

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Friday 6 June 2025

Afternoon (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 **two** questions 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 105.
- 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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SECTION A

Answer TWO questions 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** feature associated with primary sector industries.

(1)

- ☐ A application of fertilisers
- ☐ B focus on computer services
- ☐ C mostly office-based jobs
- ☐ D production of manufactured goods

(ii) State **one** factor that can affect the location of primary sector industries.

(1)

(b) Identify what is shown by the Clark Fisher model.

(1)

- ☐ A changes in carbon emissions
- ☐ B changes in disposable income
- ☐ C changes in employment structure
- ☐ D changes in transport infrastructure

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

Suggest **one** reason for the change in tertiary and quaternary employment shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

(d) State **one** example of a renewable energy resource.

(1)

(e) Explain **two** ways people can use energy more sustainably in their homes.

(4)

1

2



(f) Study Figure 1b in the Resource Booklet.

Suggest **one** potential impact of the energy production method shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)

(g) For a named developing or emerging country, explain **two** factors that can affect energy supply.

(4)

Developing or emerging country

1

2



Analyse the different relationships shown between population growth and resource availability.

(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 boreal forests.

(1)

- ☐ **A** absence of rainfall
- ☐ **B** coniferous vegetation
- ☐ **C** equatorial climate
- ☐ **D** salty water

(ii) State **one** type of biome that is associated with low rainfall.

(1)

(b) Identify **one** type of farm diversification strategy.

(1)

- ☐ **A** increasing crop yields
- ☐ **B** opening a farm shop
- ☐ **C** planting more of the same crop
- ☐ **D** reducing the amount of land used

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

Suggest **one** piece of evidence that intensive farming operates in this rural area.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

(d) State **one** characteristic of subsistence farming.

(1)

(e) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of organic farming.

(4)

advantage

disadvantage

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

Suggest **one** way non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can manage challenges in rural environments.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)



(g) For a named developed country, explain **two** ways the rural economy is changing.

(4)

Named developed country

1

2

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

Analyse how the trend shown in water supplies should improve the quality of life in rural areas.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(8)



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(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)



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

3 Urban environments

(a) Identify the correct definition of urbanisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** decrease in the proportion of people living in megacities
- ☐ **B** decrease in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
- ☐ **C** increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
- ☐ **D** increase in the proportion of people living in rural areas

(b) (i) State **one** factor that contributes to rapid urbanisation.

(1)

(ii) Identify **one** possible problem caused by rapid urbanisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** competition for jobs
- ☐ **B** installation of solar panels
- ☐ **C** introduction of irrigation
- ☐ **D** use of electric cars

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

Suggest **one** piece of evidence from the photograph that suggests this area might have a high land value.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

(d) State **one** reason some people in cities do not have enough food.

(1)

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(e) Explain **two** reasons for the growth of suburbs in many cities.

(4)

1

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

Suggest **one** reason why traffic congestion has led to economic losses for the cities shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(3)

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(g) Explain **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of building on brownfield sites.

(4)

advantage

disadvantage

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(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS



SECTION B**Geographical Enquiry****Answer ONE question only from this section.****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. They show some information about data collection methods the students used and an extract from their questionnaire results.

The aim of the students' enquiry was to investigate views on the development of a new line of electricity pylons on the edge of a town in Kenya.

- (a) State **one** health and safety risk that should have been considered for this enquiry.

(1)

- (b) Identify **one** type of primary data collected by the students.

(1)

- (c) Explain why the students may have chosen systematic sampling for the questionnaire.

(3)

- (d) (i) Plot the data for Site 1, Question 3, from Figure 4b in the Resource Booklet, to complete the pie chart in Figure 4c in the Question Paper.

(2)

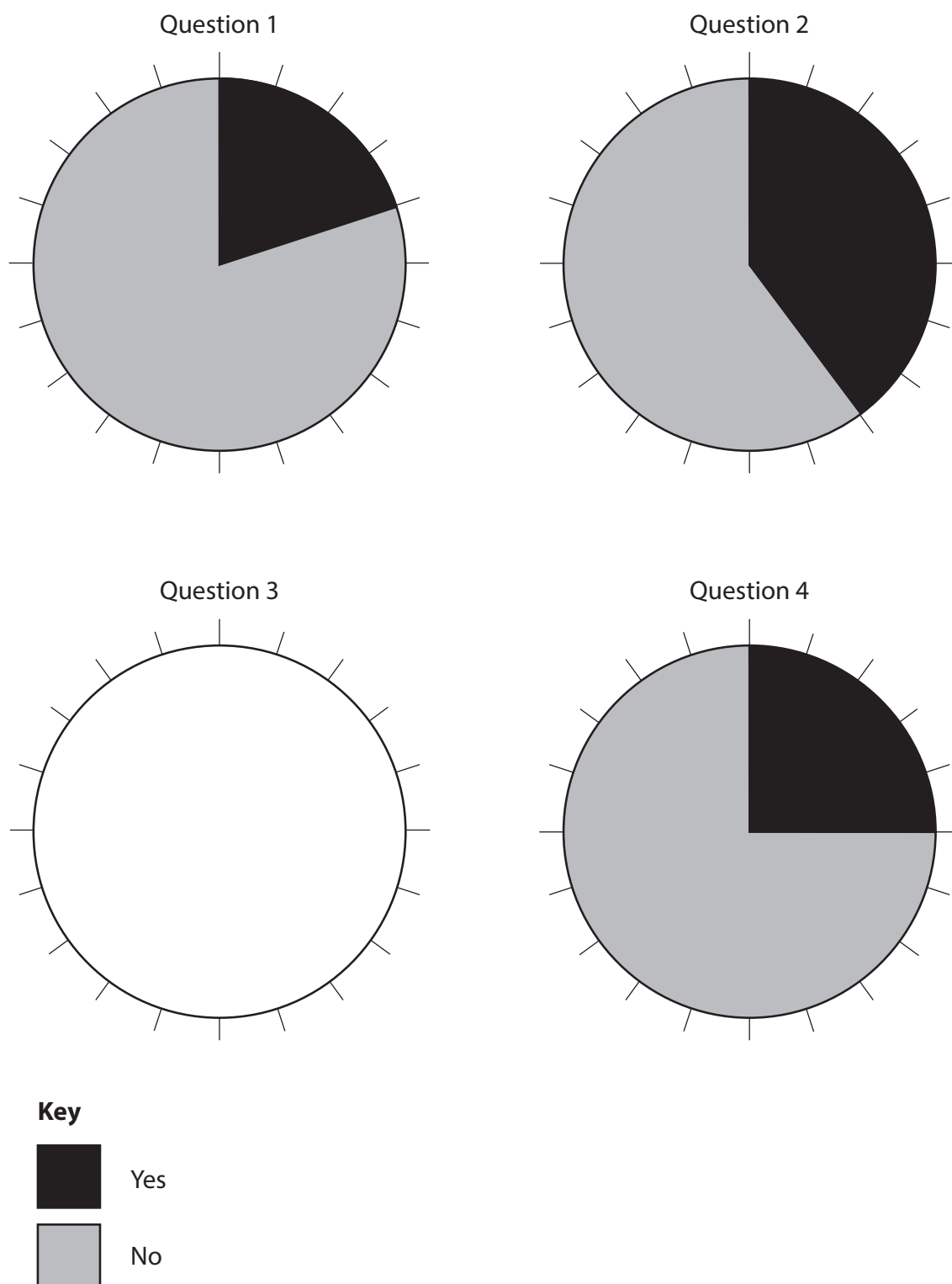


Figure 4c

Data presentation for Site 1

- (ii) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the data presentation method used in Figure 4c.

(2)

advantage

disadvantage

- (iii) State **one other** data presentation method that could have been used for the data shown in Figure 4c.

(1)

- (iv) Calculate the mean response for the number of people who responded 'Yes' to Question 2.

You **must** show all your workings.

(2)

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- (e) You have studied economic activity and energy as part of your own geographical enquiry.

Evaluate the importance of quantitative data in helping you reach your conclusions.

(8)

State the title of your geographical enquiry



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(Total for Question 4 = 20 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. They show some information about data collection methods the students used and an extract from their questionnaire results.

The aim of the students' enquiry was to investigate local views on the impact of tourism on the village of Montrésor, France.

- (a) State **one** health and safety risk that should have been considered for this enquiry.

(1)

- (b) Identify **one** type of primary data collected by the students.

(1)

- (c) Explain why the students may have chosen systematic sampling for the questionnaire.

(3)

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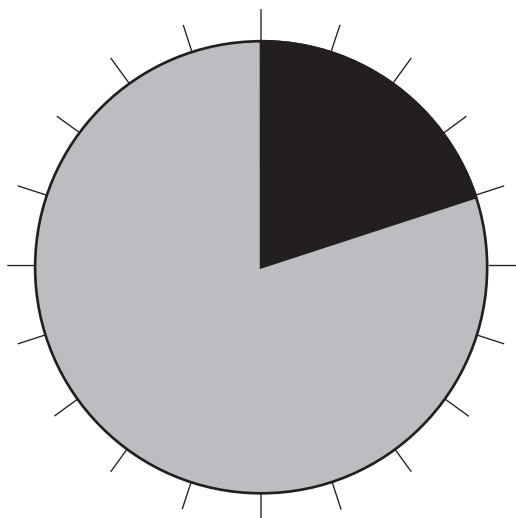
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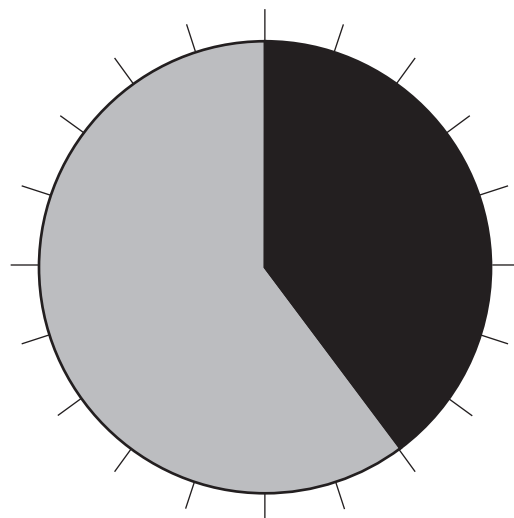
- (d) (i) Plot the data for Site 1, Question 3, from Figure 5b in the Resource Booklet, to complete the pie chart in Figure 5c in the Question Paper.

(2)

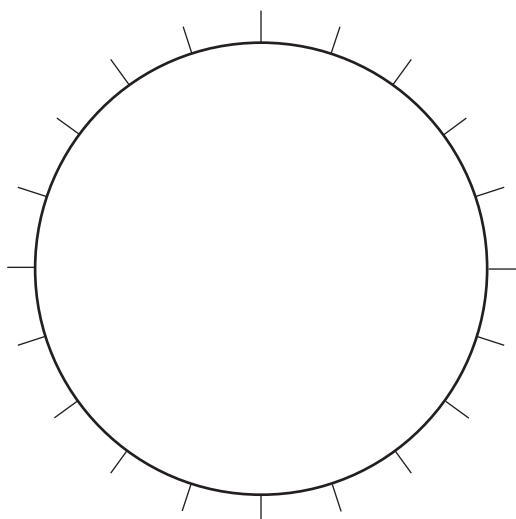
Question 1



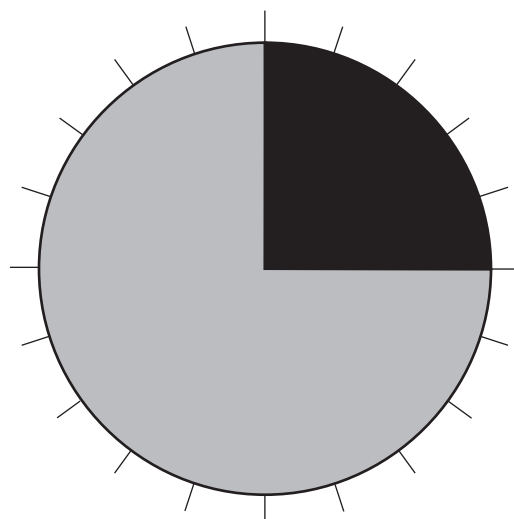
Question 2



Question 3



Question 4



Key



Yes



No

Figure 5c

Data presentation for Site 1

- (ii) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the data presentation method used in Figure 5c.

(2)

advantage

disadvantage

- (iii) State **one other** data presentation method that could have been used for the data shown in Figure 5c.

(1)

- (iv) Calculate the mean response for the number of people who responded 'Yes' to Question 2.

You **must** show all your workings.

(2)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

6 Investigating urban environments

Study Figures 6a and 6b in the Resource Booklet. They show some information about data collection methods the students used and an extract from their questionnaire results.

The aim of the students' enquiry was to investigate views on how people are encouraged to act more sustainably in the city centre of Porto, Portugal.

- (a) State **one** health and safety risk that should have been considered for this enquiry.

(1)

- (b) Identify **one** type of primary data collected by the students.

(1)

- (c) Explain why the students may have chosen systematic sampling for the questionnaire.

(3)



- (d) (i) Plot the data for Site 1, Question 3, from Figure 6b in the Resource Booklet, to complete the pie chart in Figure 6c in the Question Paper.

(2)

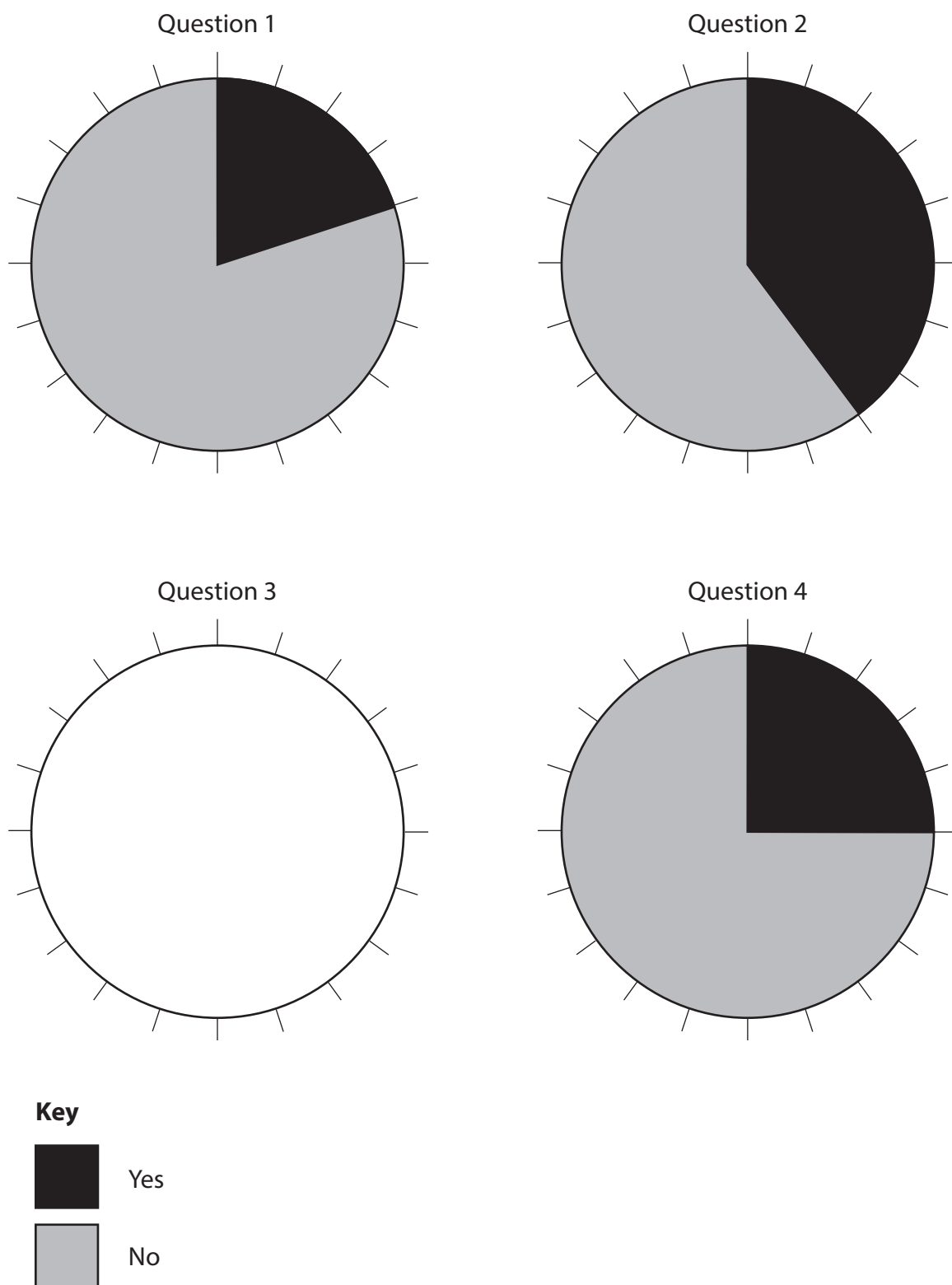


Figure 6c
Data presentation for Site 1

- (ii) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the data presentation method used in Figure 6c.

(2)

advantage

disadvantage

- (iii) State **one other** data presentation method that could have been used for the data shown in Figure 6c.

(1)

- (iv) Calculate the mean response for the number of people who responded 'Yes' to Question 2.

You **must** show all your workings.

(2)

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(e) You have studied urban environments as part of your own geographical enquiry.

Evaluate the importance of quantitative data in helping you reach your conclusions.

(8)

State the title of your geographical enquiry

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(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 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) (i) Identify **one** cause of deforestation.

(1)

☐ **A** cattle ranching

☐ **B** frozen soils

☐ **C** planting trees

☐ **D** shallow soils

(ii) Explain **one** impact of deforestation.

(2)

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(iii) Identify **one** strategy used to slow down deforestation.

(1)

☐ **A** improved infrastructure

☐ **B** increased farming

☐ **C** promotion of logging

☐ **D** providing logging permits

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

- (i) Identify **one** labelled country with the highest average wildfires per month. (1)

- (ii) Describe the pattern of wildfires in South America.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

- (iii) Suggest **one** reason for the pattern shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

- (iv) Suggest **one other** piece of evidence that could be used with Figure 7a to understand the impacts of climate change.

(2)

(c) State **one** human and **one** natural cause of climate change.

(2)

human

natural

(d) Explain **two** ways that governments can respond to climate change.

(4)

1

2



(6)

(f) Discuss the view:

"Climate change is the greatest threat to fragile environments."

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

You **must** refer to the resources in 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 **one** reason for the growth of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** development of trade restrictions
- ☐ **B** increased government investment in tourism
- ☐ **C** local opposition to transnational corporations
- ☐ **D** reduced disposable household income

(ii) Identify **one** positive impact of mass tourism.

(1)

- ☐ **A** employment opportunities
- ☐ **B** environmental damage
- ☐ **C** loss of local culture
- ☐ **D** overdependence on tourism

(iii) State **two** actions taken to reduce the environmental impacts of tourism.

(2)

1

2

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

(i) Identify **one** labelled country with the highest total number of emigrants.

(1)

(ii) Describe the pattern of emigration for Asia.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

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- (iii) Suggest **one** possible impact of the emigration pattern shown for donor countries.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

- (iv) Suggest **one** reason why this emigration pattern is an important factor for the growth of the global economy.

(2)

- (c) State **two** push factors for migration.

(2)

1

2

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(d) Explain **two** economic benefits of globalisation.

(4)

1

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2

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(6)



(f) Discuss the view:

"Foreign investment is one of the greatest drivers of the global economy."

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

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

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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 country which would be considered to be the most developed as shown by the Human Development Index (HDI).

(1)

- ☐ **A** Angola HDI score 0.586
☐ **B** Japan HDI score 0.925
☐ **C** Mexico HDI score 0.758
☐ **D** Sweden HDI score 0.947

- (ii) State **two** factors that can affect maternal mortality rates.

(2)

1

2

- (iii) Identify **one** indicator that is often used to measure inequality between countries.

(1)

- ☐ **A** carbon emissions
☐ **B** deforestation rate
☐ **C** Foreign direct investment (FDI)
☐ **D** Gini equality index

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

Identify **one** labelled country with the lowest Food Security Index score.

(1)

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(ii) Describe the pattern of food security in North America.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for the pattern of food security shown.

You **must** refer to the resource in your answer.

(2)

(iv) Suggest **one** way the pattern of food security shown could affect human welfare.

(2)

(c) State **two** international organisations involved in efforts to reduce uneven development.

(2)

1

2

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(d) Explain **two** reasons why population structure changes as a country becomes more developed.

(4)

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(6)

(f) Discuss the view:

"The best way to promote economic development is by supporting education."

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

You **must** refer to the resources in your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 9 = 35 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 35 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 105 MARKS



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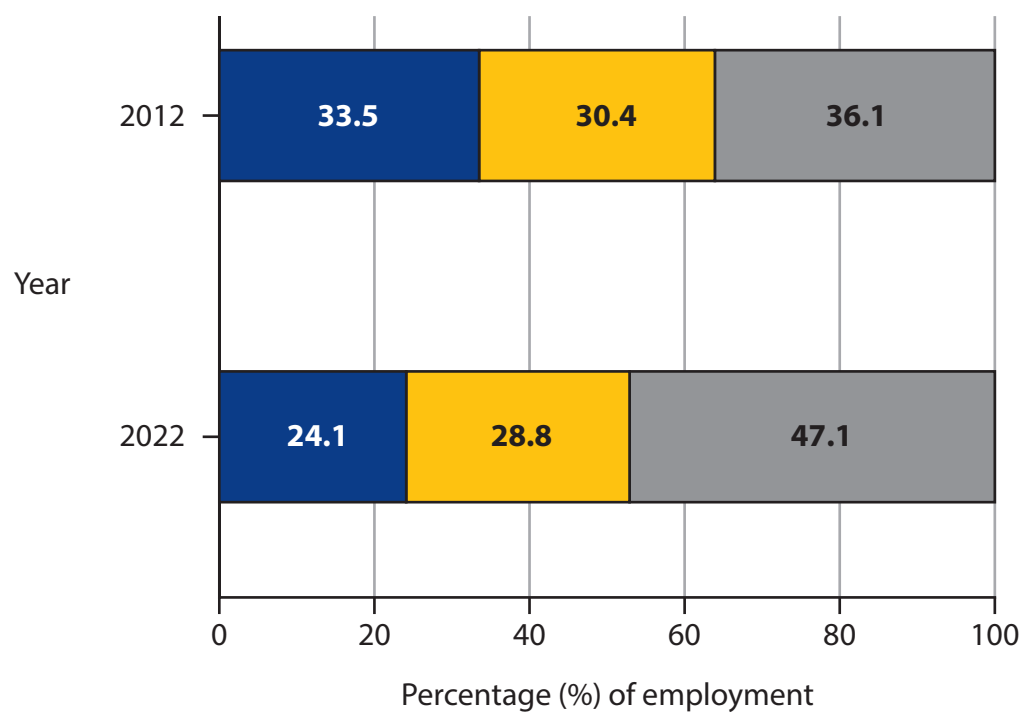
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)**Friday 6 June 2025**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

**Paper
reference****4GE1/02R****Geography****PAPER 2: Human geography****Resource Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P78774A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Key: Employment sector



Primary



Secondary



Tertiary and quaternary

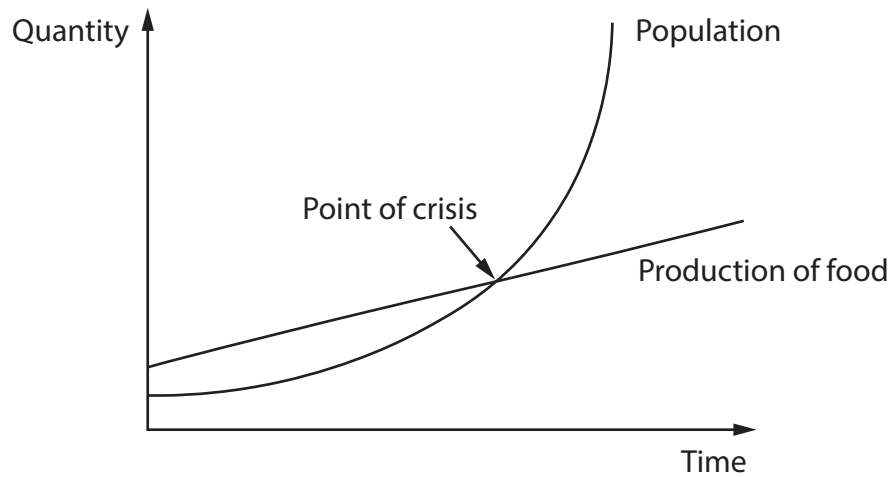
Figure 1a
Percentage of employment in China, 2012 and 2022



Figure 1b

Coal power station, Bełchatów, Poland

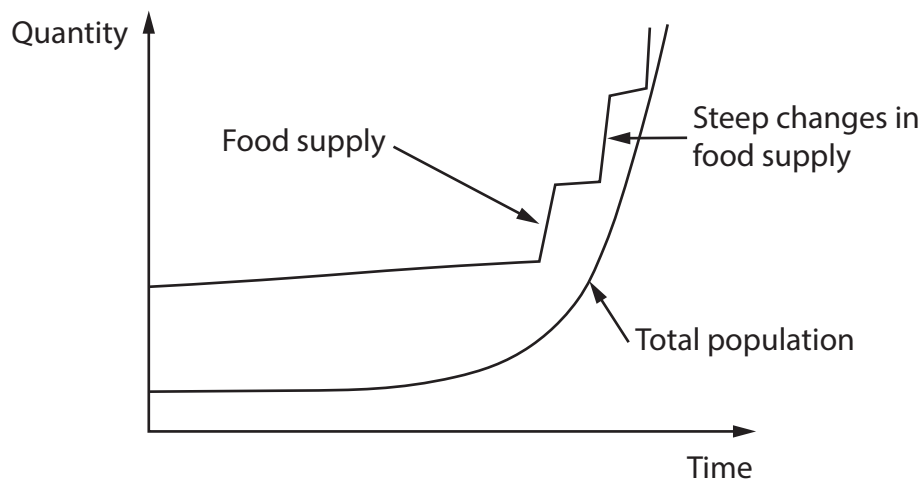
Thomas Malthus theory



Pessimistic
(expects the worst will happen)

Population growth will outstrip resources.

Ester Boserup theory



Optimistic
(hopeful and confident about the future)

Resources can keep pace with population growth.

Figure 1c

Views on the relationship between population growth and resource availability



Figure 2a

Peach production near Saluzzo, Italy

Challenges in rural areas

Rural areas in some developing countries are characterised by high dependence on agriculture and natural resources, high levels of informal employment and poverty.

They also often have poor quality infrastructure, such as lack of public transport, poor internet, unstable electricity and poor quality public services.

Figure 2b**Extract from report on rural challenges**

Percentage of villages with
piped water access

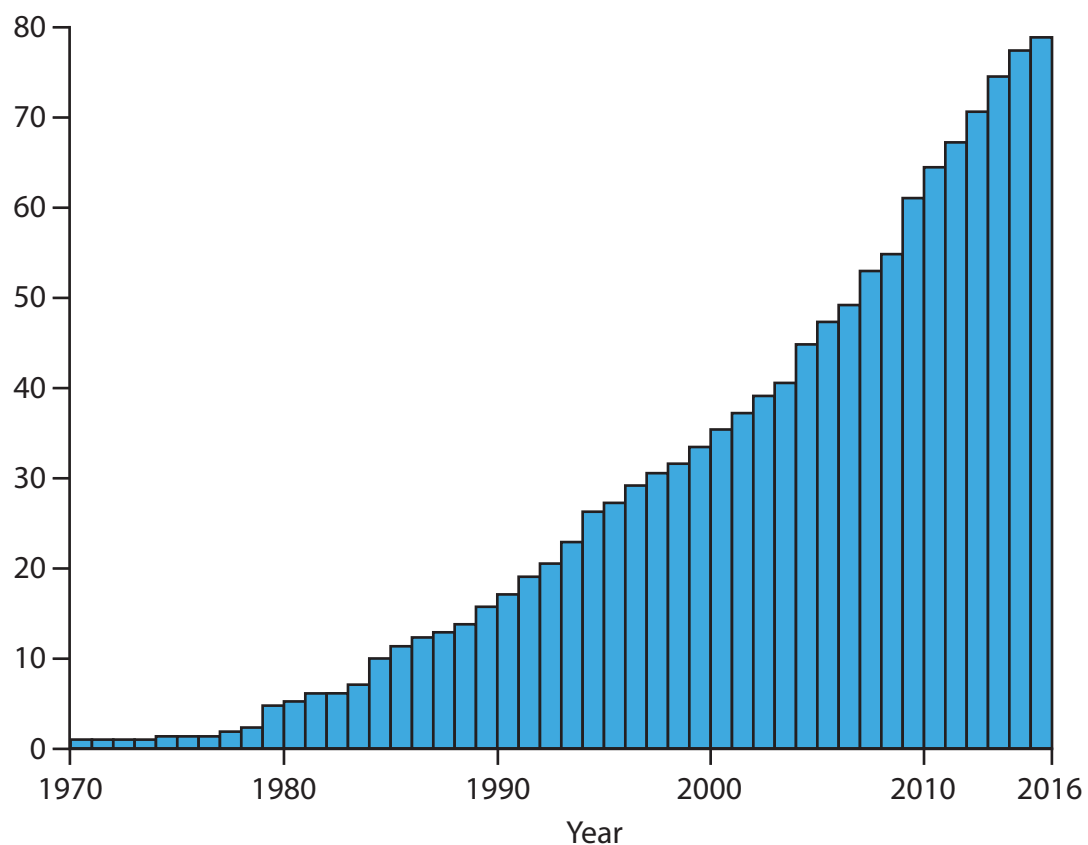


Figure 2c

Percentage of villages with piped water access in China, 1970–2016



Figure 3a

Macau city centre, China

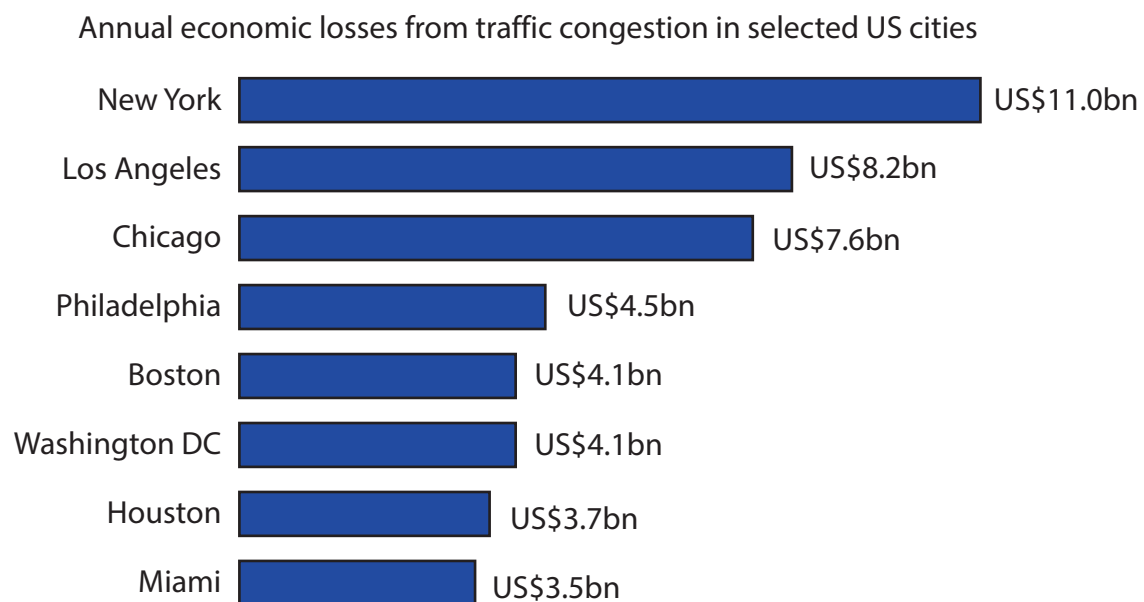


Figure 3b

Annual economic losses from traffic congestion in selected cities in the United States of America (USA), 2019

Reducing household waste, Australia	Coffee cup reuse scheme, Germany
	
Increasing charges for household waste disposal	Re-cup: A coffee cup reuse scheme
- Food waste costs the Australian economy AU\$36.6 billion each year. - Households in Australia may be charged an extra AU\$600 if they do not improve their household recycling activity.	- In Germany, 2.8 billion disposable coffee cups are thrown away each year. - A coffee cup reuse scheme is used in many cities in Germany where recycled plastic cups can be returned and reused in participating stores.
<i>"Our strategy will help residents recycle and reduce the volume of waste that ends up in landfill."</i>	<i>"It's helped to reduce waste for the city and litter on the streets. It also means that less material is used to make disposable cups in the first place."</i>

Figure 3c

Information on strategies to improve waste disposal in cities

	Data collection methods	Details
1	• Environmental quality survey	• Conducted in three locations in the town.
2	• Questionnaires	• 20 people in each location asking every 10th person walking past.
3	• Photographs	• Taken at each site for environmental quality survey and where questionnaires collected.
4	• Information on the new pylons produced by the energy company.	• Websites and leaflets about the benefits of the new pylons.
5	• Data on the number of electricity pylons.	• Data available for 2014 to 2024.

Figure 4a

Data collection methods used

Question		Responses (%)					
		Site 1		Site 2		Site 3	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Do you live near one of the new electricity pylons?	20	80	0	100	10	90
2	Do you know other people who live near the new electricity pylons?	40	60	20	80	50	50
3	Do you think the government should be building new electricity pylons?	95	5	80	20	75	25
4	Do you think the new electricity pylons are damaging the landscape?	25	75	50	50	40	60

Figure 4b

Extract from questionnaire results

	Data collection methods	Details
1	• Environmental quality survey	• Conducted in three locations in the village.
2	• Questionnaires	• 20 people in each location asking every 10th person walking past.
3	• Photographs	• Taken at each site for environmental quality survey and where questionnaires collected.
4	• Information on tourist attractions and facilities.	• Websites and local tourist information leaflets.
5	• Data on the number of tourists.	• Data available for 2014 to 2024.

Figure 5a

Data collection methods used

Question		Responses (%)					
		Site 1		Site 2		Site 3	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Do you live in the village?	20	80	0	100	10	90
2	Do you think this village has been affected positively by tourism?	40	60	20	80	50	50
3	Do you think there should be development of new tourist facilities in the area?	95	5	80	20	75	25
4	Do you think there are enough services to support residents in the village?	25	75	50	50	40	60

Figure 5b

Extract from questionnaire results

	Data collection methods	Details
1	• Environmental quality survey	• Conducted in three locations in the city centre.
2	• Questionnaires	• 20 people in each location asking every 10th person walking past.
3	• Photographs	• Taken at each site for environmental quality survey and where questionnaires collected.
4	• Information on sustainability in the city.	• Websites and leaflets about new recycling schemes.
5	• Data on the number of electric charging points installed in the city.	• Data available for 2014 to 2024.

Figure 6a

Data collection methods used

Question		Responses (%)					
		Site 1		Site 2		Site 3	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Do you live in the city?	20	80	0	100	10	90
2	Do you use any of the local recycling points?	40	60	20	80	50	50
3	Do you think the government should be doing more to encourage people to be more sustainable?	95	5	80	20	75	25
4	Do you think there are enough electric buses in the city?	25	75	50	50	40	60

Figure 6b

Extract from questionnaire results

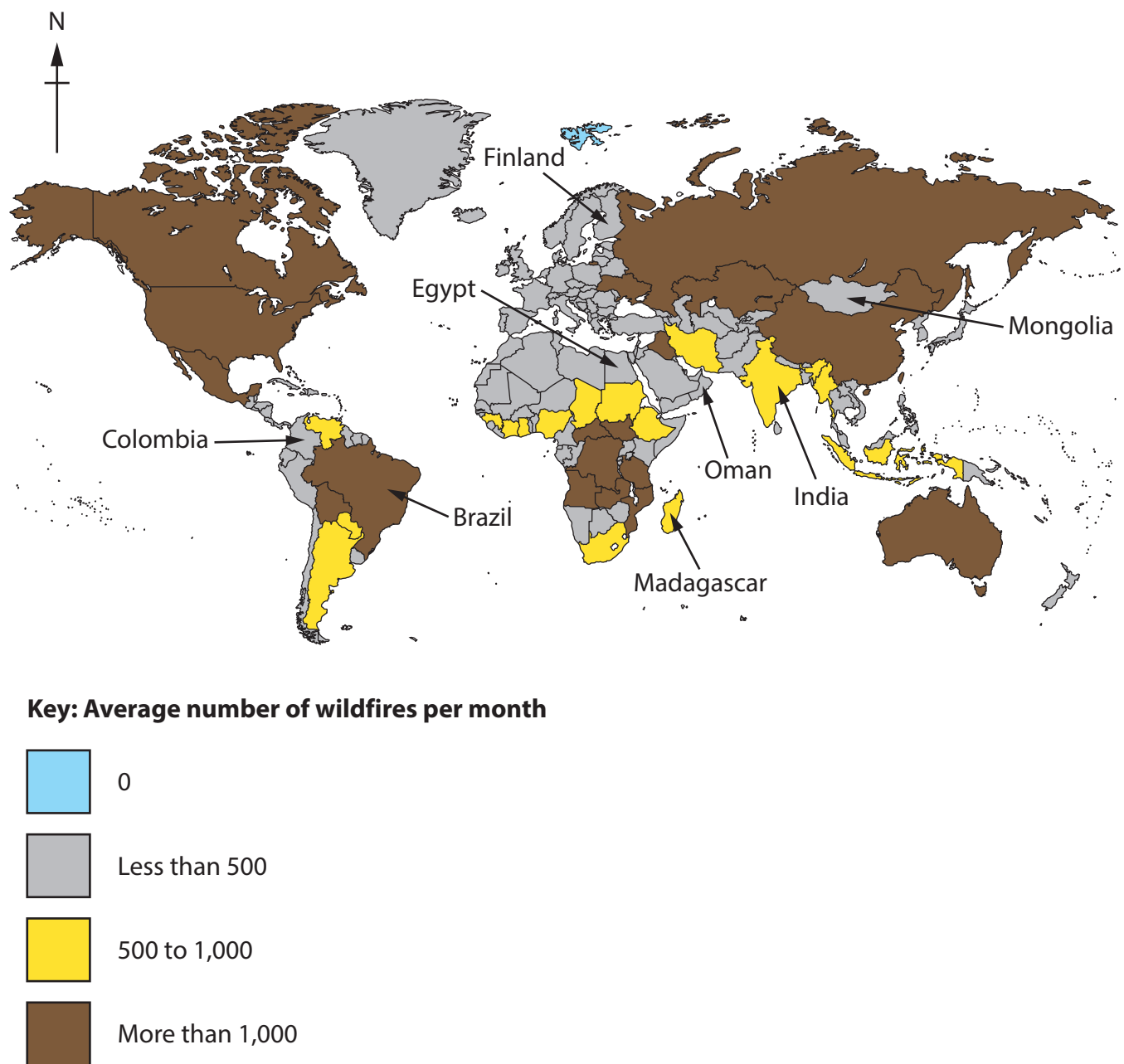


Figure 7a
Global distribution of wildfires

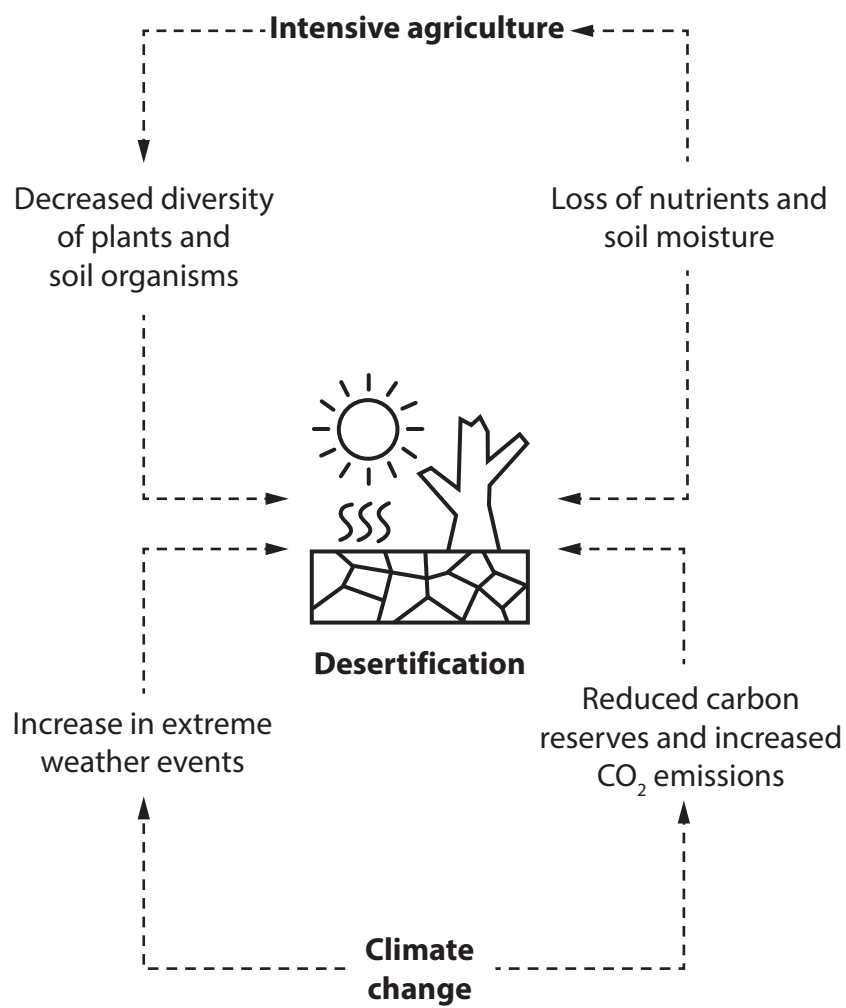


Figure 7b
Information on desertification

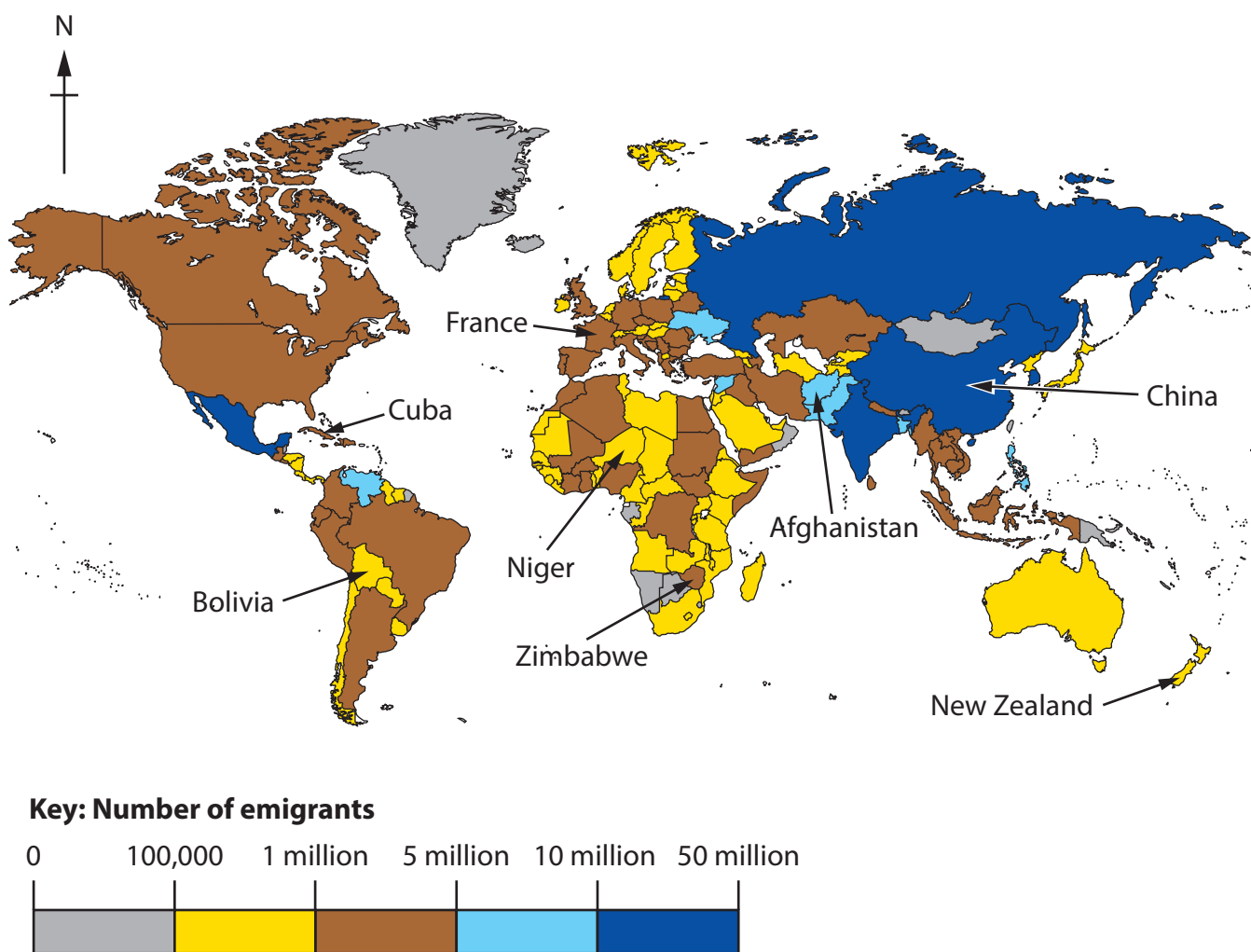


Figure 8a

Total number of emigrants per donor country, 2020

Note: a donor country is where people emigrate from

Fact file

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Location: Geneva, Switzerland

Established: 1 January 1995

Members: 164 countries since 2016

Functions:

- Managing WTO agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Assistance and training for developing countries
- Cooperation with other international organisations.

Figure 8b**World Trade Organization (WTO) fact file**

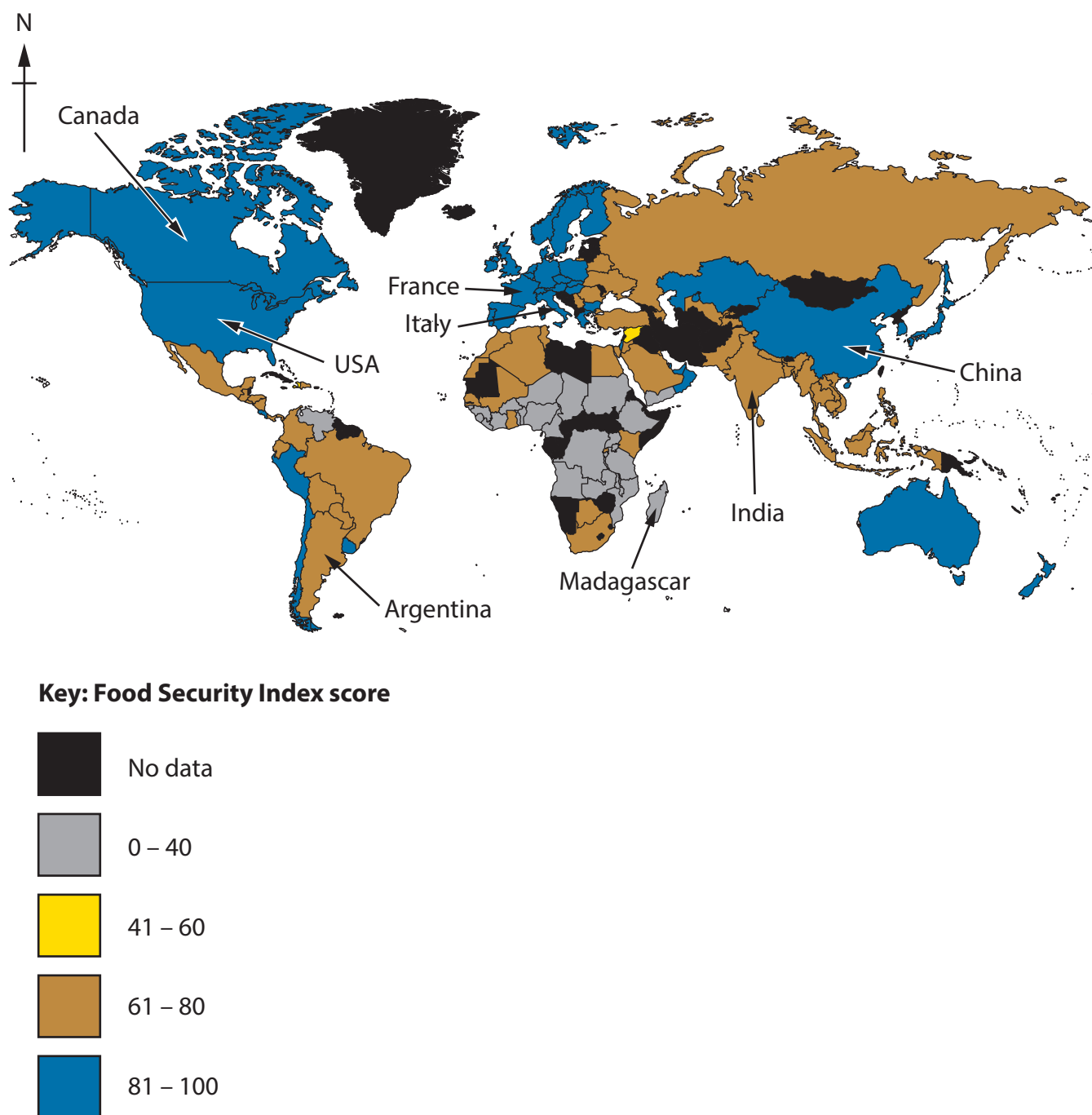


Figure 9a

Global Food Security Index, 2022

Note: The Global Food Security Index includes measures of affordability, availability, quality, safety and sustainability.

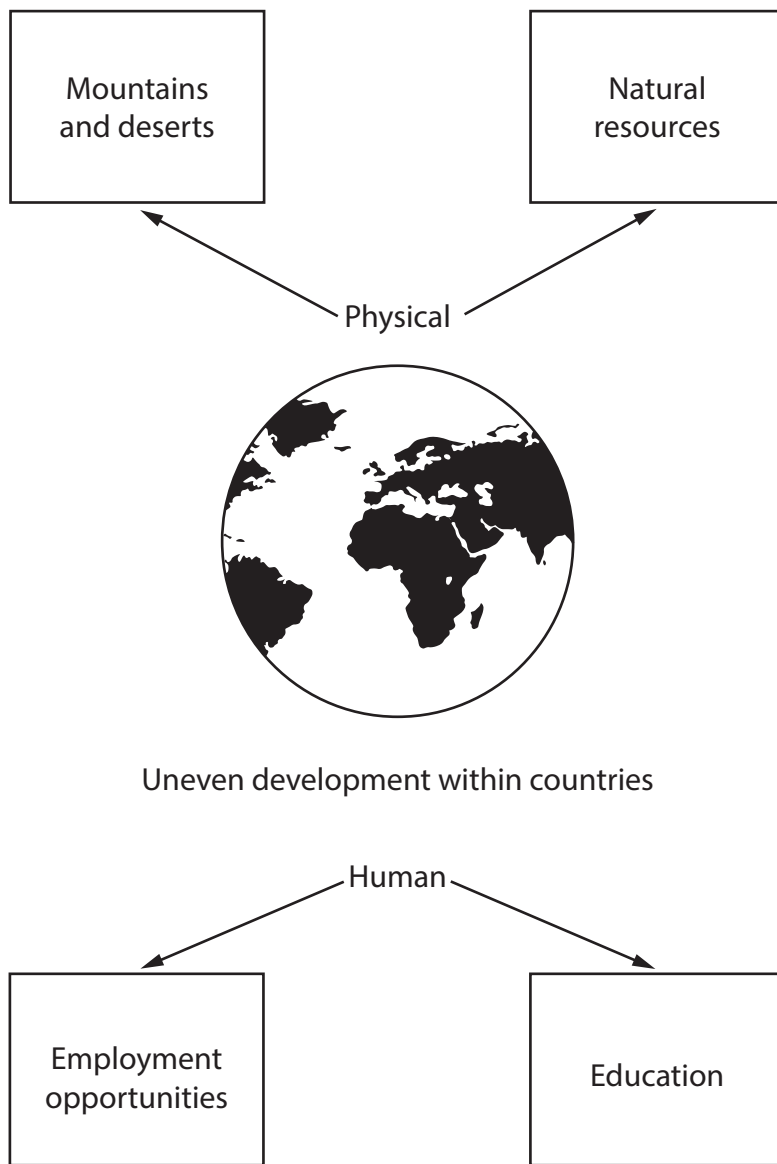


Figure 9b
Factors contributing to uneven development within countries

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Acknowledgements

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