

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0

**GCSE****C112U20-1**

O21-C112U20-1

**WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER 2021 – MORNING**

GEOGRAPHY B – Component 2

Problem Solving Geography

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Part A	36	
Part B	24	
Part C	12	
SPaG	4	
Total	76	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Resource Folder.

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATESAnswer **all** of the questions in this examination.

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

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

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

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 or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately in your answer to Part C.



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Answer all questions.

Multinational companies (MNCs) build factories and invest in countries across the world. They choose locations that will bring maximum benefits to the company. The countries that receive this investment face both costs and benefits.

Part A: gives information about the location of some MNCs across the world. It also looks at some reasons why multinational car companies may have to make changes. 36 marks

Part B: gives information about three African countries who would welcome inward investment from MNCs to speed up their development. It also looks at some impacts of development. 24 marks

Part C: asks you to select **one** African country where you think a new electric car factory should be built. 16 marks

Part A – MNCs investing across the world.

You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on this part.

(a) Study **Figure 1** on **page 2** of the **Resource Folder**.

- (i) Identify **one** similarity and **one** difference between the location of Nissan and Mercedes car factories across the world. [2]

Similarity:

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Difference:

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- (ii) **Figure 1** uses initials to list countries at different levels of development, i.e. LIC, NIC and HIC.

What do these initials stand for? [3]

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

LIC:

NIC:

HIC:



- (iii) List **four** factors that attract multinational companies to LICs or NICS. [4]

Factor 1:

Factor 2:

Factor 3:

Factor 4:

- (iv) Explain why there are both advantages **and** disadvantages for the host country where an MNC has built a new factory or office. [6]

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- (b) Some countries, such as Malaysia, have been very successful in attracting MNCs into their country.

Study **Figure 2** on **page 3** of the **Resource Folder**.

- (i) The Malaysian Government explained that it introduced a tax on all foreign-made cars.

What is the correct name for a tax which is charged on goods entering a country?
Tick (✓) the correct answer. [1]

	Tick (✓)
Export tariff	
Import tariff	
Environment tariff	

- (ii) Give **two** reasons to explain why tariffs may not be popular. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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- (c) Study the graph on the opposite page. It shows changes in car production in Malaysia since 1990.

- (i) Describe the trend shown on the graph from 1990 to 2020. Use data from the graph to support your answer. [4]

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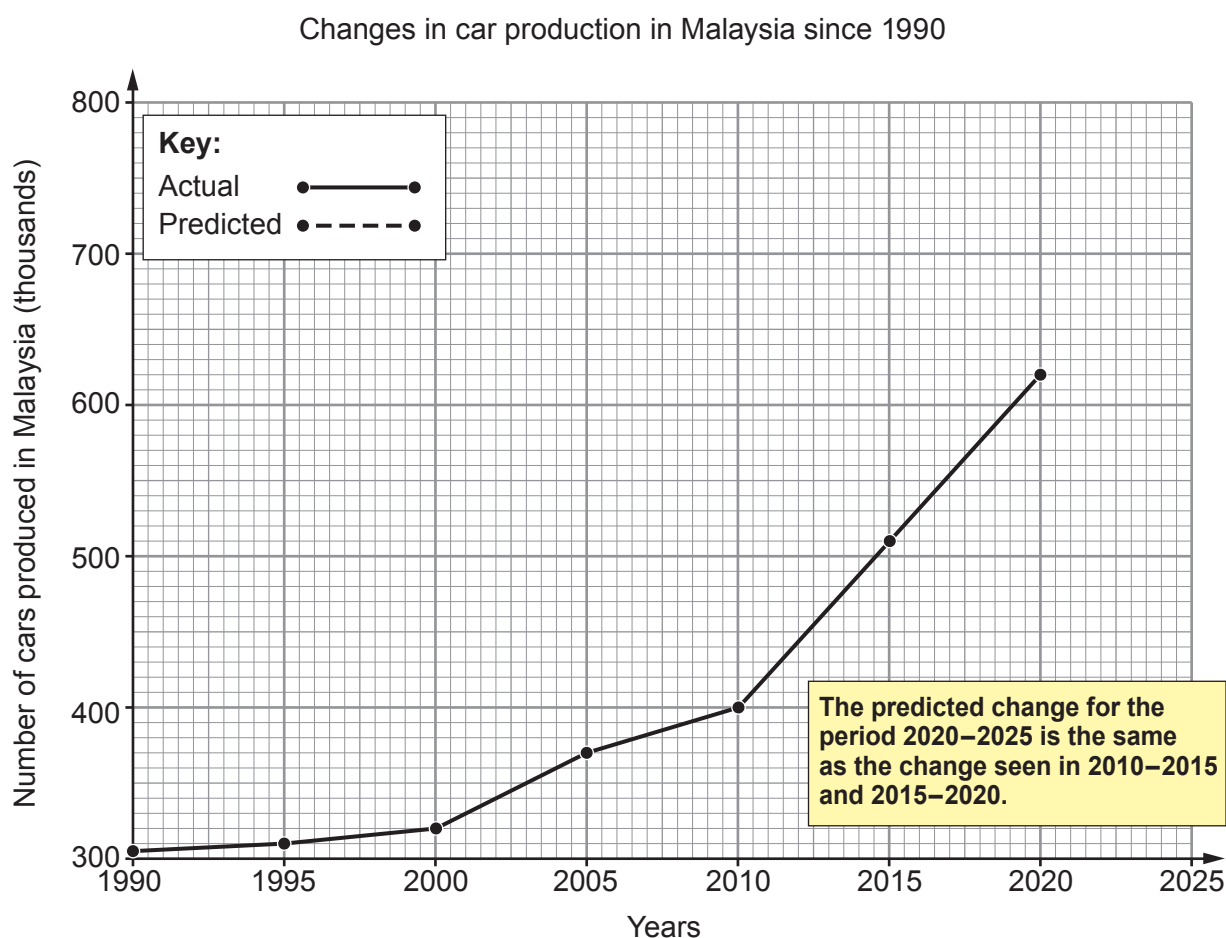
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- (ii) The rate of growth from 2020 to 2025 is predicted to be the same as for 2010 to 2020.

Complete the graph to show the **predicted growth** up to the year 2025.

[2]

- (iii) MNCs started to build new car factories in Malaysia as early as 1995.

Suggest why car production remained low for the next five years.

[2]

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(d)

Fact Box**The car industry has to change!**

- The expansion of the motor vehicle industry is one of the main reasons why Malaysia has developed at a rapid rate.
- There is evidence that car exhaust fumes are a major cause of global warming.
- Scientists are calling for the motor vehicle industry to change.

(i) Use your own knowledge to complete the paragraph below about global warming.

Only use words selected from the box.

[4]

Tertiary	accelerated	ozone	ice age
interglacial	slowed	Quaternary	glacial
intermittent	greenhouse	stagnated	

Scientists believe that global warming is, in part, a naturally occurring event. There is evidence to show that there was warming throughout the most recent geological period of time, which is known as the period. As warming occurs, ice sheets melt, an event known as an period. Recent scientific data shows that there has been a huge increase in carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere partly caused by car exhaust fumes. These gases are known as gases. This has the rate of global warming.



- (ii) There are serious consequences of climate change. Circle **one** topic from the four listed below:

Farming and food supplies

Wildlife and habitats

Tourism and tourist destinations

Water and water supplies

Explain why climate change is causing problems for your chosen topic. [4]

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End of Part A



Part B – African countries seek investment from MNCs.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this part.

Fact Box**The car industry is changing!**

- Global warming has caused many car makers to switch to the production of electric-powered vehicles. These do not give off fumes from exhausts.
- MNCs are looking for locations across Africa to build electric cars. They hope to open up new markets for their products.
- Three African countries, Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria hope to copy Malaysia's success story by welcoming a multinational car maker. They hope it will speed up their rate of development.

(a) Study **Figures 3.1 – 3.6** on **pages 4 and 5** of the **Resource Folder** which give information about Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria.

(i) Identify which country is best described by each of the four descriptors below.

Write the name of the country in the box. One country will be named twice. [4]

Descriptor	Name of country
In the period 2008–2018 this country experienced the greatest growth in its HDI score. However, by 2018, it still had the lowest average income (GNI) of the three countries.	<input type="text"/>
Between 2010 and 2019 this country experienced the fastest growth in population. The HDI score suggests that by 2018 it was the least developed of the three.	<input type="text"/>
In 2018 car ownership in this country was 80 cars for every 1000 people living there. Car production was 50 000 in the same year.	<input type="text"/>
For the period 2008–2025 it is predicted that the people living in the capital city of this country will see the biggest increase in access to legal electricity supplies.	<input type="text"/>



- (ii) Economic data is often used to measure development.

Explain why it is important to also use human/social data when measuring development. [4]

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- (b) More cars are being powered by electric batteries. Countries will need to increase the amount of electricity they generate in order to charge the batteries.

Figure 4 on **page 6** of the **Resource Folder** shows sources of current and future electricity production in Egypt, Kenya and Nigeria.

Suggest why environmentalists are concerned about the sources used to produce electricity. [4]

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- (c) Study **Figures 5.1–5.4** on **pages 7 and 8** of the **Resource Folder**.

‘The problems caused by the growth of traffic in global cities are a price worth paying.’
How far do you agree with this statement?

Use **Figures 5.1–5.4** to support your answer. You may also refer to examples you have studied. [6]

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- (d) (i) Some global cities in developing countries have built mass transit schemes.

Give **one** reason to explain why such schemes are important for rapidly growing cities. [2]

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- (ii) Give **two** reasons why some global cities in LICs/NICs find it difficult to build mass transit schemes. [4]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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End of Part B

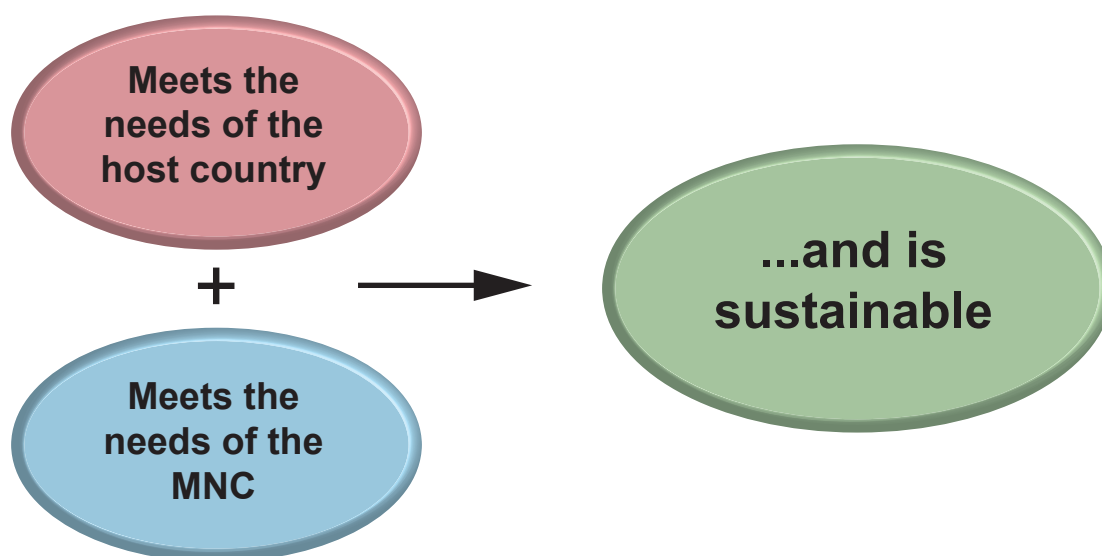


Part C

You are advised to spend about 25 minutes on this part.

A multinational company wants to build a new electric car factory in Africa. It has narrowed down its search to three countries; Egypt, Kenya or Nigeria.

On balance, which **one** of these three countries would offer the most sustainable option for **both** the host country **and** the MNC?



Justify your decision using the information from **Parts A** and **B** and the **Resource Folder**. [12]

Your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar and specialist terminology accurately will be assessed in your answer. [4]

You may use the space above to help you organise your ideas. Your report should start on the next page.



Examiner
only



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only

Additional space for **Part C** only:

End of Part C

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WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER 2021 – MORNING

GEOGRAPHY B – Component 2

RESOURCE FOLDER

This folder is for use with questions in Component 2.
This folder need not be handed in with your answer booklet.

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Car parks with electric charging points in the growing city of Yangshuo (China).

Figure 1

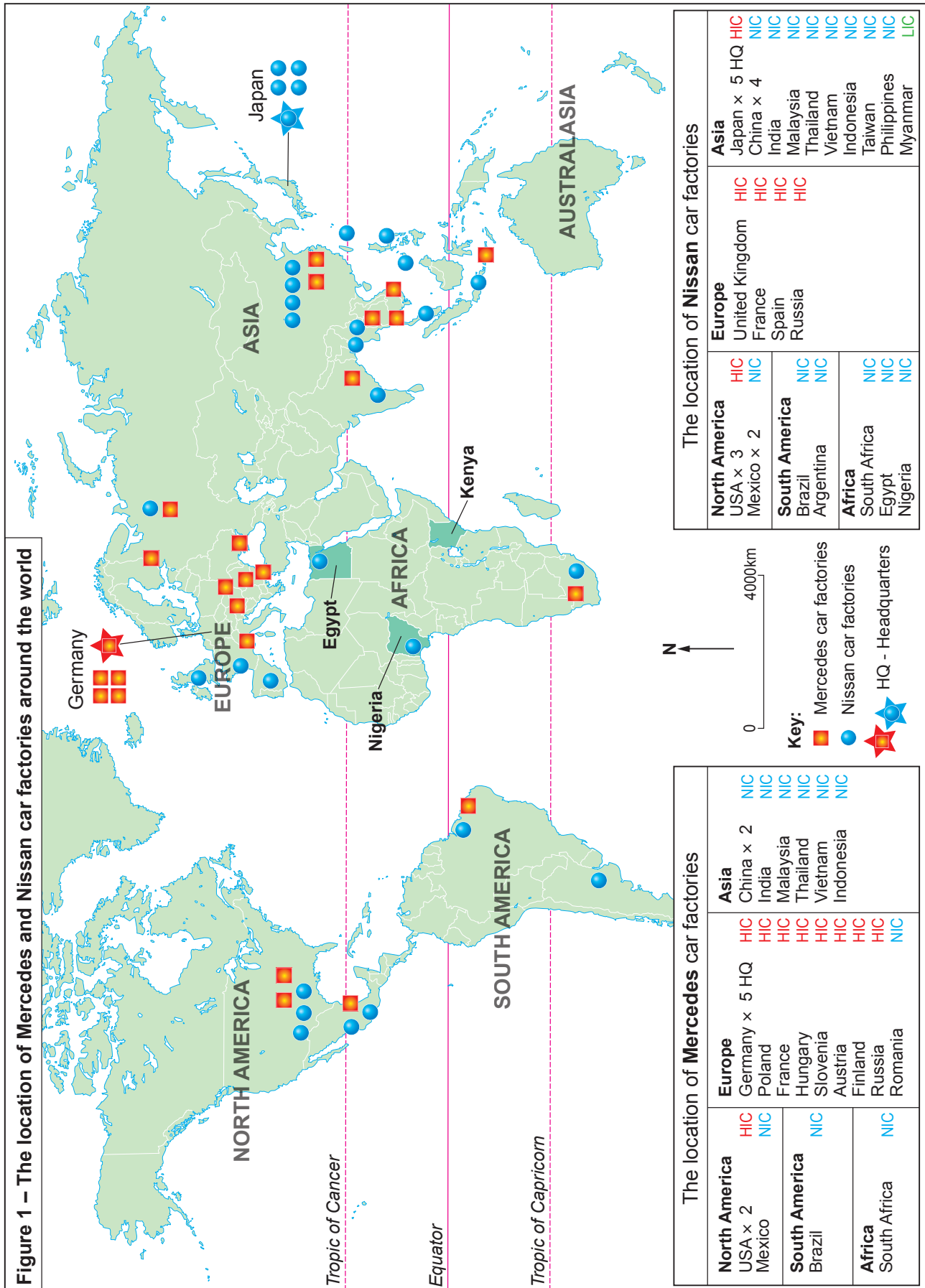


Figure 2 – Malaysia has attracted many MNCs, including companies that manufacture cars.

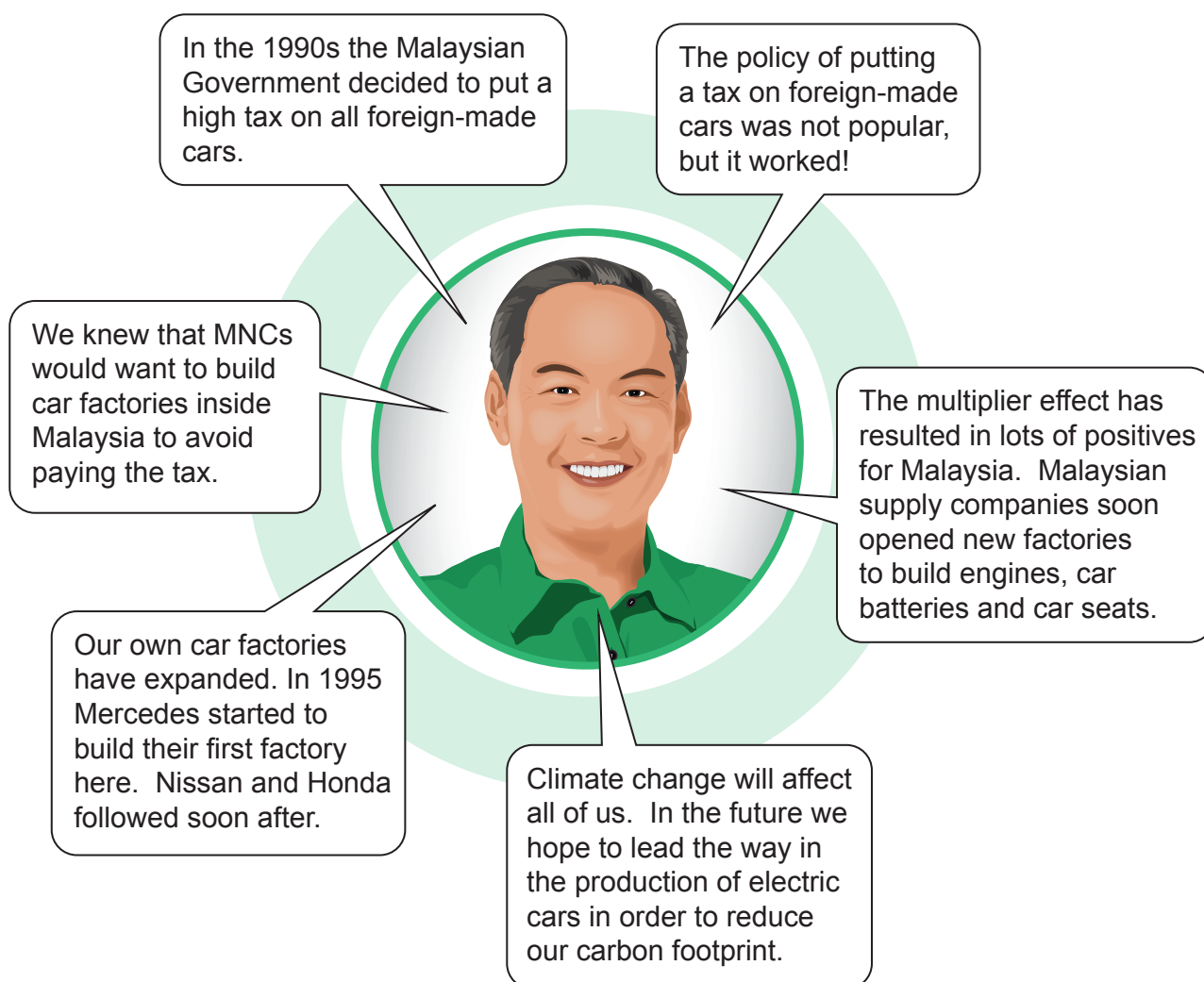


Figure 3 – gives information about three African countries.

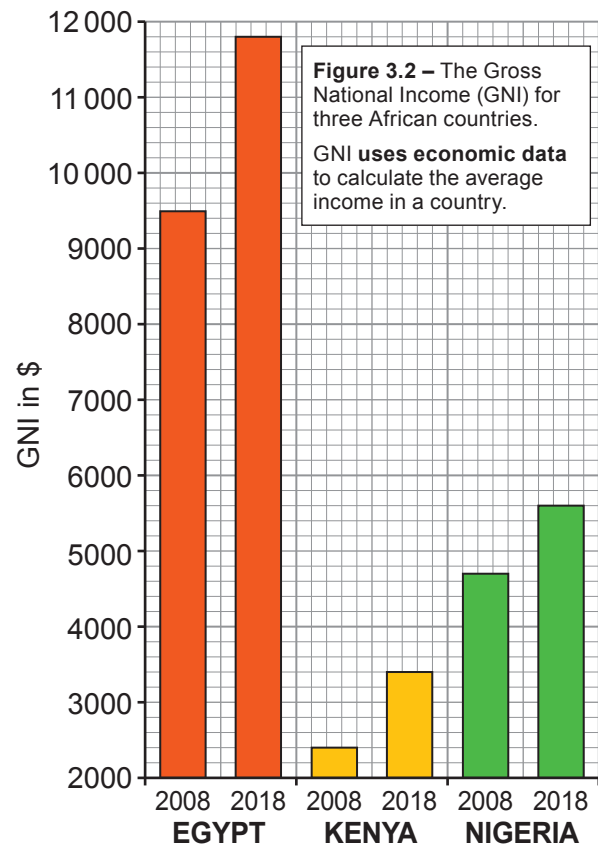
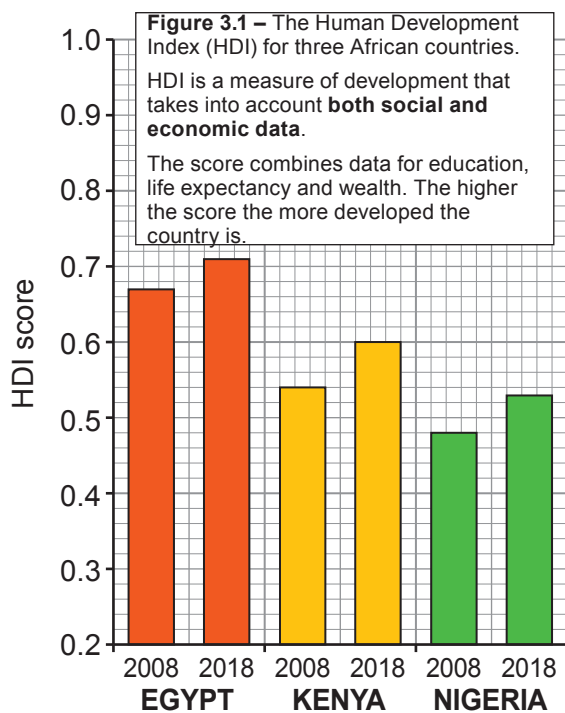


Figure 3.3 – Population growth

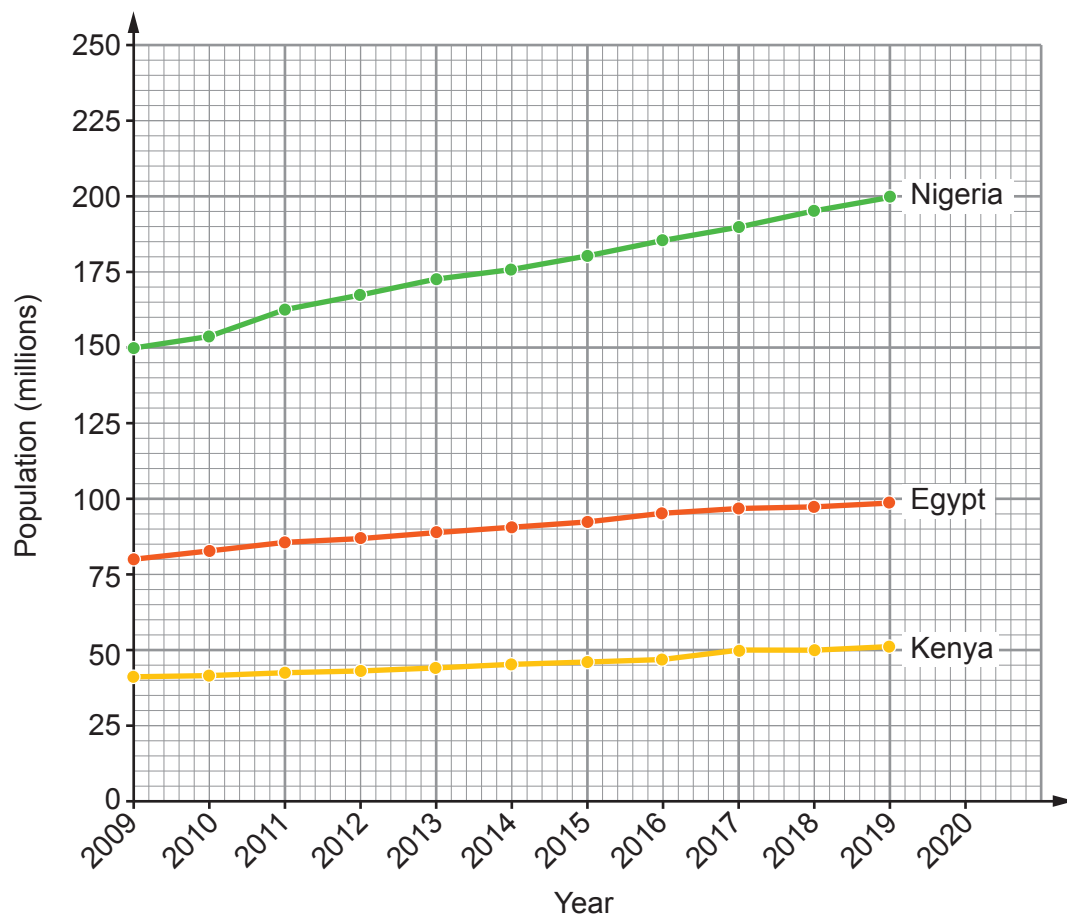


Figure 3.4 – Car ownership in 2018:
The number of cars per 1000 people in each country.

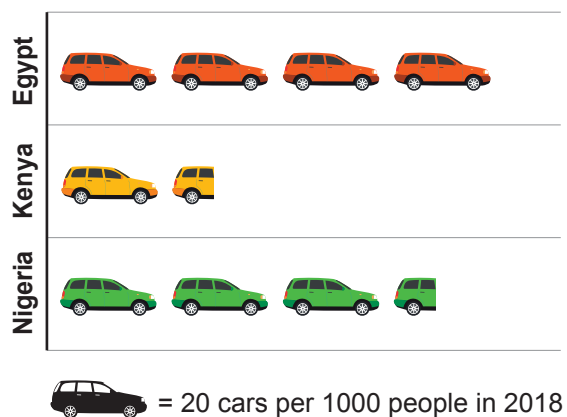


Figure 3.5 – The number of cars produced in each country in 2018.

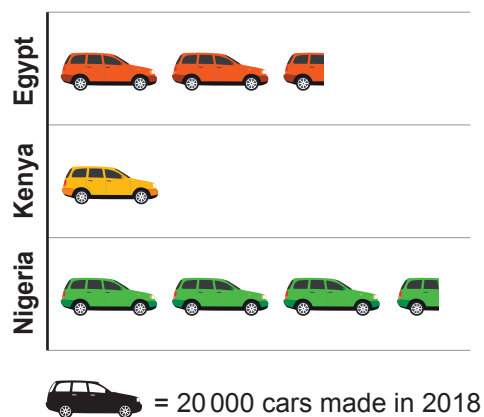


Figure 3.6 – The percentage (%) of the population with access to legal electricity in the capital city.

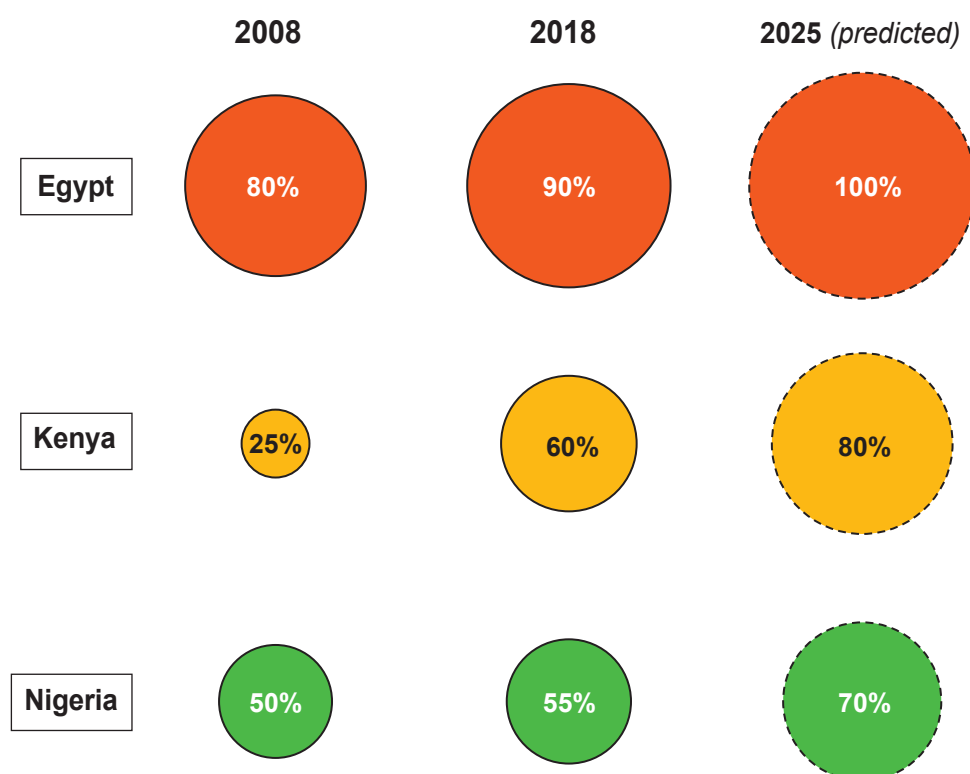
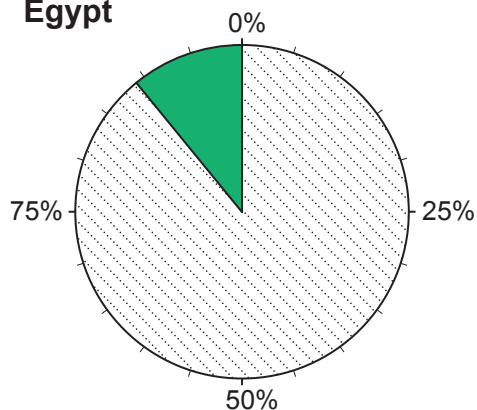


Figure 4 – How electricity is generated (produced).

The pie-charts show how electricity was generated in the three African countries in 2018.

Egypt



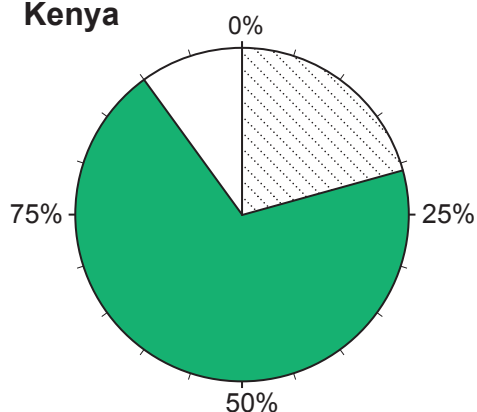
How does each country intend to change their electricity production in the future?



By 2025 we intend to increase the use of renewable energy sources to 20%.

Most of this increase will come from solar power. We would like to use more hydropower but countries upstream of the River Nile keep building dams for their own use.

Kenya

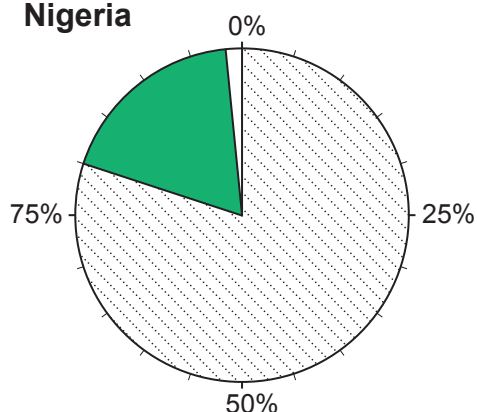


By 2025 we intend to increase the use of renewable energy to 85%.



We are very aware of the importance of this as much of our country is struggling with desertification caused by climate change.

Nigeria



By 2025 we hope to increase the use of renewable energy sources to 30%.

Most of this will be by exploiting wind and solar power. We are blessed with huge reserves of oil in the delta so it is unlikely that we will move away from using fossil fuels in the near future.

Key:




-  Electricity produced by fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas
-  Electricity produced by renewable sources such as wind, solar power and geo-thermal energy
-  Other sources

Figure 5 – As countries climb the ladder of development, traffic increases. These photographs show some of the impacts in four NIC cities.

Figure 5.1 – Traffic congestion in an old district of New Delhi (India).



Figure 5.2 – New apartment blocks on the outskirts of São Paulo (Brazil). New highways connect the area with the city centre 20 miles away.



Figure 5.3 – Commuters in Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) face many dangers as they travel to work across the city.



Figure 5.4 – New highways connect expanding Business Parks on the outskirts of Jakarta (Indonesia).

