

Please write clearly in	block capitals.		
Centre number		Candidate number	
Surname			
Forename(s)			
Candidate signature			

# GCSE GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Challenges in the human environment

Tuesday 5 June 2018 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

#### **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil
- a rubber
- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

#### **Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.

Answer all questions in Section A and Section B.

Answer Question 3 and one other question in Section C.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside
the box around each page or on blank pages. Do all rough work in this book.
Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The total number of marks available for this paper is 88.
- Spelling, punctuation, grammar and specialist terminology will be assessed in Question 01.9.
- HIC is a higher income country.
- · LIC is a lower income country.
- NEE is a newly emerging economy.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
TOTAL		



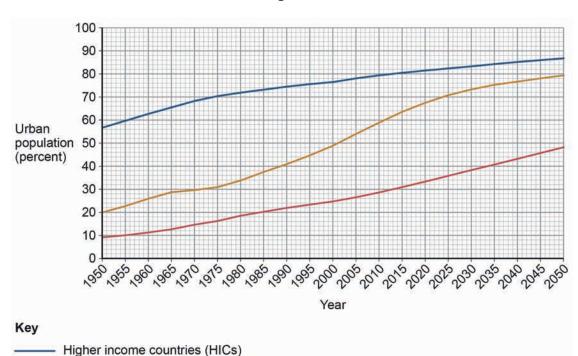
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box

For the multiple-choice questions, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.  CORRECT METHOD  WRONG METHODS  WRONG METH	
Answer <b>all</b> questions in this section.	
Question 1 Urban issues and challenges  O 1.1 Which term is best defined by the phrase, 'the increasing percentage of the population living in towns and cities'?  Shade one circle only.	1
A Urban sprawl  B Urbanisation  C Migration	
D Urban regeneration [1 mark	<b>k]</b>



Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing the percentage of the population living in urban areas in different parts of the world 1950–2050 (projected).

Figure 1



0 1 . 2 Complete the following paragraph to describe the changes shown in **Figure 1**.

Choose the **three** correct answers from this list:

Newly emerging economies (NEEs) Lower income countries (LICs)

HICs doubled NEEs slow down trebled speed up

The smallest increase in percentage of urban population 1950–2050 is expected to

be in \_\_\_\_\_.

From 2020 the rate of increase is expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in NEEs.

Between 2000 and 2050, lower income countries are projected to have almost

\_\_\_\_\_ in the percentage living in urban areas.

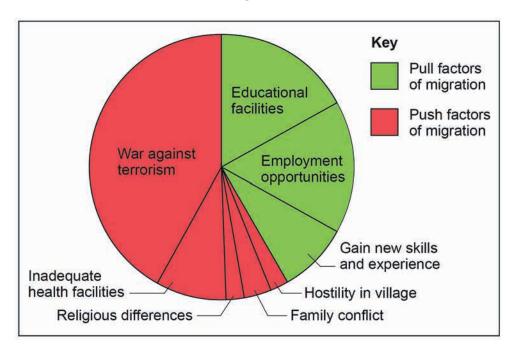
[3 marks]

Question 1 continues on the next page



Study **Figure 2**, a pie chart showing the reasons for rural—urban migration in a region of Pakistan, a country in Asia.

Figure 2



0 1 . 3 Describe the pattern of reasons for migration shown in Figure 2.

[2 marks]

Study Figure 3, some social media comments about traffic in Bangalore, a city in India.

Figure 3

10%

y

What is the main reason for traffic getting worse in Bangalore? Opinions please...

#RoadsPoorQuality 62%
#InsufficientPublicTransport 28%

#RoadsNeverRepaired

10 miles to go...SatNav says....1h30mins "That's #BangaloreCongestion

Turned down lift home yesterday – I was in a hurry! #BangaloreCongestion



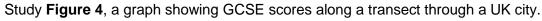
0 1.4	Using <b>Figure 3</b> suggest <b>one</b> problem faced by people in Bangalore as a result of traffic congestion.  [2 marks]	Do not write outside the box
0 1.5	Use <b>Figure 3</b> and a case study of a city in a LIC or NEE to suggest why managing traffic congestion and air pollution may be challenging.  [6 marks]	
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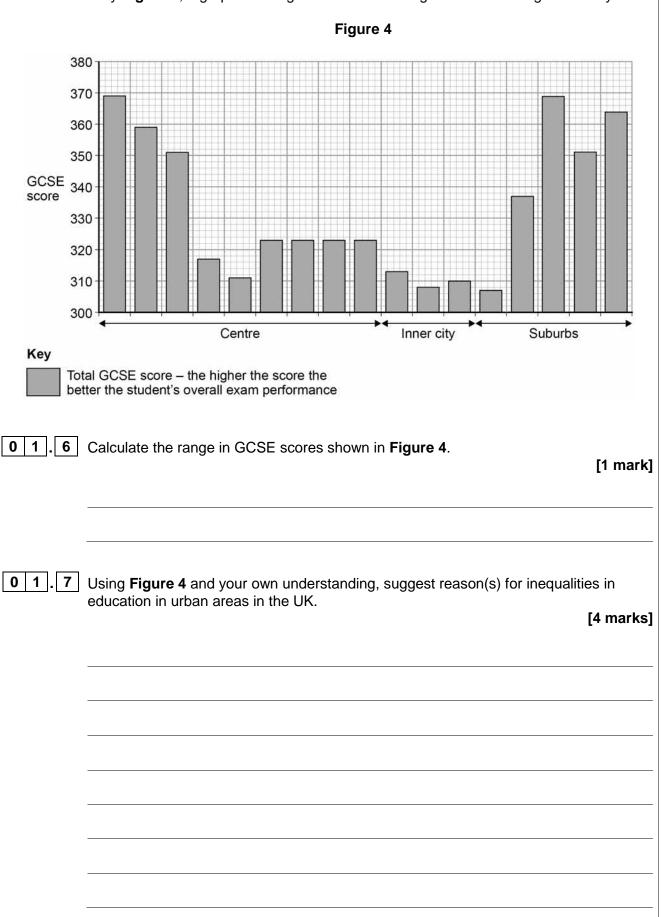




Do not write outside the [1 mark] [4 marks]

box







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0 1.8	Outline <b>one</b> way that <b>national</b> migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city.  [2 marks]	
0 1.9	To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied?  [9 marks]  [+ 3 SPaG marks]	
	Name of city:	





Extra space		
	End of Section A	
	Life of Section A	



## Section B The changing economic world

Answer all questions in this section.

## Question 2 The changing economic world

Study **Figure 5**, a table showing the Gross National Income (GNI) data for selected countries in 2016.

Figure 5

	GNI
Country name	US\$ per person
Argentina	11 960
Belgium	41 860
China	8 260
Finland	44 730
Haiti	780
India	1 680
Kenya	1 380
Mali	750
Poland	12 680
Spain	27 520
United Kingdom	42 390

0 2 . 1	Calculate the median value for the GNI data in <b>Figure 5</b> .
	[2 marks]
	Space for working
	Median =
0 2.2	Suggest <b>one</b> reason why the GNI per person varies between the countries shown in <b>Figure 5</b> .
	[1 mark]
	Question 2 continues on the next page



	Study <b>Figure 6</b> , a diagram to explain the impact of tourism on a country.
	Figure 6
	Overseas visitors attracted
	Workers spend increases in tourist industries such as hotels  Work increases for businesses supplying the tourist industry
	Other local businesses are supported by this spending  Taxes paid increases  Increased income for government spending
. 4	Using <b>Figure 6</b> and your own understanding, suggest how the growth of tourism in a
	LIC or NEE might help to reduce the development gap.  [4 marks]



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Question 2 continues on the next page	





Study **Figure 7** which describes the effects of an intermediate technology project in an area of Malawi, a country in Africa.

## Figure 7

## **Bicycle Ambulances**

There are two small Health Centres in the area serving 45 000 people. 1 in 6 women die in childbirth.

People have to travel vast distances to be seen by a nurse or doctor. Travel to the clinics is usually by ox and cart but this is an expensive and slow mode of transport.

A project was started to build bicycle ambulances and to provide training to the people in the area so more patients can make their way to a health centre. It is hoped that these bicycle ambulances will help save many lives.



0 2 . 5	State <b>two</b> challenges faced by the people living in the area described in <b>Figure 7</b> . [2 marks]
	1
	2



0 2 . 6	State <b>one</b> characteristic of intermediate technology.  [1 mark]	Do not write outside the box
0 2.7	Outline <b>one</b> way in which international aid has had an impact on a named LIC or NEE country.  [2 marks]	
	Question 2 continues on the next page	



0 2.8	Using a case study of a LIC or NEE country, explain the link between Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and industrial development in the country.  [6 marks]	Do not write outside the box
	Name of country:	
	Extra space	



Study **Figure 8**, information about the planned spending on transport infrastructure in England's regions 2016–2021.

Figure 8

Region	£ per person per year	North East North
North East	222	West Yorkshire
North West	682	and the Humber
Yorkshire and the Humber	190	East
East Midlands	221	Midlands
West Midlands	254	Midlands East of England
East of England	413	J ( } ~ 50
London	1943	South West South East
South East	226	The state of the s
South West	212	0 10

Using **Figure 8**, calculate the mean planned spending per person per year 2016–2021 in the nine English regions.

[2 marks]

Show your working here.  $\label{eq:Mean planned spending = £ }$  Mean planned spending = £

Question 2 continues on the next page



0 2 . 1 0	Assess the importance of transport improvements to the UK economy.	[9 marks]	Do not write outside the box
	Extra space		



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## Section C The challenge of resource management

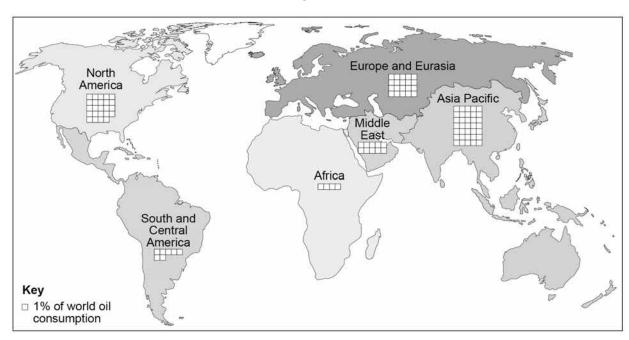
Answer two questions in this section.

Answer Question 3 and either Question 4 or Question 5 or Question 6.

## Question 3 The challenge of resource management

Study Figure 9, a map showing world oil consumption in 2016.

Figure 9



0 3. 1 What is the difference between Africa and North America's share of world oil consumption shown in **Figure 9**?

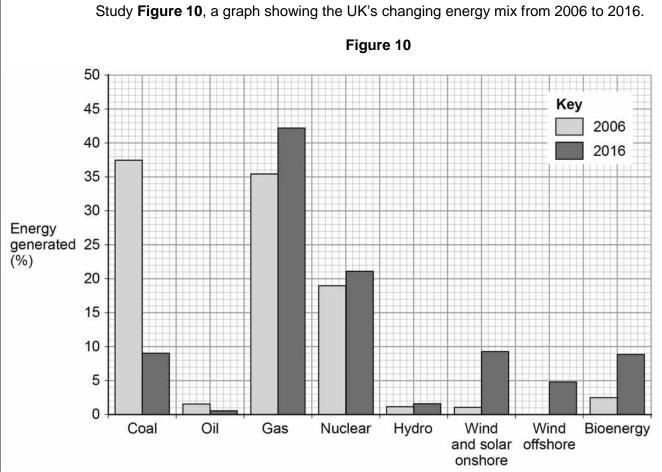
[1 mark]



0 3.2	Using <b>Figure 9</b> and your own understanding, suggest how inequalities in the consumption of resources influence well-being.		Do not write outside the box
	[3	3 marks]	
0 3 . 3	Outline <b>one</b> advantage of the trend towards agribusiness in the UK.	2 marks]	
	•		
	Overtion 2 continues on the next next		
	Question 3 continues on the next page		









0 3 . 4	Using Figure 10 and your own understanding, discuss the issues arising from the UK's	Do not write outside the box
	changing energy mix. [6 marks]	
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		12

**End of Question 3** 

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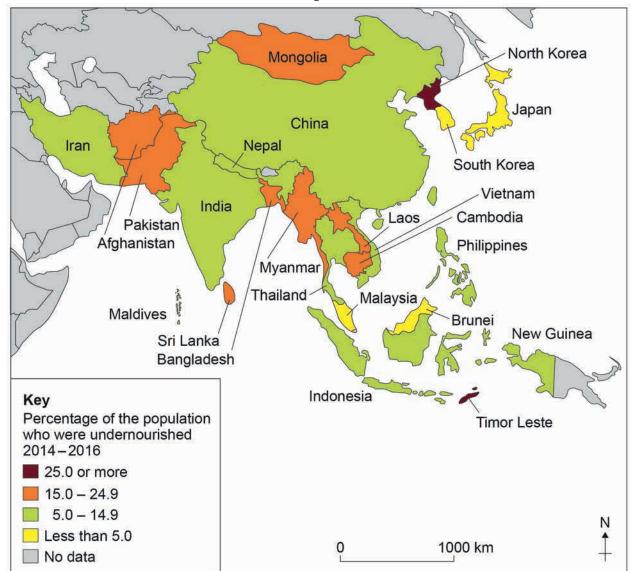


#### Answer either Question 4 or Question 5 or Question 6.

### **Question 4 Food**

Study **Figure 11**, a map of South and East Asia showing the percentage of people who were undernourished between 2014 and 2016.

Figure 11



**0 4 . 1** Name **one** country where less than 5% of the population were undernourished.

[1 mark]



0 4.2	How many of the Asian countries shown in <b>Figure 11</b> had 15–24.9% of t undernourished?	heir population	Do not write outside the box
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only.	[2 marks]	
	<b>A</b> 6	0	
	B 7	0	
	<b>C</b> 8	9	
	D 9	0	
	What percentage of the 24 countries in Asia for which data is shown had their population undernourished?	15–24.9% of	
	Answer to 1 decimal place.		
0 4.3	Describe the distribution of countries which had 15–24.9% of their popular undernourished as shown in <b>Figure 11</b> .	ation [2 marks]	
0 4.4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have a limited food supply.	[2 marks]	
	Question 4 continues on the next page		



0 4.5	Explain how different strategies can be used to make food supplies more sustainable.  [6 marks]	Do not outside bo.
	Extra space	
		13
	End of Question 4	



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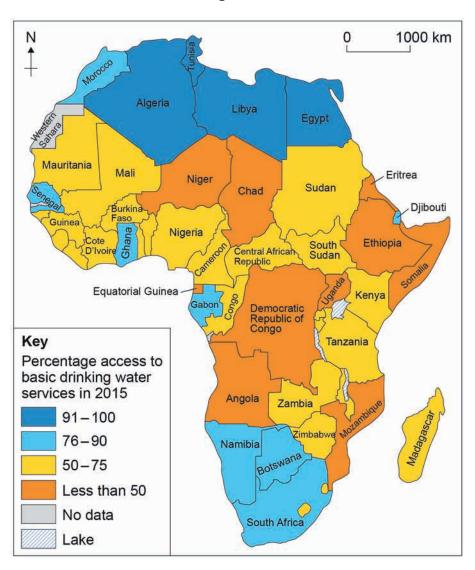
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### **Question 5 Water**

Study **Figure 12**, a map of Africa showing percentage access to basic drinking water services in 2015.

Figure 12



0 5 . 1 Name **one** country with a 91–100% access to basic drinking water services.

[1 mark]



0 5.2	How many of the African countries shown in <b>Figure 12</b> had less than 50° basic drinking water services?	% access to	Do not v outside box
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only.	[2 marks]	
	<b>A</b> 8	0	
	<b>B</b> 9	0	
	<b>C</b> 10	$\supset$	
	D 11	0	
	What percentage of the 48 countries in Africa for which data is shown ha 50% access to basic drinking water services?	d less than	
	Answer to 1 decimal place.		
0 5 . 3	Describe the distribution of countries which had 76–90% access to basic water services as shown in <b>Figure 12</b> .	drinking [2 marks]	
0 5 . 4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have a limited availability of water	er. [2 marks]	
		[2 marks]	
	Question 5 continues on the next page		



0 5.5	Explain how different strategies can be used to make water supplies more sustainable.  [6 marks]	Do not w outside t box
	Extra space	
		13
	End of Question 5	



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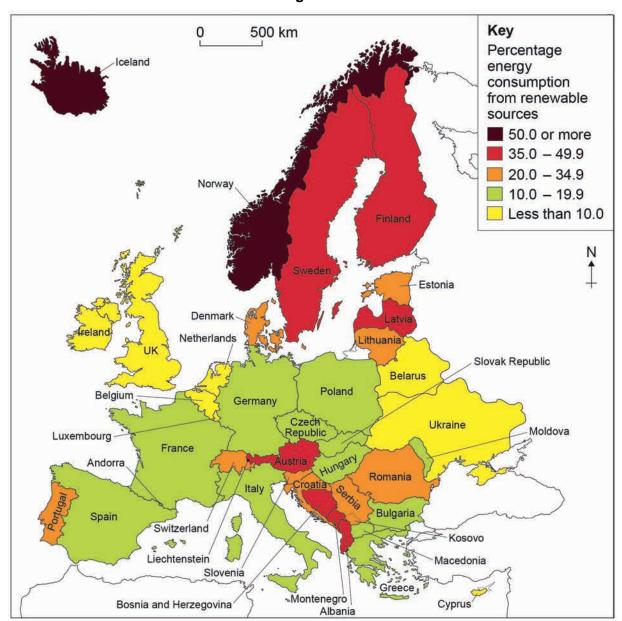
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### **Question 6 Energy**

Study **Figure 13**, a map of Europe showing the percentage energy consumption from renewable sources in Europe (excluding Russia) in 2014.

Figure 13



**0 6 . 1** Name **one** country which had less than 10.0% of energy consumption from renewable sources.

[1 mark]



0 6.2	How many of the European countries shown in <b>Figure 13</b> had 35.0–49.9 consumption from renewable sources?	% of energy	Do no outsid
	Shade <b>one</b> circle only.	[2 marks]	
	<b>A</b> 5	0	
	<b>B</b> 6	0	
	What percentage of the 41 countries in Europe for which data is shown h 35.0–49.9% consumption of energy from renewable sources?	ad	
	Answer to 1 decimal place.		
0 6 . 3	Describe the distribution of countries which had 20.0–34.9% consumption from renewable sources shown in <b>Figure 13</b> .	n of energy [2 marks]	
0 6.4	Outline <b>one</b> reason why some countries have a limited energy supply.	[2 marks]	



0 6 . 5	Explain how different strategies can be used to make energy supplies more sustainable.		Do not w outside i box
	Sustainable.	[6 marks]	
	Extra space		

## **END OF QUESTIONS**

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13