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Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Geograph	<b> \</b>	
Paper 2: The Human	Environment	Danas Defevence
	Environment	Paper Reference
Paper 2: The Human  Tuesday 5 June 2018 – After	Environment	· ·

#### **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 and Section B answer all questions.
- In Section C answer all of Question 3 and one question from either Question 4
   or Question 5.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
   there may be more space than you need.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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#### **SECTION A**

## **Changing Cities**

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box  $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  $\boxtimes$  and then mark your new answer with a cross  $\boxtimes$ .

1	The functi	ons a	and structure of cities vary across the UK.	
	(a) Study	the (	Ordnance Survey (OS) map extract.	
	(i) Na	me t	he suburb of Bradford located in grid square 1736.	(1)
	$\times$	A	Allerton	
	$\times$	В	Eccleshill	
	$\times$	C	Bowling	
	$\times$	D	Undercliffe	
			the settlement pattern for the suburb of Cottingley, located in grid 1137.	(1)
	$\boxtimes$	A	linear	
	$\boxtimes$	В	dispersed	
	$\boxtimes$	C	gridiron	
	$\boxtimes$	D	nucleated	
	(iii) Ide	entify	the land use at grid reference 201360.	(1)
			<b>two</b> pieces of evidence from grid squares 1632 and 1633 to show that a is Bradford's Central Business District (CBD).	(2)
1				
2				



()	) Rec	ent ch	anges in retailing have created challenges for many UK cities.	
	Stu	dy Figu	ure 1a in the Resource Booklet.	
	(i)	State <b>t</b> here.	two possible reasons why the Kingswood Shopping Centre was built	(2)
	(ii)	Sugge	est <b>one</b> impact of the Kingswood Shopping Centre on Hull's CBD.	(2)
(c)	Ide	ntify th	ne meaning of the term <b>re-urbanisation</b> .	(1)
	X	<b>A</b>	movement of people back towards a city centre to live	
	×	В	growth of a city into the countryside	
	×		growth of a city into the countryside decline and closure of industries in a city	

(d) Explain <b>two</b> causes of deindustrialisation in the UK.	(4)
1	
2	



(e) Rapid urbanisation has taken place in many developing and emerging countries.

Study Figure 1b below.

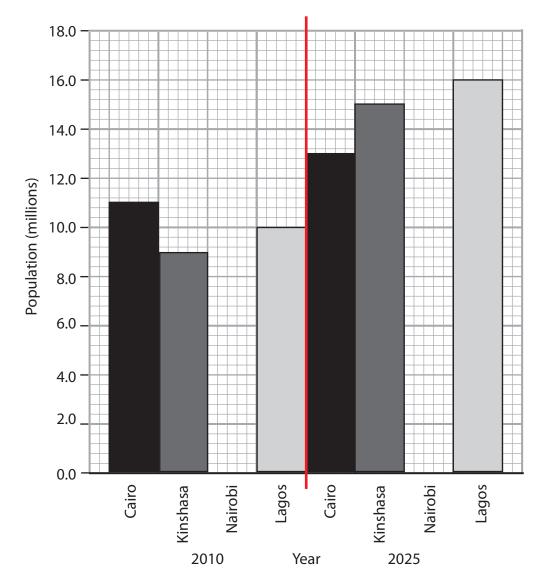


Figure 1b

# Past and projected populations for selected cities in Africa

(i) Plot the data for Nairobi given in the table below by completing the bar chart on Figure 1b.

(2)

City	Population (millions)		
	2010	2025 (projected)	
Nairobi	3.2	6.0	

(iii) State <b>one</b> possible reason for the trend shown on Figure 1b.  (iv) Explain <b>two</b> negative impacts of rapid urbanisation on a city in a developing or emerging country.  (4)	(ii) Calculate the projected increase in Kinshasa's population between 2010 and 2025.	(1)
or emerging country.  (4)		



(f)	You have studied a major city in <b>either</b> a developing <b>or</b> emerging country.  Evaluate the ways that the challenges of rapid urbanisation have been managed				
	to improve the quality of life.	(8)			
	Named major city in a developing or emerging country				

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



#### **SECTION B**

### **Global Development**

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box  $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box  $\boxtimes$  and then mark your new answer with a cross  $\boxtimes$ .

Levels of development are different around the world due to a combination of

physical and human factors.	
(a) Name <b>one</b> indicator used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI).	(1)
(b) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.	
(i) Identify <b>one</b> country labelled on Figure 2a with a medium HDI.	(1)
A USA	
■ B India	
☑ C Madagascar	
☑ D Brazil	
(ii) Identify the continent on Figure 2a that has the highest number of countries	
with a very high HDI.	(1)
	(1)
(iii) State <b>two</b> disadvantages of the method of presentation shown on Figure 2a.	
(iii) state two distavantages of the method of presentation shown of rigare 2a.	(2)
1	
2	

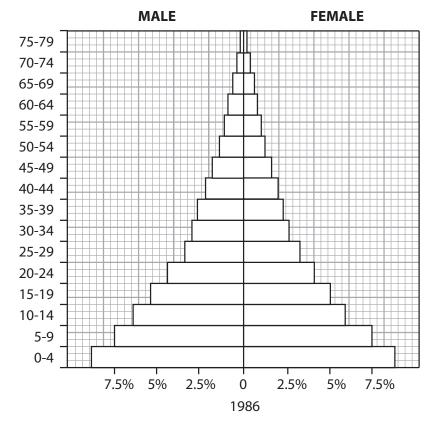


(d) Study Figure 2b in the Resource Booklet.  (i) Identify the two countries with the highest GDP per capita.  A Morocco and Kenya B France and Qatar C Qatar and Spain D Kenya and Thailand  (ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.  (1)  (iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.  (4)	acros		physical factor that has led to variations in the level of development UK.	(1)
<ul> <li>A Morocco and Kenya</li> <li>B France and Qatar</li> <li>C Qatar and Spain</li> <li>D Kenya and Thailand</li> <li>(ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.</li> </ul>	(d) Study	/ Figu	ıre 2b in the Resource Booklet.	
<ul> <li>■ A Morocco and Kenya</li> <li>■ B France and Qatar</li> <li>■ C Qatar and Spain</li> <li>■ D Kenya and Thailand</li> <li>(ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.</li> </ul>	(i) Id	lentif	y the <b>two</b> countries with the highest GDP per capita.	
<ul> <li>■ B France and Qatar</li> <li>■ C Qatar and Spain</li> <li>■ D Kenya and Thailand</li> <li>(ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	Δ	Morocco and Kenya	(1)
<ul> <li>C Qatar and Spain</li> <li>D Kenya and Thailand</li> <li>(ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>D Kenya and Thailand</li> <li>(ii) Calculate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(iii) Explain two reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.</li> </ul>	×			
(iii) Explain <b>two</b> reasons why GDP per capita is often lower in the periphery regions of a country.	$\times$			
regions of a country.	(ii) Ca	alcula	ate the median GDP per capita for the countries shown on Figure 2b.	(1)
				(4)



(e) Changes in population structure over the last 30 years have influenced the development of developing and emerging countries.

Study Figure 2c below.



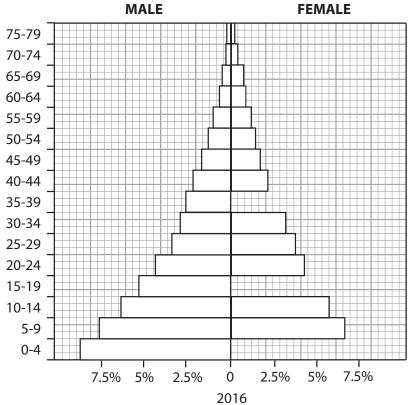


Figure 2c

Population pyramids for Ghana, a developing country, 1986 and 2016



(i) Plot the data below to complete the 2016 population pyramid on Figure 2c.

(3)

Age group (female)	Percentage (%) population
0-4	7.5
15-19	5.0
35-39	2.5

(ii) Identify the total percentage of 5-9 year olds in 1986.

(1)

- **■ B** 10%
- **D** 15%

(iii) State  ${f two}$  possible reasons for the decrease in the 0–4 age group shown on Figure 2c.

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2		



(f)	Explain <b>two</b> ways geopolitical relationships have affected the development of <b>either</b> a named developing <b>or</b> emerging country.	(4)
	Named developing or emerging country	
1		

a named developing <b>or</b> emerging country.	(8)
Named developing or emerging country	

(g) Assess the positive and negative impacts of rapid development on  $\mbox{\bf either}$ 



ı	
	(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)
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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS** 

## **SECTION C**

## **Resource Management**

	Aı	nswe	er ALL parts of question 3. Write your answers in the spaces provide	ed.
			is must be answered with a cross in a box $oxtimes$ . If you change your mine talline through the box $oxtimes$ and then mark your new answer with a	
3	People ex	ploi	t and can change environments in order to obtain natural resources.	
	(a) Define	e the	e term <b>renewable resource</b> .	(1)
	(b) Study	Figu	ıre 3 in the Resource Booklet.	
		entif ntin	y the amount of forest cover in 2020 if the trend shown on Figure 3	
	CO		acs.	(1)
	$\boxtimes$	A	51%	
	$\boxtimes$	В	53%	
	$\boxtimes$	C	55%	
		D	57%	
	(ii) Ca	lcul	ate the mean amount of forest cover shown on Figure 3.	
	Ar	ıswe	r to one decimal place.	
	Yo	u m	ust show your workings in the space below.	(2)
				%
		ame gure	<b>one</b> type of graph that could be used to present the data shown on 3.	(1)



	(iv) State <b>one</b> possible reason for the trend shown on Figure 3.	(1)
	(v) Explain <b>two</b> ways in which the trend shown on Figure 3 could impact on the environment.	(4)
2		
	(Total for Question 3 = 10 ma	arks)

# **Answer EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5**

# **Energy Resource Management**

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 4(f).

			in Question 4(f).	
			If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box $\ oxdot$ .	
4	The increa	asing	demand for energy is being met by different types of energy resource.	
	(a) Identi	fy th	e meaning of the term <b>carbon footprint</b> .	(4)
				(1)
		<b>A</b> a	measure of all the different energy resources in a country	
	$\boxtimes$	<b>3</b> a	measure of the impact of humans on the environment	
		<b>C</b> a	measure of the amount of energy produced and consumed	
	X	<b>)</b> a	measure of all the greenhouse gases an individual produces	
	(b) Natura	al ga	s is a non-renewable energy resource.	
	State	one	other non-renewable energy resource.	
				(1)
	(c) Study	Figu	re 4 in the Resource Booklet.	
			y the increase in Africa's percentage of natural gas production from	
			2015.	(4)
				(1)
	$\boxtimes$	A	3.5%	
	$\boxtimes$	В	5.5%	
	$\boxtimes$	C	7.5%	
	$\times$	D	9.5%	
			y the region with the smallest percentage change in natural gas	
	pr	oduc	ction between 1970 and 2015.	(1)



	(iii) State <b>two</b> possible reasons for the change in the Middle East's natural gas production shown on Figure 4.	(2)
1		
2		
	(d) Explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of fracking.	(2)
	(e) Explain <b>one</b> way a named developed country has attempted to manage its energy resources in a sustainable way.	
		(4)
	Named developed country	(4)
		(4)
		(4)
		(4)
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		(4)

(f)	Assess the reasons why the UK and other countries use a mix of different energy resources.	
		(8)



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l	(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
	(Spennig, punctuation, graninal and use of specialist terminology – 4 marks)
ı	(Total for Occasion A 24 months)
ı	(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)
1	

# Do not answer Question 5 if you have answered Question 4.

## **Water Resource Management**

	If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box $ igsim  {\color{orange} \square} $ .	•
reas	as around the world have challenges in managing their water resources.	
a) Ido	dentify the meaning of the term <b>water surplus</b> .	(1)
×	A the supply of useable water is greater than its demand	
X	B the amount of rainfall is lower than the amount of evaporation	
X	the water quality has declined due to pollution from industry	
×	<b>D</b> the supply of useable water is lower than the demand	
b) Sta	State <b>one</b> reason why some areas have water supply problems.	(1)
c) St	Study Figure 5 in the Resource Booklet.	
W	Water stress can be measured using the Water Exploitation Index (WEI).	
(i)	(i) Identify the decrease in the Humber area's WEI.	(1)
	■ B 4%	
	<ul><li>■ C 6%</li><li>■ D 8%</li></ul>	



(iii) State <b>two</b> possible reasons for the change in the North Eastern area's WEI shown on Figure 5.	(2)
(d) Explain <b>one</b> disadvantage of desalination.	(2)
(e) Explain <b>one</b> way a named developed country has attempted to manage its water	
resources in a sustainable way.	(4)
resources in a sustainable way.	

In this question, up to four additional marks will be awarded for your spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology.		
(f) Assess the reasons why there are differences in water consumption between a developed country and <b>either</b> an emerging <b>or</b> a developing country.		
	(8)	



(Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)	
(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)	
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 34 MARKS	
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 94 MARKS	

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Figure 1b © UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs and Frost and Sullivan Analysis

Figure 2c http://populationpyramid.net/ghana/2016/

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