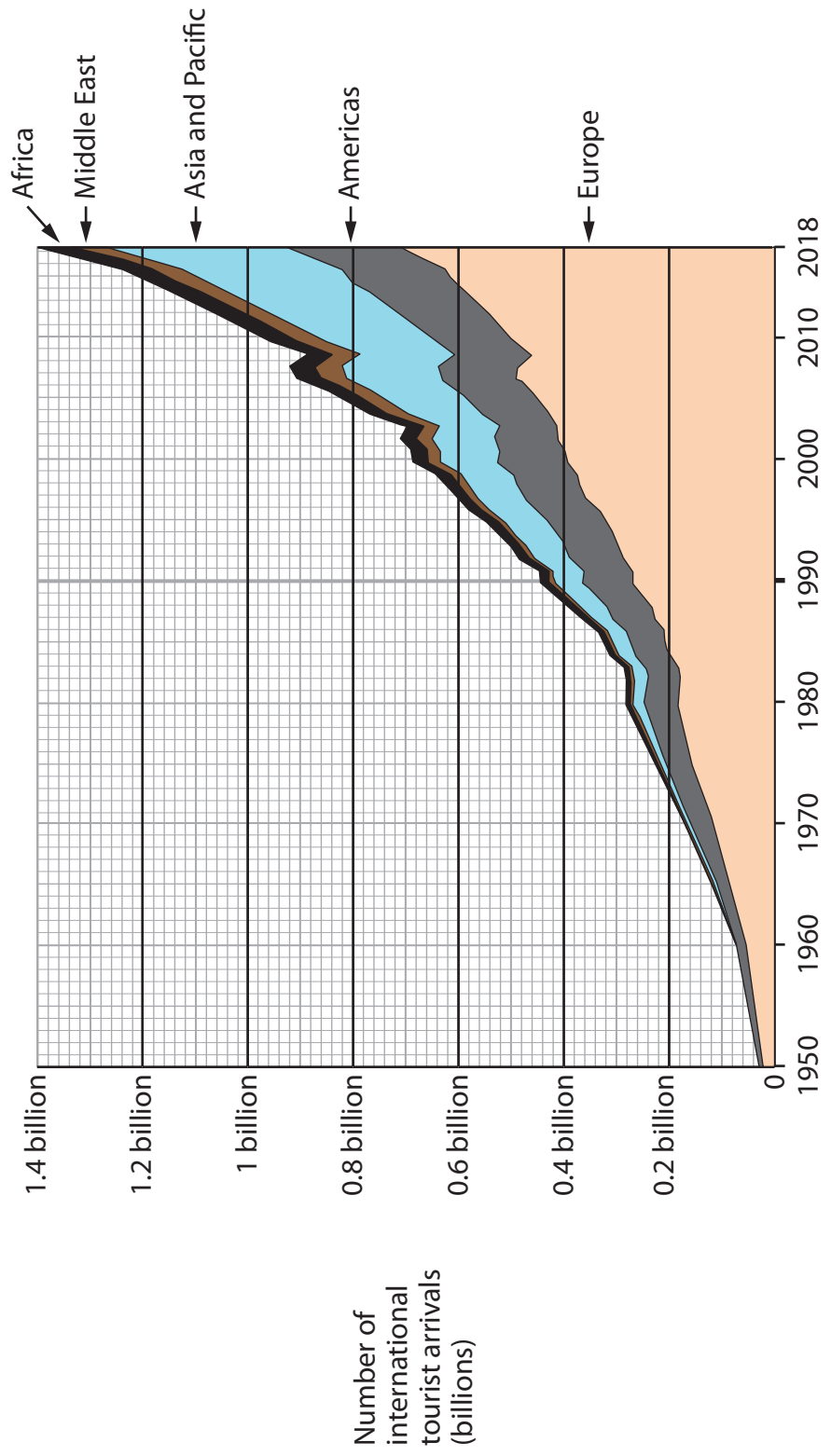


**Key:** Number of international migrants









**Figure 8a**

**The number of international migrants, 2019**



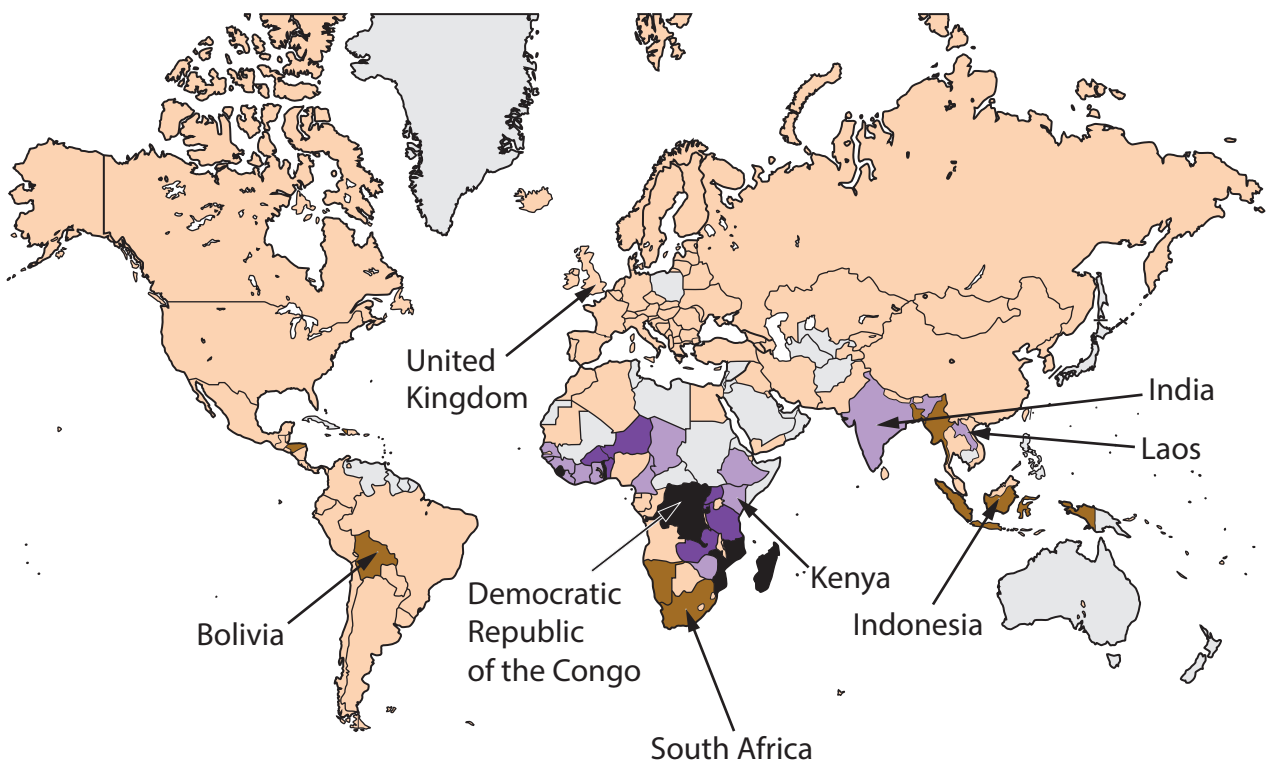
**Figure 8b**  
**Number of international tourist arrivals, 1950–2018**



Environmental	Social/Cultural	Economic
 <p data-bbox="295 488 555 521">Disturbing habitats</p>	 <p data-bbox="671 488 932 555">Eroding some local cultures</p>	 <p data-bbox="1050 488 1273 555">Money spent on infrastructure</p>
 <p data-bbox="295 875 555 909">Increased pollution</p>	 <p data-bbox="667 875 954 943">Potential for different cultures to mix</p>	 <p data-bbox="1077 875 1246 909">Job creation</p>

**Figure 8c**

**Selected impacts of the growth of global tourism**



**Key**  
**Percentage (%) of people living in extreme poverty**

0-20
21-40
41-60
61-80
81-100
No data

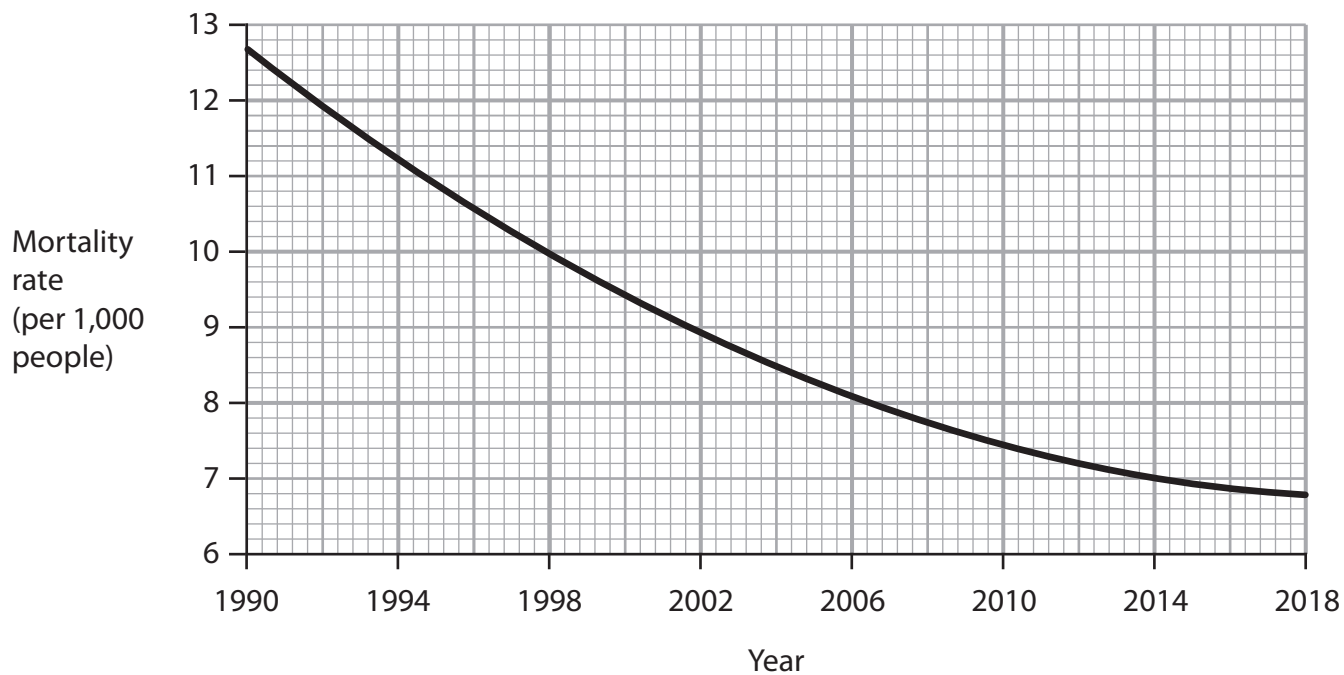
**Figure 9a**

**Percentage (%) of the population living in extreme poverty (2017)**

**Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below \$1.9 per day**













**Figure 9b**  
**Mortality rate in Bolivia, 1990–2018**



Environmental	Social	Economic
 <p data-bbox="295 488 555 521">Landscape features</p>	 <p data-bbox="694 488 906 521">Housing quality</p>	 <p data-bbox="1070 488 1257 562">Availability of employment</p>
 <p data-bbox="371 880 475 913">Climate</p>	 <p data-bbox="691 880 930 913">Access to services</p>	 <p data-bbox="1042 880 1289 954">Efficient transport systems</p>

**Figure 9c**

**Selected factors that affect uneven development within countries**

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### Acknowledgments

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