

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C111U20-1



Z22-C111U20-1



**TUESDAY, 7 JUNE 2022 – AFTERNOON**

**GEOGRAPHY A – Component 2**  
**Environmental and Developmental Issues**

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
either 1	34	
or 2	34	
SPaG	4	
either 3	16	
or 4	16	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this paper you may use a calculator and a ruler if required.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **one** question in Section A.

Answer **one** question in Section B.

Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) should be clearly shown.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question.

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 1(d) or 2(d)(ii).



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**SECTION A: CORE THEMES**

Answer **one** question in this section.

Choose **either** Question 1 (Theme 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems) **or** Question 2 (Theme 6: Development and Resource Issues).

**THEME 5: Weather, Climate and Ecosystems**

- 1. (a) (i) Complete the paragraph which describes the differences between weather and climate. Choose your answers from the box below. [3]

atmosphere	precipitation	short	long	air
clouds	climate	forecast	quaternary	

Weather is the day to day changes in the ..... . It includes changes in temperature, ....., sunshine and wind. The climate describes the average conditions of a place over a ..... period of time.

- (ii) Describe the conditions associated with maritime and continental climates on the UK. [4]

Maritime

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Continental

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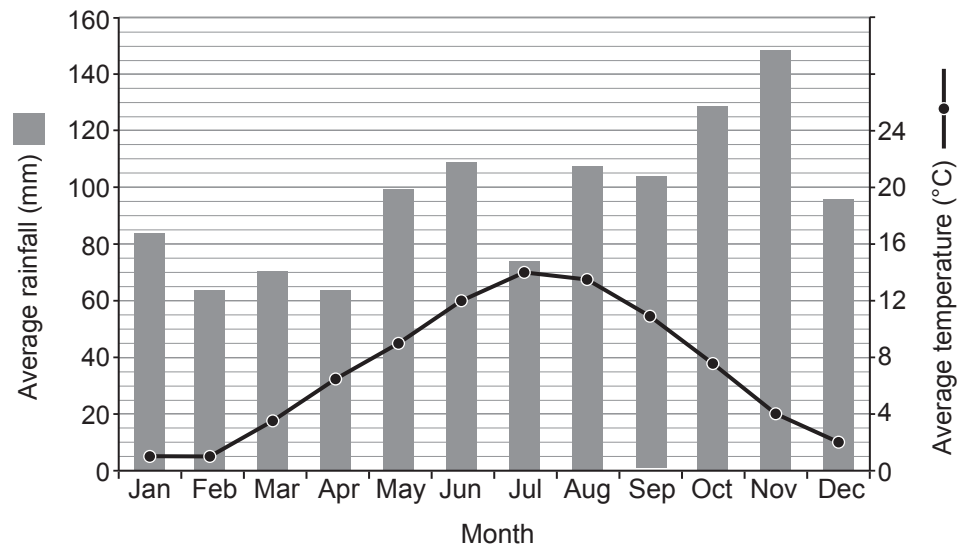
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(iii) Study **Graph 1.1**.

**Graph 1.1 – Temperature and rainfall in Cumbria, North West England.**



Choose **three** correct statements from the box below to describe the temperature and rainfall patterns in Cumbria. [3]

	Tick (✓)
The month with the highest rainfall is November.	
The month with the lowest rainfall is January.	
The average rainfall total in Cumbria is 700 mm per year.	
The average temperature range in Cumbria is 13 °C.	
The average rainfall total in Cumbria is 1,160 mm.	

(iv) Give **one** reason why rainfall amounts vary in different parts of the UK. [2]

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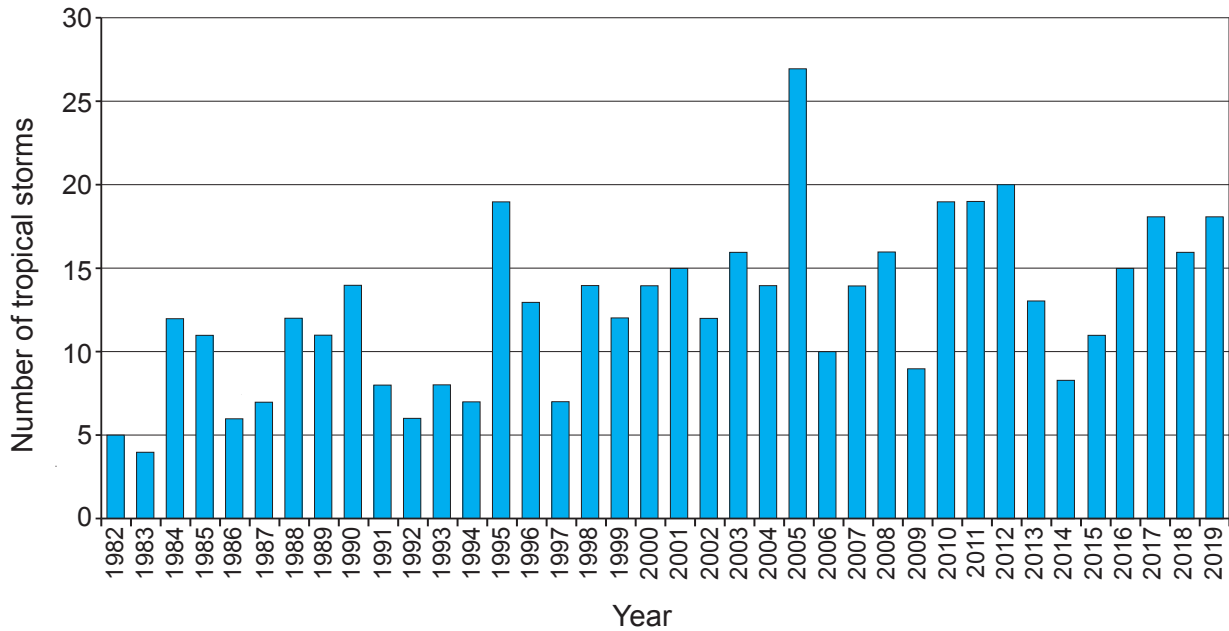
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(b) (i) Study **Graph 1.2** below.

**Graph 1.2 – The number of tropical storms in the North Atlantic (1982–2019).**



Describe how the number of North Atlantic tropical storms changed between 1982 and 2019. [3]

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(ii) Give **one** advantage of using bar graphs to represent data. [1]

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(iii) Suggest **one** alternative technique to represent the data shown in **Graph 1.2**. [1]

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(iv) Low pressure hazards (storms) can have negative impacts on people. Explain why. [6]

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(c) (i) Give **one** reason why the intensity of storms might increase over time. [2]

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(ii) Give **one** natural cause of climate change. [1]

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- (d) Study the information in **Resource Box 1.3** about Studland Nature Reserve in Dorset, UK.

### Resource Box 1.3

- Rare species of reptiles, birds, plants, and insects are found in Studland.
- Studland is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and is managed by the National Trust.
- 25,000 people per day can visit the beach and dunes in summer.
- Visitors damage the ecosystem with litter, fires and erosion, harming plants and animals.
- The strategies used to manage the area include pathways, fencing off areas, and providing bins and designated areas for barbecues.



Studland beach in summer



Walkway through Studland sand dunes



Sand dunes fenced off for protection in Studland







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**End of Question 1**

**Turn to page 18 for Section B**

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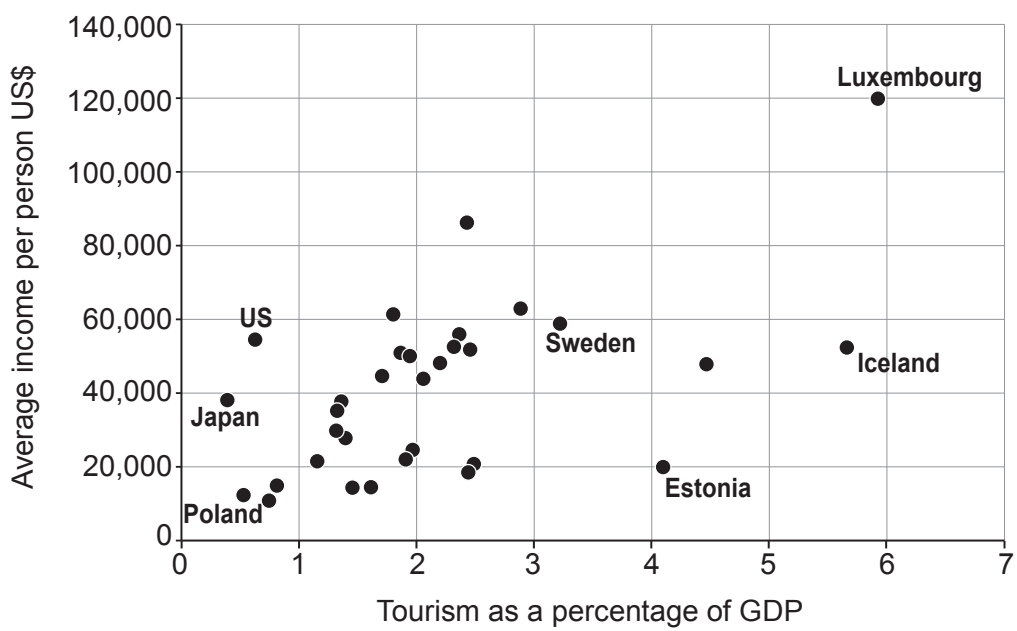


**THEME 6: Development and Resource Issues**

If you have answered question 1, **do not** answer this question and turn to page 18 for Section B.

2. (a) Study Graph 2.1.

**Graph 2.1 – The relationship between a country’s average income per person and its percentage of GDP as income from tourists.**



(i) Plot the point for the UK on **Graph 2.1** using the information in the box below. [2]

Average income US\$	Tourism as a percentage of GDP
45,000	1.5

(ii) Describe the relationship between average income and tourism as shown on **Graph 2.1**. [1]

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(iii) Give **two** disadvantages of using a scatter graph to present this information. [2]

Disadvantage 1

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Disadvantage 2

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(b) (i) Give **two** causes of the growth of the global tourist industry. [2]

Cause 1

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Cause 2

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(ii) Describe how tourism can have negative effects on people. [4]

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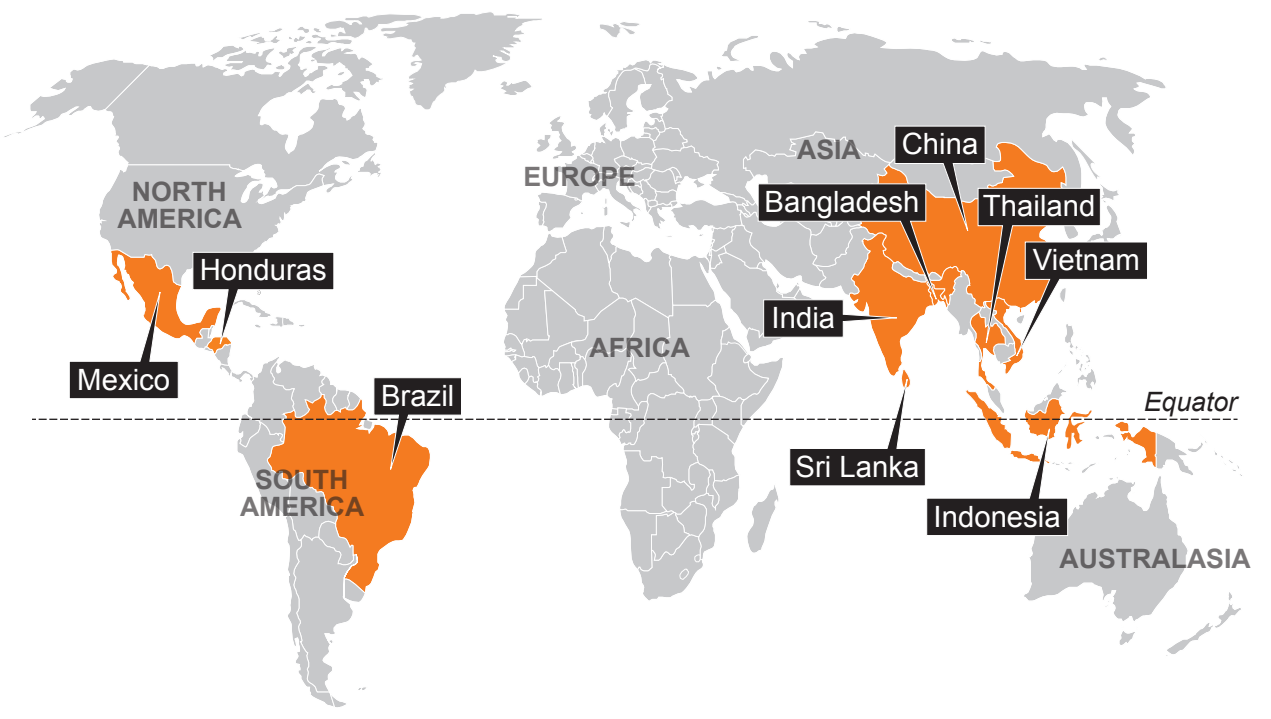
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(c) Nike is an MNC (multinational company). Study Map 2.2.

**Map 2.2 – Distribution of selected Nike factories.**



(i) Describe the distribution of Nike factories shown on **Map 2.2**. [3]

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(ii) Give **one** reason why MNCs locate in many different countries. [2]

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(iii) Give **two** positive impacts that MNCs can have in the countries in which they locate. [2]

Impact 1

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Impact 2

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(iv) Give **one** reason why MNCs can have negative impacts in the countries in which they locate. [2]

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(d) (i) Water resources need to be managed sustainably. Explain why. [6]

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(ii) Study the information in **Resource Box 2.3** about the Grand Renaissance Dam (GRD) in Ethiopia.

**Resource Box 2.3**



The construction site of the dam



The location of the Grand Renaissance Dam

- The dam is being constructed on the River Nile and will allow Ethiopia to control the flow of the river. Construction is due to be completed in 2023.
- There are concerns about a lack of water flowing downstream (north) from the dam into Egypt.
- Egypt relies on the Nile for transport and for 90% of water supplies. This includes water for agriculture.
- Some people are worried that the dam could lead to conflict between Ethiopia and Egypt.
- Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya and Eritrea will benefit from the power generated by the dam.
- Serious flooding could also be reduced in Sudan.



Attempts to manage water resources at an international scale create more problems than benefits. How far do you agree?

[8]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[4]

Dotted lines for writing answer



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**End of Question 2**





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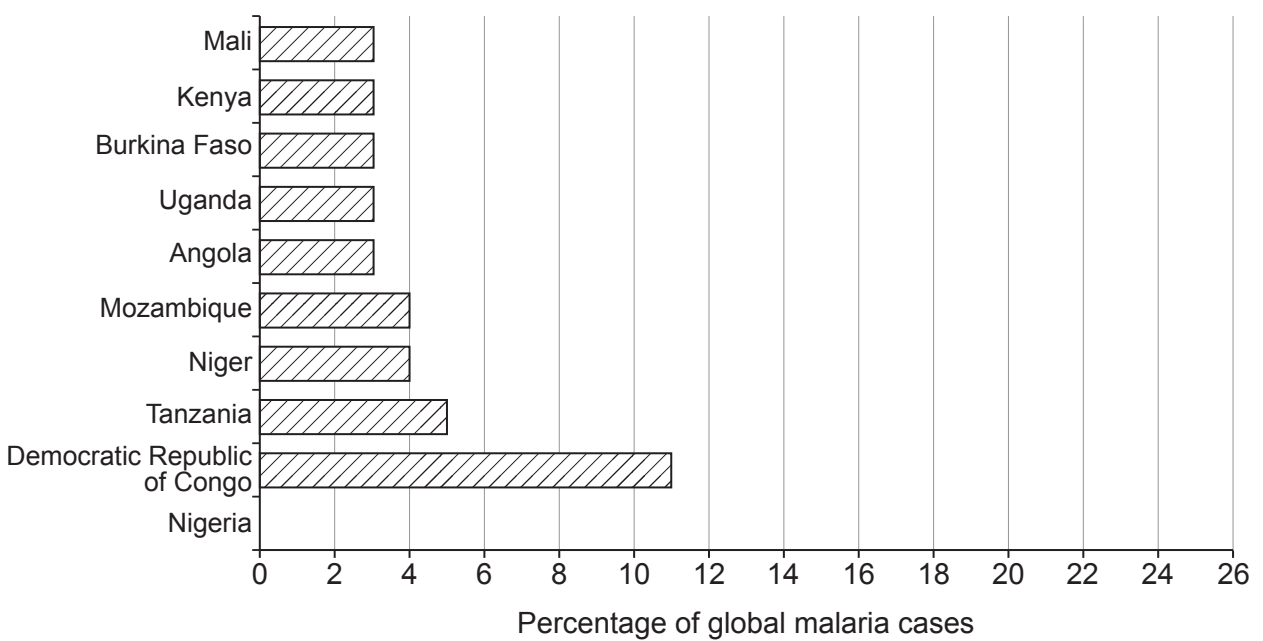
**SECTION B: OPTIONS**

Answer **one** question in this section.  
Choose either Question 3 (Theme 7) or Question 4 (Theme 8)

**THEME 7: Social Development**

3. (a) Study **Graph 3.1**.

**Graph 3.1 – Percentage of global malaria cases.**



(i) **Graph 3.1** shows information about global malaria cases. Complete the graph using the figures for Nigeria in the box below. [1]

Country	Percentage of global malaria cases
Nigeria	24

(ii) Give the percentage of malaria cases for Tanzania. [1]

..... %



Examiner only

(iii) Give **two** ways in which malaria can be tackled.

[2]

Way 1

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Way 2

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(iv) Health indicators can be used as a measure of social development. Explain why.

[4]

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(b) Study the information about HIV in Nigeria in **Resource Box 3.2**.

**Resource Box 3.2**

- In 2019 in Nigeria, 1.9 million people were living with HIV.
- The GNI in Nigeria in 2019 was US\$ 2030. In the UK it was US\$ 42,370.
- There were 45,000 deaths linked to HIV/AIDS in 2019.
- 58% of people with HIV were women.
- Nigeria had the second largest HIV rate in the world.
- Very few people with HIV have access to treatment.
- Charities in Nigeria are raising awareness of the need to be tested and treated for HIV and AIDS.
- Young adults are the main target group for these campaigns.
- International organisations such as UNICEF are trying to support the Nigerian government with testing and treatment for children.



Campaign on World AIDS Day in Nigeria

HIV can be easily tackled in sub-Saharan countries such as Nigeria. To what extent do you agree? [8]

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**End of Question 3**

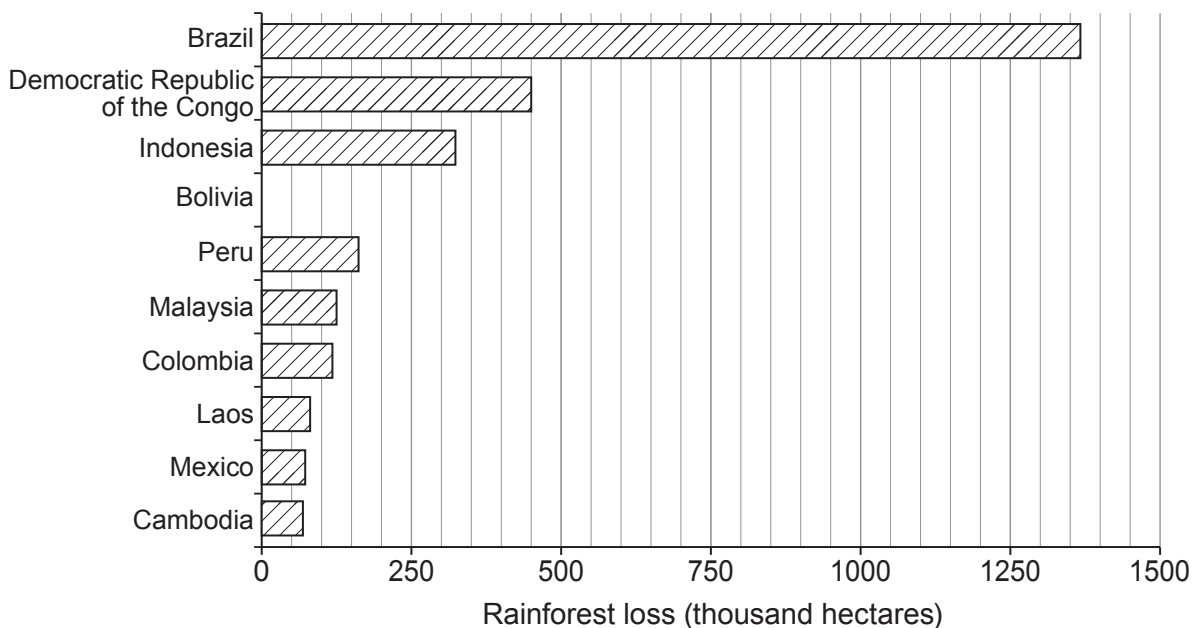


**THEME 8 – Environmental Challenges**

If you have answered Question 3, **do not** answer this question.

4. (a) Study the information in **Graph 4.1**.

**Graph 4.1 – Area of rainforest loss in selected countries in 2019 (thousand hectares).**



(i) Complete the **Graph 4.1** using the figures for Bolivia below. [1]

Country	Area of rainforest loss in 2019 (thousand hectares)
Bolivia	300

(ii) Give the number of hectares of rainforest loss for Democratic Republic of the Congo. [1]

..... thousand hectares



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(iii) Give **two** human activities which cause rainforest destruction.

[2]

Activity 1

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Activity 2

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(iv) Increasing consumerism has negative impacts on the environment. Explain why.

[4]

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(b) Study the information in **Resource Box 4.2** about the impact of climate change in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

**Resource Box 4.2**

- The GNI in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2019 was US\$ 520. In the UK it was US\$ 42,370.
- In DRC, people often experience hunger, epidemics, and political instability.
- These conditions are likely to get worse because of the impacts of climate change.
- The effects of climate change in DRC are likely to include food and water shortages and rising temperatures.
- DRC is ranked as the 12<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable country globally to climate change, and the 5<sup>th</sup> least prepared.
- Organisations (government and NGOs) are working with local communities in DRC to help them cope with the effects of climate change.
- Projects include tree planting to provide shade, protect water supplies and prevent soil erosion.



Small-scale farming project to protect the environment and livelihoods

The impacts of climate change can be easily managed in countries such as Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). To what extent do you agree? [8]

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**End of Question 4**

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