

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Challenges in the Human Environment

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- the OS key insert (enclosed)
- 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 01.11.
- 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	




For the multiple-choice questions, shade the circle next to the correct answer.

CORRECT METHOD 

WRONG METHODS 

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

Section A Urban issues and challenges

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 1 Urban issues and challenges

0 1 - **1**

Which statement completes the following sentence?

A megacity is a city with at least...

Shade **one** circle only.

A 500 000 people.

B 1 million people.

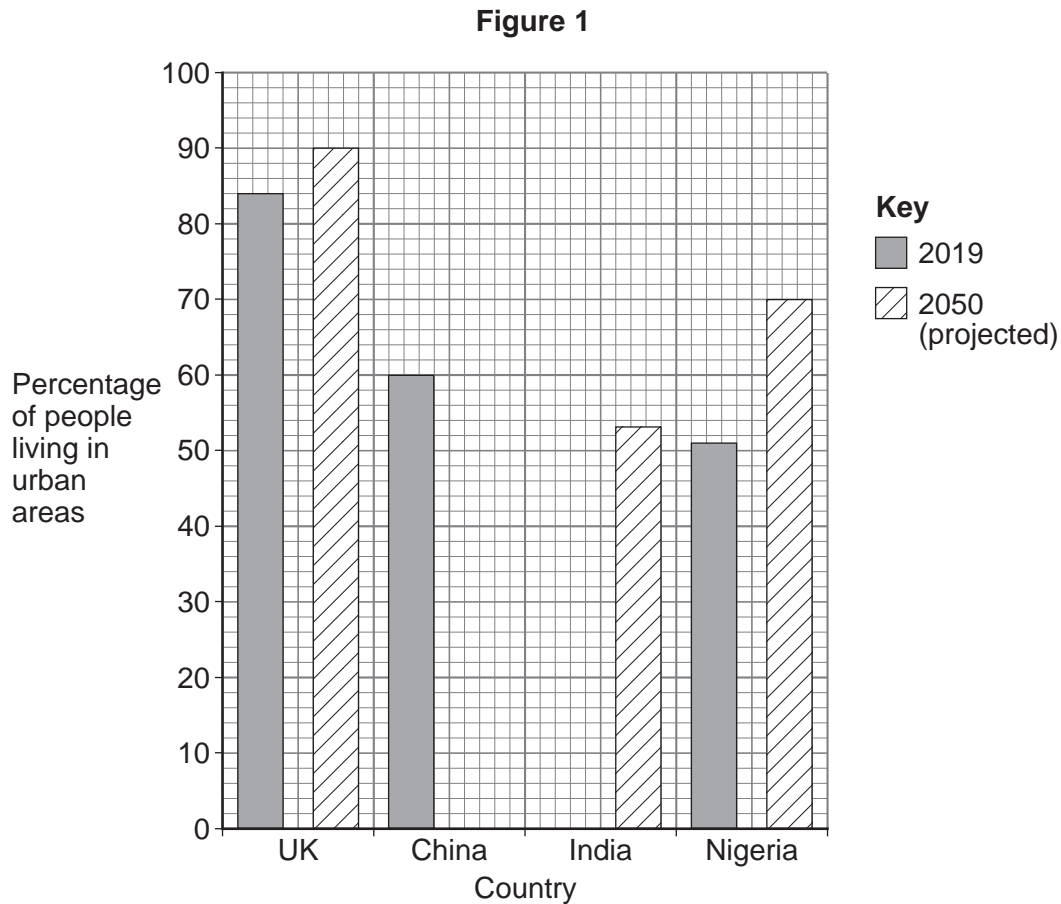
C 5 million people.

D 10 million people.

[1 mark]



Study **Figure 1**, a graph showing the percentage of people living in urban areas in selected countries.



0 1 . 2

Complete **Figure 1** using the following data.

[2 marks]

Country	% living in urban areas in 2019	% living in urban areas in 2050 (projected)
UK	84	90
China	60	80
India	35	53
Nigeria	51	70

0 1 . 3

Calculate the mean percentage of people projected to be living in urban areas in 2050, in the countries shown.

Answer to the nearest whole percentage.

[1 mark]

_____ %

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 1 . 4

Give **two** pull factors that encourage people to move to urban areas in LICs/NEEs.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Study **Figure 2**, a photo of a shared toilet in an Indian city.

Figure 2



0 1 . 5

Suggest why sanitation systems in cities in LICs/NEEs create challenges.

Use **Figure 2** and your own understanding.

[4 marks]



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outside the
box*

Extra space _____

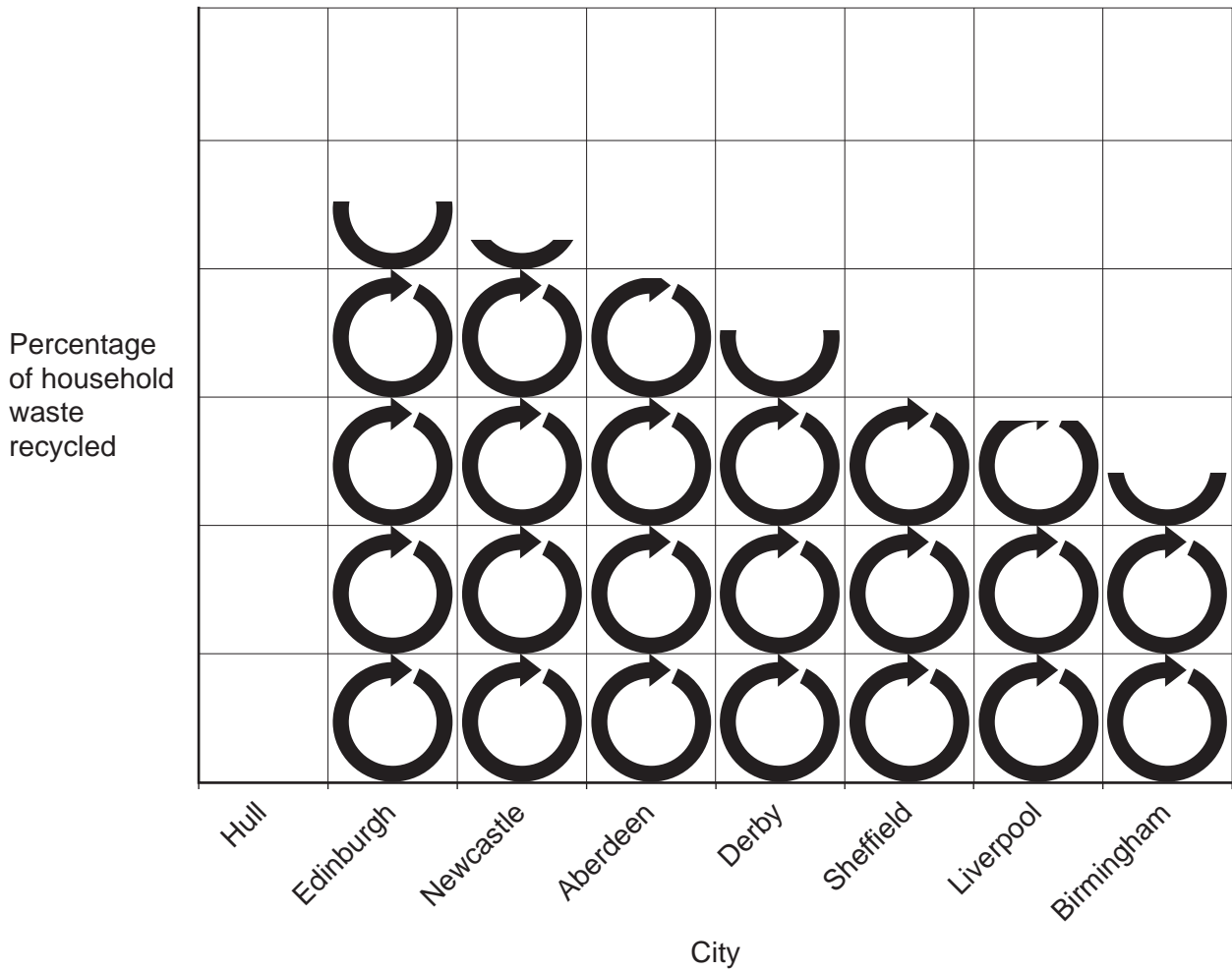
Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►




Study **Figure 3**, a graph showing the percentage of household waste that was recycled in 2016–17 in selected cities in the UK.

Figure 3



Key

 represents 10% household waste recycled

0 1 . 6

Complete **Figure 3** using the following data.

[1 mark]

City	Percentage of household waste recycled
Hull	50



0 1 . 7

Outline **one** advantage of recycling waste.

[2 marks]

0 1 . 8

Assess the importance of managing transport as part of urban sustainability.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figure 4**, a 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map of part of Hull, a city in the UK.

Figure 4



0 1 . 9

What is the 6 figure grid reference for the point marked X?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

A 283098

B 098282

C 098298

D 102283



0 1 . 1 0

What is the straight line distance, to the nearest 100 m, from point **X** to the centre of the rail and bus station at 092288?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

A 500 m

B 700 m

C 900 m

D 1.1 km

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figure 5a** and **Figure 5b** which were taken at point X on **Figure 4**.

They show the same location before and after a regeneration scheme.

Figure 5a



Figure 5b



0 1 . 1 1

Suggest how a regeneration project can solve urban problems.

Use **Figure 5a** and **Figure 5b** and a UK example you have studied.

[9 marks]

[+3 SPaG marks]



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outside the
box

Extra space _____

33

End of Section A

Turn over for Section B

Turn over ►



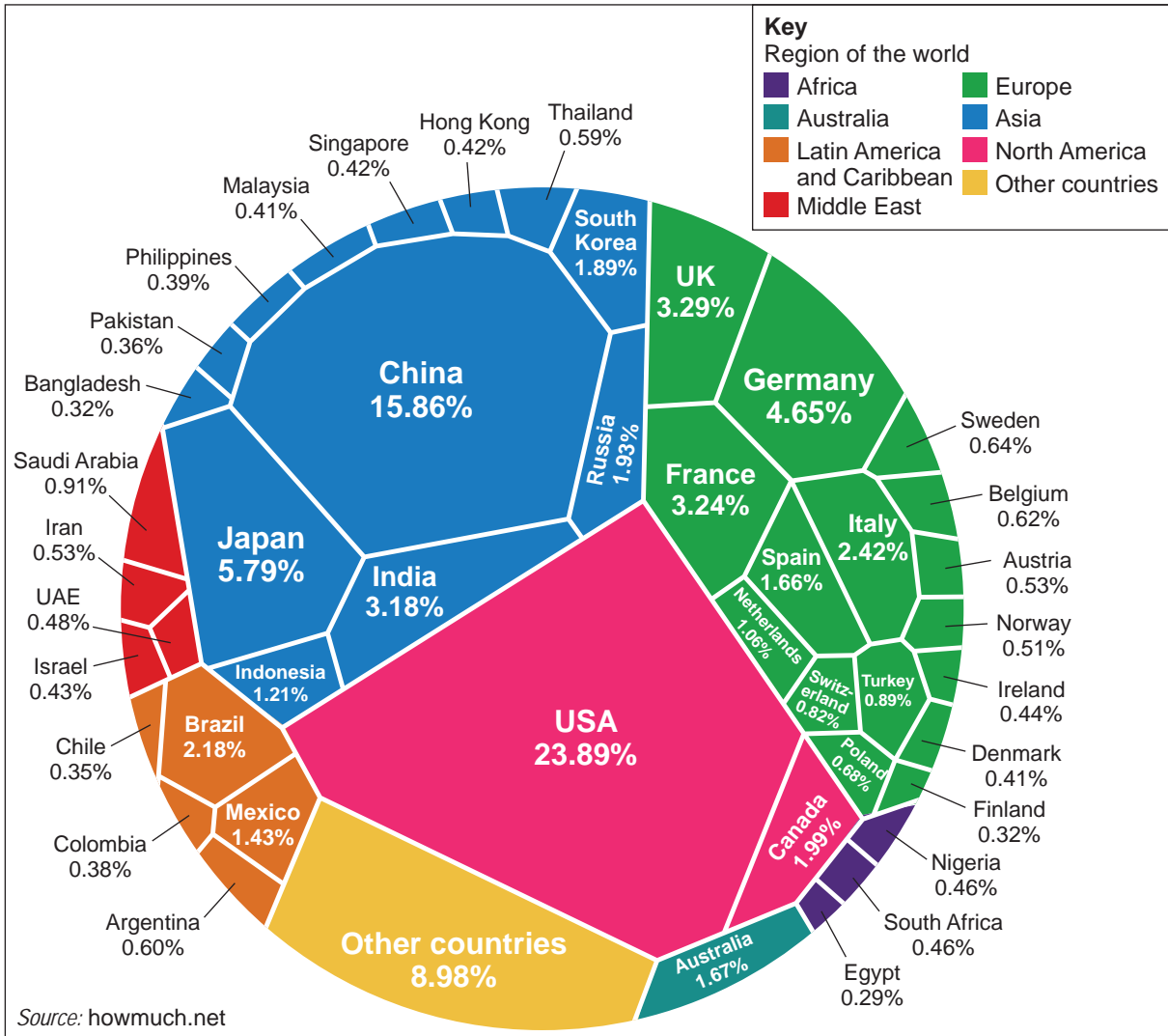
Section B The changing economic world

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Question 2 The changing economic world

Study **Figure 6**, a diagram showing countries and their share of world trade.

Figure 6



0 2 - 1

Using **Figure 6**, what is Mexico's share of world trade?

[1 mark]

_____ %

0 2 - 2

Using **Figure 6**, what is the difference between China and the USA's share of world trade?

[1 mark]

_____ %



0 2 . 3

Outline the limitations of economic measures of development.

[3 marks]

0 2 . 4

Explain how physical and economic factors have caused uneven development.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figure 7a**, a graph of tourist arrivals to South Africa 2012–2023 (projected) and **Figure 7b**, some opinions about tourism in South Africa.

South Africa is a NEE country.

Figure 7a

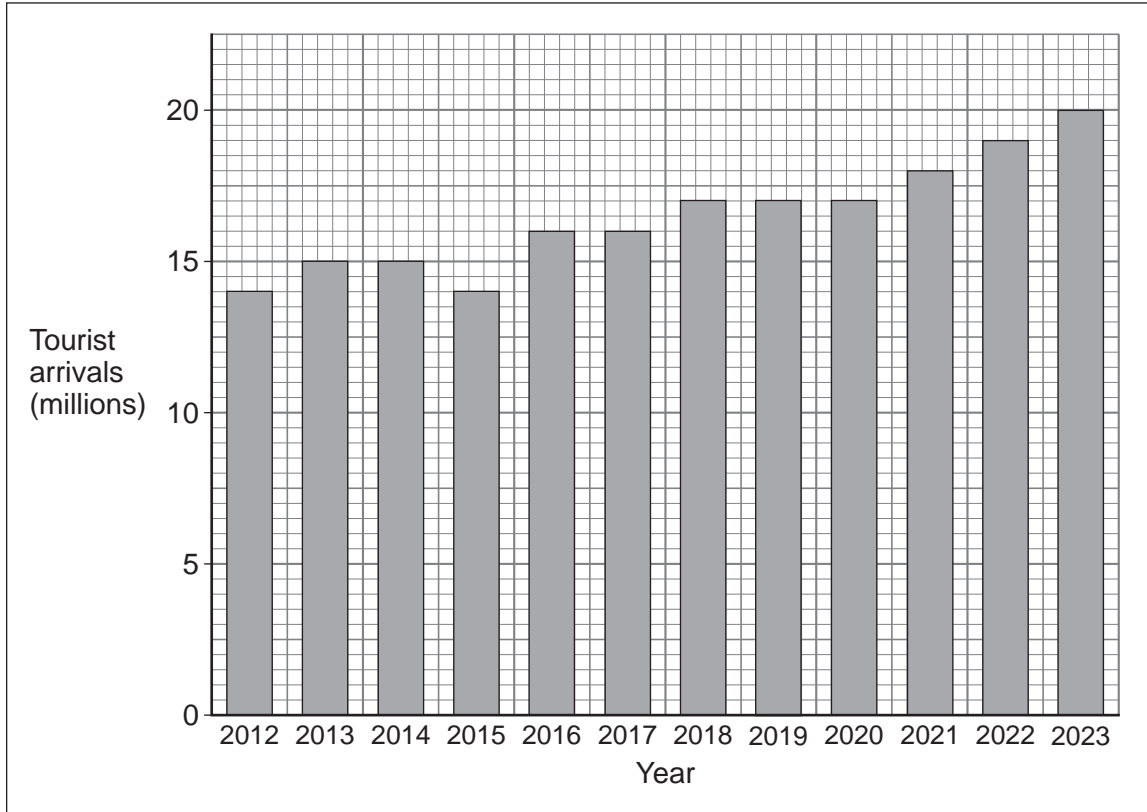


Figure 7b

“Safari tourism helps promote conservation.”
UN habitat spokesperson

“Elephants damage my crops but I am not allowed to shoot them because they are protected in tourist safari parks.”
Local farmer

“Tourism helps develop infrastructure in the country.”
Government minister

“I can only get work as a driver or waiter at a safari camp.”
Local resident

“Tourism brings much needed foreign currency.”
World Bank official

0 2 . 5

Describe the trend shown in **Figure 7a**.

[1 mark]



0 2 . 6

Using **Figure 7b**, state **one** benefit of tourism to South Africa's economy.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 7

Tourism is an effective way of reducing the development gap.

Do you agree?

Use **Figure 7a** and **Figure 7b** and an example you have studied to explain your answer.

[6 marks]

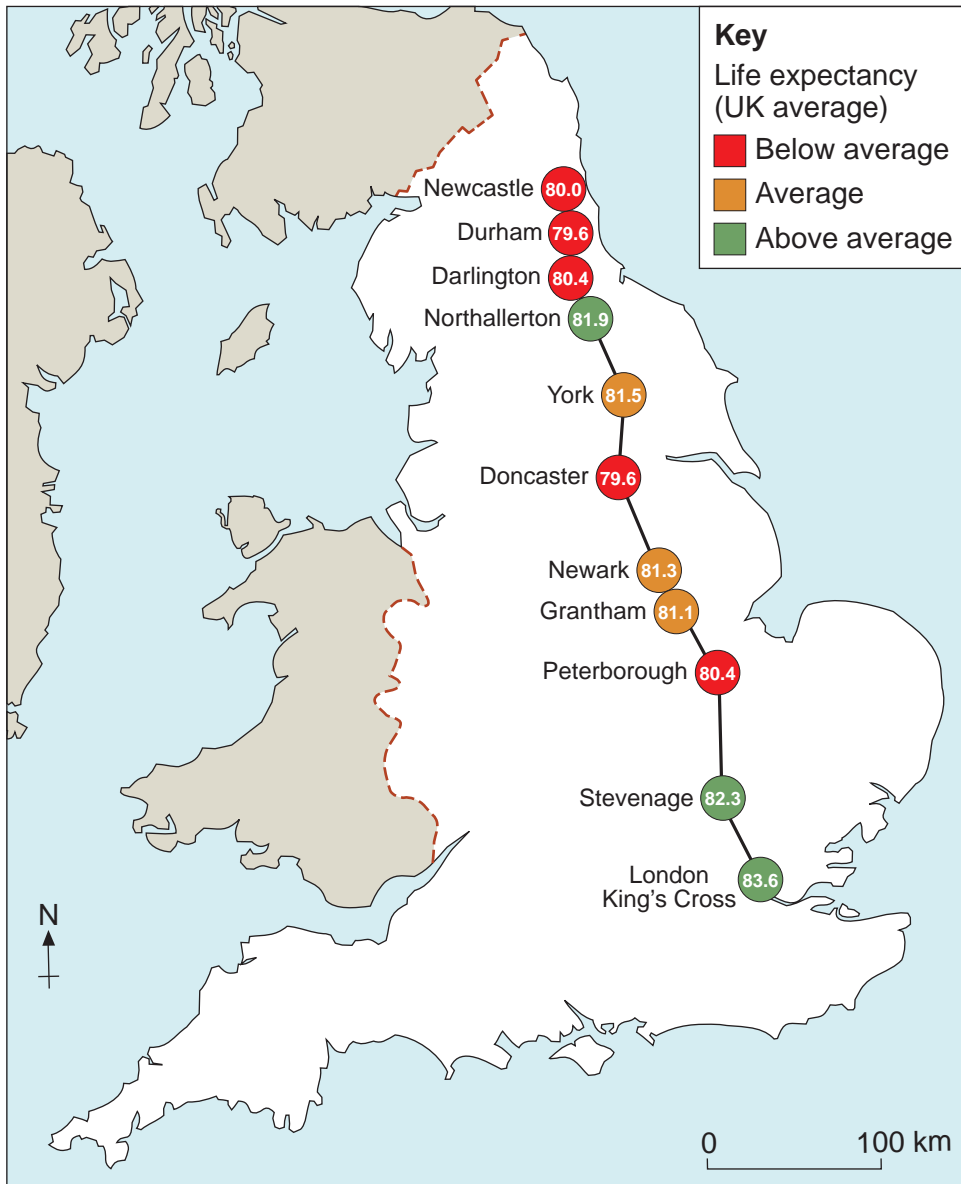
Extra space

Turn over ►



Study **Figure 8**, showing life expectancy at selected places along the East Coast main railway.

Figure 8



0 2 . 8

Calculate the median life expectancy shown in **Figure 8**.

[2 marks]

Show your working

Median =



0	2	.	9
---	---	---	---

How might the data in **Figure 8** suggest a north-south divide in the UK?

[2 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 2 . 1 0

Evaluate the success or likely success of **one or more** strategies to resolve regional differences in the UK.

[9 marks]

Extra space _____



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box*

30

End of Section B

Turn over for Section C

Turn over ►



Section C The challenge of resource management

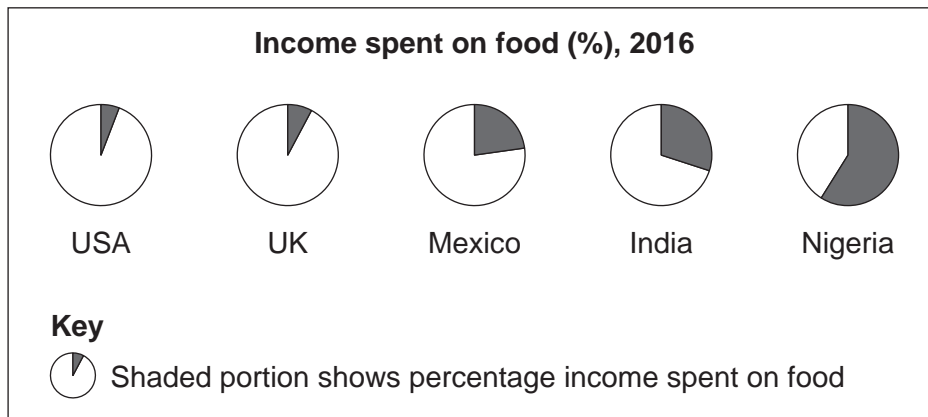
Answer **Question 3** and

either Question 4 (Food) **or** Question 5 (Water) **or** Question 6 (Energy).

Question 3 The challenge of resource management

Study **Figure 9**, a graph showing the percentage of income spent on food in selected countries.

Figure 9



0 3 - 1

Using **Figure 9**, suggest how the percentage of income spent on food may influence well-being.

[2 marks]



0 3 . 2

What is organic farming?

[1 mark]

0 3 . 3

Explain why there is a growing demand in the UK for food from LICs.

[3 marks]

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figures 10a** and **10b**.

Figure 10a shows the cost of producing electricity in the UK by source.
Figure 10b is a photograph showing some issues regarding wind farms.

Figure 10a

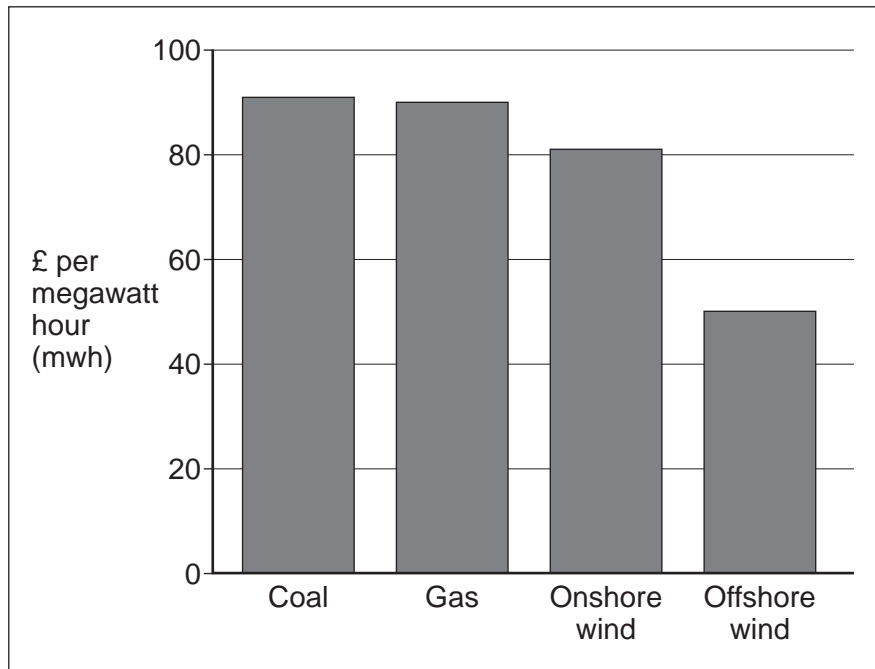


Figure 10b



0 3 . 4

'There are economic and environmental issues associated with the exploitation of energy sources.'

Use evidence from **Figure 10a** and **Figure 10b** to explain this statement.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

12

End of Question 3

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

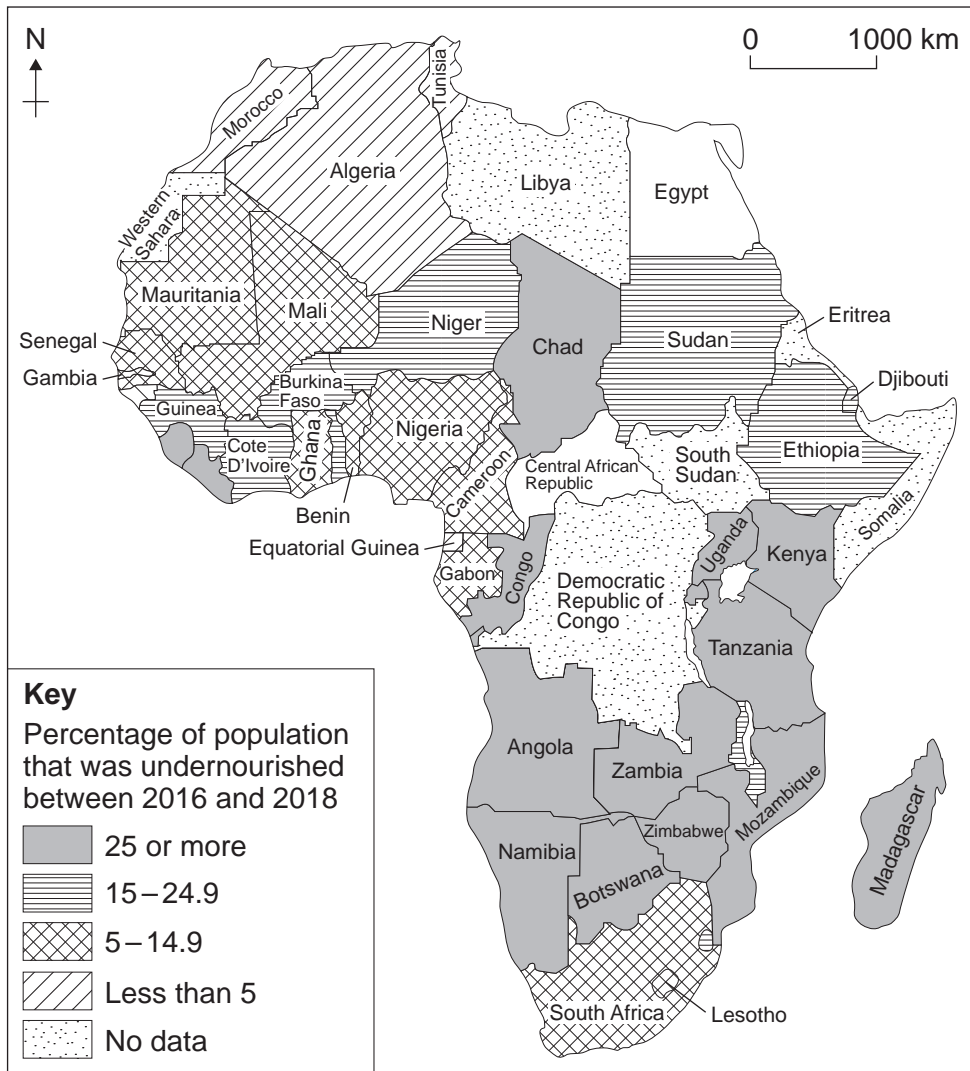


Answer **either** Question 4 (Food) **or** Question 5 (Water) **or** Question 6 (Energy).

Question 4 Food

Study **Figure 11**, a map of Africa showing the percentage of population that was undernourished between 2016 and 2018.

Figure 11



0 4 . 1

Complete **Figure 11** using the following data.**[2 marks]**

Country	% of population undernourished
Egypt	less than 5
Central African Republic	25 or more

0 4 . 2

Describe the distribution of the countries which had 5–14.9% of their population undernourished between 2016 and 2018 as shown in **Figure 11**.**[2 marks]**

0 4 . 3

Suggest **one** reason for differences in undernourishment between countries.**[2 marks]**

0 4 . 4

What is meant by famine?

[1 mark]

Question 4 continues on the next page**Turn over ►**

Study **Figures 12a** and **12b**.

Figure 12a is a photograph showing The Eagle Street Rooftop Farm in New York, a city in the USA.

Figure 12b is a food label.

Figure 12a



Figure 12b



0 4 . 5

Suggest how food supplies can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 12a** and **12b** and your own understanding.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

13

End of Question 4

If you have answered Question 4, do not answer Question 5 or 6

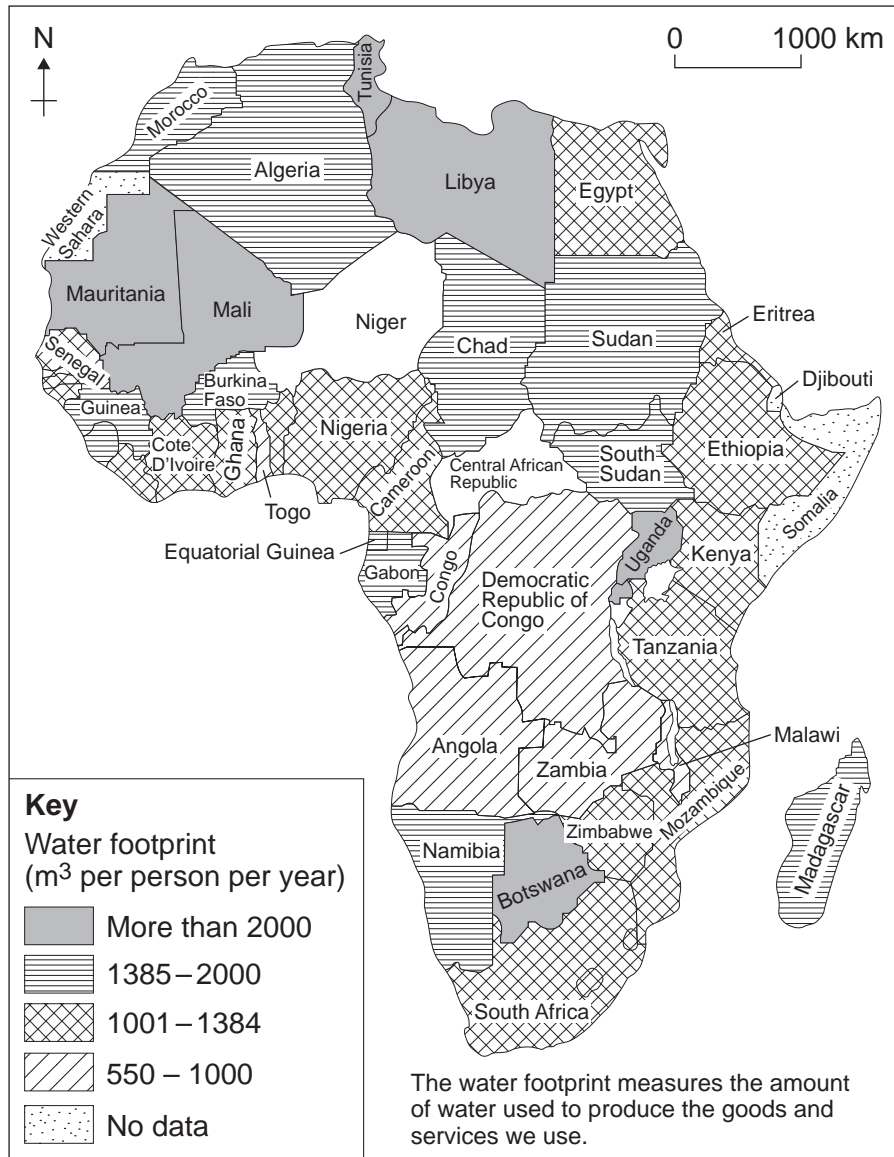
Turn over ▶



Question 5 **Water**

Study **Figure 13**, a map of Africa showing the water footprint per person per year.

Figure 13



0 5 . 1

Complete **Figure 13** using the following data.**[2 marks]**

Country	Water footprint m ³ per person per year
Niger	more than 2000
Central African Republic	1001–1384

0 5 . 2

Describe the distribution of the countries which had a water footprint of 550–1000 m³ per person per year as shown in **Figure 13**.**[2 marks]**

0 5 . 3

Outline **one** way in which economic development leads to increased water consumption.**[2 marks]**

0 5 . 4

What is meant by water deficit?

[1 mark]

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figures 14a** and **14b**.

Figure 14a is a typical greywater system.

Figure 14b is a photograph of a garden water butt.

Figure 14a

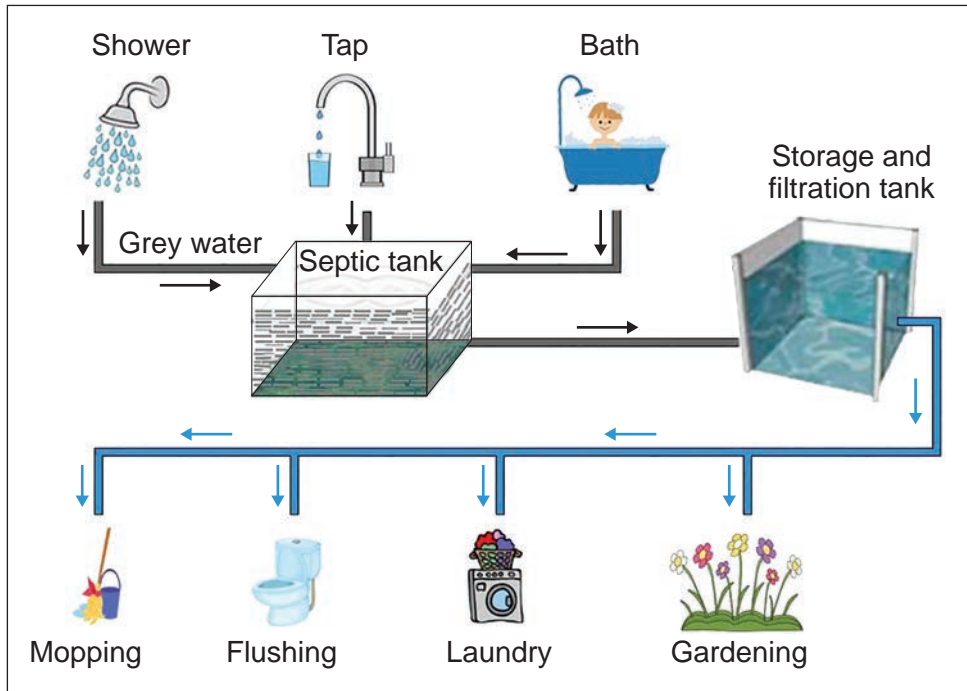


Figure 14b



0 5 . 5

Suggest how water supplies can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 14a** and **14b** and your own understanding.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

13

End of Question 5

If you have answered Question 5, do not answer Question 4 or 6

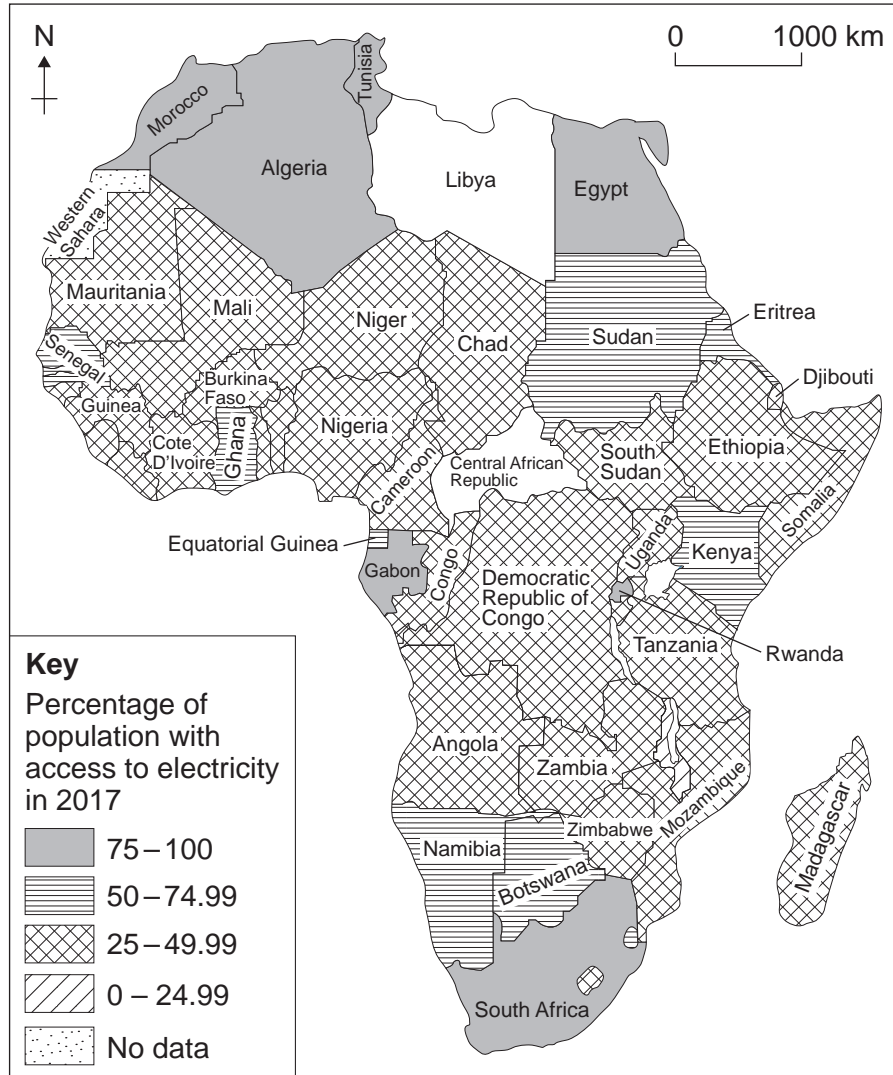
Turn over ►



Question 6 **Energy**

Study **Figure 15**, a map of Africa showing the percentage of population with access to electricity in 2017.

Figure 15



0 6 . 1

Complete **Figure 15** using the following data.

[2 marks]

Country	% of population with access to electricity
Libya	50–74.99
Central African Republic	25–49.99

0 6 . 2

Describe the distribution of the countries which had 75–100% access to electricity as shown in **Figure 15**.

[2 marks]

0 6 . 3

Outline **one** way in which economic development leads to increased energy consumption.

[2 marks]

0 6 . 4

What is meant by energy deficit?

[1 mark]

Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



Study **Figures 16a** and **16b**.

Figure 16a is a diagram showing energy conservation in the home.

Figure 16b is a photograph of an electric vehicle charging point.

Figure 16a

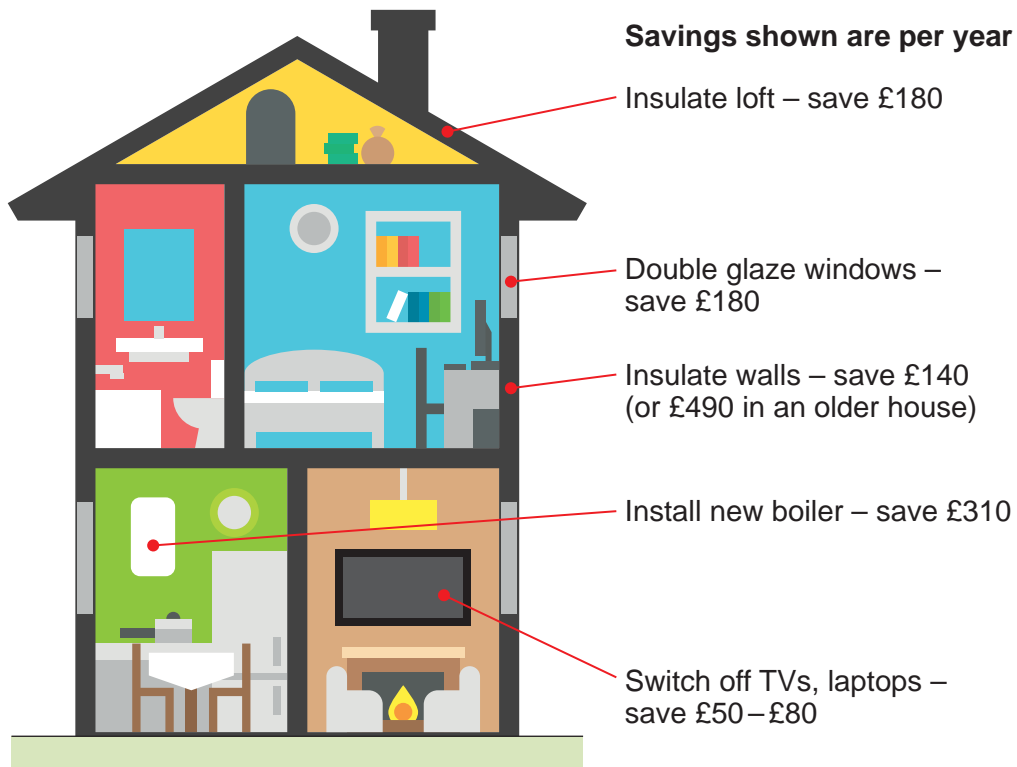


Figure 16b



0 6 . 5

Suggest how energy use can be made more sustainable.

Use **Figures 16a** and **16b** and your own understanding.

[6 marks]

Extra space _____

13

If you have answered Question 6, do not answer Question 4 or 5

END OF QUESTIONS



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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3 6



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GCSE

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 Challenges in the Human Environment

Insert

- Key for the 1:25 000 OS map extract (for use with Figure 4)

Key for the 1:25 000 OS map extract (Figure 4)

ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

	Motorway		Service Area		Junction Number
	Dual carriageway				
	Main road				
	Secondary road				
	Narrow road with passing places				
	Road under construction				
	Road generally more than 4 m wide				
	Road generally less than 4 m wide				
	Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced				
	Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)				
	14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)				
	Ferry; Ferry P – passenger only				
	Path				

RAILWAYS

	} Standard gauge
	} Narrow gauge or Light Rapid Transit System (LRTS) and station
	Cutting; tunnel; embankment
	Station, open to passengers; siding

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY Not shown on maps of Scotland

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Byway open to all traffic
	Restricted byway-not for use by mechanically propelled vehicles

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path is no evidence of the existence of a right of way

OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

	Other routes with public access
--	---------------------------------

The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be checked with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available

	Recreational route
	National Trail / Long Distance Route
	} See note below

Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

	Traffic-free cycle route
	National cycle network route number – traffic free; on road

BOUNDARIES

	National
	County (England)
	Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District (Scotland & Wales are solely Unitary Authorities)
	Civil Parish (CP) (England) or Community (C) (Wales)
	National Park

HISTORICAL FEATURES

	Site of antiquity
	Site of battle (with date)
	Roman
	Non-Roman
	Visible earthwork

Information provided by English Heritage for England and the Royal Commissions on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Scotland and Wales

GENERAL FEATURES

	Gravel pit		Sand pit		Triangulation pillar
	Other pit or quarry		Landfill site or slag/spoil heap		Mast
	Slopes		Windmill; with or without sails		Wind pump; wind turbine
	Place of worship		Electricity transmission line		Boundary post
	Current or former place of worship – with tower		Boundary stone		Cattle grid
	Current or former place of worship – with spire, minaret or dome		Clubhouse		Footbridge
	Building; important building		Milepost; milestone		Monument
	Glasshouse		Post office		Police station
	Youth hostel		School		Town hall
	Bunkhouse / camping barn / other hostel		Normal tidal limit		Well; spring
	Bus or coach station				
	Lighthouse; disused lighthouse; Beacon				

HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

	Ground survey height
	Air survey height

Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Where two heights are shown, the first height is to the base of the triangulation pillar and the second (in brackets) to the highest natural point of the hill

Vertical face/cliff

	Water; mud
	Sand; sand and shingle

VEGETATION

Vegetation limits are defined by positioning of symbols

	Coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees
	Coppice
	Orchard
	Scrub
	Bracken, heath or rough grassland
	Marsh, reeds or saltings

ACCESS LAND

	Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices		Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local bylaws.
--	---	--	--

England and Wales		Scotland	
	Access land boundary and tint		National Trust for Scotland, always open
	Access land in wooded area		National Trust for Scotland, limited access – observe local signs
	Access information point		Forestry Commission Land
			Woodland Trust Land

TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

	Building of historic interest		Forestry Commission visitor centre		Preserved railway
	Boat trips		Garden / arboretum		Public Convenience
	Boat hire		Golf course or links		Public house/s
	Cadw (Welsh heritage)		Historic Scotland		Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Camp site/Caravan site		Information centre, seasonal		Slipway
	Castle / fort		Horse riding		Telephone (public/ roadside assistance/emergency)
	Cathedral / Abbey		Museum		Theme / pleasure park
	Craft Centre		Mountain bike trail		Viewpoint
	Country park		Nature reserve		Visitor centre
	Cycle hire		National Trust property		Walks / trails
	Cycle trail		Other tourist feature		Water activities
	English Heritage property		Parking / Park and ride, all year / seasonal		World Heritage site or area
	Fishing		Picnic site		

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